

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1990-95

Volume I

(Narrative)

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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CHAPTER 11

ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

Prior to integration, Rajasthan was a conglomeration of 19 princely States and 3 chiefships varying in size, population, administrative efficiency and socio-economic development. After independence, the process of integration of princely States began in 1948 and the final shape of the present State was affected by the merger of Ajmer and reorganisation of States in 1956.

1.2 The State of Rajasthan has 27 administrative districts, subdivided into 207 tehsils and 237 development blocks. The total area of the State is 3.42 lakh sq. kms., making it the second largest State in the country. It has a long international frontier with Pakistan and is adjacent to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The State has a population of 3.43 crores (1981 census), about 79% of it living in rural areas.

1.3 Compared to its size, its population of 3.43 crores is rather small. It may, however, be added that about 2/3rd of the total area of the State is desolate and barren. The density of population is 100 persons per sq. km. (which is low compared to the all-India average of 216 persons per sq. km. Agriculture accounts for occupation of about 69% of the total working force of the State and is a major contributor to the State income.

1.4 Rajasthan is a large and diverse State. The most conspicuous physiographic feature is the Aravalli hill range which runs south-east to north-west through the heart of the State. Nearly 60% of the total area of the State, covering 11 districts and habitating 40% of the State's population, lies west of Aravallis in the Great Indian Desert, the Thar. It is

characterised by extremes in temperature and scanty rainfall, varying from 20 to 40 cms. The geographical diversities of the area have made it most vulnerable to drought and scarcity conditions. However, areas east of Aravallis have comparatively fertile soil and good rainfall, varying from 40 to 80 cms. and are covered with comparatively fair vegetation comprising dry tropical mixed deciduous trees. The rest of the area is a vast plain covered by thick mantle of alluvium. The south-eastern part of this plain has thin soil and is slightly rocky, while the north-eastern and central parts have more alluvium.

1.5 Rajasthan, with 100.4% of the area, 5% of population and 10.6% of area under cultivation has barely 1% of total water resources of the country. Total utilisable surface water resources from catchment areas in the State and from outside have been estimated at 29.288 MAF; 15.86 MAF being from internal sources. Water is, thus, the most critical resource for the State. Accordingly, harnessing of water resources has been receiving a very high priority in our developmental efforts. The ground water potential of the State, though it accounts for 50% of the gross irrigated area in the State, is limited and varies according to the hydrogeological conditions.

1.6 Absence of perennial rivers in northern, western and central parts of the State and availability of ground water at considerable depths poses serious problems of drinking water in most parts of the State. Again, ground water in many areas is unfit for human consumption.

1.7 Deficiency of power resources is another major constraint in the development of the State. Whatever resources are available, these are also concentrated in certain parts of the State. Thus, the western desert parts are lacking in sources for power generation, except the recently discovered deposits of lignite in

some parts. The State's own resources for development of power being limited, it has to depend heavily on far off stations, located outside the State, for its power supply. Bringing power from far off sources to various parts of the State entails high transmission costs.

1.8 Agriculture, which is the main stay of the economy of the State, is, however, mostly rain-fed with less than one-fourth of the cultivated area being irrigated. Out of the total geographical area of 342.27 lakh hectares, the area under cultivation is about 155 lakh hectares.

DROUGHT

1.9 Climatically, Rajasthan is the driest part of the country. The monsoon enters Rajasthan last and starts withdrawing first. Rainfall in the State is not only inadequate, but also erratic. The failure of monsoon in successive years worsens the situation, causing scarcity and drought conditions.

1.10 Analysing the drought conditions 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. The degree and intensity vary from year to year.

1.11 The drought of 1987, which has been the fourth in succession, believed to be the worst drought of the century. It affected about 87% of the total geographical area of the State and about 77% of the total population.

1.12 The study of the drought conditions during the last 30 years indicates that the usual pattern of one good year followed by two drought years is no longer observed, instead the intensity of drought conditions has increased.

1.13 Whereas geographical diversities have made the drought and scarcity conditions a recurring feature in the State, the

historical legacy of backwardness has forced the State to lag behind in economic development in comparison to other States in the country.

1.14 At the time of reorganisation, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry practices were carried out on traditional lines. Conditions of static technology and cultural practices established over generations, prevailed.

1.15 The highlights of the economic development during the last four decades have been the efforts made towards building up a strong infrastructural base through development of irrigation facilities, development of power and expansion of transport and communication network. Programmes of command area development have been taken up for efficient utilisation of the irrigation potential of major irrigation projects. The State, with its large livestock population, has endeavoured for livestock development. Animal husbandry is a major occupation particularly in the western desert part of the State. The programme of dairy development, on Anand pattern, was launched during 1972-73 and has since been expanded to cover the entire State.

1.16 Area development schemes under drought prone area programme, desert development programme and tribal area sub-plan have been implemented. Schemes for creating employment opportunities and raising the income levels of the poor masses and benefiting specific target groups have also been taken up. Schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme/Jawahar Rozgar Yojana aiming at amelioration of poverty in the rural areas, are being vigorously implemented.

RAINFALL

1.17 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 is wide variation in its distribution with Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts in the west receiving hardly 100 to 250 mm and Banswara and Jhalawar districts in the east receiving about 900 mm.

1.18 Co-efficient of variation of annual rainfall is less than 40% over eastern districts viz. Udaipur, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Sikar, and Jaipur and more than 40% over some portion of the western districts viz. Jaisalmer and Barmer.

1.19 Out of the 27 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 500 mm). Eight, namely Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer, S. Madhopur, Dholpur, Tonk and Bhilwara constitute the semi-arid zone (with average annual rainfall between 500 to 650 mm). Four, namely, Sirohi, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Bundi constitute the sub-humid zone while Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar and Kota comprise the humid zone.

CLIMATE

1.20 The State has three major seasons, hot (March to mid June), rainy (mid June to September) and cold (October to February). The weather conditions are clearly demarcated by the Aravalli hill range which divides the State into two parts. The area west of the Aravallis is characterised by extremes of temperature, long periods of severe drought, accompanied by high winds and low to semi-arid conditions of humidity. To the east of the Aravallis, there is considerable variation in the amount of rainfall and range of temperature. In general, Rajasthan is the driest State in the country with the difference of day and night temperatures (maximum and minimum) being as much as 22° c.

1.21 The seasonal variations of atmospheric pressure over the State take place in a systematic manner with a maximum in the winter (January) and a minimum in the monsoon season (July). The pressure gradient over the State generally remains weak except during the late summer and monsoon season.

1.22 The relative humidity is generally high during the period from June to September. The diurnal variations in relative humidities are least during monsoon season, being higher in western Rajasthan. It is the highest during the winter period (November to March).

DRAINAGE

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

1.24 A characteristic feature of the drainage system is that nearly 60% of the area lying west of the Aravallis is an inland drainage system due to scanty rainfall ranging from 100 to 250 mm and the desert soil absorbing all the rainfall. 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.

1.25 Luni is the only river in the Rajasthan desert which has an outlet. Elsewhere the drainages are internal and are lost in the desert sands at short distance after their origin. Salt lakes and

depressions are common in the desert, of which the Pachpadra, Sambhar, Didwana, Bap, and Ranmes 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.

TOPOGRAPHY

1.26 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 north-east, this range intersects Rajasthan into two major geographical units. The western part occupying about two-thirds of the total area of the State is almost arid 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 range covers parts of 16 districts of Rajasthan viz. Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Pali, Ajmer, Nagaur, Jaipur, Tonk, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Bharatpur and S. Madhopur. The Aravalli hill region spreads in about 30% of the total area and influences the ecological equilibrium in about 51% of State's area including the river basins in the east and the west of the system.

1.27 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.

1.28 The Malani hill system stretches to parts of Sirohi, Pali, Jalore and Barmer districts. The continuous blast from the Thar

desert has converted it into a deforested, degraded, rocky, soilless vulnerable hill system. The spread of sand sheet and sand dunes has made this area completely degraded and ecologically vulnerable..

DEMOGRAPHY

1.29 The State had a population of 1.60 crores in 1951 which has galloped to 3.43 crores in 1981. During the three decades the population has more than doubled itself. From 1971 to 1981 population in the State increased by 2.87 per cent (compound) per annum as against 2.44 per cent per annum in the decade of 1961-71; the growth over 1961-81 being 2.69 per cent annually. Growth of population in the State has been higher than the national average, as would be observed from the following table:

Table 1.1
Decennial Growth of Population

Year	Population (in lakhs)	% Variation over previous decade in Rajasthan	% Variation over previous decade at the National level
1911	110	+6.70	+5.73
1921	103	-6.29	-0.31
1931	118	+14.14	+11.00
1941	139	+18.01	+14.22
1951	160	+15.20	+13.31
1961	202	+26.20	+21.51
1971	258	+27.83	+24.80
1981	343	+32.97	+25.00

1.30 The higher rate of growth of population has, to some extent, undermined the benefits of development. It has also increased the need for larger social amenities. Low level of literacy; early marriage; and low coverage under family welfare programmes are among the main reasons for high growth rate of population in the State.

1.31 In this connection it is observed that the birth and death rates in the State over the five year period since 1981 have not shown any significant decline. In fact, the birth rate had

increased marginally. Some decline in birth and death rates has, however, been observed since 1986 as shown below:

Table 1.2
Birth, Death and Growth Rate in the State

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth rate
1981	37.1	114.3	2.28
1982	38.0	112.1	2.59
1983	40.1	113.6	2.65
1984	39.7	114.3	2.54
1985	39.7	113.2	2.65
1986 (Prov.)	36.4	111.7	2.47
1987 (Prov.)	34.4	111.4	2.30

1.32 The age group wise distribution indicates that as per 1981 census, 51.91 per cent of the total population was in the age group 15-59 years, which is the working age. The major segment of population (1981), as indicated earlier, is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The following table gives information in regard to distribution of workers:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent</u>
i. Cultivators	61.59
ii. Agricultural Labourers	7.32
iii. Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, Repair, etc.	3.26
iv. Other Workers	27.83
Total	100.00

1.33 Urban population has increased from 16.3 per cent in 1961 and 17.03% in 1971 and 21.05 % in 1981. While the growth rate of population in urban areas in earlier decades had been higher than the normal population, it was lesser than the national average. During 1971-81 decade it was, however, higher than national average; being 58.69 per cent as compared to national average of 46.24%. Within urban areas also, 11 cities having population of more than one lakh each claimed 47.75% of total urban population. Rapid urbanisation exerts increasing pressure on the already strained urban infrastructure like land, drinking water, housing,

recreational facilities and other inputs for human development.

1.34 The density of population (1981 census) is 100 per sq.km.. There is large variation in density 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 Bharatpur has the highest density (259 per sq. km.), whereas the lowest density of 6 per sq. km. is in the district of Jaisalmer.

LIVESTOCK

1.35 Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the State's economy specially in the arid and semi-arid areas. It is next to agriculture in importance. The total livestock population of the State in 1977 was 413.59 lakhs which increased to 496.50 lakhs in 1983. However, the livestock population has declined to 409.01 lakhs in 1988. Consecutive droughts in the Seventh Five Year Plan, including the worst drought of 1987-88, have taken a heavy toll of livestock.

1.36 There are seven well defined breeds of cattle in the State; Gir, Rathi and Tharparker are maintained for milk production, and Nagauri and Malvi for production of bullocks. Haryana and Kankraj 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.

1.37 Goat and sheep occupy a unique place in the farming system of areas with limited water resources. Number of sheep and goats has been increasing over the years at a faster rate as against the rate of growth of cattle, excepting 1988, when their number had declined. The decline being 26.19% and 18.65% respectively over 1983. The number of sheep was 99.13 lakhs in 1988 as against 134.31 lakhs in 1983. Likewise, the number of goats was 125.93

lakhs in 1988 as against 154.80 lakhs in 1983.

1.38 Number of livestock over different livestock census and rate of growth in each type of livestock is given below:-

Table 1.3
Livestock Population

Type	1966	1972	1977	1983	1988	(Lakhs No.)	
						Annual growth rate 1966-83	1966-88
1.Cattle	131.23	124.70	128.96	135.04	109.16	0.17	(-)1.08
2.Buffloes	42.23	45.93	50.72	60.43	63.40	2.13	2.42
3.Sheep	88.06	85.56	99.38	134.31	99.13	2.51	0.70
4.Goats	103.23	121.62	123.07	154.80	125.93	2.41	1.18
5.Camels	6.54	7.45	7.52	7.56	7.21	0.86	0.58
6.Pigs	0.83	1.17	1.30	1.79	2.07	4.62	5.52
7.Others	2.64	2.35	2.64	2.57	2.11	-	-
TOTAL	374.76	388.78	413.59	496.50	409.01	1.67	0.52

PRICE SITUATION

1.39 Rise in prices has been a normal phenomenon in the whole of the country. In Rajasthan also, the prices have shown a rising trend through out the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90), as reflected through the wholesale price index numbers and the consumer price index numbers prepared for different centres in the State. Increase in prices has been significant in the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 as compared to 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

(i) Wholesale Price Index Numbers

1.40 The annual average indices on wholesale prices of different commodities from 21 centres in the State, by major groups, for the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 have been as under:

Table 1.4
Wholesale Price Index
(Base 1952-53=100)

Major Groups	Annual Average Indices				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.Food Articles	809.74	805.34	937.73	1053.77	1079.59
		(-0.54)	(+16.44)	(+12.37)	(+2.45)
2.Industrial Raw Materials	607.48	683.37	855.43	805.91	831.92
		(+9.20)	(+28.95)	(-5.97)	(+3.23)

3. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	16491.40	1681.47 (+1.94)	1753.39 (+4.28)	1813.72 (+3.44)	1880.99 (+3.71)
4. Manufactured Goods	9341.97	974.35 (+4.21)	1064.58 (+9.26)	1089.18 (+2.31)	1151.68 (+5.74)
5. General Index	8431.88	852.18 (+0.98)	979.29 (+14.92)	1067.25 (+8.98)	1100.66 (+3.13)

NB:- Figures in brackets indicate percentage variation over previous year.

1.41 It is, thus, seen that general index of wholesale prices has increased from 8431.88 to 1100.66 in March, 1990 which shows an overall increase of 30.43 per cent over 1985-86. Increase in wholesale price indices has been mostly in food articles.

(ii) Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

1.42 Besides collection of wholesale prices of different commodities from 21 centres, retail prices of selected commodities are being collected from 27 centres of Rajasthan. While there is an increasing trend in the retail prices of almost all the essential commodities, the highest increase in retail prices of essential commodities has been in vanaspati.

(iii) Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100)

1.43 The Labour Bureau, Simla is constructing consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for two centres viz. Jaipur and Ajmer in Rajasthan. The index numbers for various groups in respect of Jaipur and Ajmer centres during the period of VII Five Year Plan i. e. 1985-86, to 1989-90 are given below:-

Table 1.5
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers
(Base 1960=100) for Jaipur & Ajmer Centres

Group	Jaipur					Ajmer				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*	1989-90*	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Fuel	688	701	792	888	908	645	704	793	852	881

Fan, Supari, Tobacco & Into- xicants	780	842	935	1036	1228	980	1002	1074	1140	1375
Fuel, Power & Light	759	746	777	845	902	730	774	827	874	989
Housing	319	359	632	695	775	423	473	536	616	656
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	753	789	852	910	1028	647	677	704	770	907
Miscell- aneous	479	513	561	608	693	515	571	656	734	794
General	649	670	758	838	889	627	680	756	822	878

* From October, 1988 onwards the base year changed to 1982=100.

1.44 Consumer price index numbers have shown a rising trend and over all increase for Jaipur and Ajmer centres has been of the order of 32.69 per cent and 40.03 per cent respectively in 1989-90 over the year 1985-86. This is more than the increase in wholesale price index numbers of different commodities during the same period. The yearly trend increase in the consumer price indices in Rajasthan has been in conformity with the all India index number of consumer prices (general), during the corresponding period. However, overall rise in prices of different commodities in the two centres of Rajasthan is slightly high as compared to the all India average.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.45 State income and per capita income are the measures which reflect the overall performance of the economy. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at 1970-71 prices has increased from Rs. 1654 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 2534 crores in 1983-84 and to Rs. 2571.15 crores during 1986-87, indicating an annual compound growth rate of 3.34 percent and 4.56 percent respectively over 1970-71.

1.46 As has been indicated earlier, the State economy still continues to be agrarian in character. However, agriculture being mostly rainfed, the GDP is often subjected to wide fluctuations. In this background, under the impact of four successive droughts, the NSDP at constant prices slipped to Rs. 2383.23 crores by 1987-88. According to tentative quick estimates it is likely to be Rs. 2872.65 crores during 1988-89. At current prices it is tentatively estimated at Rs. 10902.98 crores.

1.47 The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) have since been revised with new base 1980-81. The new series follows the methodology suggested by the CEO and the updated norms available from various surveys/studies. Accordingly, at constant (1980-81) prices, the NSDP of Rajasthan has increased from Rs. 4125.71 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 5303.94 crores in 1986-87, indicating an overall increase of 28.56 percent. As has been indicated earlier, due to adverse climatic conditions and consequent fall in agricultural production, the NSDP during 1987-88 had declined by 4.40 percent over previous year.

1.48 According to revised series, the NSDP at current prices has shown a continuous growth during 1980-81 to 1987-88, excepting 1984-85. It has increased from Rs. 4125.71 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 8976.62 crores in 1987-88.

1.49 As per quick estimates for 1989-90, the NSDP at current prices would be Rs. 12640.52 crores and at constant (1980-81) prices Rs. 6300.91 crores.

1.50 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. 1241 in 1987-88. At current prices the PCI in the State has increased to Rs. 2197 in 1987-88 from Rs. 1222 in 1980-81.

1.51 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. 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 1.6:
Per Capita Income in Rajasthan and India

		(Rs.)									
Per Capita Income	1971-72(*)		1974-75(*)		1980-81		1985-86		1987-88		
	Ind.	Raj.	Ind.	Raj.	Ind.	Raj.	Ind.	Raj.	Ind.	Raj.	
At Current Prices											
	660	587	1003	895	1627	1222	2734	1954	3284	2197	
At Constant Prices (1970-71)											
	626	548	617	491	1627	1222	1863	1338	1918	1241	

(*) Based on 1970-71 series.

1.52 It is, indeed, a disquieting feature that the gap between national and State per capita income has widened over the years. Relative stagnation of per capita income at constant prices in the State, is a cause of concern. The high growth rate in population neutralises the growth in NSDP. The gap in FCI is not only expected to persist, but in fact it would widen.

1.53 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%. During Seventh Five Year Plan, an annual average growth rate of 6.86% was recorded during the four year period 1985-89. However, the overall growth rate is expected to be 3.88 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 (1985-89) it is likely to be around 1.22% annually.

1.54 Over the years, the structure of the economy has shown indications of change by a gradual shift from primary (which includes agriculture & 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	54.62	17.13	28.25	100.00
1989-90	49.15	19.05	31.80	100.00

(*) Based on 1970-71 series.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.55 The area under crops which was 167.73 lakh hectares in 1971-72 increased to 188.78 lakh hectares in 1983-84. Total cropped area declined under the onslaught of successive droughts to 130.73 lakh hectares in 1987-88. It was 170.94 lakh hectares in 1989-90. Of the total cultivated area, about 65-70% is occupied by foodgrains. Net cropped area as percentage to total geographical area was about 44.62 per cent in 1971-72 and 45.11 per cent in 1986-87.

1.56 The area under foodgrains has almost remained static since 1970-71, although there have been fluctuations in case of individual crops. The table below indicates area and production under crops since 1971-72:

Table 1.8)
Area and Production of Major Crops

Crop	Area				Production			
	71-72	83-84	86-87	89-90	71-72	83-84	86-87	89-90
Food-grains	126.83 (75.67)	132.41 (70.14)	127.79 (72.44)	116.53 (68.08)	83.53	100.76	67.24	85.31
Dilseeds	13.44 (8.01)	16.69 (8.84)	14.99 (8.50)	25.20 (14.72)	3.93	10.76	8.81	18.45
Sugarcane	0.28 (0.17)	0.34 (0.18)	0.29 (0.16)	0.16 (0.09)	12.03	14.85	12.90	7.15
Cotton	3.34 (1.99)	4.16 (2.20)	3.65 (2.07)	4.34 (2.54)	3.93	5.79	6.99	9.86
Others	23.84 (14.21)	35.18 (18.64)	29.68 (16.83)	24.93 (14.57)				
Total Cropped Area	167.73 (100.00)	188.78 (100.00)	176.40 (100.00)	171.16 (100.00)				

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

1.57 Among non-food crops, the area under oilseeds has increased indicating a shift in favour of cash crops. Likewise, area under cotton has also increased. In terms of area and production, Rajasthan claims the highest share in bajra. All crops index number of area increased from 95.00 in 1979-80 to 99.96 in 1984-85 and the index of production from 80.16 to 143.03. The indices of area and production are estimated to be 107.99 and 190.42 in 1988-89.

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

Table 1.9
Productivity of Major Crops

Crop	Productivity 1986-87 (Kg/Ha.)	
	State	India (final est.)
Rice	878	1482

Jowar	237	567
Bajra	192	401
Maize	665	1270
Wheat	1846	1998
Barley	1452	N.A.
Gram	580	658
Groundnut	643	847
Sesamum	20	N.A.
Linseed	317	N.A.
Rape & Mustard	858	714
Cotton	325	169
Sugarcane	44517	60000

1.59 There are signs of stagnation in agriculture. Growth rate in agriculture production is lagging behind the growth rate of population. Kharif production still remains susceptible to vagaries of monsoon.

LAND USE

1.60 The pattern of land utilisation in the State over years is summarised below:

Table 1.10
Land use Pattern in Rajasthan
('000 Hectares)

Item	70-71	79-80	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88
1. Reporting area	34109	34234	34237	34237	34235	34240
2. Forest	1355	2068	2193	2228	2248	2273
3. Not available for cultivation						
a. Land put to non-agricultural use	1162	1509	1500	1521	1658	1604
b. Barren & uncultivated land	4716	2931	2866	2816	2801	2868
4. Other uncultivated land						
a. Permanent pastures & other grazing land	1807	1841	1851	1840	1824	1817
b. Land under misc. tree crops & groves	9	9	29	34	26	32
5. Excluding fallow land culturable waste	6112	6406	6054	5988	5754	5986

6. Fallow land

a. Fallow other than current fallow	2326	2275	2024	2228	2238	3006
b. Current fallow	1443	2988	2505	2017	2257	5140
7. Net area sown	15179	14207	15215	15563	15429	11514
8. Area sown more than once	1550	2164	2071	2574	2211	1794
9. Total cropped area	16729	16371	17286	18137	17640	13308

1.61 The pattern of land utilisation has been marked with notable changes over years. The steep decline in the cropped area during 1987-88 is because of the unprecedented drought conditions, which were also the fourth in succession. The land not available for cultivation has shrunk to 13.06 per cent in 1986-87, from 17.23 per cent in 1970-71. The net area sown has fluctuated over years; net increase being 250 thousand hectares only over the period 1970-87. The net area shown appears to have stabilised around 155 lakh hectares, with variations in the individual years depending upon the monsoon conditions. There is an increased emphasis on intensive agriculture.

1.62 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.

1.63 The land resources of the State, with its fragile ecology, are under considerable pressure. The man-land ratio is declining.

LAND HOLDINGS

1.64 The preliminary report of Agriculture Census 1985-86 shows that the State has 4.7 million operational holdings, spread over an area of 20.67 million hectares, as compared to 4.48 million operational holdings and 19.93 million hectares operated area

during the last Census (1980-81). The number of holdings recorded a rise of 6.1%, whereas operated area increased by 3.7% from 1980-81 to 1985-86. 43% of holdings are shared by marginal/small categories of holders (below 2 hectares). These holdings, however, cover only 9.55% of the total operated area. Holdings under semi-medium and medium category (2 to 10 hectares) are 41.3% with an operated area of 43%. Large holdings (more than 10 hectares) are 10.7% of the total holdings but operate an area of 47.4%. The average size of holding has come down from 4.44 hectares in 1980-81 to 4.33 1/4 hectares in 1985-86.

1.65 Categorywise number of operational holdings, area and variation in 1985-86 over 1980-81 are indicated in the sub-joined table:

Table 1.11
Categorywise Operational Holdings in Rajasthan

Category	1980-81			1985-86			% Variation in 1985-86 over 1980-81		
	No. of holdings ('00- No)	Area oper- ated ('00- Ha.)	Aver- age size (Ha.)	No. of holdings ('00- No)	Area oper- ated ('00- Ha.)	Aver- age size (Ha.)	No. of holdings	Area oper- ated	Aver- age size
Marginal (below - 1.00 ha.)	13171	6330	0.488	13611	6415	0.47	3.34	1.34	-2.08
Small (1.00-2.00)	8778	12705	1.455	9240	13268	1.44	5.26	4.43	-0.69
Semi-Med- ium (2.00-4.00)	9176	26205	2.866	9826	27920	2.84	7.08	6.54	-0.70
Medium (4.00-10.00)	8847	55240	6.244	9868	61214	6.20	11.54	10.81	-0.64
Large (10.00 &- above)	4898	98840	20.188	5084	97897	19.26	3.80	-0.95	-0.56
Total	44870	199320	4.444	47629	206714	4.34	6.15	3.71	-2.25

WATER RESOURCES

1.66 Rajasthan is the most water deficient State in the country. The degree of water deficiency of the State is revealed by a comparative study of the following ratios relating to Rajasthan vis-a-vis the country:-

i) Geographical land	10.4%
ii) Area under cultivation	10.6%
iii) Population (1981)	5.0%
iv) Availability of water	1.04%

1.67 Total utilisable surface water resources in Rajasthan, from catchment areas of the State and from outside sources, has been estimated to be 29.28 MAF; only 15.86 MAF being from internal sources. Of the internal sources, 9.19 MAF is being harnessed by the existing and on-going works.

1.68 Availability of water through external resources of the order of 13.421 MAF is as under:

i) Gang Canal	1.111 MAF
ii) Bhakra Canal	1.560 MAF
iii) Gurgaon Canal	0.021 MAF
iv) Ravi-Beas	8.60 MAF
v) Parbati	0.560 MAF
vi) Bharatpur Feeder	0.021 MAF
vii) Chambal	1.660 MAF

1.69 As regards 13.42 MAF water allocated from inter-State river basins, 1.11 MAF water of Gang Canal, 1.50 MAF of Bhakra, 0.021 MAF of Bharatpur Feeder and 1.660 MAF of Chambal have been harnessed. Similarly, out of 8.60 MAF of Ravi-Beas water, 7.59 MAF will be harnessed through IGNP. Balance 1.01 MAF water is to be used in Gang and Bhakra Canal system through Sidhmukh, Nohar and supplementary Gang Canal.

1.70 The ground water availability is variable due to hydrogeological conditions in the State but in extensive areas the quality of ground water is poor.

1.71 The ground water resources and irrigation potential from ground water in Rajasthan has been computed by the Panel on Water

Resources constituted by the State Government. Accordingly, the ground water resource estimates for the State are as under:

1. Total ground water resources	10.183 MAF
2. Provision for drinking, industrial and other uses	1.527 MAF
3. Utilisable ground water resource for irrigation	8.656 MAF
4. Net draft	4.354 MAF
5. Balance ground water potential available for exploitation	4.302 MAF
6. Level of ground water development	50.30%

1.72 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 a total of 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 will need to be cautiously harnessed.

1.73 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.

1.74 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 40.14 lakh hectares in 1983-84 and 43.51 lakh hectares in 1986-87. The irrigated area came down slightly to 42.99 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The increase in the irrigated area was mainly through the canals, wells and tubewells.

1.75 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. It is expected to reach the level of 22.38 lakh hectares by the end of VII Five Year Plan.

ENERGY

1.76 Energy is an essential input to all productive economic activities and the consumption of energy increases with the process of economic development. The development of power has, therefore, been given priority in the State Plans. The per capita consumption of power (1985-86) in Rajasthan of 140 KWH per year is lower than the national average of 178 kwh. The State, in fact, ranks 9th among the 14 non-special category States in per capita consumption of power.

1.77 The State's own resources for development of power sources being quite deficient, confined to Chambal and Mahi, a few mini-hydel schemes and recently discovered lignite deposits at Palana, Kapurdi and Merta, it has to depend for its power supplies from stations located outside the State. The important generating sources of power like Bhakra, Sarpura, Singrauli, etc. are located at far off places outside the State. The generating systems located within the State are also situated in the south-eastern corner of the State. The generating capacity exclusively under the control of the State is extremely limited.

1.78 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 29.73 per cent of the total electricity consumption in 1988-89 as against 2.79 per cent in 1964-65. The pattern of consumption is indicated in the following table:

Table 1.12
Pattern of Consumption of Electricity

Item	1964-65	1974-75	1984-85	1988-89 (*).
Domestic	7.74	6.50	9.23	10.55
Commercial	7.54	5.10	5.17	5.34
Industrial	65.06	55.60	45.23	44.71
Agriculture	2.79	22.10	31.83	29.73
Others	16.87	10.70	8.54	9.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(*) Provisional

1.79 The installed capacity of power, which was a bare 13 MW in 1951-52 and 135.77 MW in 1960-61, has increased to 1713.18 MW in 1984-85. The installed/ shared/ allocated generation capacity has reached 2711.42 MW by 1989-90.

1.80 The number of villages electrified has risen to 25015 in 1988-89, as against the level of 13842 in 1979-80 and 20287 villages at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. By the end of 1989-90, the number of villages electrified has reached a level of 73% as the total number of electrified villages is 27063. The number of wells energised has reached the level of 3.53 lakhs in 1989-90 from 2.79 lakh wells in 1984-85.

INDUSTRY

1.81 Starting with a slender industrial base, the industrial production in the State, over years, has not only increased but diversified also. Rajasthan now produces agro-based products, variety of electronic goods, engineering items, chemicals, fertilizers, explosives, tyres and tubes and mineral based items.

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

1.83 Industrialisation in the State has steadily picked up; from a mere 168 registered factories in 1952, the number of registered factories increased to 6251 in 1980, to 8233 in 1985 and 9490 in 1989 (an increase of 24.68 per cent over 1980).

1.84 The contribution of manufacturing sector in the State income is an indicator of the contribution of this sector to the State economy. The State income from registered manufacturing sector at current prices increased from Rs. 50.60 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 730.05 crores in 1986-87, an increase of 1360 per cent over 16 years, (growth rate of 85 per cent per year). However, the indicator of real output in terms of production (excluding the factor of prices) is given by the contribution from this sector at constant prices. The contribution of this sector at constant (1970-71) prices increased from Rs. 50.60 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 167.22 crores in 1986-87, an increase of 230 per cent in 16 years (an average of 14.4% per year).. The corresponding compound growth rate works out to 8.1 per cent per year. An increase of more than 8 per cent per year in the contribution of registered manufacturing sector to State income at constant prices from 1970 to 1987 manifests a significant progress of this sector during the period. The contribution of this sector at current and constant prices increased by 27.3 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively from 1984-85 to 1986-87.

1.85 The number of small scale industrial units in the State, as on 31st March, 1988, stood at 1,37,412 providing employment to 5,09,123 persons with an investment of Rs. 602.89 crores.

MINERALS

1.86 The State is rich in mineral wealth. It is next to Bihar, possessing the widest range of minerals and on that account it has been called a "Museum of Minerals". In case of several

minerals, the State has a monopoly position, while for others it is a leading producer in the country.

1.87 The work of exploitation of the rock phosphate deposits has been assigned to the State owned Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. (RSMM). The Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) is undertaking prospecting and development of minerals. A Tungsten Development Corporation has also been set up in the State for exploitation of this strategic mineral.

1.88 The principal minerals in the State are lead, zinc, silver and cadmium ore, manganese ore, tungsten ore and iron ore among the metallic group and asbestos, barytes, calcite, china-clay, dolomite, emerald, felspar, fireclay, fluorite, garnet, fuller's earth, gypsum, rock phosphate, limestone, marble, mica, quartz, silica sand, soapstone, pyrophyllite and vermiculite in the non-metallic field. Besides these, there is a small production of graphite, kyanite, red and yellow ochre, slatestone and tourmaline.

1.89 Though the share of Rajasthan in the national mineral output is quite low, it has an almost monopoly position in the production of marble, lead, zinc and emerald. It is also a major producer of gypsum, fuller's earth, steatite, felspar, quartz, silica and asbestos. The State is the second highest producer of mica, next only to Bihar. From the point of view of reserves countrywise, Rajasthan has the known workable deposit of lead and zinc (92%), fluorite (93%), copper (40%) and limestone (17%).

TRANSPORT

1.90 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.

1.91 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.

1.92 The total road length in the State which was 17339 kms. in 1950-51 had increased to 46290 kms. in 1984-85. It further increased to 56956 kms. in 1989-90 as given below:

Table 1.13
Categorywise Road Length in Rajasthan
(Kilometres)

	<u>Surfaced</u>	<u>Unsurfaced</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. National Highways	2840	-	2840
2. State Highways	7204	31	7235
3. Major District Roads	3398	198	3596
4. Other District & Village Roads	33032	10253	43285
Total	46474	10482	56956

1.93 Growth of railways in Rajasthan has not been in conformity with the needs of economic development of the State. The State has only 16.41 kms. of railway route per 1000 sq. kms. of area, as against the national average of 118.81 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

1.94 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 (MNF) in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The major portion of MNF forms part of social services.

Education

1.95 Although the percentage of literates to total population increased from 8.02 in 1951 to 24.38 in 1981, Rajasthan has still the lowest literacy percentage amongst the various States of the country. The literacy amongst females is still lower as would be observed from the following table:

Table 1.14
Literacy Percentage in Rajasthan
(Per cent)

	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

1.96 In 1981 in the rural areas of Rajasthan, only 29.65 per cent of males and 5.46 per cent of females were literate as against 60.55 per cent and 34.45 per cent respectively in urban areas.

1.97 The percentage of school going children in the age group 6-11 years and 11-14 year increased to 89.37 per cent and 51.25 per cent in 1989-90 which is still below the national average of 96.0 per cent and 53.1 per cent in 1986-87.

1.98 The percentage enrolment in respect of girls in the State was only 57.60 and 24.93 in age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively in 1989-90.

Health

1.99 Medical and health facilities, both in rural and urban areas, have been expanded over the plan period. A network of hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, etc. has been created in the State. The number of allopathic medical institutions (hospitals, dispensaries, PHCs, Sub-centres, MCW, etc.) which was 686 in 1961 increased to 5414 in 1984-85 and 10042 by 1989-90. The number of inpatient beds has also increased from 9459 in 1961 to 21916 in 1984-85 and 29610 in 1989-90.

1.100 Primary Health Centres, which provide preventive services besides looking to curative aspects and undertaking promotional activities for family welfare, have further been expanded. By 1989-90 the average number of PHCs per panchayat samiti is more than 4. The number of ayurvedic institutions was 3628 in 1989-90.

1.101 The family planning programme has received renewed emphasis under the 20-Point Programme. During the 1985-90 period, 9.22 lakh sterilisations were done. The percentage of couples effectively protected was 27.8 percent as against the national average of 39.8 percent in 1987-88.

1.102 There are 5 medical colleges in the State with an annual intake capacity of 590.

Water Supply

1.103 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.

1.104 During VII 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.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1.105 The Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) constitute 17.04% and 12.20% respectively of the State's population (1981 census). Of the national population of SC and ST, Rajasthan has 6.40 per cent of SC and ST population (5.57% SC and 5.87% ST population).

1.106 Nearly 2/3rd of the State's tribal population is residing in the Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) area in the southern part of the State, comprising of the districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts. The TSP area contains 43.75 percent of the State's tribal population. The other dispersed tribal population, largely residing in rural areas, depends on agriculture and allied activities. In addition to TSP area, there are 44 pockets of tribal concentration known as Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) areas spread over 13 districts covering 3589 villages and 10.33 lakh population.

1.107 There are MADA clusters comprising of 0.37 lakh tribal population in 159 villages. The primitive and isolated Saharia tribals are located in Kota district.

1.108 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) approach has been helpful in earmarking a reasonable flow

from State plan outlay for the development of SC and ST. The TSP approach has, in particular, ensured that the level of infrastructure development in the TSP area is at par with the State average, often exceeding the State's average.

1.109 Under SCP, the main thrust has been on economic development through beneficiary oriented programmes, creation of infrastructure, educational development, etc. The flow of Special Central Assistance (SCA) under SCP during the past decade has increased, giving a boost to the efforts to ameliorate the socio-economic status of these people.

GENERAL BACKWARDNESS

1.110 The developmental efforts made since initiation of the plan era have resulted in increased agricultural production, infrastructural development in the key sectors of irrigation, power, roads and expansion of facilities in the social services sectors of education, medical etc. The problem of drinking water has been tackled to a great extent, particularly in the rural areas of the State. Our achievements in industrial sector have also been significant.

1.111 There can not be any disagreement on the fact that in a country as large as ours, disparities in the levels of development in different regions are inevitable. However, inspite of the transformation of the economic scenario of the State, the initial infrastructural weakness still persists and the State has yet to reach the levels of development in basic infrastructural facilities and social services, vis-a-vis other States (particularly the neighbouring States) and the national averages.

1.112 In the following table, the existing gap between the levels of development in the State and the country is given:

Table 1.15
Comparison of Rajasthan with non-special category States

Indicator	Unit	Year	Rajas- than	All India	Highest amongt non-spl. category States	Rank among non-spl. category States
1. Per Capita Income at (1970-71) Prices	Rs.	1987-88	583	767	1652	12
2. Per Capita Plan Outlay	Rs.	VII Plan	875	1162	2248	11
3. Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rs.	1989-90 B.E.	641	729 (All States average)	1210	10
4. Per Capita Consumption of Power	KWH.	1985-86	140	178	423	9
5. Per Hectare Consumption of Fertilizers	Kg.	1987-88	12.4	51.2	158.2	14
6. Per Capita Consumption of Petroleum Products	Kg.	1987-88	44.2	59.7	136.6	9
7. Per Capita Advances by Scheduled Banks	Rs.	Dec. 88	556	1108	2565	11
8. Road Length/ 100 sq.km.	km.	1983-84	24.39	49.30	290.87	14
9. Railway Rou- te/100 sq.km.	km.	March, 87	16.41	18.81	42.78	11
10. Banks/lakh population	No.	March, 88	6.7	7.1	10.7	9
11. Hospital/Dis- pensaries/ 1000 sq.km.	No.	Jan. 87 Jan. 88	4	11	40	11
12. Beds/Lakh of population	No.	Jan. 88	79	89	292	8
13. Villages Connected by Fair Weather Road	%	1987-88	21	41	100	13
14. % of Villa- ge Electr- ified	%	March, 89	70	78	100	10
15. Villages with Water Supply	%	April 85	89.2	93.4	100	12
16. Infrastr- ucture Dev. Coefficient	%	1987-88	78	100	214	13
17. Investment in Central Govt. Under-						

1.33

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takings	%	1987-88	1.4	17.0	12
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1.113 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 these States.

1.114 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, feudal traditions, 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 framework 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. It was more in the nature of programme of work drawn up largely from the administrative expenditure 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 development, power resources and the provision of basic social services in the form of educational and medical facilities and arrangement for 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 samities 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

2.2

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 plan.

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 housing and environmental improvement of urban Kachi bastis and nutrition for children and women. Funds were ear-marked under these programmes. Concept of Area development was concertised by formulation of a special plan for tribal area for accelerating the pace of economic upliftment of the tribal in the predominantly tribal belt of southern Rajasthan.

2.7 The strategy for the Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged speedy

2.3

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. Rajasthan was placed at number two in the assessment of the Planning Commission for the implementation of this programme in 1982-83 and the State ranked at first position in 1983-84.

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 benefitting 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, Indra Gandhi Canal and Mahi Projects.

2.13 The land marks under the power programme had been besides electrification more than half of the villages, commissioning of

2.4

the hydel systems of Bhakra and Chambal in which Rajasthan has a share and the Kota thermal projects. 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 plan. 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.

Seventh Five Year Plan

2.17 The State's Seventh five year plan outlay was originally fixed at Rs.3000 crores by 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 of VII plan. Details of the Sectorwise allocation and the expenditure incurred during the Seventh plan period are given in the following table:

Head of Development	(Rs.in crores)	
	VII plan 1985-90 Total outlay	Expenditure during VII plan
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	205.44	203.41

2. Rural Development	130.07	207.69
3. Special Area Dev. Programme	-	1.72
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	682.39	690.51
5. Power	927.48	921.77
6. Industry & Minerals	190.69	145.57
7. Transport	140.36	142.48
8. Scientific Services	9.40	2.41
9. Economic Services	16.70	12.45
10. Social & Community Services	674.69	736.26
11. General Services	22.78	16.50
12. Upgradation Grants under Finance Commission	-	22.35
13. Administrative reforms	-	0.34
14. Untied District Planning	-	2.72
Total	3000.00	3106.18*

* including Excess plan and material component on relief works

2.18 It would be observed that basic thrust during the Seventh plan has been on the development of Irrigation, Power, Agriculture & Rural Development and expanding social services like Education, Medical & Health and Drinking water facilities as 60 percent of the outlay was utilized on these Services.

2.19 The basic priorities for the VII 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 VII 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 VII five year plan as would be evident from the review of the physical progress in major sectors given in the following paragraphs. It may be recalled that in the last nearly two and half decades, the State has faced recurrent droughts except during 1973-74, 75-76, 76-77, 83-84 and 1988-89.

Agriculture Production

2.20 The prospects of Agriculture correspond with timely occurrence of rains. It is particularly so in case of Kharif where production and productivity of crops are dependent not only with the quantum of rains but its proper distribution in a reasonable time-span. In Rajasthan, the behaviour of monsoon was unpredictable and the general behaviour of rains was not favourable for the most part during VII plan period except during 1988-89. Foodgrains production target level of 113 lakh tonnes of the VII plan for the State could not be fully achieved because of reduction in area under foodgrains due to less availability of rains. The highest achievement of foodgrains production was during 1988-89 (the best year during the VII plan). The actual production of foodgrains during this year was 106.43 lakh tonnes comprising 90.30 lakh tonnes of cereals and 16.13 lakh tonnes of pulses. Nevertheless, the sector performed largely satisfactorily in the face of recurring droughts which is evident from the fact that the State has emerged as a pioneer in oilseeds production in the country. The VII plan target of producing 14.70 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has already been surpassed with a production of 19.12 lakh tonnes oilseeds during 1988-89. The production of cotton too is expected to reach the level of 10.62 lakh bales during 1989-90 as against the VII plan target of 8.00 lakh bales. Seventh Plan targets in respect of sugarcane however could not be achieved.

Year 1986-87 witnessed the highest production of sugarcane of 12.91 lakh tonnes as against VII plan target of 22.50 lakh tonnes.

Animal Husbandry

2.21 The level of achievement against Seventh plan target in respect of various Animal Husbandry products viz; Milk, Eggs and Wool etc. showed a mixed trend. While the production of eggs was at par with the target but shortfall was noticed in the achievement of targets in respect of Milk & Wool etc. on account of recurrent drought resulting into consequential migration of cattle outside the State and mal-nutrition etc., as against the VII plan target of production of milk viz; 45 lakh tonnes, the level by 1989-90 reached 42 lakh tonnes only. Production of Wool reached the level of 181 lakh kg. as against VII plan target of 180 lakh kg. The production target of Eggs viz; 235 million number was fully achieved.

2.22 In case of fish production, the achievement during VII plan has been much below the target. The highest fish production during 1986-87 has been of the order of 15.03 thousand tonnes as against VII plan target of 20 thousand tonnes. The shortfall in achievement is on account of shortage of water in the ponds/reservoirs as a result of successive droughts and erratic rains during initial years of Seventh Plan.

Afforestation

2.23 Social forestry works were envisaged to be undertaken in 250 thousand hectares during VII plan period against which the achievement was 275 thousand hectares. However, some shortfall has been noticed in the achievement of the target of tree plantation as about 57 crore trees only have been planted by the end of the VII plan period against the target of planting 70 crores trees. The shortfall in tree plantation has been due to

inadequate rains in the initial years of the VII plan.

Rural Development

2.24 The integrated rural development programme (IRDP) has gained substantial momentum during Seventh plan which is reflected from the fact that 8.70 lakh families as against the VII plan target of 5.79 lakh families have been benefitted in the programme during the five year period of VII plan, which is almost 1 1/2 times of the target. It is gratifying to note is that among the benefitted families, as many as half of them (4.10 lakh) comprise of those belonging to SC & ST although the VII plan target was just of 2.07 lakh SC/ST families. Among the total beneficiaries, more than 1.31 lakh are Women.

2.25 Under NREP and RLEGP programmes which have since been integrated into one and known with a new name as Jawahar Rojgar Yojna(JRY), it was intended to generate gainful employment of 261 lakh mandays during Seventh plan period upto 1989-90. The achievement however has been very much encouraging as already 1894.09 lakh mandays have been created in NREP upto 1988-89, and 443.77 lakh mandays in JRY during the terminal year (1989-90) of the VII plan.

2.26 In the drought prone area programme (DPAP), Soil-conservation works were undertaken in an area of 21236 hectares, additional irrigation potential created in an area of 2578 hectares and plantation done in an area of 10918 Ha. during VII plan period.

Co-operation

2.27 Cooperatives now cover the entire spectrum of activities in the State. Further, the Cooperative societies have embraced the entire rural area of the State. However, the loaning for Agriculture purposes has not picked up to the extent it was

envisaged in the Seventh plan due to recurring drought conditions in the State. On the one hand, the shortage of water discouraged the farmers to go for fresh loans and on the other hand, it reduced their repaying capacity. The Seventh plan target of disbursement of short term loan to the level of Rs.240 crores could not be achieved as only Rs.127.32 crores ST loans were disbursed during cooperative year 1988-89. This was the highest amount of loan disbursed in any year of the VII plan.

Irrigation

2.28 For Rajasthan, water is the most critical but crucial resource. With this end in view, Irrigation has received always a priority in the sectoral allocation in the State plans. During the Seventh plan period, the strategy was to accelerate the pace of construction of the on-going works for their early completion for creating additional potential for irrigation and also utilising the created potential in as much area as possible.

2.29 During Seventh Plan period, the target of creating additional potential under Major and Medium irrigation projects was fixed at 264.93 thousand hectares (Mahi-31.15, IGNP-151.00, Medium projects 82.78 thousand hect.) against which potential of 200.77 thousand hectares (Mahi 32.93, IGNP 114.18, Medium projects 53.66 thousand hect.) has been created during the period, Nevertheless, the overall total achievement during VII plan period is short of the stipulated target. The shortfall is particularly noticeable in IGNP as the construction works suffered as a result of heavy dust storms on account of severe drought conditions in the area. However, the target of creating additional potential through Minor irrigation works (surface) to the extent of 30.96 thousand hectares. During Seventh plan period has not only been achieved in full but rather exceeded. Under Minor Irrigation works 37.00 thousand hectare additional

potential was created during VII five year plan period.

2.30 In CAD, as against the target of construction of field Channels in 2.57 lakh hectares, the actual achievement was 2.01 lakh hectares.

Power

2.31 Electricity plays an important role in developing vital sectors like Industry & Agriculture. The State suffers from shortage of power which was as much as 30.27% in 1987-88 against the projected demand. Keeping this in view, the installed capacity was envisaged to be increased to 2680.73 MW and Electricity generation to the level of 8379 MKWH by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. On electricity generation, the State has already surpassed the target in 1988-89 by generating electricity upto 9456.47 MKWH. The achievement 10046 MKWH by the end of VII plan. Similarly installed capacity target has also been achieved which was 2711.42 MW in the terminal year of the VII plan.

2.32 Under Rural electrification programme, it was targetted to electrify 5145 villages during VII plan period envisaging connecting 25432 villages in all at the end of VII plan. The achievement during VII plan is 6882 villages connecting in all 27063 villages of the State. Similarly 65000 Wells/Pumpsets were to be energised during VII plan period thereby increasing the number of energisation of wells/pumpsets to the level of 338169 at the end of VII plan. The number of Wells/pumpsets energised at the end of 1989-90 has risen to 352718 of which 79838 were energised during the five year period of VII plan. Here also the target is more than achieved. In the field of Non-conventional sources of energy, a lot of work has been done in the State during the Seventh plan period. This includes instalation of 5220 SPV lights and 20 Deep Wind Mills(under installation), 25 Solar

Deep SPV Pumps besides sale of 25301 Solar Cookers.

2.33 The achievement in respect of construction of Bio-gas plants has equally been noteworthy as 20822 plants were constructed as against the target of 20,000 plants during VII plan period.

Industry & Minerals

2.34 With a view to develop the industrial base of the state in a systematic manner, the State has been covered under the District Industries Centre Programme and the DIC 's have been set up in all the 27 districts of the State. A number of promotional schemes are being implemented through these DIC's. Small Scale Industries(SSIS) numbering 13000 and equal number of Artisan units were targetted to be registered through all the 27 District industries Centres in the State during the VII five year plan. The achievement is noteworthy as 17312 SSI units and 17733 Artisan units were registered during VII plan period. The other achievement of the Seventh plan has been of providing financial assistance to 358 small scale units for purchase of Testing Equipments, 573 units under investment subsidy scheme and 154 units for registration with ISI. In addition to that, 3595 new looms were set up in the Cooperative sector during VII plan period. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation(RHDC) imparted training to 3960 weavers besides modernisation of 940 looms and activation of 4808 looms during VII plan period. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) and the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) are the two pioneer Institutions in the State for providing financial and infrastructural assistance to the Industrial units in the State besides advising and assisting the entrepreneurs on a variety of issues. During VII Five Year Plan, RFC sanctioned financial assistance of Rs.436.02 crores (as against VII plan target of

Rs.410 crores) to 20674 units and disbursed Rs.267.91 crores (as against VII plan target of Rs.350 crores) loans to the entrepreneurs for setting up small and medium industries in the State. The level of loans sanctioned and disbursed in the beginning of VII plan was 54.19 and 39.39 crores only. The activities of the Corporation have considerably gone up in all key areas of operation during VII plan period.

2.35 Similarly RIICO too has played a key promotional role by way of providing infrastructural facilities and package of financial assistance to the large and medium scale industries in the State besides promoting projects in the joint and assisted sectors. It has developed 177 industrial areas through out the state. During the VII plan period. RIICO acquired 1907.93 acres of land of which 1012.55 acres were developed during plan period. 4858 plots have been allotted to various units during the Seventh Plan period. With regard to sanction and disbursement of term loan, RIICO have sanctioned term loans of about Rs.107.62 crores and disbursed Rs.66.03 crores against target of Rs.112.00 crores and Rs.85.10 crores respectively fixed for this period. In order to encourage entrepreneurs living in other parts of the country, RIICO organised 28 Industrial campaigns in different parts of the country during VII plan period.

2.36 Rajasthan Khadi Board is a pioneer institution engaged in production of Woollen and Cotton Khadi in the State by assisting Khadi units in various ways. Woollen Khadi valued at Rs.76.69 crores and Cotton Khadi valued of Rs.33.18 crores was produced through 51629 units during the VII plan period.

Minerals

2.37 The Mines & Geology department continued to engage itself in the discovery of new minerals and for their scientific

mining. During VII Five Year plan, prospecting and survey work was continued. Reconnaissance in an area of 20832 sq. km. Regional Geological Mapping (RGM) in 2483 sq.km. and detailed Geological Mapping (DGM) in area of 142 sq.km. was undertaken during the plan period besides Drilling in an area of 26512 metres.

2.38 Besides the Mining Department, two other State Govt. undertaking namely Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMM) and the Rajasthan Mines & Mineral Development Corpn., (RMMDC) are engaged in production of various minerals viz; Rockphosphate, Gypsum and Limestone etc. Jhamarkotra Rock Phosphate Mines have a proven reserve of 75 million tonnes of Rockphosphate. During Seventh Plan period, 12.06 lakh MT. highgrade ore and 2.21 lakh MT of low grade ore have been mined through RSMM. The High grade ore is directly marketable. Production of Rock Phosphate weighting 5.91 lakh MT. Gypsum 31.22 lakh MT. and Lime-stone 23.06 lakh MT was undertaken by RMMDC during VII plan period.

Transport:

Roads

2.39 The basic strategy of development of roads in seventh plan envisaged development of road net work with emphasis on rural roads and opening of remote areas of the State to bring them in the main stream of development. With this end in view, it was targetted to increase the total road-length (both surfaced and unsurfaced) in Rajasthan to the level of 51471 kms. and linking of cent-percent villages in the population group of 1500 and above by road by the end of seventh five year plan. The road length at the end of seventh plan has reached the level of 56956 kms. as against the stipulated level of 51471 kms. Thus the achievement is more than the target. As regards linking of villages with roads, 10910 villages in all have been connected

comprising 2950 villages during seventh plan as against seventh plan target of 2661 villages in the population groups of 1500 and above 1610 villages in the population group of 1000-1500.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

2.40 RSRTC which owned a fleet of 2665 buses at the end of 1985-86 increased its fleet to 3006 buses at the end of 1989-90. The Corporation purchased 1610 new buses during seventh plan period. It had also made special efforts to augment and improve in the amenities to public on the bus stands besides opening of a number of new depots. Some of the efficiently indicators achieved by RSRTC against seventh plan target are given below:

Item	Seventh plan target	Achievement as on 31.3.1990
1. Fleet utilisation (%)	90	89
2. Vehicle utilisation per day per bus (km.)	263	281
3. Load Factor (%)	80	76.3
4. KMPL (km.)	4.60	4.62

Tourism:

2.41 Rajasthan occupies a unique place in the World map of Tourism because of its rich cultural heritage, archeological wonders and rare wild life. Tourism in the state has recorded a phenomenal growth during last few years. The tourist traffic which was 30.40 lakhs domestic and 2.60 lakhs foreign tourists during 1984 increased to 38.33 lakhs domestic 4.20 lakhs foreign tourists by 1989. During seventh plan period, 94 Fairs and Festivals were organised in various parts of the State and 60 Tourists sites were developed. Tourism has already been given the status of industry in the State during seventh plan period. This step would further boost the tourism industry in the State.

Education:

2.42 Provision of free and compulsory education to all the children before they attain the age of 14 years is a directive principle of the constitution. It was with this end in view that efforts have been made in the State during the seventh plan to open as many new schools as possible on the one hand and to increase enrolment by reducing the drop-out rate on the other. The stress during the seventh plan period has been both on the formal and non-formal education and also to bring qualitative improvement in education.

2.43 During seventh plan period, it was envisaged to open 5000 new Primary schools besides upgrading 1100 Primary schools to upper Primary level and 300 Upper Primary schools to Secondary level. The achievement during the plan period was opening of 7208 Primary schools, 1591 Upper Primary schools, 824 Secondary and 672 Higher Secondary schools. This shows that the achievements of seventh plan are for more than the targets.

2.44 Similarly the enrolment achievement of Elementary Education among the children of 6-11 age group was 49.66 lakhs and for children of 11-14 age-group, it was 15.14 lakhs as against the stipulated seventh plan target of 50.76 lakhs and 15.60 lakhs respectively.

2.45 Adult literacy programme has been expanded in the State by making it a mass movement during the seventh plan period. It was envisaged to cover 20.55 lakh adults in the age group of 15-35 years during seventh plan period against which the number of participants was 23.14 lakhs which is more than the stipulated target.

2.46 In the field of Technical Education too, the achievement of stipulated target was quite encouraging. During seventh plan period six polytechnics and 24 industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) were opened as against target of 7 Polytechnics and 8

ITIs. This has increased the number of Polytechnics functioning in the State to 18 and ITIs 54 at the end of seventh plan period.

Health

2.47 A three-pronged approach through curative, preventive and promotive cum rehabilitative services formed the basic strategy during the seventh plan in the State. The objective was achieved by expansion in the net work of infrastructure of medical and health care centres and by consolidating and strengthening the existing net work particularly in the rural areas. Details of the allopathic/Ayurvedic institutions opened in the rural areas during seventh plan are given in the following table:-

Item	Seventh Plan	
	Target	Achievement
Primary Health Centres	500	611
Sub-centres	4210	4210
CHCs	124	114
Ayurvedic dispensaries	NF	430

Water Supply:

2.48 The problem of availability of safe drinking water in the State is very complex on account of geographical diversities and the limited sources of water both underground and surface. Therefore, priority was given to water supply programmes particularly in the rural areas in the seventh plan. The programme of rural water supply forms part of MNP and 20 point programme also. During seventh plan period, a total of 4047 additional villages were to be provided with drinking water against which 10263 villages were linked with the facility of water during the plan period and thus the achievements of seventh

plan was much more than the target in this sector. There are 34968 inhabited villages in the State of which 32530 are problematic villages and 2438 non-problematic villages. Out of the problematic villages, 30087 villages have been covered upto March, 1990. In all 32525 villages out of total 34968 villages in the State have been covered by Drinking water supply schemes upto 31-3-90. The details are given below:-

Source of water supply	No. of benefited villages		
	Problematic	Non-problematic	Total
Hand pumps	21001	1604	22605
Wells (Pipe)	1261	588	1849
Panghat	1373	-	1373
Regional Water Schemes	5863	230	6093
Diggies & Others	589	16	605
Total	30087	2438	32525

2.49 In the urban areas, the demand of drinking water is increasing day by day due to various factors including increase in population. This has brought down the service level. To improve the service level, the augmentation/reorganisation of various urban water supply schemes has been undertaken from time to time. Presently, three major projects in the urban sector are in hand. The projects are Bisalpur project for Ajmer. Beawar, Kishangarh and Nasirabad towns. IGNP lift scheme for Jodhpur town and Jaisamand project for Udaipur W.S.S. The work on these projects continued during seventh plan besides starting the S & I work of long term project for Udaipur city from Mansiwakal.

Housing:

2.50 The scheme of village housing and development of house sites is an important part of MNP and Twenty point programme. During the period of seventh plan, financial assistance for

construction was proposed to be given to 82666 beneficiaries against which 115515 beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance during seventh plan period which includes 22059 beneficiaries of 1989-90 in JRY Scheme. Under allotment of House sites to Rural poor, as against the seventh plan original target of 8.50 lakhs, only 2.33 lakh persons were benefitted during the plan period. Thus there was shortfall in achievement of seventh plan targets in this programme.

2.51 Rajasthan Housing Board in the five year period of the seventh plan has constructed 49264 houses as against the seventh plan target of 60000 houses. Under Housing board 14758 houses were under construction at the end of seventh plan. Thus the achievement is more or less equal to the seventh plan targets. In the Cooperative Sector, the Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation sanctioned loans to 2364 persons for construction of houses during seventh plan period.

Urban Development:

2.52 The scheme of Environment improvement, where under mainly the works of Roads, Drainage, Street lights and Drinking Water etc. are undertaken in slum areas, form part of MNP. The programme envisaged to benefit 3.20 lakh persons living in the slum areas during seventh plan period against which 2.18 lakh persons were benefitted during plan period which is short of the target. In order to improve conditions of the urban inhabitants, 60543 dry latrines were converted into flush latrines during seventh plan.

Labour and Labour Welfare:

2.53 In order to systematise the employment opportunities in the State, two new employment exchanges, two sub-employment exchanges in Tribal areas and one Coaching cum-guidance centre at Udaipur were opened. At the end of the seventh five year plan,

thirty Employment Exchanges; three sub-employment exchanges in tribal area, three university employment Bureau, one coaching and guidance centre were operating in various parts of the State for guiding and assisting the unemployed youth in seeking employment in a systematic manner. There were more than 9.47 lakh unemployed youth on the live register as on 31.3.90. On an average more than two lakhs unemployed youth every year registered themselves with the employment exchanges. 76870 unemployed youth were provided employment during seventh plan period.

2.54 During seventh plan period, 1500 bonded labourers were to be identified and rehabilitated against which the achievement was more than the target i.e. 1758 labourers.

Social Welfare:

2.55 With a view of providing incentive for the spread of education among the scheduled castes and the Backward classes, the scheme of providing prematric scholarship to students of these two communities continued during the seventh plan benefiting 71305 SC students and 56451 ST students as against seventh plan target of 75170 and 52852 students respectively. Besides, 2175 students of DT and NT communities were also given the prematric scholarship against seventh plan target of benefiting 2612 students of this community. This shows that about 129931 students availed the benefit of prematric scholarship during seventh plan period as against stipulated target of 130634 students.

2.56 In addition to this, grant for Housing construction was also made available to 2465 SC and 665 persons of DT and NT for their economic development during seventh plan period. In the field of Social Welfare, 8290 handicapped persons were benefitted by awarding scholarship as against seventh plan target of 6000

persons and 3171 by way of prosthetic aid as against seventh plan target of benefiting 1060 handicapped persons.

2.57 Nutrition, which is an MNP programme, continued to benefit the pregnant women and the children. During seventh plan period, 50 ICDS projects were opened. Under the programme, 4.65 lakh beneficiaries were targetted to be benefitted during seventh plan against which the achievement was 4.42 lakh. In all 9.07 lakh beneficiaries were being covered under the programme, at the end of the seventh five year plan.

2.58 Planwise expenditure under State Plans has been as under:

	Rs. in crores
First Plan 1951-56	54.15
Second Plan 1956-61	102.74
Third Plan 1961-66	212.70
Annual Plans 1966-69	136.76
Fourth Plan 1969-74	308.79
Fifth Plan 1974-79	857.62
Annual Plan 1979-80	290.19
Sixth Plan 1980-85	2120.45
Seventh Plan 1985-90	3106.18

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY AND PLAN SIZE

The objectives of planned economic development in the State must be set against the overall level of development attained in the State, the weaknesses and strengths of the State's economy and the overall national objectives for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The objectives of planned economic development in the country have so far been growth, modernisation, self reliance and social justice.

3.1 Planning in Rajasthan has a history of almost four decades during which the State has undergone metamorphic changes. The developmental efforts made in the plan era have resulted in increased agricultural production and infrastructure development in the sectors of irrigation, power, roads, etc. In the social services sectors educational and medical facilities have increased and the problem of drinking water in the rural areas solved to a significant extent. However, as has been indicated elsewhere, in spite of the transformation of the economic scenario of Rajasthan, the State has still to attain satisfactory levels of development in matters of basic infrastructural facilities, and social services continue to be quite low, inspite of rich human and material resources. The disadvantages of abysmally low levels of development at the starting point in 1950-51, weak resource base, etc. 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 percent of its territory are other major

causes of the present state. Inadequate power supply and critical deficiency of water resources are proving constraints in the rapid industrial development in the State. Lack of power supply has inhibited growth in agriculture sector too. The absence of a fairly developed railway system and preponderance of meter gauge railway lines also act as an impediment for accelerated development, in particular the exploitation of its rich mineral resources. 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. The combined population of these two groups is among the largest in the country. While formulating the strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) these factors would have to be reckoned with and efforts made to remove the imbalances in the State's economy vis-a-vis other States of the country.

3.2 The strategy for Rajasthan's VIII Five Year Plan, in tune with the national plan but with suitable modifications in the light of specific requirements of the State, would necessarily be growth oriented with a rural bias aimed at better and fuller utilisation of natural endowments and creation of employment opportunities for tackling the twin problems of unemployment and poverty.

3.3 The Planning Commission, in its Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan has stated that "there is urgent need to remove the sources of discontent and unrest by attending to unemployment, illiteracy, ill-health and decline in living conditions of the poor and vulnerable sections. There is equal need to create not merely a just social order but also one that is perceived to be just." It further states that "the development patterns and processes have to be explicitly oriented to enabling every one to have adequate employment, afford atleast the minimum desirable

requirement of food, clothing and shelter, and have access to educational, health, child care and other related services."

3.4 The Approach paper to VIII Five Year Plan (Planning Commission) emphasises, inter alia, the following :

1. Modification in the process of planning and implementation to provide greater participation for people through democratically run institutions.
2. Average annual growth rate envisaged at 5.5 percent.
3. Shift in investment pattern from high capital/labour to low capital/labour activities except in well identified areas of infrastructure, key intermediate manufacturers and some high tech industries.
4. Proportion of development outlays on scheme benefiting the rural population must be raised to 50 percent.
5. Major shift in the approach to planning; decentralisation of planning process to be pivotal to the successful fulfilment of strategy of full employment.
6. Increase in agricultural production to be achieved through greater attention and resources being devoted to the development of rainfed areas.
7. Major effort to restore and improve minor irrigation works and encourage construction of new minor works. In case of major and medium irrigation projects, priority will be given for speedy completion of on-going schemes, to speedier utilisation of potential already created and for modernising existing system.
8. Encouraging diversification of agriculture into higher value adding and more remunerative enterprises.
9. Need for greater priority to mass literacy and elementary and secondary education as against the tendency to direct resources to ever higher levels of education. There is also need for greater emphasis on technical and vocational aspects of education in place of the present accent on general education.
10. Universalisation of primary education, eradication of illiteracy, improving the quality of both preventive and curative health care and providing food security in rural areas to have a central place in the social development programmes.
11. Shift in family planning strategy from emphasis on contraceptive measures to focus on women's status, female literacy and control of infant mortality.
12. Delivery of adequate health care to be the major task. Health delivery system to become a part of a package programme in which other social services such as education

and women's programme are also brought in.

13. Realisation of full potential of forest and wastelands in a sustainable manner which has substantial employment potential, would be a key element to the revitalisation of the rural economy. Sustainable management of forest would require an institutional framework which would facilitate people's active involvement.

14. Measures to ensure the spread of industry particularly of small scale industry to rural and backward areas. Encouragement of labour intensive industries.

15. Focus on the improvement of operational efficiency of infrastructure services and to evolve a pattern of pricing which would yield a reasonable return on investment in these sectors.

16. Public transport systems, particularly in major cities to be expanded and improved as part of the larger policy for discouraging private transport in the interest of better energy conservation.

17. Strict monitoring and control of non plan expenditure aiming at eliminating leakage and waste and containing its growth, and to prevent further proliferation of staff.

18. Safeguard proper maintenance of assets.

19. Future expansion of tourism should be achieved mainly through the private sector. The State can contribute by planning broad strategies of development, providing essential infrastructure and devising effective regulatory mechanisms to protect the interests of the industry, the consumer and environment.

3.5 In consonance with the national objectives, the State's Eighth Five Year Plan will aim at faster growth, substantial reduction in poverty and regional disparities, generation of larger employment opportunities, provision of basic minimum facilities and greater people's participation. The pace of development will have to be accelerated so as to reduce the gap in the levels of development between Rajasthan vis-a-vis the national averages. Accordingly, following approach is suggested:.

- i. To reduce the gap in the per capita income in the State and the national average, a higher growth rate is necessary. This will call for particular attention for substantial increase in agriculture production, water management and improvement in capacity utilisation.
- ii. 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. Stress should be on completion of ongoing projects.

- iii. Despite expansion in irrigation, the agricultural economy is still far from being drought proof. Thus, the growth scenario for the VIII Plan would have to explicitly take into account regional dimensions of requirements and resource use, delivery system and more importantly 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 VIII Plan. Research efforts through involvement of university and non-governmental organisations, particularly in the fields of irrigation management need to be encouraged.
- iv. Water will continue to be our most critical resource. Efforts will have to be directed towards most efficient utilisation of this scarce resource. Specific attention towards utilisation of the State's share in inter-State waters, planned utilisation of ground water and scientific management of aquifers would be necessary to increase the efficiency of utilisation of water.
- v. Considering the geophysical disadvantages of the State, it would be unrealistic to assume that the State would be spared from the menace of drought in near future. The sectoral planning would have to accept this reality by tailoring the sectoral plans accordingly so that relief activities can be dovetailed with the normal plan programmes. Drought proofing activities would need to be vigorously pursued.
- vi. As the State suffers from many handicaps, particularly in infrastructure required for agriculture development, a higher growth in the economy would need a greater emphasis on manufacturing sector, without slackening of efforts in the agriculture sector which provides subsistence to masses in the rural areas. 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.
- vii. Effective measures would be necessary to improve the performance of many public enterprises in the State.
- viii. Containing the population explosion is a major challenge before the State. Short as well as long term strategy for population control will have to be chalked out.
- ix. Greater emphasis on programmes aiming at poverty alleviation, particularly in the rural areas will be necessary to meet the objective of social justice.
- x. Substantial growth in employment opportunities: Rapid employment generation will require emphasis on sectors with higher employment coefficient like agriculture, rural works programmes, minor irrigation schemes,

forestry development, development of animal husbandry, handicrafts, village & small industries, etc.

- xi. Improving educational standards, vocational & technical skills and health status of the people which would facilitate a quicker overall growth will have to be accorded due priority.
- xii. With specific focus on the vulnerable section of the society particularly SC & ST, the lot of this under privileged segment has considerably improved. These people would, however, continue to receive priority under poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes.
- xiii. Provision of basic facilities: drinking water to all the remaining 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.
- xiv. 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. The Aravallis in particular would need specific attention because of their important place in the geography of the State.
- xv. Science & Technology efforts would need reorientation towards the needs of the State particularly for the rural areas. The science & technology set up in the State should be strengthened to enable active involvement of the technical and research institutes and expert scientists in the development process.
- xvi. Government expenditure on non-developmental activities shall have to be restricted.
- xvii. Areas lacking in infrastructural facilities would need special attention for balanced regional development of the State.
- xviii. The importance of management efficiency particularly in areas of power, irrigation, industries and social services can hardly be over emphasised. In an environment of limited resources to meet the growing needs, substantial improvement in the efficiency of utilisation of resources can yield better results for the society.
- xix. It has now been widely accepted that the decentralisation of planning process is a sine qua non for development. Decentralisation of our plans particularly for rural development activities can not be delayed any further. It is felt that implementation of such a scheme through decentralised planning will also be less expensive, they require lesser staff and be more accountable to the community. The plans thus

need to be formulated on the basis of local needs, perception, priority and resource endowment so that the plans can fit into the local realities. This would also ensure greater participation by masses and inculcate a sense of belonging in them. District planning will be an outstanding feature of State's VIII Plan. However, it is necessary to develop requisite capabilities at appropriate levels before embarking upon total decentralisation of planning process. To have a smooth functioning of the system, the process is to be undertaken in a phased manner.

Growth Rate

3.6 National/State income and the per capita income are the measures which reflect the overall performance of the economy during a given period. The extent to which the production in the economy has grown as a result of the investments and the directions in which such expansion has taken place, provide a useful insight into the structure of the economy. As agriculture continues to dominate the economy of the State, the State income 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, thus, give distorted pictures of the economy as is evidenced from the following:

<u>Growth rate</u>		
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>%</u>
1969-70	1970-71	34.30
1967-68	1968-69	-19.34
1979-80	1983-84	10.95
1983-84	1987-88	- 2.41
1984-85	1988-89	7.60
1984-85	1989-90	3.88

3.7 Comparison of any two years to draw conclusions about the growth of the economy is, therefore, unfair. Such a comparison is likely to present growth scenarios at two extremes, one of an economy on a very high growth path and other, in sharp contrast, of an economy virtually stagnant. As a matter of fact, neither of the scenarios represent a correct situation which lies somewhere

between the two extremes. A more representative and reliable comparison could be drawn by the long term trend in the economy which indicates a growth rate of 3.77 percent between 1960-61 and 1988-89 (based on NSDP with 1980-81 as base). Following similar argument, the annual growth rates during the IV, V and VI (including 1979-80) Plans have been 7.08, 5.18 and 5.94 percent, respectively. The economy of the State during the VII Five Year Plan has been under a tremendous strain due to succession of poor performance in the agriculture sector on account of failure of rains. The growth of State income during 1985-90 period is likely to be only 3.88 percent during the VII Five Year Plan.

3.8 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. In 1971-72 the per capita income (PCI) at constant (1970-71) prices was Rs. 553. As per revised series, the PCI at constant (1980-81) prices was Rs. 1222 in 1980-81. It has increased to Rs. 1620 by 1988-89. The year 1989-90, being a weak year from agriculture point of view, the PCI has gone down to Rs. 1465. However, as per the observed trend, the per capita income of the State would have increased to Rs. 1642 by 1989-90. At the national level, the per capita income has increased from Rs. 1627 in 1980-81, Rs. 2082 in 1988-89. Thus the gap between the PCI at State and national level has not decreased. It has increased from Rs. 405 in 1980-81 to Rs. 617 by 1988-89. The gap is likely to widen further by the end of VIII Plan.

3.9 The per capita income of the State has grown by only 1 percent since 1960-61, despite a growth of about 3.88 percent in the State Domestic Product, primarily because of unabated growth in population. No appreciable decline in the growth of population during VIII Five Year Plan is likely to take place. 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 trend of widening gap in the State and national average is also reversed. A time bound approach would be necessary to bridge this gap in a reasonable time.

3.10 Considering the past trend of the economy, its dependency on the climatic conditions, difficult geophysical conditions and the poor resource base of the State, it is rather beyond the means to contemplate that this gap can be completely bridged during the VIII Plan. Alternatively, the State could aim at achieving the national level PCI of 1989-90 by the end of Eighth Plan. In the back drop of a relatively higher rate of growth in population, even to achieve this target, an investment of about Rs. 20,000 crores (at 1989-90 price level) will have to be targeted in the public sector (assuming public sector outlay to be 55 percent of the total). This requires a deliberate decision by the Government of India to cater to the needs of backward States like Rajasthan, by increased investment through Central undertakings and higher devolution of resources.

3.11 As mentioned earlier, despite tremendous progress in almost all areas, Rajasthan continues to lag behind the national, and neighbouring States', averages in most socio-economic indicators. Central sector investment in the State has been very low, being less than 2% of the total investment. This trend of widening regional disparities is required to be reverted. However, it would not be possible for the State to undertake this exercise of massive proportions without liberal assistance by Government of India. Rajasthan, with its rich and varied mineral resources and various ongoing projects, offers substantial potential for

investment. It is essential that Government of India invests larger funds in the State during VIII Five Year Plan.

3.12 The State, in its endeavour will have to capitalise on its strengths, particularly in the fields of dairy, animal husbandry, village and small industries and minerals. Special attention would be focussed on agriculture, particularly on growth as well as stabilisation of production. Increased agriculture production will result in accelerated overall growth in the economy. Besides, efforts by the State Government in the field of industrialisation are likely to provide a boost to the State's economy. Efforts would also be required to contain the expenditure on non-developmental and unessential items. On-going projects would have to be completed in a time bound schedule so that the returns are quickly available to the society.

State Plan Size

3.13 The size of State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) has been determined to be Rs. 790246.92 lakhs. Major headwise breakup is as under:

Table - 1

Eighth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head	Proposed Outlay
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	85004.57
2. Rural Development	41426.68
3. Special Area Programmes	5854.00
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	144972.36
5. Power	224463.15
6. Industry and Minerals	37018.55
7. Transport	47824.30
8. Scientific Services	1700.00
9. Social and Community Services	172831.44
10. Economic Services	25485.19
11. General Services	36666.68
" Total	790246.92

3.14 Sectoral distribution of the proposed outlay is given at

Annexure I.

3.15 The strategy for important sections is discussed below.

Agriculture

3.16 The possibility of bringing more area under the plough is limited. It is only through higher cropping intensity that more area would now be available. The efforts should be directed towards increasing productivity of coarse grains like bajra and maize which would, in addition to providing increased purchasing power to the farmers in the region, also make available fodder to support the cattle wealth. 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 from given area shall form a major thrust during the VIII Plan. The agriculture production in the State needs to be stabilised keeping in view hard realities of recurring scarcity conditions.

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

3.18 It would be essential to maximise the utilisation of irrigation potential already created so that the benefits of the investments already made are available to the society.

3.19 Irrigation by wells will continue to dominate the irrigated cultivation. Efforts will have to be directed towards better utilisation of existing water resources. Improved irrigation system like sprinklers will need encouragement in an attempt of conserving water.

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

3.21 Planning on the basis of different agro climatic zones is among the salient features of the VIII Five Year Plan. Based on the soil conditions, rainfall, temperature etc. the country has been divided in 14 different agro climatic zones. Rajasthan falls under 4 zones, with a large area covering 9 districts falling under the zone XIV. In order to realise maximum potential from agriculture sector, appropriate management practice would have to be developed to make more effective use of available resources.

3.22 A disturbing feature of the agriculture sector, so far, has been 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 percent per annum in agricultural production is envisaged during the VIII Plan.

3.23 The production targets for major crops are as under:

	Targeted Production (Lakh Tonnes)
Foodgrains	117.80
Oilseeds	20.40
Sugar cane	16.15
Cotton (lakh bales)	8.00

Animal Husbandry

3.24 Animal husbandry sector has high income and employment potential. Efforts in this sector have so far been mainly directed towards health care. During VIII Plan focus will be on livestock improvement and increase in productivity through breed improvement and conservation of indigenous breed in core areas would be necessary. 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. Cross breeding programme must be taken up in areas with potential for fodder development.

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

	1989-90	1994-95
Wool (Lakh Kg.)	150	175
Eggs (Million)	160	300
Milk (Lakh tonnes)	35	52

Fisheries

3.26 The main objectives would be to increase fish production from reservoirs and tanks. Intensification of fish production by development of the required infrastructure would be undertaken. 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 20.00 thousand tonnes in 1990-95 from VII Plan level (1986-87) of 15.03 thousand tonnes.

Forestry

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

3.28 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.

3.29 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.

3.30 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.

3.31 For eco-regeneration of the Aravallis action would be initiated for restoration of vegetal cover in this highly fragile and sensitive eco-system.

Cooperation

3.32 During VIII 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.

3.33 The cooperative banking structure is not in good shape. This would need special attention and remedial measures. To ensure a workable cooperative credit programme, greater active participation of the members will have to be ensured.

3.34 The consumer cooperatives, both in rural and urban areas would be strengthened, since they form an important link of the public distribution system to ensure regular supplies of essential items of consumption.

3.35 By the end of Eighth Plan, cooperatives are expected to provide Rs. 280 crores, Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 60 crores as short term, medium term and long term loans respectively.

Rural Development

3.36 In order to make a significant dent in the rural poverty, coverage under IRDP is required to be accelerated with stress on

qualitative improvement in the implementation of the programme. 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, therefore, have to be absorbed in wage employment programmes.

3.37 Efforts would have to concentrate 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.

3.38 It would be necessary to increase wage employment opportunities on a substantial scale in rural areas to absorb the people below poverty line. Apart from the on going employment generation programmes like Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, programmes under State Plan with substantial employment potential would be taken up. 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

3.39 Rajasthan is a water deficient State. Major internal water resources have been exhausted. Therefore, scientific use of ground water and efficient methods of withdrawal and reduction in conveyance losses must receive priority. While the incomplete projects would have to be completed on priority in the shortest possible time depending upon the resources availability, new projects must be taken up on extremely selective basis with

careful consideration of the cost effectiveness. Utilisation of irrigation potential is another area which should attract special attention.

3.40 Minor irrigation works not only have shorter gestation period thereby restricting the cost and time over run, but also make the benefits quickly available to the society at a lower unit cost. 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. This would provide the much desired thrust to agriculture in areas presently lacking in irrigation facilities.

Power

3.41 Installed capacity of power which was 13 MW in 1950-51 has increased to 1747.86 MW by Sixth Five Year Plan and to a level of 2711.42 MW by 1989-90. However, there continues to be gap between demand and supply of power in the State which is widening further. The assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India, indicates that the State is likely to face shortage of power upto 1994-95. It is thus essential that new generating projects in the State sector are taken up so that the gap between demand and supply can be narrowed.

3.42 Large parts of rural areas are still unelectrified. The emphasis on rural electrification has to continue during VIII Plan to create basic infrastructure for development of rural economy and scientific exploitation of groundwater for stabilising agriculture. The level of electrification of villages would reach 90 percent by 1994-95.

Alternate Sources of Energy

3.43 There is urgent 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. While 90 percent of the villages will be electrified through RSEB, the remaining 10 percent villages are envisaged to be covered by the Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA).

Industry and Minerals

3.44 Rapid industrial development of the State is an essential pre-requisite to attain the objective of the overall economic development. Potentialities in the areas where the State has distinct locational advantage would receive preferential treatment.

3.45 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

3.46 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

3.47 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

3.48 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.

3.49 To bring about a structural change, emphasis has to shift from mere enrolment to retention of pupils by providing special incentives to the students for attending schools throughout the educational session and reorienting the educational system to the needs of the people, particularly in the rural areas.

3.50 The programme of universalisation of elementary education would need reorientation towards consolidating and optimally utilising the existing facilities. Rather than thinly distributing the resources by opening more schools efforts would have to be made to increase the efficiency of utilisation of the existing institutions by providing necessary support and opening additional classes. 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.

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

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

3.53 Optimum utilisation of the existing technical education facilities by consolidation of infrastructure and facilities

already created will be a priority area. Creation of technical education infrastructure in new areas of emerging technology will have to be given attention, alongwith improvement of quality and standards of technical education and providing a lateral entry to the vocational stream from 10+2 stage.

Adult Education

3.54 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 would need to be increased. Novel experiment of whole village literacy programme in the State would need to be expanded, particularly in areas of low female literacy.

Water Supply

3.55 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 VIII Plan.

3.56 Rajasthan is the most guineaworm endemic State in the Country. Concerted efforts by the State have begun yielding expected results. We would endeavor to eradicate this disease from the State during the VIII Plan.

Medical and Health

3.57 The State is wedded to the goal of 'Health for all by 2000 AD'. Considerable efforts have gone towards the objective of 'Health for all by 2000 AD', by strengthening and expanding the health care system to provide accessible and affordable curative, preventive and promotive services to the population.

3.58 Efforts need to be directed towards consolidation and

filling of gaps in the existing infrastructure. Alongwith the allopathic system of medicines, there is need to utilise the vast resources of Indian system of Medicines and Homoeopathy towards expanding the outreach of health care system, particularly in rural areas, at a lower cost.

Housing and Urban Development

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

Nutrition

3.60 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.

3.61 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 initiated.

Women Development

3.62 A sharper focus to the development of women was provided during the VII Five Year Plan with initiation of several beneficiary oriented programmes for women. It has also been increasingly realised that efforts to raise the status of women have to begin early in life and have to continue till adulthood. The efforts towards this direction have to be consolidated in the VIII Plan. The State has already exempted girls 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.

3.63 Specific strategy would have to be worked out for different areas of the State. In sparsely populated areas, non-formal education centers 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.

3.64 Women constitute a major part of the work force. Majority of them are engaged in agricultural occupations. Their representation in technical and vocational areas is limited. The access of women to technical and vocational skills will have to improve so that their ability to participate in the work force improves. Diversification of rural economy into areas of horticulture, sericulture, social forestry, agro-processing, dairying etc. would considerably increase their employment opportunities. Growing participation of women in the economic activities will be necessary to raise the general status of women in the society.

3.65 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 (DWORA), 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. Access of women to credit would need to be improved to make a marked impact on the economic development of women.

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

3.66 Tribal sub plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP)

approach have ensured that a reasonable part of annual plan outlay is earmarked for the development of SC and ST. Varying proportion of funds under different programmes have been earmarked for SC and ST. It is necessary to ensure that this amount is utilised for the target group. 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.

3.67 Low level of literacy among SC and ST 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.

Decentralised Planning

3.68 Decentralisation of the Planning process will be one of the major initiatives during the VIII Five Year Plan. Decentralisation of the planning process has, in fact, been considered a 'sine qua non' for equitable and balanced development of all the regions through greater participation of the people. Decentralised planning process will be taken up as a time bound programme.

3.69 Initially, it is necessary to develop requisite capabilities at appropriate levels before embarking on total decentralised planning process. Schemes of rural development and employment generation may be initially taken up in local area planning, other programmes for augmenting production and income may follow.

3.70 In the first stage, 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.

3.71 In a subsequent step, monitoring of all the plan works implemented in the district will be undertaken by the district planning cell. Thus, having created the necessary skills and knowledge as also the proper machinery at the district level, the last stage will be total district planning.

ANNEXURE I

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95
SECTORAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Proposed Outlay
1	2
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	
1. Research & Education (Agr. Uni.)	2214.99
2. Crop Husbandry	
(i) Agriculture Deptt.	21254.56
(ii) Agro Industries Corp.	103.00
(iii) Horticulture	1300.42
(iv) Seed Certification Agency	67.50
Sub Total- 2	22725.48
3. Massive Prog. of Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	2962.50
4. Soil Conservation	
(i) Agriculture Deptt.	180.90
(ii) Forest Deptt.	670.00
Sub Total- 4	850.90
5. Animal Husbandry	
(i) Animal Husbandry Deptt.	6655.37
(ii) Bikaner University	242.25
(iii) Sheep & Goat Deptt.	750.00
Sub Total- 5	7647.62
6. Dairy	2780.00
7. Fisheries	802.00
8. Forestry	30187.44
9. Agriculture Credit	
(i) Special Schemes	1350.00
(ii) Ordinary Schemes	197.00
(iii) Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	52.50
Sub Total- 9	1599.50
10. Marketing	6.00
11. Storage & Warehousing	85.00
12. Cooperatives	13143.14
Total- I	85004.57

1	2
II. Rural Development	
1. I.R.D.P & TRYSEM	12602.89
2. D.W.C.R.A	440.13
3. Women Development	792.00
5. N.R.E.P / J.R.Y.	20000.00
6. D.P.A.P	3014.17
7. Community Dev. & Panchaayat	3465.00
8. Land Reforms	
(i) Assistance to Assignmees of Surplus Land	50.00
(ii) Agriculture Census	9.30
(iii) Updating of Land Records including Rationalisation of Revenue Admn.	1053.19
(iv) Land Reforms Cell, S&ectt	
Sub Total- 8	1112.49
Total- II	41426.68
III. Special Area Programmes	
1. Mewat Development Board I	854.00
2. Aravalli Development	5000.00
Total- III	5854.00
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	
1. Irrigation	
a. Chief Engineer, Irrigattion	39800.00
b. Chief Engineer, Mahi	12000.00
c. IGNP	39088.64
Sub Total- 1	90888.64
2. Minor Irrigation	16194.70
3. Area Development	35989.02
4. Flood Control	1600.00
5. Colonisation	300.00
Total- IV	144972.36
V. Power	
1. RSEB	215255.00
2. REDA	9000.00
3. Bio-gas	208.15
Total- V	224463.15

	1	2
VI. Industries & Mines		
A. Industries		
1. Industries Deptt. (excluding Weights & Measures)		10285.05
2. Khadi & Villlage Indu. Board		465.00
3. Handloom Deevlopment Corpn.		831.26
4. RAJSICO		1031.97
5. Sericulturee		404.14
6. Tassar Devevelopment		287.00
7. RFC		6750.00
8. RIICO		11225.00
9. State Enterprises		224.00
10. New Corporations		50.01
11. Weights & Measures		40.12
	Total- A	31593.55
B. Minerals		
1. Directoratee of Mines & Geology		1800.00
2. RSMM		2600.00
3. RSMDC		1000.00
4. Tungsten Corporation		25.00
	Total- B	5425.00
	Total- VI	37018.55
VII. Transport:		
1. Roads & BBridges		40000.00
2. Road Transport Corporation		7500.00
3. Transport: Department		324.30
	Total- VII	47824.30
VIII. Scientific Services		
1. Science & Technology		700.00
2. Environmeental Development		400.00
3. Grant in Aid to Pollution Control BBoard		600.00
	Total- VIII	1700.00
IX. Social and Community Services		
A. Education:		
a. General EEducation		
1. Elementary Education		30500.00
2. Secondary Education		27300.00
3. University & Other Higher Edu. i) College Education		2600.00

1	2
ii)University of Raj.	550.00
iii)University of Jodhppur	350.00
iv)University of Udaippur	300.00
v)University of Kota	400.00
vi)University of Ajmerr	700.00
4. Adult Education	1000.00
5. Physical Education	300.00
6. Sanskrit Education(includding Sodh Sansthan)	450.00
7(i)Arts & Culture	1343.00
(ii)Jawahar Kala Kendra	1250.00
8. Technical Education	9430.00
9. Sports & Youth Welfare	950.00
Total- Education	77423.00
B. Medical & Public Health	
1. M.N.P	10662.12
2. Other than M.N.P	5432.73
3. Mobile Surgical Unit	92.00
4. Medical Education	5500.00
5. E.S.I.	74.25
6. Ayurved	2170.00
Total- Medical & Public Health	23931.10
C. Sewarage and Water Suppby	
i)Rural	20495.00
ii)Urban	23684.00
iii)Training Institute ffor Engineering Subordinaates	145.00
Total- Sewarage and Water Supply	44324.00
D. Housing	
1. LIGH	1230.00
2. MIGH	605.00
3. Rental Housing	2500.00
4. Village Housing (House siites development)	1755.00
5. Police Housing	1216.89
6. Housing Board	1200.00
7. Cooperative Housing Finannce Society	25.00
8. House building advance too Govt Employees	3072.00
Total- Housing	11603.89

	1	2
E. Urban Development		
1. Town Planning		245.00
2. Environmental Improvement		1900.00
3. Development of Small & Medium Towns		250.00
4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation		250.00
5. NCR		1700.00
6. Fire Fighting Equipments to Municipalities		200.00
7. Nehru Rozgar Yojana		2100.00
Total- Urban Development		6645.00
F. Information & Publicity		
		320.98
G. Labour & Labour Welfare		
1. Craftsmen Training		1800.00
2. Employment		156.00
3. Labour Commissioner Office		241.00
4. Factories & Boilers		120.00
5. Bonded Labour		50.00
6. Manpower		25.00
Total-Labour & Labour Welfare		2392.00
H. Welfare of Backward Classes		
		2069.07
I. Tribal Area Development		
		470.00
J. Social Welfare		
		569.40
K. Nutrition		
		3041.00
L. Sainik Board		
		42.00
Total IX		172831.44

X. Economic Services		
1. State Planning Machinery		1196.00
2. District Planning, Untied Fund		20000.00
3. Statistics		421.80
4. Evaluation		57.39
5. Gazetteers		1.00
6. Food & Civil Supply		750.00
7. Tourism		3059.00
Total- X		25485.19

XI. General Services		
1. Stationery & Printing		271.53
2. State & Distt. Level Adm. Build.		
a) Jail Buildings		281.40

1	2
b)Police Buildings	251.88
c)Other GAD Buildings (including Police HQ))	1530.00
d)Revenue Buildings	210.35
e)Judicial Buildings	200.00
3. Computerisation & Modernisation	700.00
4. HCM RIPA	150.77
5. Administrative Reforms	70.75
Total- XI	3666.68
GRAND- TOTAL	790246.92

CHAPTER - 4

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Rajasthan State which ranks at 9th position amongst the 14 major States of the country in terms of per capita income with its weak resource base essentially because of a poor heritage at the time of its formation 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 which can bridge the gap between the State's per capita and national per capita income. The last about 40 years of planned development although has strengthened the production base and improved the quality of life of its people through provision of social services, still, much headway could not be made to narrow down the disparities between the national and State levels not to talk of levels of better off neighbouring States like Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, etc.

4.2 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. In 1971-72 the per capita income (PCI) at constant (1970-71) prices was Rs. 553. As per revised series, the PCI at constant (1980-81) prices was Rs. 1222 in 1980-81. It has increased to Rs. 1620 by 1988-89. As per the observed trend, the per capita income of the State

would have increased to Rs. 1642 by 1989-90. However, at the national level the per capita income has increased from Rs. 1527 in 1980-81 to Rs. 2082 in 1988-89. The difference between the PCI at State and national level has not decreased. It has increased from Rs. 405 in 1980-81 to Rs. 617 by 1988-89.

4.3 Considering the past trend of the economy, its dependency on the climatic conditions, difficult geophysical conditions and the poor resource base of the State, it is rather beyond the means to contemplate that this gap can be completely bridged during the VIII Plan. It may, however, be considered to achieve the national level PCI of 1989-90 by the end of VIII Plan. In the back drop of a relatively higher rate of growth in population, even to achieve this target the economy would have to grow at the rate considerably higher than the national economy during the VIII Plan. A broad estimation indicates that to achieve this target, an investment of about Rs. 20,000 crores (at 1989-90 price level) will have to be targeted in the public sector (assuming public sector outlay to be 55 percent of the total). This will call for more concerted efforts at the State level by investing in less capital intensive areas, as also a deliberate decision by the Government of India to cater to the needs of backward States by increased investment through central sector projects and higher devolution of resources for plan.

4.4 It is imperative that investment of this order is made into the State's economy for any meaningful development. Otherwise the State would not only continue to lag behind the national average, the existing gap would widen further.

4.5 Planning Commission has indicated that the total plan investment in the eighth plan is likely to be the order of Rs.5,95,000 crores at 1989-90 prices. This would include both

public and private sector investment. As regards the size of State plan, the Planning Commission has intimated that as compared to the seventh plan, the increase may be 80-85 per cent in nominal terms and about 30 percent in real terms.

4.6 It is obvious that resources will be found out for financing a national public sector plan of the order of about Rs. 227250 crores. Some mechanism only has to be worked out for ensuring distributive justice to less developed States like Rajasthan for ensuring 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.

4.7 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, per capita transfer of resources from Central Government to Rajasthan has not been in tune with its tax efforts. This distortion in flows is mainly responsible for its backwardness. The State Government, therefore, advocates for bringing out structural changes in the mechanism of transfer of Central assistance for State plans since the formula assistance has not been found to be effective. It is suggested that for backward States concept of minimum need based

plan should be introduced and after identifying State's own resources, the balance required should be given by the Central Government in full as grant.

CHAPTER 5MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

Alleviation of poverty and reduction of unemployment through manpower and employment planning are the principal objectives of the planning process which aims at rapid economic and social development. 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.

5.2 The central thrust of the eighth plan is on employment. The plan will seek to give operational content to the commitment to guarantee of the right to work to every citizen through appropriate development programmes. The development process will be properly engineered to generate additional employment opportunities on a sufficiently large scale and in a widely dispersed manner to absorb the increments to the labour force and the backlog of unemployed and under-employed persons.

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. 1990-95. 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 1990-95 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 work out are as under:

Table 5.1
Projections of Labour Force

Age Group (Years)	Total Population as on 1st March		Labour Force as on 1st March		Addition to labour force during 1990-95
	1990	1995	1990	1995	
	1	2	3	4	5
5+	377.50	429.92	183.92	209.46	25.54
15+	251.91	286.89	165.86	188.89	23.03
15-59	228.40	260.12	156.33	178.03	21.70

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 VIIIth plan

5.3

period (1990-95), in Rajasthan is estimated to be around 25.54 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 1990-95 has started with a backlog of about 1.94 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 VIIIth plan will be about 21 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 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 (SEEU), 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

1. Agriculture and Allied Services : Crop Husbandry (Application of improved technology in Crop Production), Animal Husbandry, Forest, Fisheries, Dairying, Warehousing 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 Programme.

7. Rural Development Programmes : IIRDF, DDP, DPAP, JRY etc.

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

Manpower Outlook

5.13 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 the persons registered on the live Register of Employment Exchangees possess educational qualifications of Secondary and above. There is a significant number of unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchangees 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.

5.6

5.14 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 expanded. Significant 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 create suitable machinery for coordination and monitoring of the women education programmes, expanded technical training facilities for them and introduce new employment oriented courses for women in educational institutions at various levels.

ANNEXURE I

Estimated Labour Force Based on Usual Status
Participation Rate (398th Round)

(00)

Age Group Year	Urban		Rural		Total (Col. 2 to 5)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
As on 1st March, 1990					
5 - 9	21	122	924	1866	2933
10-14	520	510	6394	7707	15131
15-29	10699	2570	37408	21490	72167
30-44	8036	1714	28276	15081	53107
45-59	4224	788	17640	8402	31054
60+	1185	224	6393	1732	9534
Total (5+)	24685	5928	97035	56278	183925

As on 1st March, 1995

Age Group Year	Urban		Rural		Total (Col. 7 to 10)	Addition to Labour force during 1990-95 Col. 11 - Col. 6
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 - 9	24	139	1052	2125	3340	407
10-14	592	581	7281	8778	17232	2101
15-29	12185	2927	42602	24473	82187	10020
30-44	9153	1951	32201	17278	60480	7373
45-59	4810	897	20089	9568	35364	4310
60+	1350	256	7280	1973	10959	1325
Total (5+)	28114	6751	110505	64092	209462	25536

Annexure II

Estimated Unemployed Persons

Usual Status

(38th Round)

('00)

As on 1st March 1990

Age	Urban		Rural		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 - 9	-	-	-	18	-	18	18
10-14	46	-	101	-	147	-	147
15-29	899	20	615	58	1514	78	1592
30-44	71	59	20	-	92	59	150
45-59	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
60+	-	-	09	-	9	-	9
Total (5+)	1040	79	745	76	1785	155	1940

ANNEXURE III

Norms for estimation of Additional
Employment Generation

Sector	No. of Persons per lakh of Exp.	
	Construction	Continuing
1. Agriculture Production Rural Development Programme, CAD etc.	4.97	0.54
2. Minor Irrigation	10.88	0.12
3. Animal Husbandry	4.66	1.09
4. Soil Conservation	15.54	0.40
5. Forestry	15.54	0.37
6. Fisheries	4.66	1.38
7. Co-operation	6.22	2.59
8. Panchayati Raj & RD	5.59	1.43
9. Irrigation		
I. IGNP	5.28	0.06
II. Other than IGNP	10.26	0.06
10. Power	0.62	0.62
11. Industries		
I. Large and Medium	6.53	2.18
II. Village and Small	6.53	4.03
12. Mining	10.88	1.12
13. Roads	10.88	1.12
14. Road Transport	5.59	4 per Bus
15. Tourism	6.53	0.70
16. Education	5.59	1.96
17. Medical	6.84	1.65
18. Water Supply		
I. Rural	5.22	1.87
II. Urban	4.35	1.87
19. Housing	5.59	1.09

5.10

Sector	Construction	Continuing
20. Social Welfare	5.59	0.95
21. Labour and Labour Welfare	4.97	1.59
22. Publicity	6.59	0.32
23. Economic Services	4.97	1.56
24. Ayurved	6.84	3.50
25. Town Planning	5.59	1.09
26. Welfare of backward classes	4.97	0.59

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 6AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Rajasthan is a predominantly agrarian State with about 70 per cent of the total population dependent on it. About 50 percent of the net State domestic product is contributed by agriculture including animal husbandry. As indicated elsewhere, the surface water resources in the State are scarce and those available are also confined largely to south and south-eastern parts of the State. Ground water is also available at considerable depth. Less than one fourth of the cultivated area is under irrigation. Thus, a large area is still under dry land agriculture, out of which about 70% of the area in kharif season totally depends on rainfall. Agriculture, thus, being essentially rainfed, naturally continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon.

6.2 Given the constraint of limited water resources, recurrent droughts and lowering of the ground water table every year, the possibility of bringing more area under the plough is rather limited. The gross cropped area which was 168.9 lakh hectares in 1976-77 has increased to 186.19 lakh hectares in 1988-89, with yearly fluctuations in the interim period. However, the net area sown appears to have stabilised around 155 lakh hectares. It is only through higher cropping intensity that more area would now be available. 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 Despite significant progress in agriculture, growth rate in foodgrain production has not kept pace with the growth rate in population.

6.4 While the ultimate aim during the entire plan era was to raise the agricultural production, during First Five Year Plan it was attempted 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 Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (IADP) was introduced during the Third Five Year Plan, whereunder 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.

6.5 This approach continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan. 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 improving the crop management practices through the T. & V. system. While these activities were further accelerated during the Sixth Plan, 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.

6.6 With concerted efforts of planned development over the past four decades, significant progress has been made in agriculture development. The State has reached near self sufficiency in foodgrains production, with some variations

6.3

depending on the monsoon. Foodgrains production in the State has multiplied 3 times since 1950-51; from 33.8 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 to reach a level of 10.43 million tonnes in 1983-84. Thereafter, under the impact of successive droughts it slipped to 4.80 million tonnes in 1987-88. With satisfactory climatic conditions, the foodgrain production has again crossed 10.66 million tonnes in 1988-89.

6.7 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

Plan period/ Year	C R O P S						
	Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains	Oil-seeds	Cotton	Sugar-cane	Guar
1952-53	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	6.91	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
1969-74	50.56	12.94	63.50	3.72	2.62	12.82	NR
1975-79	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	1.40
1980-85	65.27	14.67	79.94	7.97	4.77	13.76	3.90
1985-86	61.66	17.67	79.33	9.12	4.74	10.10	1.41
1986-87	58.45	8.79	67.24	8.81	6.99	12.01	1.33
1987-88	43.35	4.70	48.05	11.75	2.18	10.19	0.20
1988-89	90.33	16.23	106.56	19.12	6.01	6.86	5.73
1989-90							
Target	88.20	24.80	113.00	15.20	8.00	15.00	7.50
Ach. (Likely)	73.75	12.56	85.31	18.45	9.86	7.15	4.36

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

Table 6.2
Consumption of Inputs

Year	Fertilizer 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	32.20	2.12	25.1	-	NR
1969-74	57.34	3.51	26.8	-	915
1974-79	96.36	5.72	48.1	8.1	1511
1979-80	147.25	8.99	83.6	13.9	1798
1980-85	170.96	9.44	125.9	31.8	2004
1985-86	220.90	12.18	203.7	36.3	2444
1986-87	247.10	14.11	113.4	38.2	3238
1987-88	214.82	16.47	92.0	38.9	2974
1988-89	305.38	16.41	148.5	41.0	2758
1989-90 (Likely)	285.59	17.71	130.5	52.5	2685

6.9 The productivity in case of most crops is below the national average. A comparative position in this regard of the State vis-a-vis the country, is given in the following table:

Table 6.3
Productivity of important crops in the
State vis-a-vis the country

(Kg./ha.)

Crop	Productivity					
	State			India		
	1975-76	1980-81	1987-88	1975-76	1980-81	1987-88
Rice	1639	882	510	1235	1336	1473
Jowar	266	337	248	591	660	757
Bajra	304	226	129	496	458	378
Maize	1141	873	377	1203	1159	1016
Wheat	1300	1464	1897	1410	1630	1995
Barley	1252	1271	1559	N.A.	1230	N.A.
Gram	767	697	601	707	657	624
Groundnut	618	406	608	935	736	842
Sesamum	177	79	42	N.A.	180	N.A.

6.5

Linseed	293	333	415	N.A.	250	N.A.
Rape & Mustard	502	683	809	580	560	748
Cotton	222	185	108	138	152	169
Sugarcane	38950	40000	37740	51000	58200	60000

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 & 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 programme 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 National 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.

6.6

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 alongwith the achievements during Seventh Five Year Plan has been as under:

Table 6.4
Area, Production and Yield of Important Crops

Particular	Target			Achievement		
	Area	Prod.	Yield	Area	Prod.	Yield
1. Cereals	91.00	88.20	969	87.14	73.75	846
2. Pulses	39.00	24.80	635	29.39	11.56	393
Total						
Foodgrains	130.00	113.00	869	116.53	85.31	731
3. Oilseeds	21.10	14.70	673	25.20	18.45	732
4. Sugarcane	0.50	22.50	45000	0.16	7.15	45322
5. Cotton	4.70	8.00	289	4.34	9.86	386
6. Guar	20.00	7.50	375	19.66	4.36	222
7. Others	7.20			5.27		
Total Area:	183.50			171.16		

6.15 During 1988-89 the foodgrain production has reached a new height of 106.56 lakh tonnes. However, as agriculture in the State still continues to be a gamble on monsoon, it does not appear possible to maintain the level achieved in any of the good production year. Nature's role in agriculture production is crucial in this State. The production of foodgrains in the terminal year of Seventh Plan 1989-90 is expected to be of 85.31 lakh tonnes; 73.75 lakh tonnes of cereals and 11.56 lakh tonnes of pulses.

6.16 Progress in oilseeds production has been a note worthy 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% 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 Although in the face of serious geographical disadvantages it is not possible to maintain consistency of growth even in couple of years, to have some idea about the growth in the agriculture sector, growth trends as realised are depicted below:-

Table 6.5
Growth rate from First Plan to Seventh Plan

(Percentage)

Particulars	Growth Rate Realised from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan		
	Area	Production	Productivity
1. Cereals	3.6	11.4	7.5
2. Pulses	3.4	8.0	4.6
Total Foodgrains	3.6	10.9	6.9
3. Oilseeds	11.2	22.0	13.7
4. Sugarcane	5.4	20.2	14.0
5. Cotton	10.2	24.4	12.1

Approach and Strategy for Eighth Plan

6.18 The agricultural scenario in the State is characterised by precarious dependence on monsoon, recurring drought and scarcity conditions, high proportions of desert & wasteland, small holdings, low productivity and comparatively low level of technological improvements. Despite substantial progress made in

secondary and tertiary sectors during the plan era, the primary sector still supports three major segment of population. The agriculture sector will continue to be the focus of attention in the Eighth Plan as well.

6.19 The productivity in cereals at the national level has been higher than the State average. The lower yield rates are due to many reasons namely extremes of temperature and desiccating winds, poor soil conditions, inadequate and erratic rainfall and inadequate research support for locating specific technology. With the exception of rape & mustard and gram, yield per hectare of major crops is lower compared to other important States.

6.20 The efforts should be directed towards increasing productivity of coarse grains like bajra and maize which would in addition to providing increased purchasing power to the farmers in the region, also make available fodder to support the cattle wealth. 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 from given area shall form a major thrust during the VIII Plan.

6.21 Attention would have to be focussed on checking further degradation of soil and environment by popularising balanced use of fertiliser and micro-nutrients and encouragement of mixed farming. The fertilizer application in the State is about 1/3rd of the national average. Through appropriate promotional efforts and making the fertilizer available in the remotest parts of the State, efforts would be made to raise its use.

6.22 Nearly 71% of the net cropped area of the State is in

regions with annual precipitation of less than 60 mm. Not only is the State deficient in rainfall, it is also highly erratic in respect of the quantum and distribution within a season resulting in wide fluctuations in production. Even during VII Five Year period, Plan foodgrains production has fluctuated between 48 lakh tonnes in 87-88 to over 106 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. To meet the foodgrains requirement of growing population, stabilising agriculture production deserves serious consideration, particularly in view of geographical diversities and hard realities of frequently occurring scarcity conditions.

6.23 Although there has been substantial increase in area under irrigation, with less than one-fourth of the total cropped area being irrigated a major portion of the total cropped area still depends on rainfall. Substantial increase in irrigated area is not likely to take place in near future. It is estimated that even after utilising the entire water resources available to Rajasthan, both from internal and external sources, only 65-70 lakh hectares of land can be irrigated which would constitute only 35-40% of the cropped area. However, in the face of very high cost of irrigation projects, long gestation period and competing claims of other sectors on limited financial resources, utilisation of the entire water resources in near future appears a very high hope. It would, therefore, be essential to maximise the utilisation of irrigation potential already created so that the benefits of the investments made are available. Better utilisation of existing water resources will assume paramount significance. Efforts would have to be directed towards

6.10

maximising output from each unit of waater. Improved irrigation system like sprinklers wll also need encouragement in an attempt of conserving water.

6.24 With limited irrigation, agriculture will continue to be largely rainfed. The focus of agriculture research has, therefore, to be on development and propagation of varieties which can withstand the water stress adequately. Water intensive crops need to be discouraged. Better management of both monetary and non-monetary inputs will provide a further fillip to agriculture scenario. Developing varieties which provide flexibility in the timing of sowing and harvesting can also help the producers in coping with the drought situations.

6.25 Planning on the basis of different agro climatic zones is among the salient features of the VIII Five Year Plan. Based on the soil conditions, rainfall, temperature etc. the country has been divided in 14 different agro climatic zones. Rajasthan falls under 4 zones, with a large area covering 9 districts falling under Zone XIV. In order to realise maximum potential from agriculture sector it would be worth while to evolve optimal land use and cropping pattern for different agro climatic regions alongwith back up of appropriate marketing, agro processing, technology extension and input supply, land development, reclamation of degraded land, etc.

6.26 The State has attained an agricultural production (foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, guar, vegetables, condiments & spices, fodder and fruits) level of 144.96 lakh tonnes during 1988-89, the best agricultural year during the VII Plan. The State would strive to attain a peak production level of

173.84 lakh tonnes during the VIII Pla.

6.27 A disturbing feature of the agriculture sector, so far, has been very wide fluctuation in production with variations in the climatic conditions. (Sincere efforts would be made to narrow down these fluctuations. It is aimed that the agricultural production would be maintained at a level of at least 121.65 lakh tonnes as against the lowest level of 7.45 lakh tonnes recorded during the VII Plan. The variations would, thus, be reduced to 30% as against 48% observed in the VII Plan.

6.28 The objectives for VIII Plan may, thus, broadly be as under:

- a) Diversification of the agricultural base with greater thrust on sectors like horticulture, livestock, agro processing, etc..
- b) Planning for agricultural and allied activities with base of Agro-Climatic Zones.
- c) Building up good health and eradication of micro-nutrient deficiency.
- d) Increasing production of vegetable and fruits.
- e) Encouraging intensive cultivation of condiments and spices.
- f) Stabilisation of production of kharif crops. efforts to be made to narrow down the wide fluctuations.
- g) Augmentation of production of potential crops of rabi.
- h) Encouragement of mixed farming.

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

1. Attaining per annum growth rate of 4% in agriculture development under ideal conditions.
2. In severe condition, to achieve a growth rate

comensurate with the growth rate is population.

3. Encouraging ecology and fuel plantation by diverting certain area for this purpose.
4. 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.
5. Adoption of dry farming practices will be further popularised as even by the end of VIII Plan substantial part of cropped area will be depending on rainfall. As a part of long term drought proofing strategy, dry land farming on watershed basis will be taken up.
6. Since water is the critical input for agriculture and the Rajasthan is a water deficient State, special efforts will be made for popularisation of sprinkler and drip irrigation.
7. Land reclamation programme will be given increased emphasis.
8. Promotional application of fertilizer: The fertilizer application in the State is only about 1/3rd of the national average. The 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.
9. Plant Protection Measures : The proposed coverage under P.P. chemicals is to be increased to 4100 tonnes by the end of VIII Plan. Integrated control measures for the control of insects/pests and diseases may be popularised.
10. Efforts to increase production and productivity of the selected thrust crops viz. wheat, gram, moth, bajra, maize, mustard, groundnut & sesamum will be made.
11. Participatory Agriculture Development Planning from village upwards.

Agriculture Production

6.30 The targets of production envisaged for the Eighth Five Year Plan are given below. As has been indicated earlier, inspite of significant development in agriculture sector, the amplitude of annual fluctuations in the agricultural output, particularly foodgrains, continues to be abnormal because a large proportion

of production continues to be under conditions of uncertain rainfall. The effort would, therefore, be to narrow down this gap. As such, production targets have been fixed under different climatic conditions, vis-a vis those achieved during the Seventh Plan.

Table 6.6
Agricultural Production in Eighth Plan

(Prod. in lakh Tonnes/Bales)

Item	Projected Production		
	A	B	C
1. Cereals	97.30	85.00	71.00
2. Pulses	20.50	17.70	15.40
Foodgrains	117.80	102.70	86.40
3. Oilseeds	20.40	17.50	14.00
4. Sugarcane	16.15	12.30	10.12
5. Cotton	8.00	6.30	5.60
6. Guar	6.00	4.30	2.40
7. Vegetables	3.15	2.60	1.90
8. Condiments & spices	6.00	5.20	3.80
9. Fodder	93.00	86.00	77.00
10. Fruits	3.00	2.00	1.60

A = Projected production under optimum situation of non manageable and manageable constraints.

B = Projected production under normal climatic conditions and optimum managements.

C = Projected production under scarce/famine conditions having execution of contingent plan.

6.31 The key factors to be taken care of for obtaining the desired level of production during VIII Plan are vertical approach of crop production, use of land according to its capabilities, environmental improvement by putting substantial area under permanent remunerative vegetation and upgradation of water budgeting.

6.32 Thus, a target of producing 117.80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 20.40 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 8 lakh bales of

cotton has been fixed for Eighth Plan. The cropwise targets of area, production and productivity have been kept as under:

Area in lakh hectares
Production in lakh tonnes/bales
Productivity Kg./Ha.

Item	Eighth Plan Target Level 1994-95 (Optimum Level)
1. Cereals	
Area	888.40
Production	997.30
Productivity	1105
2. Pulses	
Area	333.50
Production	220.50
Productivity	610
3. Foodgrains	
Area	1221.90
Production	1117.80
Productivity	965
4. Oilseeds	
Area	224.20
Production	220.40
Productivity	845
5. Sugarcane	
Area	0.40
Production	16.15
Productivity	40375
6. Cotton	
Area	4.00
Production	8.00
Productivity	340

6.33 For achieving the above targets, the level of inputs proposed to be achieved at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan have been targeted as under:

Item	Level achieved during VII Plan	Target VIII Plan

6.15

1. Cropped Area (lakh ha.)	171.16	180.00
2. Gross Irrigated Area (lakh ha.)		
3. High Yielding Varieties		
a. Area under HYV (lakh ha.)	28.27	33.60
4. Improved Seeds including HYV (Qtls.)	183624	300300
5. Fertilisers		
a. Total Consumption ('000 tonnes)	285.59	500.00
b. Consumption per Hectare (in Kg/Ha.)	16.69	27.77
6. Distribution Rhizobium Culture Packets (lac INDO.)	3.96	15.00
7. Plant Protection Measures		
a. Area Covered (lakh Ha.)	59.74	74.00
b. Consumption of Technical Grade Material (tonnes)	2685	4100
c. Area Covered to Total Cropped Area (%)	3357	41.11

Seed

6.34 Scientific management in seed production, handling and distribution has gained increasing importance over recent years. With this objective, the State participated in the Second National Seed Project during the Sixth Five Year plan period. Under this World Bank assisted project, facilities for seed production, processing, storage and marketing were developed. With intensification of these activities, the area coverage under HYV programme has increased to 16.52 percent in 1989-90. It is envisaged to increase it to 18.67 percent by 1994-95. An area of 33.60 lakh hectares is envisaged to be covered under HYV programme. By 1994-95, the level of distribution of HYV and other improved seeds will be 3.000 lakh quintas.

6.35 To make the seed available at cultivators fields at reasonable price, it is proposed that production of hybrid seed should be taken by Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation at

Government or private farms suitably equipped for production of such crops. HYV seed production should be taken at cultivators fields under the supervision of field staff.

Fertilizers

6.36 The consumption of fertilizers has doubled since Fifth Plan. During 1988-89, it has reached a level of 16.41 kg./ha. it is still 1/3rd of the national average. It is a single input which responds very significantly in increasing the yield. Therefore, while the consumption of fertilizers is to be increased, it is to be managed in a manner that balanced nutrition can be provided to the different crops.

6.37 It is envisaged to be achieved through opening of additional outlets in the interior areas so as to ensure that the cultivators are not required to travel long distances to obtain fertilizers; emphasis on application of fertiliser as a basal dose in irrigated as well as in un-irrigated crops; split dose of fertilisers in standing crops under irrigated crops; enhanced use of bio-fertilisers and manures; and use of trace elements as per specific location need.

6.38 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 15 lakh packets by 1994-95.

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 & pests. It is essential that seed and soil treatment to the

possible extent be made essential for traders/cultivators. Rat control need 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 three isolated diseases or pests.

6.40 The consumption of P.P. chemicals which had reached the level of 3238 tonnes in 1986-87 has gradually lowered down in successive years, mainly because of low incidence of pests and disease. However, a target of consumption of 4100 tonnes of TMG has been proposed with a coverage of 74 lakh hectare under P.P. measures in the VIII Plan to overcome the occurrence of pests & diseases and also to provide a prophylactic plant protection umbrella to crops, for which integrated control measures will be popularised through scheduled application of insecticides/pesticides.

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

Jaipur, Ajmer, Fali, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Dholpur, Bundi, Kota, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur

8.6 South Rajasthan Plateau and Hills Division

Banswara, Dungarpur,

	Sirohi, Udaipur
<u>Zone 9.4</u> Rajasthan Malwa Plateau Division	Jhalawar
<u>Zone 14</u> Western Dry Region	
<u>Zone 14.1</u> Rajasthan Dry Division	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Sikar, Nagaur, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Jalore

6.42 Strategic approach during VIII 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 NODP, NPDP and NWDP, so that wide gap between existing and potential yield can be minimised. Since wheat, gram, bajra and maize are the crops which contribute a major part of the total foodgrains production in the State, thrust will be laid on these crops.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION-
RAJASTHAN AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY, BIKANER

6.44 The Agriculture Extension Education and Research hitherto being looked after till 1st August, 1987, by the Mohan Lal

Sukhadia University, Udaipur is now being looked after by the Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner. The University will carry out production-oriented research programmes, rural mass education & adoption and propagation of new technologies in the State 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., and second at Jobner having Agriculture College and third at Bikaner with Veterinary Science College. To discharge their 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 in the year 1987-88 has further directed the University to start the B.Sc. Home Science Classes at Bikaner Campus, now the main university 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 recommendation 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 A strong pressure of developmental needs naturally brings in lot of stress on research. The research components with the

help of World Bank in the first and second phase of NARP has been strengthened. Research stations with farms exist in each of the nine agro-climatic zones. However, there is need to further strengthen them to make them self-sustained. There is need to strengthen the laboratory facilities also.

6.47 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.

6.48 In the field of home science also much is still required to be done. The Home Science College at Bikaner has just been established. This aspect has naturally to receive due attention in the Eighth Plan.

6.49 In order to improve competency and capability as also in view of the expectation of the University as above, an outlay of Rs. 2214.99 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan as under:

Items	(Rs. in lakhs)						Grand total
	Committed liab.		New			Total	
	Reven.	Capital	Rec.	Non-Rec.	Capital		
Educational	46.03	189.84	75.65	184.683	334.71	1295.04	1530.91
Extension	-	-	57.68	39.333	11.74	108.75	108.75
Research	337.85	-	58.59	34.300	44.59	237.48	575.33
Total	383.88	189.84	191.92	258.311	391.04	1641.27	2214.99

6.50 Besides providing the teaching and other staff to various wings/colleges, provision has also been made for equipments, development of university farm, library, etc. and for capital works. It is proposed to construct administrative block, residential quarters for Dean/Associate Professors/Officers & supporting staff, water courses, diggias, etc. for university central farm complex development, fencing of farm, construction of tube wells etc. at Jobner, Girls Hostels at Udaipur and construction of college building, Hostels, Nurseries, etc. at College of Home Science, Bikaner.

6.51 Construction of class rooms, fencing of farms, library hall, micro tissue laboratory, etc. at Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur; water supply scheme, farm development, fodder store room, improvement of college and farm road etc. for SKN College of Agriculture, Jobner has been proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan.

6.52 For College of Home Science, Bikaner, it is proposed to construct college buildings, hostel for 50 students and quarter for lady teachers during the Eighth Plan period.

6.53 Construction of hostel for 50 students, conference hall, Dean office, staff room, dairy plant laboratory, workshop, canteen and cycle stand at College of Dairy Science at Udaipur and residential quarters, field store, extension of electronic laboratory, computer and processing laboratory for College of Technical and Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur would also be taken up in the Eighth Plan.

6.54 Under extension education, farmers hostels, land development, civil works, fencing of farms and farm stores at

6.22

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, garrage, etc are being proposed to be constructed.

6.55 For agriculture research, it is envisaged to construct seminar hall, dining hall, laboratory for horticulture, extending of plant breeding laboratory at Dungarpura, tube well at Mandore etc. during VIII five year plan.

CROP HUSBANDRY- AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

6.56 A provision of Rs. 21254.56 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan. The schemewise details are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Scheme	Proposed Outlay 1990-95		
	Committed	New	Total
i. Direction and Administration	77.24	140.62	217.86
ii. Seeds	76.02	276.10	352.12
iii. Manures and Fertilizers	134.35	106.12	240.47
iv. Plant Protection	49.75	64.50	113.75
v. Commercial Crops	167.97	-	167.97
vi. Extension & Trg.	3067.25	425.10	3492.35
vii. Development of Pulses	135.35	-	135.35
viii. Agri. Engineering	38.68	46.05	84.73
ix. Dev. of Oilseeds	499.45	101.04	600.49
x. Dry Land and Rainfed Farming	222.50	5226.55	5449.05
xi. Water Budgetting	-	839.52	839.52
xii. Land Stock Imp.	62.50	22.50	85.00
xiii. Fodder Production Programme	-	375.90	375.90
xiv. Core Budget	-	100.00	100.00
xv. Comprehensive Agri. Dev. Project	-	9000.00	9000.00
Total	4530.56	16724.00	21254.56

6.57 Details of the proposed activities during VIII Plan are as under:

Direction & Administration(i). Strengthening of Project Planning Cell

6.58 A Project Planning Cell for formulation of World Bank assisted, EEC assisted project and other externally aided projects, headed by a Jt. Director of Agriculture has been created during the year 1989-90. It is proposed to further strengthen this cell in the VIII Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 32.89 lakhs, including Rs. 15.14 lakhs for spillover liabilities has been proposed.

(ii). Establishment of New Agriculture Districts, Jaisalmer and Bikaner

6.59 Out of 27 revenue districts of the State, 25 districts have been covered by District Agriculture Offices. The two districts left are Bikaner and Jaisalmer. These districts are attached with Churu and Jodhpur respectively. It is proposed to setup District Agriculture Offices at Bikaner & Jaisalmer in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 72.15 lakhs is being made for these two offices in the VIII Plan period.

6.60 In addition, it is also proposed to strengthen the existing district level set up for monitoring of various programmes. It is proposed to provide posts of Assistant Statistical Officers in phased manners for which a provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been proposed, besides Rs. 1.80 lakhs for recurring contingencies. Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to provide furniture & fixture to district level set up. Besides, a provision of Rs. 97.82 lakhs has also been made for share of Krishi Bhawan, its maintenance and for repairs of Trolleys etc. during the VIII Five Year Plan.

2. Establishment of Seed Testing Laboratory at Chittorgarh

6.61 Seed testing laboratory is required for the testing of seeds for its purity, germination percentage, moisture contents, seed health and grow outtest for genetic purity. Before sowing of the crop its seeds is tested for above purpose and if found suitable, then only it is recommended for sowing. For this purpose three laboratories are functioning in the State. The capacity of these laboratories are analysing of 20,000 samples annually.

6.62 In order to ensure that farmers get good quality of improved seeds, it is essential to take up quality control measures. One seed testing laboratory is proposed to be established at Chittorgarh. A provision of Rs. 24.10 lakhs has been proposed for this laboratory during VIII Five Year Plan, including Rs. 8.50 lakhs for building, Rs. 8.00 lakhs for laboratory equipments, furniture & fixture and recurring contingencies, etc.

Subsidy on Certified Seeds

6.63 Under special food production programme launched by the Government of India in the selected districts, subsidy on Hybrid and Composit 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 district as per decision of the State Government a provision of Rs. 225.00 lakhs have been proposed during VIII Plan period.

Distribution of Bajra Minikits

6.64 An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been kept for the distribution of 85,000 Bajra minikits to the cultivators of the

flood affected areas of Western district.

3. Fertilizer Testing Laboratory, Udaipur

6.65 With the increase in the consumption of fertilizer, the possibilities of adulteration and mal-practices have also increased. In order to ensure that farmers get good quality of fertilizer, quality control measures are essential. For this purpose, 2 Fertilizer Testing Laboratories under Fertilizer Control Order & 2 Pesticides Testing Laboratories are already functioning in the State with the capacity of analysing 4000 and 2000 samples annually respectively. It is proposed to establish one more Fertilizer Testing Laboratory at Udaipur. A provision of Rs. 37.82 lakhs has been made for this laboratory as well as to equip the existing laboratory in the VIII Plan, including Rs. 6.00 lakhs for building, Rs. 3.50 lakhs for office contingencies, chemicals & glass wares and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for equipment/furniture & fixture/generating set, etc.

4. Soil Testing Laboratories

6.66 The plants need essential elements for their healthy growth but as Indian soils are lacking these elements to the extent required by the plants. These elements are supplemented with the application of fertilizers. Since the fertilizers are costlier and large number of farmers are poor who can not afford this activity as such it is essential that judicious use of fertilizer is recommended to the farmers. This is possible only when soil samples are tested in the laboratories to know the quantities of these elements in the particular soils.

6.67 There are 18 Soil Testing Laboratories (10 stationary and

8 mobile) functioning in the State, with a capacity of analysing 2.28 lakh samples annually. However, during VIII Plan, 2 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are proposed to be established for which Rs.45.80 lakhs are being provided.

5.Plant Protection

(i)Pest Surveillance

6.68 Plant protection is one of the major components of crop production. Success of the plant protection depends on proper diagnosis & detection of pests and diseases at an early stage and thereby taking up timely control/preventive measures against pests and diseases.

6.69 The pests and diseases surveillance is an important integral part of plant protection known as integrated pest management. In order to have timely information about insects/pests and diseases and advising the cultivators for the adoption of necessary plant protection measures, it is essential to setup a surveillance framework in the State. It is proposed to strengthen District Offices by providing a surveillance unit in 15 districts over the VIII Five Year Plan period in a phased manner. For 1990-95, Rs. 19.50 lakhs are proposed including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for purchase of 30 kits under the programme.

(ii)Biological Control of Pests

6.70 Since pesticides are not the only solution to tackle pest problem, integrated approach for pest management is a pragmatic and practical preposition to minimise pest incidence. This approach includes use of all available methods / techniques of pest control in a compatible manner such as genetic, mechanical control/agronomic, biological and lastly the chemical

methods, based on pest surveillance.

6.71 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 Boll-worm by Pheromone traps and by the use of Nuclear Poly Virus (N.P.V.), but these methods are not yet neither common nor popular among the farmers.

6.72 Since the results of the use of these biological methods are quite encouraging, it is proposed to provide full financial assistance to the farmers. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs during VIII Plan is being kept for the purpose.

6. Extension and Training

(i) National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP)

6.73 The World Bank Appraisal Mission which visited Rajasthan in December 1989 for the Appraisal for NAEP, after review of the performance of Rajasthan, had agreed for one year extension of the project assuming closing date March, 1991 to enable the State Government to fully utilise the original project outlay as enhanced due to the change in the Dollar Rupee exchange rate and thereby higher reimbursement from the World Bank. For this purpose the State Government have to provide provision under plan budget. Accordingly in addition to the provision of Rs. 3051.65 lakhs under committed liabilities, Rs. 389.10 lakhs have been proposed for new items like construction of building for district/sub-district offices replacement of vehicles, vehicle loans and computerisation at regional level and strengthening of field staff to reduce present ratio of AAO to VEW's from 1:8 to

1:6 for improved supervision and control.

(i) Project on Women Training in Agriculture with E.E.C. Assistance

6.73 Since women play an important role in agriculture, it is necessary to give them training in new technology, as well as improve upon the knowledge they already have. Realising the need to mobilize women farmers in agricultural production and rapid transfer of technology, it is proposed to take up a new project for training of women and integrating it with regular agriculture extension system.

6.74 The E.E.C. assistance is envisaged for this purpose. Final negotiation and agreement is yet to be concretised with the EEC. However a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs during VIII Plan period (1990-95) has been proposed.

(ii) Agriculture Information

6.75 Under Special Sub-project on Agriculture Information in Rajasthan, adequate facilities have already been provided at regional level. These facilities are further proposed to be strengthened by providing offset printers, photo copier, audio visual equipment etc., for which a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan. With this it would be possible to supplement the T&V system with enough print media support at regional level. The Inter disciplinary Team of the Government of India in its appraisal report has also recommended to provide printing facilities at regional level and district level.

Popularisation of Agriculture Implements

6.76 A provision of Rs. 446.05 lakhs has been proposed for the popularisation of improved agriculture implement during VIII Plan

period. Presently, there is no programme of popularisation of improved agriculture implements neither under agriculture department nor in agriculture university. The NCA had given great deal of importance for introduction of improved implements and also Government of India is stressing to adopt selectively improved agriculture implements.

6.77 Agriculture implements play an equally vital role as other inputs like seed, fertiliser, insecticides etc. for stepping up food production. During VIII Plan period it is proposed to strengthen headquarter and potential agriculture districts by providing agriculture engineering infrastructure for the implementation of agriculture implements.

7. Rainfed Agriculture

(i) National Watershed Development Programme

6.78 National Watershed Development Programme was taken up in the Seventh Plan in the year 1985-87 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The programme is being implemented in 10 districts wherein 21 watersheds have been developed. The programme includes soil and water conservation measures, crop production technology, training of field workers, etc. During VIII Plan, the programme will be further intensified and extended in another 8 districts. The programme is being modified by the Government of India for implementation on blockwise selection basis. With this approach, the programme will be taken up in 124 blocks of 18 districts in the State with assistance from Government of India. As per indication of Government of India this scheme is being proposed to be revised from 1991-92 whereunder entire funds would be provided by Government of India. Since the position is not clear

a token provision of Rs. 551.05 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for the VI Plan.

(ii) Training

6.79 Various programmes like participatory plans, intensive agriculture area programme, Bhagirath Yojana, Mitra Kisan, Dry Farming etc. are being implemented by the Department. For the adoption of these programmes by the cultivators intensive training programmes for the farmers have been initiated in the VIII Plan so that these programmes could be implemented by the farmers successfully. The training for the farmers will be imparted before the cropping seasons i.e. before kharif/rabi season. In the training programme the latest techniques of the agriculture would be given to the cultivators which will lead to increase the agricultural production.

6.80 A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is being provided for the training programme under dryland agriculture farming during the five year period (1990-5)

(iii) Integrated Watershed Development Project with World Bank Assistance

6.81 Integrated Watershed Development Project will be executed with the financial assistance of World Bank in four selected districts viz; Bhilwar, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur. The total cost of the project is Rs. 72.47 crores for a period of 7 years. The requirement of funds for the VIII Plan for this Project is Rs. 46.03 crores. The programme includes on-farm technology like crop management under rainfed conditions, 'in situ' moisture conservation, mechanised measures etc. and off farm technology like pasture grazing, land management, off farm forestry plantation

on non-agricultural and denuded lands drainage, etc. The programme has been approved by Government of India with World Bank assistance.

6.82 (iv) A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is being provided for undertaking research on rainfed agriculture through Agriculture University in the Eighth Five Year Plan, and Rs. 160.00 lakhs for dry land compact demonstrations. The programme is proposed to be enhanced during VIII Plan period.

8. Water Budgeting

(i) Popularisation of Sprinkler Irrigation System

6.83 The sprinkler system of irrigation is proposed to be further popularised in three districts of Sar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali and Sirahi. In these districts 50 demonstrations per year in an area of 0.25 hectare each will be undertaken by the specially created units of Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (RSAIC) for which assistance for purchase of 4 sprinkler sets, diesel pumpset, transportation charges and to meet the staff cost would be provided to RSAIC. The demonstrations will be laid on such farms' fields preferably where wells with EPS/DPS are available. The demonstrations would also be laid on such fields where irrigation is available but water lifting device is not available. In these cases, the RSAIC will use the DPS and conduct the demonstration. For this a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 5 districts has been proposed under VIII Plan.

6.84 Farmers will also be provided with 25% subsidy who prefer to buy their own sprinkler sets for which provision Rs. 277.04

lakhs for 1990-95 is being proposed for subsidising the sprinkler sets, besides provision of Rs. 136.23 lakhs for subsidy on sprinklers/minor irrigation water injecting devices.

(ii) Judicious Use of Irrigation Water

6.85 Water is a scarce resource for Rajasthan. Irrigation in a large area is done through open wells or by tube-wells and canal irrigation system is available in a very limited area but the use of water even in these areas is not proper and much of water goes waste, with the result that it does not reach to 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.

6.86 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. The following programmes are, therefore, proposed:-

(i) Training of Lead Farmers

6.87 It is proposed to select Lead Farmers from the catchment areas of the medium/minor irrigation project/irrigation tanks. These Lead Farmers will be imparted practical field training on the site of the irrigation dam/tank through lectures and various teaching aids, video films, etc.

6.88 For undertaking the above programme, 4 training at one irrigation system during pre-season and mid season in a year will

be organised for about 100 irrigation tanks. For each training, group of 30 farmers will be selected. These farmers will be paid incentive of about Rs. 50/- each for transportation and tea, snacks, etc. A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for the training during VIII Plan.

6.89 Further, a programme of 5000 demonstrations during 1990-95 has been proposed. Demonstration, on various irrigation methods, on cropping pattern & scheduling of irrigation will be laid out in an area of 0.4 hectares and the farmers on whose fields such demonstrations will be laid will be provided assistance in the form of inputs (seeds and fertilizers) costing Rs. 600 per each demonstration. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has, thus, been proposed for VIII Plan. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been kept for purchase of video film and audio visual aids etc. It is also proposed to provide subsidy on field channels & community levels for which an amount of Rs. 326 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

6.90 A water budgeting cell has been created at the headquarter level. A provision of Rs. 5.25 lakhs has been proposed for this cell at the headquarter and for availing of consultancy of expert bodies in the field.

Land Stock Improvement Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Soils

6.91 Besides provision of Rs. 62.50 lakhs under committed liability, a provision of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been proposed to enhance the programmes in the VIII Five Year Plan. Under this programme, problematic soil affected with salinity and alkalinity are treated with soil conditions viz. gypsum which materialises

these salts.

9. Fodder Development Programme

6.92 As is well known, Rajasthan has been facing shortage of fodder which becomes acute during the famine years. Rajasthan has a rich livestock population and livestock rearing is a major occupation specially in the western desert districts. However, planned efforts, for the production of fodder crops have been lacking. Keeping in view the fodder requirements in the State, dry as well as green fodder,, concerted and effective efforts are required to be made by for increasing the area under different fodder crops. Therefore, a programme for fodder production and development is proposed to be initiated.

6.93 To feed the livestock properly, it is necessary that the farmers are motivated to adopt latest technology and varieties of the fodder through demonstration.

6.94 For 500 lakhs cattle population of the State fodder is not available in the required quantities because its deterioration either partially or fully have been taken 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 is also being faced adversely. Looking to these problems it has been considered that farmers are motivated to adopt the fodder production and forestry programme in their fields and accordingly this programme is being proposed during VIII Plan period. Under this programme following activities have been incorporated included:

- 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 and feeding through to the farmers on the subsidised rates.
- v. Distribution of fodder mixtures.
- 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.

10. Core Budget

6.95 A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made for introduction of Core Budget during VIII Five Year Plan (1990-95) period to be utilised to undertake new programmes.

12. Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project

6.96 A provision of Rs. 90.00 crores have been proposed during VIII Plan period for the implementation of Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project under agriculture sector.

6.97 A comprehensive agriculture development project for World Bank assistance has been formulated for development of agriculture and allied sector like Horticulture, Agriculture Marketing, Agriculture Credit, Animal Husbandry, Sheep & Wool, Fisheries, Ground Water exploration, input agencies like RSSC, Cooperatives Institutions etc. The project costs Rs. 514.37 crores for Five Years. Out of this, the proposals worth Rs. 150.74 crores have been formulated by the Agriculture Department

for production of non-traditional remunerative crops viz. Soyabean, Mehandi, Tumba and Isabgol, Fodder Production, Reclamation of problematic soils, Water Development, Community Lift Irrigation, Upgradation of Agriculture Training Centre, Durgapura and strengthening of agricultural information organisation.

6.98 The project has been discussed with Government of India and is under consideration of Government of India/World Bank for sanction.

6.99 Area and production as envisaged by the end of the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan are given below:

Item	Area in lakh hectares		Production in lakh tonnes/bales	
	Area		Production	
1. Cereals				
Kharif				
Rice	1.20		1.70	
Jowar	9.00		4.90	
Bajra	46.00			
Kharif				
Rice	1.20		1.70	
Jowar	9.00		4.90	
Bajra	46.00		18.30	
Maize	9.50		12.75	
S. Millets	0.30		0.15	
Total	66.00		37.80	
Rabi				
Wheat	19.65		54.00	
Barley	2.75		5.50	
Total	22.40		59.50	
Total Cereals	88.40		97.30	
2. Pulses				
Kharif				
Arhar	0.40		0.30	
Kh. Pulses	17.50		4.70	

Total	17.90	5.00
<u>Rabi</u>		
Gram	15.20	15.20
Rb. Pulses	0.40	0.30
Total	15.60	15.50
Total Pulses	33.50	20.50
Total Foodgrains		
Khariif	83.90	42.80
Rabi	38.00	75.00
Total	121.90	117.80
3. Oilseeds		
<u>Khariif</u>		
Sesamum	3.80	0.65
Groundnut	2.40	2.20
Soyabean	1.80	1.90
Castor seed	0.10	0.05
Total	8.10	4.80
<u>Rabi</u>		
Rape & Mustard	14.00	14.80
Taramira	1.40	0.55
Linseed	0.70	0.25
Total	16.10	15.60
Total Oilseeds	24.20	20.40
4. Others		
<u>Khariif</u>		
Sugarcane	0.40	16.15
Cotton	4.00	18.00
Gaur	20.00	16.00
Other Crops	5.15	
<u>Rabi</u>		
Other Crops	4.35	
Total Cropped Area		
Khariif	121.55	
Rabi	58.45	
Total	180.00	

HORTICULTURE

6.100 Rajasthan is blessed with diversified soils from sandy to clay and from arid to sub-humid climatic conditions. Tropical and Sub-tropical fruits and vegetables can be successfully grown in different agro-climatic areas of State. The State can roughly be divided in three climatic zones like arid, semi-arid and sub-humid.

6.101 In arid areas fruits like Ber, Pomegranate, Aonla, Phalsa etc., in semi-arid areas Ber, Citrus fruits, Guava, Papaya, Mango etc., and in sub-humid areas Orange, Mango, Sapota, Custard Apple, Banana etc., can be successfully grown. Apart from fruits, practically all vegetables, can be grown in one or the other part of the State. Plantation of orange has already taken roots in Jhalawar. A beginning in floriculture has also been made in the State. The State occupies an important place in the production of condiments and spices.

6.102 Horticulture being labour intensive, also offers scope for providing additional employment opportunities and can also help in diversifying the rural economy into areas of agro processing and, thus, relieving the pressure on agriculture.

Eighth Five Year Plan

6.103 Horticultural activities were being looked after by the Department of Agriculture. A separate department has now been created to provide a boost to the horticultural activities in the State. Concerted efforts would be required during the VIII Five Year Plan to promote, develop and diversify horticulture and agro-based industries. Area based projects would be taken up to

increase area, production and productivity of spices & condiments. Production of vegetables in areas adjoining towns and cities will be promoted.

6.104 An amount of Rs. 1300.42 lakhs has been proposed for horticulture development in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The activities proposed to be taken up under VIII Plan are below.

New Orchards Plantation

6.105 For encouraging the area under specific fruit orchards like orange in Jhalawar and Ganganagar, mango in Bharatpur, Udaipur, Banswara and Jaipur, banana in Banswara and ber in many arid districts, free fruit plant minikits of 50 plants each will be planted at interested orchard grower farmer's field. Priority will be given to SC and ST farmers. It is proposed to establish 14225 such units in VIII Plan.

6.106 Other assistance to the fruit growers like free distribution of garden tools, subsidy on plant protection measures, financial assistance for rejuvenation of old orchards and vegetable minikits for inter-cropping in the newly established horticulture units will also be provided.

6.107 An outlay of Rs. 93.80 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Ber Budding

6.108 It is proposed to take up Ber budding programme on a very large scale in selected pockets. During VIII Plan (1990-95), it is proposed to bud 12.00 lakh wild/deshi plants, with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs @ Rs. 1.25 per plant.

Distribution of Fruit Plants under Component Plan

6.109 Distribution of fruit plants free of cost to SC/ST

farmers with a unit of 25 plants will be continued during VIII Plan. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan.

Establishment and Development of Nurseries

6.110 At present there are 18 nurseries in the State. Out of these, 8 are 'A class' and remaining 10 are 'B class' nurseries. Due to inadequate facilities the number of plants produced at these nurseries is very meagre, roughly being about 6-7 lakh plants annually. The nurseries are in a very poor state. The fencing is damaged, water shortage is being experienced and the buildings are in depleted condition requiring immediate repairs, etc. For development of these nurseries an amount of Rs. 188.61 lakhs is being kept in the VIII Plan.

Increase in Vegetable Production-Distribution of Vegetable Minikits and Home Gardening

6.111 For introduction & popularisation of vegetable cultivation, it is also proposed to supply free of cost vegetable minikits to the vegetable growers, for which an outlay of Rs. 45.20 lakhs has been kept in the Plan period.

Vegetable Thrust Programme

6.112 Vegetable thrust production is already in operation around cities of Jaipur and Kota, and progress has been encouraging. There has been increase in area, new vegetables have been introduced and production has increased many fold. Encouraged by the success, it is proposed to start such thrust programme around the towns of Ajmer, Bharatpur, Alwar, and Bhilwara.

Floriculture

6.113 For the development of floriculture, free seed and related inputs will be given to selected farmers, besides, pre-seasonal training. An outlay of Rs. 63 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Plan period.

Area Based Spices Development Programmes

6.114 Main spices grown in the State are: chillies, corriander, cumin and methi. Apart from these, garlic, onion, termic and ginger are also other potential crops.

6.115 For popularising the technology among the farmers, large scale need based demonstrations are proposed to lay out on the farmers' fields. For this, an outlay of Rs. 30.70 lakhs has been proposed in the plan.

Development of Medicinal Plants

6.116 Various medicinal & aromatic plants are available in the natural fauna of the State, but these have neither been identified nor surveyed. There is, thus, the need to undertake a detailed survey. A provision of Rs. 27.55 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan period.

Betalvine Cultivation

6.117 Betal leaves are consumed in large quantities by rural & urban areas. Most of these leaves are imported from Bengal & Madhya Pradesh. Betalvine cultivation in a scattered and unplanned manner is done by farmers in Jharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur and Banswara districts. The farmers have taken up the cultivation of betalvine of their own.

6.118 A modest start is proposed to be made in VIII Plan. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Popularisation of Mushroom Cultivation

6.119 It is proposed to take up its cultivation on experimental-cum-demonstration basis. AAn outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been made in the VII Plan.

Establishment of Adaptive Trial Centre (ATC)

6.120 For finalisation of recommendation of various horticultural crops, it is proposed to create one additional A.T.C. at Ganganagar, apart from the existing centre at Kota. An outlay of Rs. 17.05 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

Zonal Adaptive Trial on A.T.C. of Agriculture Department and Farmers' Fields

6.121 To test the adaptability of existing research findings on horticulture crops, it is proposed to have adaptive trial on A.T.C. of Agriculture Department and farmers' fields. An outlay of Rs. 18.50 lakhs has been proposed during VIII Plan.

Subsidy on Plant Protection Measures

6.122 To promote the use of chemicals and pesticides spray on the fruit plants during the fruiting season, a provision to give 50 percent subsidy upto a limit of Rs. 100 per hectare has been made. During VIII Plan a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Financial Assistance for Processing Plant for Oranges at Jhalawar in Co-operative Sector

6.123 It is proposed to set up a processing plant at Jhalawar. The site has already been visited by the NCDC and RTCO. It is proposed to set up this plan in the cooperative sector for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the plan.

Promotion of Co-operative Marketing in Fruits

6.124 Fruits and vegetable are perishable commodities and need quick disposal. Co-operative Marketing Societies shall be encouraged for proper grading, packing and transport of the produce. This will help in fetching better price to the producers and a reasonable rate to the consumers. The cooperatives will be further encouraged to set up small processing units with financial assistance from the State Government. For these activities, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan period.

Construction of Glass Houses

6.125 To have good vegetable crops, it is proposed to raise disease free quality vegetable seedlings in controlled conditions, for which two glass houses are at Jaipur and another at Kota would be set up. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

Fruit and Vegetable Shows

6.126 In order to popularise fruit and vegetable cultivation both in rural and urban areas, it is proposed to organise fruit and vegetable shows & exhibitions four times in a year at State level. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs during VII Five Year Plan has been kept.

Vegetable Seed Production

6.127 Presently in the State seed of few vegetables are produced by RSSC and NAFED and that also is not of certified quality. Vegetable seed which is available in the market is of either private growers of the State or of different companies from outside the State. To encourage the vegetable seed growers for producing better quality of vegetable seeds, it is proposed

to give subsidy through RSSC to the vegetable seed growers. For this an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during VIII Five Year Plan.

Financial Assistance for Vegetable Marketing through Cooperatives.

6.128 In the rural areas where transport and marketing facilities are not available, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for vegetable marketing through vegetable growers co-operative societies. An outlay of Rs. 59.90 lakhs has been made in Eighth Plan.

Arid Horticulture Development on Hillocks

6.129 For the development of hardy plants along the hill sides in compact farm, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is being proposed in VIII Plan.

Stipend and Fare to Trainees and Honoraria to Guest Lecturers

6.130 In the field of horticulture a very little work is done in the State and the farmers are not aware with the latest package of practices of horticulture crops and they are still following the traditional methods of cultivation. The field staff involved in transferring the technology are also not fully trained in horticulture specially in fruit and vegetable production technology. Therefore, the training of the field staff and vegetable growers would be imparted at institutional level and outside tour for the latest development in horticulture crops to the fruit and vegetable growers. For this an outlay of Rs. 85.30 lakhs has been made.

Construction of Hostel and Other Buildings, Training Equipments

6.131 For providing hostel and mess facilities to the trainees

and for construction of class rooms well equipped with audio-visual aids at Adaptive Trial Centres, an outlay of Rs. 81.80 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Revolving Fund

6.132 For purchase of good quality fruit plants from outside the State, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for revolving fund. The fund will be utilised for purchase of fruit plants to be planted on farmers' fields.

RAJASTHAN STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

6.133 In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 260 lakhs was made for Agro Industries Corporation as share capital for land levelling activities and setting up of new agro-based projects. Against this, Rs. 110.16 lakhs have been released to the Corporation by the end of 1989-90. During VIII five year plan the activities of the Corporation would be further expanded and the modernisation & expansion of the existing Agriculture Implements Factory would be undertaken. A provision of Rs. 103.00 lakhs has been proposed for the following projects:-

Procurement of Land Reclamation Equipment for Replacement and Expansion of Land Levelling Activity

6.134 Project costing Rs. 424.00 lakhs incorporating repowering of present machinery and procurement of such heavy earth moving machinery which could supplement the existing fleet of machines to take works of all leads and lifts under expansion programme was approved in the Seventh Plan. During the seventh plan period, equity share to the tune of Rs. 83.00 lakhs was released to the Corporation against Rs. 140.00 lakhs approved as

State share for the plan period. The Corporation has already taken actions in repowering of its present fleet of machines in a phased manner. In order to provide balance equity share, a provision of Rs. 57 lakhs has been proposed for the programme during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Modernisation and Expansion of Agriculture Implements Factory

6.135 This factory was established in 1965 at Jhotwara, Jaipur and is now manufacturing bullock/tractor drawn implements, wheel barrows, biogas plants, hand pumps, truck cabins & load bodies, fencing poles, RSEB tower members, etc.

6.136 The machines engaged in present production are about 30 years old and outlive their effective life and repair & maintenance are costly. They are not suitable for any sizeable planned production.

6.137 The work of fabrication of load bodies for I.T.B.P., B.S.F., Police, Co-operative Department etc. was taken up in 1985-86. The average output is 100 load bodies per year. There is plenty of scope for expansion in this field. If necessary infrastructures are created through modernisation, the Corporation can handle 200 load bodies per year. Besides load bodies, the fabrication of bus bodies can also be taken up if infrastructure is available in the field.

6.138 The Corporation took up manufacture of India Mark-II Hand pumps for supply to PHED from the year 1982-83 onwards. The average production is 3000 hand pumps per year. This production can be increased to at least 6000 hand pumps per year with some additional infrastructure and machines. The requirement of PHED alone is about 12000 pumps per year. Even after expansion, the

Corporation is aiming to meet 50 percent requirement of PHEE.

6.130 In addition to strengthening the existing manufacturing processes, the Corporation expects to expand in the field of manufacture of hand tools whose demand is estimated at Rs.50.00 lakhs per year from different Government departments like P.W.D., Forest, Irrigation etc. RSEB has major fabrication job of tower members. The requirement is to the tune of over Rs.200.00 lakhs per year. Negotiations for fabrication work of approximately Rs.100.00 lakhs for the current year is under process.

6.131 Besides the above, the Corporation also proposes to take up manufacture of plant protection equipment, milk cans for RCDF, PVC hand pump etc.

6.132 The present layout of the factory has various deficiencies causing difficulties in production. The sheds are at different levels where inter transportation is not practical, besides proper planning of mass production of various items is also difficult. To overcome these difficulties as also to function the factory properly, modernisation & expansion of the factory has become inevitable. A modernisation plan of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been prepared. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being proposed for the purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan as State share. Rs. 60.00 lakhs would be available from Government of India as matching share.

Bio-fertilizer Scheme for Manufacturing of Bio Nitrogen Fertilizer

6.133 A programme for manufacture of bio nitrogen fertilizer is being implemented. An amount of Rs. 8.18 lakhs has been made available to the Corporation in the VII Plan.

6.134 Use of bio-fertilizer in agriculture is a new technique and its demand is expected to go up considerably in the coming years. Considering the area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds in the coming years about 168 lakh culture packets would be required.

6.135 The present production capacity of the Corporation's Bio-fertilizer plant is 5 lakhs culture packets per year. The sale during the year 1988-89 was to the tune of 9 lakhs culture packets. This additional demand was fulfilled taking the assistance of laboratory of Sheep & Wool Department. The Government of India has also given extensive importance to the use of bio-fertilizers and extension stations are being established all over the country, including Rajasthan. Even after assuming that out of the total requirement of the State, only 25 percent shall be possible to be achieved during Eighth Five Year Plan period, the requirement of culture packets works out to approximately 40 lakh packets per year.

6.136 The Corporation, therefore, plans to gear up to meet 25 percent requirement of the State during the VIII Five Year Plan. The expansion programme also includes development of suitable cultures for thrust crops, like bajra, mustard, wheat and paddy. The proposal is also to make SSP out of the low grade rock phosphate available in abundance in the districts of Chittorgarh, Bhilwara & Udaipur (16% P₂O₅). This would help saving the use of synthetic phosphoric fertilizer.

6.137 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).

6.138 Looking to its utility for agriculture output, an expansion programme estimated to cost of Rs. 64.00 lakhs proposed to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan. For expansion of rhizobium scheme for manufacture of bio nitrogen fertilizers, an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Popularisation of Solar Cookers

6.139 With a view to conserve energy, use of solar cookers is being encouraged. To popularisation the solar cookers, demonstrations and subsidy on their installation are being provided in the State. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

RAJASTHAN STATE SEED CERTIFICATION AGENCY

6.140 The Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agency is a services 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 a promotional work. The agency looks to 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.

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

6.142 The State government, therefore, proposes to provide a recurring grant to the Agency, as is being done in other States. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has accordingly been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (MASSIVE PROGRAMME)

6.143 The resources of small and marginal farmers are so poor that they can not manage their agricultural land properly and as a result very poor crops are harvested by them. This is the most vital class, which needs financial upliftment and only prosperity of this group can help to increase per capita income. The scheme was launched in all 237 blocks of 27 districts of the State, in March, 1984. Massive Programme aims to provide assistance through subsidy tied with loans to SF/MMF for strengthening of minor irrigation and water management, along with improved seeds of pulses, oilseeds and coarse grains through the mini kit demonstration in 0.1 hectare of land and land development works for increasing agricultural production. The programme is being implemented through DRDAs/Department of Agriculture. The component-wise breakup of the outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per IRD

block is as follows:

Item	Rs. in lakhs	Percentage
i. Subsidy on Minor Irrigation Works	3.50	70
ii. Distribution of Minikits of Seeds of Oilseeds, Pulses and Coarse Grains	0.50	10
iii. Land Development Works including Cost of Staff	1.00	20
Total	5.00	100

6.144 Since inception of the scheme a total amount of Rs. 34.11 crores (Rs. 5.55 crores in Sixth Plan and Rs. 28.56 crores in VIII Plan) would be spent by the end of Seventh Plan.

6.145 The physical progress during the Fifth Five Year Plan was as follows :-

Year	No. of Beneficiaries)			
	Minor Irri.	Land Dev.	Minikit	Total
1985-86	12651	50	52415	113002(*)
1986-87	14998	893	39360	125241
1987-88	29381	2697	19677	251755
1988-89	17013	2464	17830	337307
1989-90	17130	2282	11961	131373
Total	82399	6609	37546	958708

(*) Includes 37886 SF//MMF benefited under fruit and fuel plantation.

Eighth Five Year Plan

6.146 An outlay of Rs. 5925.00 lakhs to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments, has been proposed. The itemwise breakup of financial and physical programme is as under:

Item	No. of SF/ME Benefited	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
i. Minor Irrigation	118860	4148.70

ii. Minikits Distributed	985000	592.10
iii. Land Development (including Staff cost)	57100	1184.20
	-----	-----
Total	1160960	5925.00
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6.147 The proposed outlay includes Rs. 16.70 lakhs as the committed liability of establishment cost for 27 posts of LDC in DRDAs. It is envisaged that completion of various minor irrigation works would result in an additional irrigation capacity of 1.25 lakh hectares.

SOIL CONSERVATION

6.148 Soils in Rajasthan are subject to heavy moisture loss by evaporation and undercontrolled run off which not only results in loss of water and good top soil but also in the loss of valuable soil nutrients. Soil conservation measures are, therefore, of utmost importance for protection of soil and improving the crop yields.

6.149 Soil conservation works in the State are being executed both by the Departments of Agriculture & Forest. An outlay of Rs. 850.90 lakhs has been proposed for soil conservation works for the Eighth Plan, as below

Agriculture Department

6.150 The proposed outlay of Rs. 180.90 lakhs, including Rs. 10.50 lakhs as committed liability for subsidy on soil conservation works, has been proposed for 1990-95 period.

6.151 A number of soil conservation works have been executed on cultivators fields in past, but these are not being maintained by the cultivators on account of their poor economic condition. As such, in the Eighth Plan it is proposed that such works would

be maintained by the Government.

Forest Department

6.152 A provision of Rs. 670.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for soil conservation works to be executed by the Forest Department as under:

	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
a) Soil Conservation in Hilly & Ravinous Areas	630.00
b) Stream Bank Plantation	40.00
Total	670.00

Soil Conservation in Hilly Ravinous Area

6.153 The degraded, depleted and eroded hilly ravinous areas of the State require immediate checks to avoid further depletion of the area. A provision of Rs. 630.00 lakhs has been kept for plantation over 7600 hectare area.

Stream Bank Plantation

6.154 The stream bank plantation, alongwith stabilising the river stream banks, reduces the possibility of floods and checks the devastation of the fertile agricultural land gets. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for raising plantation over 235 hectares on the banks of rivers of Sahibi, Dhund and Morel.

AGRICULTURE CREDIT

6.155 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.

6.156 An outlay of Rs. 1599.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan under Agriculture credit as State support under the following programmes:

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Special Debentures	1350.00
2. Ordinary Debentures	197.00
3. Share Capital to RRBs	52.50

Total	1599.50

Special and Ordinary Debentures

6.157 A provision of Rs 1350.00 lakhs and Rs. 197.00 lakhs has been proposed 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. 242 crores (Rs. 224 crores through special debentures and Rs. 18 crores through ordinary debentures) during the 1990-95.

Share Capital to RRBs

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

6.159 At present, there are 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 Govt.	50%
ii. State Govt.	15%
iii. Sponsoring Bank	35%

6.160 Since these Banks are under loss, and 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. A provision of Rs. 52.50 lakhs has been proposed to provide State share for 14 RRBs in the Eighth Plan. Besides, matching share of Rs. 175 lakhs from Government of India; the sponsoring banks would contribute Rs.122.50 lakhs as share capital for these banks.

RAJASTHAN STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

6.161 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 has been created, against the target of 1.10 lakh tonnes. Thus, by the end of 1989-90 Corporation will have a total storage capacity of 3.76 lakh tonnes.

6.162 The Corporation proposes to create additional storage capacity of 1,36,200 tonnes during the Eighth Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 85 lakhs as share capital to the Corporation under State Plan. A matching share will be available from the Central Warehousing Corporation. In addition, Rs. 715.50 lakhs will be invested through institutional finance.

MARKETING

6.163 One of the activities of the Directorate of Marketing

relates to standardisation of quality of the processed agricultural commodities by providing 'Ag-Mark' labels. It is proposed to open 2 more such laboratories for which a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

CHAPTER

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, SHEEP AND WOOL, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

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

7.2 Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. Animal husbandry is a major source of employment. The livestock assets provide inter year and intra year stability in income and employment. The sector has grown steadily over the years and earned a place in the State's economy. The total livestock population of the State in 1977 was 4159 lakhs which increased to 496.50 lakhs in 1983. However, the successive droughts in the Seventh Plan period, including the drought of 1987-88, which has been the worst drought of the century, have taken a very heavy toll of the livestock population. As per 1988 livestock census, the State has a livestock population of 41.09 lakhs. The animal load which was 1.45 per hectare in 1983 has come down to 1.17 per hectare. The availability of feed & fodder per animal is much less as compared to other States. Increase in livestock population and the shrinkage of common pasture lands is a major stress factor in livestock raising on nutritional as well as economic grounds.

7.3 Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the State economy specially in the arid and semi-arid area. In desert districts where almost 95 percent of the area is silt cropped, depending

7.2

upon scanty rainfall, animal husbandry provides the much needed insurance against frequent scarcity conditions.

7.4 There are seven well defined breeds of cattle in the State viz; Gir, Rathi and Tharparker maintained for milk production; Nagaury 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 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. Number of sheep has registered the highest rate of growth of 2.51 percent per annum over the period from 1966-1983, followed by goats which increased by 2.41 percent. Growth of cattle has been the lowest. Increasing livestock population is putting further pressure on already overgrazed lands.

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

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

	Level by 1984-85	Level by 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.)	150	167

- Egg Production
(Million No.)

160

230

7.8 The sector has, however, been suffering on account of recurrent droughts and consequential migration malnutrition, irregularity in reproduction and production; 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, besides support and adequate funding under area development programmes like DDP/CAD/TAD/SCP, etc. 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 economic returns.

Seventh Five Year Plan Review

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

7.11 The total allocation to the sector in Seventh Plan was Rs. 31.82 crores. Against this, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 37.62 crores. Most of the expenditure during the VII plan had been on on-going schemes, including those transferred from DDP (due to withdrawal of funding from DDP). Thus, only meagre amount was available for new items of developmental activities. Further, during VII Plan period there had been successive droughts affecting livestock to a great extent, such that the efforts got diluted.

7.12 The position of plan allocation and expenditure during

VII Plan under Animal Husbandry section is summarised below:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sector	Outlay	Expenditure
Animal Husbandry	1486.000	2180.30
University	41.000	101.05
Sheep & Wool	352.000	234.64
Fisheries	400.000	295.12
Dairy Development	903.000	951.00
Total	3182.000	3762.11

Approach & Strategy for Eighth Plan

7.13 Deficiency of nutritive fodder is one of the main reasons for low productivity of livestock. Efforts towards developing pasture and grazing lands, popularising integrated farming system, initiating research in seed production and extension efforts would be necessary. In western part of the State, the lower average grain yield of the major crops of bajra, guar, etc. is compensated by higher fodder value of these crops and supporting the large cattle population. Promotion of livestock based industries in public or cooperative sector should get due attention.

7.14 Animal husbandry sector has high income and employment potential. Efforts in this sector have so far been mainly directed towards healthcare. A strategy shift during VIII Plan with focus on livestock improvement, and increase in productivity through breed improvement is desirable. Conservation of indigenous breed in core areas would be necessary. For success of cross breeding programme availability of sufficient and nutritive fodder is an essential pre-requisite. Cross breeding programme must be taken up in areas with potential for fodder development. Active participation of local breeders will have to be an

essential ingredient of the developmental effort. Facilities for artificial insemination will have to be extended to all areas in a phased manner. The animal health care facilities will be expanded on cluster basis commensurate with the requirements of the livestock rearers.

7.15 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.

7.16 Efforts under animal health care programme will be concentrated on preventive vaccination, treatment on mass scale. Network of animal diseases surveillance, diagnosis, vaccination and remedial measures to currb the incidence of diseases will be further strengthened.

7.17 Sectorwise details are discussed below:

Animal Husbandry Department

7.18 The main physical achievements during VII Plan period can be summarised as under:-

- i. Opening of 250 new veterinary hospitals and upgradation of 359 dispensaries into hospitals.
- ii. Establishment of State Veterinary Council.
- iii. Establishment of 5 Mobile Surgical-cum-Sterility Units.
- iv. Establishment of a Frozen Semen Lab., 5 L.N. 2 plants and 400 semen units under cross breeding programme.
- v. Establishment of 5 Projects for improvement of indigenous breed of cattle in the State.
- vi. Establishment of 5 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks and a Poultry Training Institute at Ajmer.
- vii. Setting up of 1285 units of poultry and 600 units of piggery under S.L.B.I.P.
- viii. Establishment of a 1000 hectare Border Seed Production Farm in I.G.N.P. area.
- ix. Vaccination of 4,12,000 animals against foot & mouth disease.

- x. Strengthening of 3 Cattle Breeding Farms with Central assistance.

7.19 Besides, the administrative set up was also strengthened and vaccination of 4.2 lakh animals undertaken.

Programme for Eighth Plan

7.20 For Eighth Five Year Plan, the following provisions are proposed:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Item	Proposed Outlay
1. Extension and Training	26.22
2. Direction and Administration	286.82
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health	3606.75
4. Cattle and Buffalo Development	2278.23
5. Poultry Development	118.25
6. Other Livestock Development	168.31
7. Feed and Fodder Development	84.46
8. Administrative Investigation and Statistics	86.33
Total	6655.37

(1). Training

7.21 The department is presently running 4 training schools; 3 for the para veterinary staff and one for the in-service artificial insemination. In the poultry sector, the department has a Poultry Training Institute at Ajmer. During the VIII Plan, besides imparting training to the large number of departmental personnel, including those from the Sheep & Wool, Dairy etc., it is envisaged to train 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 Breeding. For this purpose, a provision of

Rs.26.22 lakhs is being kept in the VIII Plan.

(2).Direction & Administration

7.22 The Department of Animal Husbandry is responsible for 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. During Sixth and Seventh Plans, the field functionaries have increased many fold, with no corresponding strengthening of the supervisory and supporting staff. With the increase in workload year after year, the administrative set up of department at various levels is required to be strengthened.

(i).Strengthening of District Offices

7.23 It is proposed to provide a post of Dy. Director supported by Junior Specialist or Asstt. Director of each discipline, at district level to coordinate all departmental activities.

(ii).Strengthening of Regional Offices

7.24 At divisional level 5 Regional Dy. Directors 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, proposed that at each division, there should be one Joint Director, supported by 4 specialist or Dy. Director of each discipline namely, Poultry, Breeding, Animal Health and Fodder & Extension.

(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 posts of Additional Directors for livestock

development, animal health, project planning and administration. A post of T. A. of the rank of Dy. Director will also be created to assist the Director in day to day supervision of technical programmes.

7.26 Each office will be provided with adequate supporting staff.

7.27 An outlay of Rs. 286.32 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
(i). District Organisation	180.40
(ii). Regional Setup	32.00
(iii). Directorate	74.42
Total	286.82

(3). Veterinary Services and Animal Health

7.28 For veterinary services and animal health, a provision of Rs. 3606.75 lakhs has been proposed, including Rs. 2264.03 lakhs for meeting the liability of veterinary institutions opened/ upgraded in 1985-90 (Rs. 1664.03 lakhs for new institutions opened and Rs. 600.00 lakhs for upgraded dispensaries). The main activities are discussed below:

(i). Upgradation of Hospitals into Polyclinics

7.29 It is important to upgrade the district hospitals into polyclinics, so that complicated cases, could get immediate specialist aid. During the VIII Plan, it is proposed to upgrade 5 district hospitals of Alwar, Chhittorgarh, Bharatpur, Sikar and Ganganagar. The requirement of funds for staff, equipment, building etc. is estimated to be Rs. 192.60 lakhs, including Rs. 50 lakhs for capital works.

(ii). Upgradation of Dispensaries

7.30 As per Veterinary Council Act, no institution can work without the supervision of qualified registered Veterinarian. It

is, therefore, necessary to upgrade 300 dispensaries into hospitals. Upgradation of these dispensaries into hospitals will be done in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 926.55 lakhs is being proposed for VIII Plan.

(iii). Veterinary Mobile Clinical Units

7.31 To provide mass treatment to the livestock, it is proposed to establish 87 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 Attendent. Each unit is estimated to cost @ Rs. 3.60 lakhs annually. Thus, a provision of Rs. 605.51 lakhs has been proposed for these units in the VIII Plan.

(iv). State Veterinary Council

7.32 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. A provision of Rs. 9.54 lakhs has been proposed as State share during VIII Plan.

(v). Epidemiological Cell

7.33 This is also a centrally sponsored scheme. State share during VIII Plan will be Rs. 10.65 lakhs.

(vi). Diagnostic Laboratory/Mobile Health Centre

7.34 For proper treatment of the disease, diagnostic aid is essential. To increase the diagnostic facilities, diagnostic laboratories are necessary at district headquarters. At present such laboratories are already functioning in 17 districts. It is proposed to establish 10 laboratories in the remaining districts during VIII Plan. A provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs has been proposed for these laboratories in the Eighth Plan.

(vii). Expansion of B. P. Laboratory

7.10

7.35 For smooth production of vaccine and sera for protecting the livestock and birds against various diseases, the existing B.P. laboratory is proposed to be strengthened by replacement of old equipment, installation of some new equipment and addition of new sections. A provision of Rs. 41.50 lakhs is being proposed as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i) New Equipment, replacements, etc.	21.50
ii) Antigen production section	10.00
iii) Rabbits Vaccine Production	10.00
Total	<u>41.50</u>

(4). Cattle and Buffalo Development

(i). Intensive Cattle Breeding "Gopall" Programme

7.36 It is an innovative scheme launched in Rajasthan during 1990-91, the first year of VIII Plan, by utilising the existing departmental institution 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. 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 feed their cattle rather than rearing them on ranch system.

7.37 The project area will be 4 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 40 volunteers will be selected in each panchayat samiti and thus, 400 Gopal

institutions will be created in the project area of 10 districts.

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

- i. Artificial insemination with exotic semen
- ii. Castration of scrub bulls
- iii. Fodder improvement
- iv. Improve managerial practices
- v. Deworming and dehorning
- vi. Arranging infertility camps
- vii. Sale of balanced ration

7.39 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).

7.40 Presently there is an inadequate interface between the community and the Animal Husbandry Department. The gap would be filled by a trained community based literate (minimum VIII pass) who has an aptitude to adopt this programme. Preference will be given to SC/ST or IRDP persons. These volunteers will be given 4 months training in A. I. and cattle management work. They will be given equipment and frozen semen free of cost. A subsidy of Rs. 400 will also be given for chaffcutter.

7.41 The candidate selected as Gopal will be paid Rs. 400 per month as training stipend for 4 months and thereafter for next 8 months as incentive. 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 year before he goes to the field.

7.12

7.42 Per unit cost of Gopal will work out as Rs. 21,000.

7.43 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.

7.44 During VIII Plan an amount of Rs. 367.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme.

(ii). Integrated Cattle Development Programme

7.45 It envisages genetic improvement of potential breeding stock and progressively decreasing the number of low producing stock (cattle & buffalo). The frozen semen technology is reliable in breeding and preservation of identified superior exotic germ plasma. 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. These centres will be provided with the necessary inputs, thus utilising the existing manpower. It is presumed that around 26 lakhs of cattle and buffalo will be available for breeding coverage.

7.46 Each departmental institution will take up cattle improvement and fodder development work along with the health protection. On every such 25 institutions, one V.S. will be kept to monitor the work and for mobility he will be provided with a

Motor Cycle. The Veterinary Surgeon will be working as per the programme schedule given below:-

- i) Attend the sterility problems
- ii) Solve the problem of farmers training
- iii) Inspect the fodder plot
- iv) Inspect the progress of milk recording
- v) Help in the castration programme
- vi) Help in organising the type of camps required

7.47 At each divisional headquarter one post of Dy. Director will be created for supervision and supply of logistic in this programme. He will also help in the organisation of treatment camps as also in the farmers' training programme. He will be provided with a jeep and driver. Maintenance of supply line and supervision of infertility camps, etc. in total area which will have around 3200 institutions, supervised by 12 Assistant Directors, which will also work as semen depot. For mobility, a jeep to each will be provided.

7.48 In the project a unit will concentrate around 8 km. of each institution, covering around 2000 breeding cattle. Milk recording will be got done through the house lady who will be supplied with one litre pail to measure the milk and will be given incentive for weekly recording of milk.

7.49 All cows in calf will be recorded for first 3 months and those with average 10 litres of milk production daily or above will be selected for full lactation recording. Male calves and heifers of best yielding cows will be provided with feed concentrate; feed will also be provided to the cow, on no loss and no profit basis. Thus, these potential calves will be identified for building up of good bulls or cows. Infertility problem on account of malnutrition and otherwise will be checked and efforts made to provide infertility treatment. The total cost of artificial insemination with frozen semen and cost of infertility treatment including vitamin mineral will be borne by

the project.

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

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

7.52 Out of the 1000 breedable cattle effective coverage will be 60 percent 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 LN. 2	1500/-
iii) Other consumable requirements like sheath etc.	1000/-
iv) Transportation, etc.	1000/-

Total	12500/-

7.53 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 per.

Organisational Set Up

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| a) V.S. (One) | On every 20 institutions | For supervision and monitoring the basic unit. He will also coordinate the camps & supply |
| b) Assistant Director (One) | One on every 5 units of V.S. | For supervision, coordination and maintenance of supplies |

- c) Deputy Directors (Four) For entire proposed area One will look after L.N.2 & semen supply
One will look after training
One for infertility camps & gynaecology
One for fodder and extension
- d) Joint Director (One) For entire area To coordinate and monitor the whole programme
(Each V.S. will be provided with motor cycle and Each Jt. Director, Dy. Director, Asstt. Director will be provided with jeep).

7.54 The total provision for VIII Plan period, including the cost of staff, other recurring expenditure, etc. will be Rs. 1091.00 lakhs. The total coverages will be of 20 lakh breedable cattle; expected calves will be 10 lakhs. It is expected that through the implementation of the programme the milk yield will increase from the present average of 2.50 litres per animal/day to 3 litres.

7.55 In addition, the benefit of increased draft power and other additional sources of animal products will also be available to the farmers.

(iii). Intensive Cattle and Buffalo Development Programme

7.56 This programme will be taken up in collaboration with the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 560.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

(iv). Strengthening of Cattle Breeding Farms

7.57 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 due to distances, as also to provide better bullock power. The proposed outlay is Rs. 14.50 lakhs as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Purchase of animal @ Rs.1 lakh per farm	6.00
2. Buildings/land development	10.00

irrigation, farm, etc.

3. Replacement of tractors and tilling equipments etc.	13.00

Total	14.50

7.58 This being centrally sponsored scheme, the expenditure will be equally shared by State and Central Government. For State share a provision of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan.

(v). Goshala Development

7.59 It is proposed to select 10 goshalas in the State, each year and subsidised to create centres of excellence for all purposes. They will, thus, act as nucleus for production of superior germ plasma for male calves/bullifers for indigenous/cross breed. Thus in VIII plan period 5500 Goshala's will be made "Centre of excellence". Benefit of the ongoing C.S.S. will be availed. These goshalas will also be provided funds for transport of animals. Recurring amount of Rs. 10,000/- will also be provided for health cover support, etc. A provision of Rs. 15.33 lakhs as State share is being proposed for the scheme of goshala development.

(vi). Improvement of Cattle Fair Grounds

7.60 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 3 such fair grounds in the VIII Plan period, a provision of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is being proposed. The proposed outlay will be utilised on construction of 'Rananna' sheds, roads providing water supply & electricity, etc. During VIII Five Year Plan, the fair grounds of Nagaur, Gogameri and Karauli will be developed.

(vii). Cross Breeding of cattle and Buffalo through Frozen Semen

7.61 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. 25 lakhs has been made as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
i. Extension of building	15.00
ii. Purchase of quality bulls	5.00
iii. Equipment for freezing buffalo and bull semen	5.00

(viii). Improvement of Indigenous Cattle Breeds

7.62 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 scrub bulls roaming is essential. Keeping this in mind, a project was launched in the VII 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 proposed that in the VIII 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. 1266.40 lakhs is being proposed for the programme during VIII Plan which includes provision for staff, equipment, etc.

(ix). Establishment of Buffalo and Calf Rearing Farms

7.63 The State has a substantial population of buffalo in Rajasthan which 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. There is acute shortage of buffalo bulls of Murrah breed in the State. A male buffalo rearing farm is, therefore, proposed to be established in the State at Kumher cattle breeding farm, where land is available, to provide male germplasm to the breeders. The existing cross breeding farm at Kumher is proposed to be wind up and utilise the available infrastructure for proposed buffalo calf rearing farm. Selection of site has been done keeping in view the large number of buffalo population in the area.

7.64 To select the potential male calf, milk recording of the mother buffalo will be done and the buffalo with 10 litres or more milk will be selected and registered. Male calves of such identified potential buffalo will be taken for rearing as breeding bull.

7.65 The selected buffalo bull calf will be reared for about 6 months at breeder's house and shall be provided a subsidy @ Rs. 1.50 per day. The initial health care will be provided there. At the time of selection, an undertaking will be taken from the breeder that he will have to give this calf to the department on cost decided by a committee. The calf will be brought to the farm after 6 months, reared there till maturity and thereafter distributed to the field.

7.66 A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(x). Distribution of Bulls

7.67 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. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being made for 100 cow/buffalo bulls per year @ Rs. 200/- each.

(5). Poultry Development

7.68 Rajasthan offers an 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

7.69 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. District poultry farmers cooperative societies are also to be organised and thereby provide marketing facilities. They will also be entrusted with the responsibility of providing balanced and economical ration for the layers. It is proposed that during VIII Plan, three more I.P.D.B. be opened at Sikar, Bharatpur and Chittorgarh. To establish these units a provision of Rs. 21.30 lakhs will be required for staff, equipment, etc.. NABARD assistance in the form of loan will also be available to the individuals/cooperatives.

(ii). Poultry Extension Centres

7.70 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 VIII Plan, it is proposed to open 8 extension centres at Nagaur, Jalore, Bundi, and Dholpur and 4 in I.G.N.P. area. In these centres posts of VAS (1), Poultry Supervisor (1) and Class IIV (1) will be created. Later on if found suitable, these centres would be converted into I.P.D. Blocks. A provision of Rs. 20.80 lakhs is being proposed for these 8 centres in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(iii). Establishment of Poultry Complexes

7.71 To provide employment opportunities to SC/ST people, it is proposed to establish a cell for development of poultry in clusters by providing netted poultry houses to the breeders of these communities. The birds and feed will also be provided to the on loan basis by NABARD and Banks. The poultry houses will be constructed by the SC/ST Corporations which in turn avail of the loan facility from NABARD as in other States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc.

7.72 These complexes will be established at district level. The Department will work as a coordinator. At the district level some staff will be provided to coordinate and provide technical input.

(iv). Duck Farming with Hatchery at Banswara

7.73 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 this 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. 20.50 lacs has been proposed in the VIII Plan.

(v). Expansion of Poultry Farms at Jaipur and Ajmer

7.74 For expansion of Poultry Farms at Jaipur and Ajmer, a provision of Rs. 15.50 lacs is proposed in the VIII Plan. The funds are required for purchase of parent stock and equipment.

(vi). Poultry Training

7.75 The Poultry Training Institute at Ajmer is lacking equipment and building, etc. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs, including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for hostel Rs. 2.00 lakhs for vehicle & training aids Rs. 0.50 lakhs. is being provided in the VIII Plan for the purpose;

(6). Other Livestock Development Programmes

(i). Special Livestock Breeding Programme

7.76 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:

	Lakh Rs.
i. Project Cell	20.90
ii. Poultry/Piggery Production	107.32
iii. Cross bred calf rearing (incentives to local rearers)	30.00
Total	158.22

7.77 The State share will be Rs. 9.11 lakhs.

(ii). Goat Development

7.78 Goat plays an important role in the economy of the farmer mainly because of its faster rate of growth. Presently studies on cross breeding of goat with exotic breed is in progress and as per the recent agreement with the Swiss Government, 4th phase of the Project will be implemented upto 1992.

7.79 A provision of Rs. 77.05 lakhs has been proposed for goat development activities, including Rs. 40.00 lakhs for IV Phase of Swiss assisted goat development project.

(iii). Development of Other Species of Animal

(a). Stationing of Stallion

7.80 To improve the local breed of equines, it is proposed to provide quality Marwari stallion at another 6 district hospitals. While the IRDP beneficiaries and the persons below the

poverty line will be provided free off cost service, to others the service will be provided at a nominal cost. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 12.15 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan.

(7). Feed and Fodder Development

7.81 A provision of Rs. 45.36 lakhs has been proposed for Fodder Seed Production Farm, Mohangairh in IGNP area, established in the Seventh Plan. The proposed outlay includes provision for construction of building (sheds, godowns, fencing, staff, etc.), electrification, irrigation facilities and equipments.

7.82 A further provision of Rs. 39.10 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 fodder development. Cost of demonstration will be Rs. 1400 for 1/2 hectare field. This includes cost of seed, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

(8). Administration, Investigation and Statistics

7.83 It is a Centrally assisted programme. The programme aims at overseeing the progress made by departmental activities by way of milk production, meat, etc. For this, a provision of Rs. 86.33 lakhs is being proposed for VIII Plan period, including Rs. 22.35 lakhs for livestock census.

AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY, BIKANER

7.84 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 & Veterinary Science, Bikaner offers graduate & 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).

7.85 A provision of Rs.242.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Veterinary Education & Research, as per following details:

	(Rs.in lakhs)
Item	Proposed outlay
i. Committed liabilities -Recurring (ICAR Share)	67.35
ii. New Programmes	
(a) Recurring	152.09
(b) Non-Recurring	1.50
(c) Capital works	21.31

Total	242.25

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

7.87 The proposed outlay would be utilised for purchase of experimental animals, strengthening of various laboratories, equipments, staff and for capital works.

7.88 This 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 proposed for this activity.

7.89 Capital works interalia include the fencing work around the farms, wool analysis laboratory, radio isotopes laboratory, Protozone centre lab., semem cultivation shed, virology lab, additions/alterations of animal farms, neat slaughter house, etc.

SHEEP AND WOOL DEPARTMENT

7.90 According to livestock census 1983 sheep population of Rajasthan was 13.4 million constituting about 35 percent of sheep population of the country, which has declined to 9.91 million in the year 1988. This decline has been on account of successor brought in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

7.91 Sheep rearing is mainly in the hands of the weaker sections of the community which either do not have land or land holding is so small that it does not provide 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 in sheep and low level of feeding are responsible for low production. Any development programme for this species envisage a change in all the aspects like breeding, marketing, processing and development of feed and fodder.

7.92 The sheep in Rajasthan can broadly be classified into breeds viz Chokla, Magra, Nali, Pugsall, Jaisalmeri, Marwari, Malpura and Sonadi. The Chokla breeds produces wool of medium fine quality, the fleece 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.

7.93 During in Eighth Plan (1990-95) period, major thrust will be given on the following technical programmes.

- a) To improve existing sheep population in each district by selective and cross breeding by adopting a clustered approach.
- b) To provide proper health control to sheep in the state for obtaining maximum productivity from the existing sheep population.
- c) To provide more employment opportunities by establishing

livestock 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 animals and their products.
- e) Utilisation of degraded land by afforestation and pasture improvement programme for supporting the local animals.
- f) Training to farmers for health cover, and extension programme for ensuring their participation in the development programme for sheep development in the State.

7.94 Against the outlay of Rs.35 lakhs for sheep and wool development, the likely expenditure is Rs.234.64 lakh during Seventh Five Year Plan.

7.95 An outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, including Rs.18.68 lakhs for spillover liabilities.

Direction and Administration

7.96 An outlay of Rs.446.18 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan, under direction and administration.

7.97 Presently, sheep and wool offices are functioning in seventeen districts. The programme is proposed to be extended during Eighth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to set up sheep and wool office at Dungarpur in the Eighth Plan, besides strengthening the headquarter to cope up with the increased work load. Provision of Rs.51.29 lakhs has also been proposed to complete the incomplete building.

Sheep Breeding Programme

7.98 Sheep breeding farms are the main source of providing superior germplasm for improvement of local sheep breed. Presently there are four sheep breeding farms at Jaipur,

Fatehpur, Chittorgarh and Bankaliya for producing exotic and cross breed rams, for providing to the sheep breeders.

7.99 Sheep rearing is an important occupation in Rajasthan. The State has eight breeds of sheep. As per N.C.A. recommendation, the breeds Chokla, Mali, Sonadi and Malpura have been selected for cross breeding and in remaining four breeds Nagra, Pugal, Jaisalmer and Marwari intensive selective breeding will be taken during this year. The cross breeding programme will be taken in cluster approach in six specified districts viz. Bhilwara, Jaipur, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Banganagar and Dungarpur. The exotic rams will be produced in State Farm so that they can survive in agro-climatic conditions obtaining in Rajasthan. For the production of exotic rams, exotic ewes will be imported.

7.100 For production of exotic ram, cross breeding programmes at field level and State Breeding Farms will be implemented. The State Farms will be further strengthened by providing fencing, pasture development, etc.

7.101 To get the maximum production from existing population of sheep, due emphasis will also be given for training to farmers for health cover, breeding and other development programmes.

7.102 A provision of Rs.287.95 lakhs has been proposed for Sheep Breeding Farms for the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to purchase 2000 exotic ewes during the Eighth Plan. Provision for pasture development and farm fencing etc. has also been made. Exotic rams produced at these farms are made available to sheep breeders for breeding.

Extension Centres

7.103 Extension centres organise training camps for sheep breeders and provide medical facilities through mobile laboratories. There are 140 such 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. It is proposed to open 10 mobile Diagnostic Laboratories and five sheep and wool extension centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Besides, provision has also been made for organisation of training camps, sheep shows, purchase of medicines vaccine and equipments during Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs.185.06 lakhs has been proposed for Extension Centres in the Eighth Plan.

A.I. Centres

7.104 Cross breeding work is presently going on in six districts viz. Jaipur, Bhilwara, Churu,anganagar, Jhunjhunu and Dungarpur on large scale. In addition to this, 35 A.I. centres are also working in five districts viz. Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Sikar, Nagaur and Udaipur. The programme would be further extended in the Eighth Plan. 2500 indigeneous cross bred rams will be purchased for distribution among sheep breeders for selective breeding purposes. Rs.30.00 lakhs have also been proposed for feed subsidy under the programme. It is also envisaged to open five new A.I. centres during Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 102.66 lakhs has been proposed under this programme.

Special Livestock Breeding Programme

7.105 It is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 matching basis. Under this scheme health coverage and follow up programmes in ten districts, where sheep units were purchased, will be continued to be implemented. An outlay of Rs.66.55 lakhs has been proposed as State matching share under committed expenditure. Equal amount would be available from Government of India.

Rajasthan State Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation

7.106 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. The members of the Federation are the Government of India, Rajasthan Government and the primary sheep breeders cooperative societies. The marketing of wool and surplus animals are necessary for the overall development of sheep production in the State. Therefore, there is a need for revitalisation of the Federation. It is proposed to strengthen the Federation of cope up with the programme envisaged in the eighth plan.

7.107 A provision of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been proposed under State plan for the federation in the Eighth Plan.

Disease Investigation Laboratory

7.108 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, more 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. It is proposed to set up a separate office headed by Dy. Director for direction to the field agencies in this respect and a State Level Disease Diagnostic Centre at Sheep Breeding Farm, Fatehpur in the Eighth Plan, for which an outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs has been proposed.

Training Programme

7.109 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 developments in sheep management, health control and marketing. An outlay of Rs.5.60 lakhs has been proposed during Eighth Plan for strengthening the Sheep and Wool Training Institute to cope up with the training programme envisaged in the Eighth Plan.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

7.110 Livestock constitutes an integral part of agriculture in the developing economy of the State and this is more so in the desert areas where majority of the population, due to vagaries of nature are dependent on livestock raising for their livelihood. Dairying in particular, 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 for the motive power which is very essential in the rural economy. With emphasis on utilisation of unconventional energy sources, contribution for meeting the energy requirements through bio-gas has still greater significance. Thus, the importance of dairying in generating rural income can not be over emphasised. Since the Indian dairying is labour intensive and is managed by large number of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, it fits in the concept of production by masses rather than mass production by few. Similarly, with the rise in the income and trends towards fast food, the demand for milk and milk products in the urban markets has shown phenomenal growth and will continue to grow at a rapid pace.

7.111 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 breakthrough during eighth plan in this sector. The objective, therefore, of the dairy development programmes during eighth plan would be:-

- (i) to consolidate the gains achieved so far.
- (ii) to maximise the capacity utilisation 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.
- (v) to integrate dairy, animal husbandry and allied rural development programmes in the State to make them more cost effective.

7.112 Government of India has already 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, therefore, 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

7.113 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 and the key targets envisaged during eighth plan are projected as per table below:-

Item	Eighth Plan Proposed Targets
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	New	Cumulative
1. Dairy Cooperative Societies (Nos. Cum)	2510	6050
2. Enrolment of membership (*000 Cum)	113	560
3. Dairy Plants	2	12
4. Chilling Plants	2	26
5. <u>Milk Procurement</u>		
a) Total (LL)	-	14026
b) Average (LLPD) weighted for 5 Years	-	7.68
6. City Distribution (*000 LPD)	-	300
7. DCS under AI (No.)	-	1800
8. A.I. done (Lakh No. Cum)	-	10.00

Strategy Eighth Plan

7.114 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 devetailed. The infrastructure already created by the Dairy Federation and the Animal Husbandry Department will be fully utilised to attain higher levels of productivity. Further, 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.

7.115 Dairying in India and more so in Rajasthan is labour intensive and involves large number of rural farmers with small or no land holdings. Since it provides gainfull employment to large number of these farmers the efforts during eighth plan would be to increase the membership from the existing levels of

3.77 lakh to 5.60 lakhs by the end of eighth plan. Further besides providing gainful employment to the rural population the sector would also generate potential for direct employment for 5,000 persons and an ancillary employment potential for another 2,000 persons.

7.116 Marketing efforts will be intensified to improve the demand for milk and milk products in the urban, semi-urban areas, and major towns. Efforts will be made to make available wholesome products at reasonable cost at all the district capitals by the end of eighth plan period.

7.117 Integrated dairy development programmes were initiated with the acceptance of AMUL concept by the State Government during fourth plan period which envisaged milk procurement, processing and marketing by the member producers themselves with the responsibility for cattle development also vesting with them. The experience, however, has been that the procurement, processing infrastructure has sufficiently been developed and strengthened but the breed improvement lagged behind. Cattle improvement therefore, will be the major thrust areas during eighth plan period 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 plasma as well as utilising the cross breed inheritance from half bred bulls.

7.118 To give impetus to dairy development programme through people 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.

7.119 Another areas requiring thrust will be fodder development. There exists wide gap between the available fodder and dry roughages against the requirement of the existing cattle and buffalo population. With the increasing trends of the livestock population and replacement of producing indigenous stocks with the high producing cross bred cows/improved buffaloes the gap will further widen and hence the need for greater emphasis on fodder production 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 silvopasture development. The availability of certified seeds will also be ensured so that farmers are encouraged to take up fodder production programmes on their fields.

7.120 Since 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. The 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 for these purposes. Further, the milk unions and the federation have been burdened

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 producer oriented programmes with unhindered operational freedom is implemented. Necessary provisions are therefore, required to be made for the purpose.

Training and Manpower Development

7.121 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. Hence, necessary provisions would also be required for the purpose.

Required Resources for Dairy Development

7.122 The present ongoing programme of Operation Flood III is likely to terminate during 1992. 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 and will be available during the first two years of the eighth plan. 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 by Rs.1.00 crore during eighth plan so as to increase the borrowing capacity of the federation. As above said seventh plan outlay for Dairy was to the tune of Rs.9.03 crores but the likely expenditure would be around Rs.7.51 crores.

7.123 To achieve these targets proposed under the eighth plan including that of Technology Mission an outlay of Rs.27.80 crores is proposed. Schemewise outlay provided under seventh plan, actual expenditures during seventh plan and the break up of outlay of Rs.20.00 crores proposed for eighth plan is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Scheme/Project</u>	<u>Eighth Plan proposed Outlay 1990-95</u>
<u>Dairy Development Programme:</u>	
1. Dairy Cooperative Societies	48.50
2. Union Investment	200.00
3. Cattle Development	800.00
4. <u>ECDE Investment:</u>	
a) Estt. Cost	75.00
b) Rajori Farm	25.00
5. <u>Training & Extension:</u>	
a) Consultancy Services	5.00
b) Union Training Centres & extension Services	120.00
6. <u>Supporting Activities:</u>	
a) Calf rearing subsidy	300.00
b) E.N.F. Bassi	50.00
c) Field recording & pregnancy testing	-
7. Data Processing and Monitoring	50.00

8. Marketing of Milk and Milk Products	60.00
9. Assistance DCS to make them viable	1000.00
10. Subsidy to Technology Mission Societies	30.00
11. Subsidy on chilling operations on T.M. areas	17.00
Total	2780.50

7.124 Two-third of the State falls under arid or semi-arid zones and livestock in these areas have built in superiority even the arable farming with respect of growth stability and resource conservation, their development in these desert areas need special emphasis. Since the livestock operation contribute more than 28 percent of the net domestic income and still higher in the desert regions, it signifies the vital role played by this sector in the desert economy. There is, therefore, a strong need for appropriate resources allocation under DDP programmes for their development.

FISHERIES

7.125 Despite limited water resources in the State, an area of about 3 lakh hectares of water body is available for fishculture. Nearly 1.20 lakh hectare water body are available in large and medium irrigation projects and river beds; small ponds accounting for the rest. At present nearly 45% of the total area is being utilised for fish production. Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Banswara and Ganganagar account for 2/3rd of the area utilised for fish production. Substantial potential also exists in Jaipur, Tonk, Dungarpur, Pali, Bhilwara and Udaipur districts which needs to be tapped expeditiously by providing necessary support to fish farmers. Command areas of Chambal, IGNP and Mahi

irrigation projects have vast potential for fish culture and improve the yield. Succession of droughts in the past have affected the fish production in the State. The production which had increased to 16,000 tonnes in 1984-85 could reach a level of 15.06 thousand tonnes in 1986-87.

7.126 The prime objective of fisheries has been to increase fish production and thereby raise the nutritional standard of the population. It is a powerful source of income and employment generation as it stimulates the growth of number of subsidiary industries. Fisheries is an activity where even with small investment and technological innovations perceptible improvements in the living conditions of large sections of poor fishermen can be brought about.

7.127 Considering the water bodies in the State, the production of fish seeds is inadequate to meet the requirement. As against a requirement of 30 crore fish seeds annually, the production could reach a maximum level of only 6 crores during 1983-84. Looking at the potential of fish seeds in the State, it is essential that production of fish seeds is stepped up to provide a boost to fisheries development. Many parts of the State having brackish water can also support fisheries. Suitable varieties will have to be procured and developed for these areas. Production of Grass Carp may be taken up in IGMP and major canal areas which would also result in control of weeds. The development of fisheries in the State would remain incomplete unless the accessibility of fishermen to market is improved by strengthening fishery cooperatives. Considering the potential of aquaculture to provide employment to the weaker sections of the society, investment in aquaculture would need greater incentive.

Review of Seventh Plan

7.128 The achievements of fisheries development by the end of VII Plan are indicated below:

	<u>1984-85</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Seventh Plan</u> <u>Target</u> <u>Achievement</u>
(i). Fish Seed Production (Million No.)	58.80	86.66 (1988-89)
(ii). Fish Production (Tonnes)	16000	15063

Approach for Eighth Plan

7.129 The main objectives of fisheries development during Eighth Plan will be production of quality fish seed, judicious & proper water management by regulation of stocking of waters and selectively increasing the area for fisheries development. High priority would be given to development of reservoir fisheries and fish seed production programmes. Emphasis would be on strengthening of FFDA's in the State. All small waters would be developed through these agencies.

Programme for Eighth Five Year Plan

7.130 An amount of Rs. 802.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 324.77 lakhs is proposed for capital contents and Rs. 477.23 lakhs for revenue items.

7.131 Schemewise details are as under:-

Supervisory Staff - Direction and Administration

7.132 An amount of Rs. 30.50 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year plan, as under:

	<u>Amount Proposed</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
<u>Capital Expenditure</u>	
(i). Completion of Directorate Building	8.00
(ii). Construction of Office Building at Soorsagar	10.00
<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>	

(i).Creation of post off Jt. Director in TSP	9.00
(ii).Strengthening of the Directorate	0.58
(iii).Furnishing of Conference hall in the Directorate	1.50
(iv).Others- Telephones, typewriters, etc.	1.42
Total	30.50

Fish Seed Production

7.133 The requirement of carp seeds for systematic stocking in waters of the State has been worked out as 300 million of 50 mm size. The details are given below :-

S.N.	Models	Range (ha)	Water spread area at FTL (ha)	Effective (60%)ha.	Stocking area rate 50 mm/ha	Require- ment of seed 50 mm/mil ha.
1.	'A'	2000 & above	1.20	0.72	500	36
2.	'B'	1000-2000	0.89	0.53	2000	106
3.	'C'	20-1000	0.91	0.54	3000	162
						304
or say						300

7.134 The fish seed production of the State is likely to be 100 million by end of 7th plan. It is proposed to be increased to the level of 300 million by the end of Eighth Plan. To achieve this proposed level of fish seed production, modernisation and construction of the following infrastructures is proposed:

- (i).Completion of N.F.S.F. Kasimpura and Bhimpura to produce 20 million (10 million each).
- (ii).Modernisation of Fish Seed Farm, Sagrod (Banswara) Tamatia (Dungarpur), Rainbasra (Jhalawar), Mansarover (S. Madhopur), Gilwa (Tonk), - 30 million.
- (iii).Expansion of existing operative farms (12 Nos.) 50 million.
- (iv).Construction of three new N.F.S.F., I.G.N.P., Bisalpur/

Dungarpur Project, CAD Kota - 30 million.

(v). Completion of three hatchery complex in the districts of Alwar, Bhilwara and Tonk, - 15 million.

(vi). Private enterprenuers -5 million.

(vii). New F.S.F. at Udpura with assistance of EEC-10 million.

(viii). Five new F.F.D.A's n 2 million each - 10 million.

(ix). Improvement of dry bundhs & procurement - 140 million.

7.135 An amount of Rs. 252.540 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year plan, (including Rs. 30.00 lakhs proposed for completion of spillover works - National fish seed farm at Bhimpura (Banswara)- Rs. 23.00 lakhs, and completion of Chinese hatcheries at Chandlai, Pachanpura, Siliserh -7.00 lakhs)

Development of Medium and Minor Reservoirs (FFDA's)

7.136 By the end of the Seventh Plan, nine Centrally Sponsored Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been established in Udaipur, Jaipur, Alwar, Tonk, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

7.137 An amount of Rs. 135.50 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan. The Government of India has released administration sanction for establishment of F.F.D.A's in the districts of Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota and Sawai Madhopur. It is proposed to establish these Agencies in a phased manner; during 1990-91 FFDA's will be established in Kota and Sawai Madhopur districts and during 1991-92 in Chittorgarh and Bharatpur districts.

Fisheries Extension, Education and Training

7.138 The success of fisheries development programme depends on the availability of trained personnel for carrying out these programmes. It is, therefore necessary to provide training to officers in different fields of development and extension activities Besides, there is a need to create a trained cadre of

field staff associated with the production process. Since the water resources are mostly situated in rural area, the rural masses are to be motivated to avail the benefits of fish culture. An extensive audio -visal training and extension programme shall help in inspiring the rural population to take up pisciculture to supplement their income. The existing Training School, Udaipur is to be equipped with the necessary facilities in terms of the new equipments, etc. Short term courses, refresher courses, workshops, seminars and orientation programme for carrying out demonstration on advanced technology and exchange of field experiences will also be taken up .

7.139 An amount of Rs.13.07 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan.

Development of Fisheries in IGNP Area

7.140 Indira Gandhi Canal and its command area has immense scope for fisheries development. Following programmes are proposed to be taken up:

- (i) To construct chain of ponds around the canal for fish culture.
- (ii) Production of grass carp to control submerged, emergent and floating types of aquatic weeds of I.G.N.P. Phase II and the two side canals.
- (iii) To under take cage culture.
- (iv) To stabilise the grass carp in canal to control aquatic weeds.
- (v) Cultivation of Indian major carps in the canal water alongwith the grass carp.

7.141 An Amount of Rs.. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII five year plan. It will be utilised for construction of chain of ponds around IGNP.

Inland Fisheries Project in Cooperative Sector

7.142 It is proposed to take up a Composite Fisheries Project through R.T.A.D.C./F. at Udpura (Banswara). This project

is to be organised into two divisions viz; (i) Fish seed production and (ii) Marketing of fish seed.

7.143 The project for fish seed farm has been prepared with N.C.D.C. and the project has been approved by E.E.C. for assistance. At present above 0.35 lakh hectare of potentially suitable water bodies are used for capture-cum-culture fishery in tribal area and about 30 million carp seed is required for stocking in these waters. The development of infrastructure in tribal area approved by E.E.C. is proposed to be setup through RTADCF, Udaipur.

7.144 An amount of Rs. 185 lakhs is proposed as State share in the VIII Five Year Plan be utilised under subsidy and expenditure on establishment.

Exploitation and Marketing of fish

7.145 Presently exploitation is done by the contractors except in case of the tanks allotted to F.F.D.As and R.T.A.D.C.F.. The fishing rights are leased out through open auction. This sometimes leads to monopoly of the contractors, and pooling affects the price of the fish wealth. It also happens that sometimes due to the want of financiers, some waters do not get any offer. Therefore, it is proposed to provide an alternative by establishing a departmental unit for fishing, transportation and marketing. A sum of Rs 43.26 lakhs has been kept for purpose.

7.146 Cases of poisoning the waters, use of small mesh size nets, catching of undersize fishes by the contractors have harmed the fish wealth and thus, effecting the revenue to the State. Cases of catching fishes without licence are also not uncommon. In the past two - three years it has been observed that checking parties sent from the Directorate seldom come back without getting cases of illegal fishing. Due to increase in the frequency of the poaching cases, State suffers loss of revenue

and departmental efforts for developing these waters also go waste. Therefore, for effective check on poaching/ illegal fishing, it is proposed to organise two flying squads under the direct supervision of the Directorate. These units shall be headed by Fisheries Development Officers alongwith other supporting staff. A sum of Rs. 15.17 have been kept for the purpose in the VIII Five Year Plan.

Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries

7.147 To increase per hectare production of 'A' class waters in the State, strict supervision, intensive stocking and proper management is necessary. A provision of Rs. 72.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
i. Purchase of mechanised boats (including creation of posts of motor boat drivers)	16.50
ii. Purchase of Fish seeds	25.50
iii. Construction of quarters at 'A' class reservoirs	30.00

7.148 Construction of quarters is necessary as mostly the field staff is posted on the reservoirs, but so far no residential accomodation has been provided to the staff members. They have to live in tents for whole of the year. They can not keep their family and thus tend to leave the headquarter in holidays/ weekly rests. The developmental activities suffer and also there is a dissatisfaction in the lower cader. Therefore, it has been proposed to construct two residential quarters each on the 'A' class reservoirs, where-ver necessary.

CHAPTER 8

FORESTRY

Forest is one of the most valuable natural resources. Their conservation plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of the ecosystem and the environment. Forests provide tangible benefits like fuelwood, fodder, timber, etc., besides other minor forest products comprising of medicinal herbs, gum & resins, bamboos, etc. For continuous production of goods and services, forests need proper care and management.

8.2 In Rajasthan only 9% of total geographical area of the State is classified as forest area, against the recommended level of 33.33% 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 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% 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.

8.4 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 & quarrying operations, removal of fuelwood through head loads coupled with the growing needs of industry have also 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 to cities and towns like Jaipur, Alwar, Bundi, Udaipur, Kota, etc. where the surrounding hills have become almost barren, causing serious environmental problems.

8.5 Fuelwood and fodder are the main important products of forests which they are called upon to supply. 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 2000 A.D. are estimated to be 51.21 lakh tonnes, 56.03 lakh tonnes and 67.62 lakh tonnes respectively.

8.6 The annual sustained yield from the forests in Rajasthan is about 6 lakh tonnes based on an average annual increment of 0.53 m³ or 0.40 tonnes per hectare per year. There will, thus, be a likely gap of about 60 lakh tonnes of fuelwood supplies by 2000 A.D. It has been estimated that annual extraction for fuelwood is about 7.25 lakh tonnes, including another 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 future.

8.7 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% to get required yield).

Review of Seventh Plan

8.8 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 VI Plan, rural fuelwood plantation scheme, NREP AND RLEGP were introduced.

8.9 Social forestry activities were further accelerated during VII Plan. Community participation with 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 VII Plan about 800 lakh mandays of employment has been generated through forestry activities.

8.10 During the VIII Plan, with the availability of funds Under Rural Development and Area Development Programme, the pace of afforestation increased manifold. From the afforestation over 1.39 lakh hectares in VI Plan, the achievement during VII Plan has been of 2.75 lakh hectares. The sectorwise details are as follows:-

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Physical Achievement</u> (in Hects.)
1. Forestry	65625
2. Soil Conservation	27083
3. Drought Prone Area Programme	9591
4. Desert Development Programme	60069
5. National Rural Employment Programme	35737
6. Rural Landless Employment	

Guarantee Programme	37495
7. Command Area Development	20273
8. Ravine Reclamation Programme	15000
9. World Food Programme (additionalty)	4135
Total	<u>275008</u>

8.11 In addition to the Departmental programme of afforestation, 33 crores seedlings have been distributed to the people under the Farm Forestry Programme. Area coverage under these seedlings works out to 1.65 lakh hectares.

8.12 Thus, the total area afforested in Rajasthan during Seventh Plan was 4.40 lakh hectares.

8.13 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.

8.14 Approximately 70 percent off target 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 11 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.

8.15 Forest protection activities were further strengthened

by creating five flying squads and 31 check-posts. 16 police parties were provided on part-time basis for support to the field staff.

8.16 During the Seventh Plan preservation and development of wildlife in the State received considerable attention. Many new areas in Rajasthan were included in the list of selected sanctuaries and National Parks of the country for central assistance. Development of zoos in the State was undertaken at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota.

Approach and Strategy for Eighth Five Year Plan

8.17 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.

8.6

- 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 & sand dunes stabilisation work 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.

8.18 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.

8.19 Out of a total geographical area of 342.27 lakh hectares in the State, a substantial part is wasteland, is consisting of degraded forest land, uncultivable land, grazing & pasture land, cultivable wasteland and strips along roads, canals, etc. The wasteland in the State accounts for about 1/5th of the total wasteland in the country. Nearly 4.5 lakh hectares of land is under active ravines. The development of wasteland in the State in the face of unfriendly climate and increasing biotic pressure is very difficult and a challenging task.

8.20 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 peoples' participation is also called for.

8.21 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.

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

8.23 Keeping in view the above strategy, a balance has to be struck between the long term investment on forestry needed to maintain ecological balance, protect ecologically fragile hilly & mountainous areas and short term measures aimed at quickly developing plantation to meet the needs of fuelwood, fodder and timber. 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 during VIII Plan.

8.24 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 (1990-95)

8.25 Keeping in view the impending need for increasing forestry plantations, an outlay of Rs.301.87 crores under Forestry sector has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95). The scheme wise details of the proposed outlay are as under :-

<u>Scheme</u>	(Rs. in lakhs)
	<u>Outlay</u>
1. Forest Protection	250.00
2. Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement	75.00
3. Reforestation of Degraded Forests	1170.00
4. World Food Programme	450.00
5. Fuelwood & Fodder Scheme (including Social Forestry Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme & Silvopastoral Scheme)	1642.44
6. Communication & Building	100.00
7. Environmental Forestry	260.00
8. Preservation of Wild Life	770.00
9. Commercial Plantations	730.00
10. National Social Forestry Project	9215.00
11. Indira Gandhi Canal Project	9000.00
12. Aravalli Afforestation Project	6500.00
13. Forest Development Corporation	25.00
Total	30187.44

8.26 Schemewise strategy and details of Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) are as follows:

(i) Forest Protection & Conservation of Resources

8.27 The following strategy will be adopted to ensure

protection of forests.

- (a) Strengthening of Forest Protection Force.
- (b) Improvement of information system.
- (c) Improvement of mobility.
- (d) Improvement of working conditions of the field staff including insurance cover, residential facility, free legal aid and uniform etc.
- (e) Involvement of people's cooperation.

8.28 Rs.250.00 lakhs have been proposed for this work during Eighth Plan. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Forest Protection has also been launched during 1990-91 on 50:50 cost sharing basis. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been kept under C.S.S. for this new scheme. Thus Rs.75.00 lakhs out of the State Plan allocation will be utilised as matching share for this scheme, while rest Rs. 175.00 lakhs will be used for State Plan Protection Schemes. It is proposed to utilise these funds for the creation of 15 flying squads and 100 check posts. Improved communication systems will also be installed for the purpose.

(ii) Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

8.29 The areas classified as forests have to be surveyed & demarcated with up dating of records. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs is being proposed for fixing out 20000 monoliths on forest boundaries and for survey of 2000 sq. km. area during 1990-95.

(iii) Reforestation of Degraded Forests

8.30 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 hills with vegetation. A provision of Rs.1170.00 lakhs has been kept to rehabilitate 10350 hectares of degraded forests.

(iv) Social Forestry Rural Fuelwood Plantations

8.31 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of

India. This scheme has been focussed in 10 identified fuelwood deficit districts of the State. Since this has been merged into Fuelwood & Fodder Scheme during 1990-91, only a provision of Rs.71.82 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.71.82 lakhs under C.S.S. has been proposed to meet out the committed liabilities during 1990-91 to raise plantation over 4130 hectares of area.

(v) Silvipastoral Farms

B.32 This is also a 50:50 cost sharing scheme of the State Government and Government of India. This is also being merged into fuelwood and fodder scheme from the current year 1990-91 and thus only a provision of Rs.35.62 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.35.62 lakhs under C.S.S. has been proposed to meet out the committed liabilities of this scheme during 1991-92 for plantation over 5000 hectares

(vi) Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme

B.33 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of India launched during 1990-91 with the merger of three schemes viz. Social Forestry Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme, Silvipastoral Scheme and the Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme implemented upto 1989-90. 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.1535.00 lakhs has been proposed under State Plan and Rs.1535.00 lakhs under C.S.S. for afforestation over 27000 hectares of area.

(ii) World Food Programme

B.34 A programme of tribal welfare through afforestation with Food Programme assistance was launched initially in the 7 districts of the State during the Five Year Plan. 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 of this food to the labourers. The funds accrued from the deduction of wages are utilised for additional forestry activities. A provision of Rs.450.00 lakhs has been proposed during Eighth Plan with the intension of distribution of 140 lac food units to the labourers. It is also intended to extend this programme in four more districts of the State, proposals for which are pending with Government of India.

(viii) Communication and Buildings

8.35 Under this schemes, 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.100.00 lakhs have been proposed for the construction of 15 new office buildings in the various districts of the State.

(ix) Environmental Forestry

8.36 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 may develop inclination and awareness towards the environmental conservation. During Seventh Plan, an Environmental Awareness centre and World Forestry Arboratum were developed at Jaipur. Two other public places were also developed at Pushkar and Kishangarh. During Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs.260 lakhs has been proposed for the completion of World Forestry Arboratum II Phase and to develop small environmental improvement centres at public places.

(x) Preservation of Wild Life

8.37 The State has two National Parks, 23 sanctuaries, 5 zoos and 33 closed areas. Further to assist the local staff engaged in wild life conservation, 15 Wild Life Flying Squads are also

working. Government of India is also assisting the State in wild life conservation through the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (a) Project Tiger Ranthambore
- (b) Project Tiger Sariska
- (c) Development of Ghana Bird Sanctuary
- (d) Development of Zoos
- (e) Development of Desert National Park
- (f) Development of Other Sanctuaries (10 sanctuaries)

8.38 Out of the above mentioned schemes, the expenditure under Development of Zoos is shared between the State and Central Government in the ratio of 5:50 while for other schemes the non-recurring cost is wholly met by Government of India and the recurring cost shared by the State and Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. Following main activities are carried out under this scheme:

- (a) Habitat Improvement
- (b) Construction of Protection Fences
- (c) Development and Improvement of Roads
- (d) Development of Water Resources
- (e) Compensation to Villagers for shifting from National Park
- (f) Construction of cages in the Zoos.

8.39 The schemewise proposals during Eighth Plan are as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Cost Pattern	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Preservation of Wild Life	State Plan	770.00
(b) Tiger Project Sariska	Govt. 50:50 (CSS) N.F.C. 100% (")	404.63
(c) Tiger Project Ranthambore	"	476.87
(d) Development of Ghana Bird Sanctuary	"	200.00
(e) Development of Desert National Park	"	180.00
(f) Development of Other Sanctuaries	"	200.00
(g) Improvement of Zoo	(50:50) (CSS)	200.00

(xi) Forest Development Corporation

8.40 A token amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been kept for being provided to the Forest Development Corporation as share capital contribution.

(xii) Commercial Plantations.

8.41 This scheme was launched during Seventh Plan with the object of planting bamboo, khair and kirri 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 Rs.730.00 lakhs have been proposed to take commercial plantations over 8040 hectares area.

(xiii) National Social Forestry Project

8.42 This prestigious National Social Forestry Project was launched during 1985-86 with the external assistance of World Bank and USAID in 15 Non-desert districts of the State. The original cost of the project was Rs.39.8 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.

8.43 This project has now been revised and extended upto March, 1993. The revised cost for this extended project will be Rs.75.88 crores and a total 1.57 lakhs hectares area is proposed to be afforested.

During Eighth Plan period, Rs.2.15 crores have been proposed for this project out of which 1.44.15 crores will be utilised for the extended project and Rs.48.00 crores have been kept for II Phase of the Project.

8.44 During VII Plan 798317 hectares area was afforested under this scheme. Under extended project upto March, 1993 additional

95100 hectare area will be afforested. Under the II Phase 63400 hectare area is proposed to be afforested during Eighth Plan.

(xiv) Indira Gandhi Canal Project

8.45 A project for carrying out afforestation and pasture development works in Indira Gandhi Canal area has been submitted to the Government of India. The Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has posed this project to the O.E.C.F. Japan, for external assistance. The O.E.C.F. has sent their Appraisal Mission in April, 1990 and found it suitable for funding from current financial year. The Memo of Understanding has been executed between State Government and O.E.C.F. authorities. Project is now estimated to cost Rs. 107.65 crores which envisages planting over 61400 hectares during project period. During Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 91.00 crores has been proposed for plantation over 45,000 hectares.

Aravalli Afforestation Project

8.46 A multidisciplinary project for afforestation, pasture development and soil and moisture conservation over 2.80 lakhs hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 129.00 crores has been prepared for ecological regeneration and restoring forest cover over the Aravallis. Out of this, 1.80 lakhs hectares will be covered by Departmental planting and 1.00 lakh hectares by distribution of 1500 lakhs seedlings. Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has posed this project to O.E.C.F. Japan for getting external assistance.

8.47 The agreement for the implementation of this project is likely to be signed during 1991-92. The Project is envisaged to spillover to next five year plan. In the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 65 crores has been proposed to cover 45,000 hectares.

CHAPTER 9

COOPERATION

Started primarily as an alternative credit source, the cooperative movement now covers a wide spectrum of activities in the rural areas. They have ventured in almost all spheres of human life. Their major role is, however, 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 have been credit, marketing consumer services, agro processing and dairy cooperatives. Over the past thirty seven years, the cooperative institutions in the State have grown horizontally as well as vertically. The cooperative movement has recently entered the field of agro processing also.

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 (1988-89)
1. No. of Cooperatives	8077	28303	22580	19257	18530	18698	19643
2. Membership (in lakhs)	2.74	9.68	14.92	23.46	39.42	58.79	69.01
3. Share Capital (crore Rs.)	0.98	6.20	11.40	33.08	83.74	167.44	240.23

4. Working Capital (crore Rs.) 6.38 32.57 57.00 230.37 609.78 1552.82 2325.06

9.3 The increase in number of societies, membership, share capital and working capital from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Plan till 1989, 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 cooperative, thus, objectives set out in our Constitution vide Article 38 which aim at creating a social and economic set up free from evils based on caste, creed or religion.

Review of Seventh Plan

9.5 The Seventh Five Year Plan witnessed successive droughts till 1987-88. The cooperative sector has been a no less sufferer. 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. The broad sub-headwise allocations and actual expenditure is given in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Seventh Five Year Plan			
	Allocation		Expenditure	
	State	Central	State	Central
1. Direction & Admn.	500.00	-	337.95	-
2. Cooperative Credit	1345.88	784.550	1590.00	150.70
3. Warehousing & Marketing	437.11	1430.773	205.77	750.48
4. Processing Units (Large & Small)	1874.21	3640.228	1929.96	4488.98
5. Consumer Cooperatives	250.00	347.116	22.67	304.81

6. Cooperative Education	₹90.00	25.40	62.74	-
7. Other Cooperatives	₹62.80	-	1.93	160.13
Total	46220.00	6227.67	4151.02(*)	5855.10

(*)Excluding Rs. 863.20 lakhs as advance plan assistance provided as State share for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

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 these achievements the cooperative movements in the State 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 VII 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 VIII 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 all round progress made by the cooperative movement, various field 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 & consolidated, alongwith upgradation of technology & 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 VIII Plan efforts will be directed to correct these maladies and members activated to take greater participation in the cooperative activities, so to ensure a workable cooperative credit program. Weak cooperatives and the Land Development Banks which are presently ineligible for borrowings will be rehabilitated.

9.13 Large scale processing units have received highest priority in funding during the VII plan. New projects have been set up and productive units have been started. It is proposed that during VIII Plan it will be better to consolidate these units. 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 VIII 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 have been quite low. Efforts will be made to strengthen these activities.

9.16 Cooperative 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 VII 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 strategy for VIII Plan, outlined above, a plan of Rs. 13143.14 lakhs is proposed for cooperative sector for 1990-95 period. The break up of proposed outlay is as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i. Direction and Administration	499.12
ii. Credit Cooperatives	9022.45

iii. Warehousing and Marketing	403.84
iv. Processing Units	2754.84
v. Consumer Cooperatives	225.00
vi. Cooperative Education, Research and Training	189.21
vii. Others	48.68
Total	13143.14

9.19 This proposed outlay includes Rs. 1299.89 lakhs as the spillover liability of Seventh Plan. The Scheme-wise details are discussed in the following paragraphs:-

Direction & 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 proposed to be created:

i. Additional Registrar	1
ii. Joint Registrar	1
iii. Deputy Registrar	1
iv. Assistant Registrar	1
v. Office Superintendent	3
vi. Steno/PA	3
vii. UDC	20
viii. LDC	13
ix. Programmer	1
x. Darkroom Asstt.	1
xi. Electrician	1
xii. Mechanic -cum- Liftman	1
xiii. Class IV	17

9.21 Six 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. 499.12 lakhs has been made under direction and administration during VIII Plan period.

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. 1199.45 lakhs has been proposed for the Managerial subsidy to be given to 450 on-going PACS/LAMPS under CRAFTICARD as under:

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
i. Subsidy to 2411 societies	181.10
ii. Subsidy to 344 societies covered during VII Plan (committed liability)	18.35
Total	199.45

(ii) Loans to CCBs /Apex Bank to Cover Over Dues

9.25 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. 280 crores and in view the drought and scarcity conditions, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme. Out of this the State share would be Rs. 200.00 lakhs..

(iii) Share Capital Contribution to Cooperative Credit Institutions from LTD Funds

9.26 NABARD provides funds to the State Government for investment as share capital in cooperative credit institutions out of Long Term Operations Fund (LTD). An amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan for share capital contribution to cooperative institutions out of LTD funds.

(iv) Rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Banks

9.27 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 266 CCBs as weak banks under 12 point

programme of rehabilitation. Out of these, four banks namely Ajmer, Bundi, Bharatpur & 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, bad and doubtful loans, etc.

9.28 To meet the enhanced commitments of agricultural and rural development in the State, 16 more CCBs are proposed to 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. 2194.00 lakhs has been proposed under State plan, including Rs. 744.00 lakhs as spillover liability of 4 CCBs taken up in the year 1989-90.

(v) Write off Interest over Principal/Interest Subsidy

9.29 Under the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1965 a provision has been made that for a loan upto Rs. 2000/- interest will not be charged more than the principal and wherever the interest component exceeds the principal, the amount to that extent will be re-imbursed by way of subsidy at the time of repayment of loan. The present limit has been extended to loan upto Rs. 5000/-. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

(vi) National Agriculture Relief Fund

9.30 The Government of India has proposed to establish a National Agriculture Credit Relief Fund to assist the loanees in case of failure of their crops on account of droughts and floods. This fund will be utilised to write off principal/interest of farmers whose repaying capacity has been completely eroded due to continuous droughts/floods. This fund will be created out of assistance from Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed

as State share under this head during VIII Plan.

(vii) Scheme for Blocking Overdue Loans of Non-wilful Defaulters

9.31 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 overdue 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.

9.32 Since the State Government has announced a 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 overdue 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. 50 crores during Eighth Plan, of which 1/8th part i.e. Rs. 625.00 lakhs would be State Government share for creation of a corpus fund.

(viii) Scheme for Waiver of Panel Interest

9.33 The State Government has recently announced that no panel 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 panel

interest is payable by defaulting members to PAC. The Government would reimburse the waiver of panel interest to PAC through Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank. The total amount of such panel interest would be about Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

(ix) Scheme for Waiver of Interest of SC/ST

9.34 The State Government have decided to provide assistance to the SC/ST defaulter loanees who have loans upto Rs. 500. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan. The scheme will be in operation from 1992-93.

(x) Managerial Subsidy for Managers of Newly Organised Societies

9.35 The reorganisation of PACS should be based on the principle that at every Panchayat level a Working PACS or its unit should exist. There are 7,351 Panchayats in the State, and only 5262 PACS/LAMPS exist as on 30.6.88. LAMPS and Multi-Panchayat PACS needs to be reorganised to improve its accessibility to the farming community. Since as per the NABARD's norms of viability Rs. 10 lakhs business is not achieved by the reorganised PACS/LAMPS, their operations have to be subsidised by the Government by way of managerial subsidy. One panchayat, one PAC's scheme is proposed to be implemented in a phased manner during the VIII Plan period.

9.36 To begin with, every large viable multi-panchayat PAC should be taken up. The societies which are not viable even with their present large size should not be reorganised initially and open a branch of such PAC/LAMP at every Panchayat headquarter falling in their present jurisdiction. Such branches should be manned by a functionary called 'Sahakar Karmi' who should be paid a consolidated amount of Rs. 500/- P.M. To meet the managerial costs of the newly organised PACS/LAMPS, subsidy @ Rs. 20,000/- each PAC for a period of 3 years and Rs. 16,000 for those PACS

which are required to open branches is to be provided from State Plan in the following manner:-

	(Rs.)	
	New PACS	Branches
1st Year	5000/-	4000/-
2nd Year	10000/-	8000/-
3rd Year	5000/-	4000/-
	-----	-----
	20,000/-	16000/-
	-----	-----

9.37 During Eighth Plan, 1000 new PACS/LAMPS are proposed to be organised and 1000 branches to be opened. An outlay of Rs. 336.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
i. Managerial subsidy to 1000 new organised PACS/LAMPS	190.00
ii. Managerial subsidy to 1000 branches	146.00

Total	336.00

(xi) State Share for Conversion of Short term Loans into Medium Term Loans

9.38 As per NABARD 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. 500.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme as State share.

(xii) Subsidy for Failed Wells Fund

9.39 The State Government has finalised rules for providing subsidy for the failed wells dug out of loans obtained from banks. A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is being proposed.

(xiii) Contribution to salary Fund of PACS Managers

9.40 The CCBS are incurring regular losses on account of

payment of salaries to the FACS managers which over and above the contribution made in the fund at the prescribed rates by the different credit institutions. About Rs. 200.00 lakhs are expected to be made good by cadre authority and about Rs. 200.00 lakhs by recoveries of the arrears of the fund. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs would be required to meet the balance deficit. However, in the Eighth Plan only Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided as token amount under this scheme under State plan.

(xiv) Assistance to Cooperative Institutions for Filling up the Gap of Imbalances

9.41 As per position available, CCBs upto 30.6.89 and PLDBs upto 31.3.90 had a deficit of about Rs. 64 crores, on account of unrecoverable loans from the members whereas these institutions are required to repay the amount to their lenders. To meet this situation, it proposed to provide assistance from State Government, Apex bank and the CCBs in the ratio of 50:20:20 respectively. Of the total deficit of Rs. 64 crores, Rs. 29 crores are expected to be made good out of the recoveries being adjusted through Debt Relief Scheme. Out of the balance deficit, State share works out to Rs. 2100.00 lakhs which is proposed to be provided in the Eighth Plan period.

Warehousing and Marketing

(i) Managerial Subsidy to Primary Marketing Societies

9.42 During Eighth Plan 20 new Krishi Upaj Mandies will be coming up. To cover these KUMs, 20 new cooperative marketing societies will be organised during 1990-95 period. A provision of Rs. 3.94 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme, including Rs. 0.42 lakhs being the spillover liability for II and III years subsidy to the societies organised in the Seventh Plan.

(ii) Share Capital to Primary Marketing Societies

9.43 During Eighth Plan 20 new cooperative marketing societies

are proposed to be organised. Rs. 1.00 lakh are 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 1989-90, the total storage capacity created in cooperative sector is about 4.78 lakh tonnes.

9.45 A moderate programme of storage of 35,000 tonnes is proposed under NCDC IV World Bank during Eighth Plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The funding of the project cost is envisaged as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
i. NCDC Share	
a. Loan (50 percent)	250.00
b. Equity (25 percent)	125.00
ii. State Share- Equity (20 percent)	100.00
iii. Members Contribution (5 percent)	25.00
Total	500.00

9.46 Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs as State share is being provided in the Eighth Plan.

(iv) Purchase of Shares of KRIBHCO/IFFCO

9.47 The IFFCO & KRIBHCO are fertilizer manufacturing institutions in cooperative sector. These institutions provides help & assistance by way of providing fertilizers to cooperative institutions on credit, taking up the education programme for farmers & also assisting the cooperatives in sales promotion under various schemes. For State partnership in the equity of these national level cooperative institutions, a sum of Rs.50.00

lakhs is proposed for purchase of shares.

(v) Rehabilitation of Weak Cooperative Marketing Societies

9.48 There are 165 cooperative marketing societies in the State. Most of them are weak due to losses and weak financial position. These societies are, therefore, not in position to handle agricultural produce and distribution of chemicals, fertilizers, seed, pesticides and consumer articles. It is proposed to rehabilitate 50 such weak societies by providing Rs. 0.50 lakhs each as subsidy and equity. Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been provided in the Eighth Plan.

(vi) Assistance to RAJFED for marketing of Agriculture Produce/Inputs

9.49 RAJFED is the sole agency for procurement of fertilizers in the State in the cooperative sector. It also acts as agent for the procurement of agriculture produce on support price. For these the RAJFED has to utilise the services of cooperative marketing societies and has to provide margin money to these institutions. RAJFED is in paucity of funds. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 100.00 lakhs to RAJFED under the programme.

Processing Units

(i) Small Scale Processing Units

9.50 Modernisation and revitalisation of existing small scale processing units is proposed to be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan as State share for the following units:-

Unit	No. of units	Total cost	Members' contribution (7.50%)	(Rs. in lakhs)		
				State share as equity (12.50%)	Central Sector from NCDC	Equity Loan
1. Ginning & Pressing Units	8	200.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	120.00

2. Dal Mills	4	40.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	24.00
3. Fruit & Vegetable	2	40.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	24.00
	14	280.00	21.00	35.00	56.00	168.00

(ii) Large Scale Processing Units

1. Modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation of existing units

a. Keshoraiipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills

9.51 The present capacity of the Mill of 1250 TPD needs expansion to 2500 TPD in order to make the unit viable. It shall also need replacement of certain old machines, payment of old dues and introducing sugarcane development programme. The project is likely to cost Rs.1000.00 lakhs. The pattern of funding has been envisaged as per existing funding system applicable to growing sugar mills in under developed States by NCDC, 5 percent of the estimated cost i.e. 50.00 lakhs will be raised by the Mill from its members. Rs.125.00 lakhs will be provided from State and 20 percent equity and 60 percent loan i.e. Rs.200.00 lakhs and Rs.600.00 lakhs from NCDC.

9.52 In addition to these proposals there is need to introduce the Golden hand shake formula for retrenchment of surplus staff and therefore, the need to provide soft loans of Rs.100.00 lakhs over a two years period.

b) Modernisation and expansion of Cotton seed oil unit at Gajsinghpur

9.53 The cotton seed based oil unit needs conversion to multi seed oil mill in order to make it a profit venture. The project is likely to cost Rs.500.00 lakhs. As per pattern of funding the following assistance will be provided:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1) Members Contribution 5 percent	25.00
2) State plan 15 percent	75.00

3) Equity from NCDC	100.00
4) Loan from NCDC	300.00
	<hr/>
Total	500.00
	<hr/>

9.54 This unit would further need Rs.100.00 lakhs as equity contribution by the Government to compensate for the accumulated cash losses to make the unit viable.

(c) Soyabean project Kota and Refinery at Bikaner

9.55 There is committed liability of Rs.27.34 lakhs of soyabean oil refinery Bikaner which is to be provided. Additional funds are also required for Kota Soyabean project and Refinery of the order of Rs.1000.00 lakhs on account of cost escalation as well as the increased requirement of margin money. As per the pattern of assistance, the funds required are as follows:

	<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1) Members Contribution 5 percent	50.00
2) State share 15 percent	150.00
3) Equity from NCDC 20 percent	200.00
4) Loan from NCDC 60 percent	600.00
5) Committed liability of Refinery Bikaner	27.34
	<hr/>
	1027.34
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9.56 (d) Under CDS, there is requirement of Rs.38.08 lakhs for Kota Soyabean project and Rs. 532.08 lakhs for the Mustered projects. This total sum of Rs.570.16 lakhs will be provided by NCDC as subsidy under Central Sector Scheme.

e) Modernisation, Expansion and Balancing of Spinning Mills Gulabpura and Hanumangarh

9.57 There is need to improve productivity at lower costs, so as to make these units profit earning centres. The replacement of old machinery at Gulabpura, and balancing of back process as well as addition of synthetic yarn manufacturing activities with Hanumangarh unit. The estimated cost is of the order of Rs.2100.00 lakhs. These units shall also need loans from the

State Government to arrange one time settlement with the central financing agencies/institutions in order to reduce the interest burden permanently as has been done in the case of Keshoraipatan Sugar Mills during Seventh Plan. The estimated loans required shall be Rs.800.00 lakhs and to be provided over the three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is, thus, proposed to provide Rs.2900.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan. As per pattern of assistance under the scheme funds will be provided as follows:

(Rs.in lakhs)

1. Members share 5 percent	105.00
2. Share of the State as equity 20 percent	420.00
3. Equity from NCDC 25 percent	525.00
4) Loan from NCDC 50 percent	1050.00
5) Loan from Govt. for repayment of loans of Financing institutions	800.00
	2900.00

2. New Large Sized Processing Units

9.58 Following new large sized processing units are proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan:

a) Soyabean oil Mill at Chittorgarh

9.59 Soyabean production has become popular in the south-east parts of Rajasthan over past few years. The present Soyabean Project Kota shall have a limited capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum for processing. There shall be urgent need to develop new processing capacity in this region of Rajasthan particularly in Chittorgarh. Therefore, a 100 TPD unit shall be required to be established at a project cost of Rs.2000.00 lakhs at Chittorgarh. As per the pattern of funding the break up is as follows:

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Members share 5 percent	100.00
2. Govt.'s share as equity 15 percent	300.00
3. Equity under Central sector from NCDC 20 percent	400.00
4. Loan from NCDC 60 percent	1200.00
	2000.00

9.60 A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is required for CDS during Eighth plan which will be given by NCDC as subsidy.

b) Cotton Ginning/Spinning and Oil Mill in IGNE Area

9.61 The new areas coming under IGNE has resulted in increase of cotton production. The lack of infrastructure for cotton processing in IGNE areas may result into lower prices to the cotton growers. Therefore, there is need to establish a growers intergrated cotton processing unit at Bikaner for Spinning and Oil extraction. The project is likely to cost Rs.3000.00 lakhs. As per pattern of funding the funds will be raised as follows:

	Rs.in lakhs)
1. Members contribution 5 percent	150.00
2. Equity from State plan 20 percent	600.00
3. Equity from Central Sector (NCDC) 25 percent	750.00
4. Loan from NCDC 50 percent	1500.00

	3000.00

c) Fruit Processing

9.62 The areas around Jahalawar have been found suitable for citrous fruit crops specially oranges. The fruit growers do not get remunerative prices in absence of processing capacity around the production area. Therefore, a 115 TFD fruit processing plant at Bhawani Mandi at a total cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan. As per the pattern of funding, funds shall be arranged as follows:

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Members contribution 5 percent	7.50
2. Equity from State plan 15 percent	22.50
3. Equity from NCDC under Central sector 20 percent	30.00
4. Loan from NCDC under Central sector 60 percent	90.00

	150.00

9.63 Besides, under Central sector a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for C.D.S. during Eighth Plan as subsidy.

9.64 The requirement of funds for the large sized processing units is summarised below. A sum of Rs. 2719.84 lakhs is proposed for modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation of existing large scale processing units under State Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Project	Total Cost	Subsidy for CDS under CSS	Members Equity	State Share	CSS
1. Kehoraipatan Sugar Mills	1100	-	75	225	800
2. Oil Mills					
i. Gajsinghpur	600	-	25	175	400
ii. Soyabean Refinery	27.34	-	-	27.34	-
iii. Soyabean Project	1038.08	38.08	50	150	800
iv. Other Mills	532.08	532.08	-	-	-
3. Modernisation of Spinnig Mills of Hanumangarh & Gulabpura	2900	-	105	1220	1575
4. Soyabean Oil Mill, Chittor	2200	200	100	300	1600
5. Cotton Spinning Ginning/Oil Mill In IGMP area	3000	-	150	600	2250
6. Fruit Processing Unit	180	30	7.50	22.50	120
Total	11577.50	800.16	512.50	2719.84	7545

Consumer Cooperatives

(i) Strengthening of State Cooperative Consumer Federation

9.65 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 position, it is proposed to provide share capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs to the CONFED in the Eighth Plan.

(ii) Rehabilitation of Weak Consumer Stores

9.66 To rehabilitate and revitalise the weak consumer stores, Government of India has formulated a scheme under which 25 percent share is provided as State share. Under the scheme a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

(iii) Assistance to Primary Consumer Cooperative Stores

9.67 There are 532 primary consumer stores in the State. These stores are proposed to be strengthened by providing share capital from State plan. During Eighth Plan, 100 stores would be provided share capital @ Rs. 0.25 lakhs per store. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has, thus, been made in the plan.

Education & Training

(i) Construction of College Building

9.68 In Jaipur, an Integrated Training Complex has been taken up during VII Five Year Plan. 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

9.69 Presently, all these Training Institutes are being run in different buildings. Under the Integrated Training Complex all these Training Centres will function under one roof. As per the project report the estimated cost of the training complex is Rs. 222.90 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 169.00 lakhs will be funded by different cooperative institutions. The balance of Rs. 53 lakhs is to be funded by the State Government for which provision has been made in the Eighth Plan.

Training of Departmental Officers at National Level Institutes

9.70 It is proposed to train 20 officers each year in Eighth Plan. Rs. 5.00 lakh are proposed for the five year period 1990-95.

Labour Cooperatives

9.71 A sum of Rs. 16.17 lakhs has been proposed, of which Rs. 0.06 lakhs is for spillover liability and Rs. 16.11 lakhs for 57 new labour cooperatives to be organised during Eighth Plan period.

Urban Cooperatives Banks

9.72 A sum of Rs. 2.27 lakhs has been proposed for managerial subsidy to 5 new urban banks and 7 old banks during Eighth Plan.

Women Cooperatives

9.73 A sum of Rs. 7.95 lakhs, including spillover requirement of Rs. 0.02 lakhs, is proposed for women cooperative societies. It is proposed to organise 28 new women cooperatives.

Cooperatives for Handicapped

9.74 For cooperatives for handicapped a sum of Rs. 7.01 lakhs is proposed for organising 25 such societies in Eighth Plan.

Industrial Cooperatives

9.75 For organising 40 industrial cooperatives, a sum of Rs. 15.20 lakhs has been proposed as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i. Share Capital	6.00
ii. Working Capital	6.00
iii. Managerial subsidy	3.20
Total	----- 15.20 -----

9.76 Besides outlay under State Plan, a sum of Rs. 6579.16 lakhs is expected to be received from Government of India under central sector/centrally sponsored schemes.

9.77 By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the levels of loaning etc. are likely to be as under:

	Rs. in crores 1994-95 level
i. Short Term	280.00
ii. Medium Term	15.00
iii. Long Term	60.00
iv. sale of Fertilisers	105.00
v. Marketing of Agricultural Produce	75.00
vi. Consumer Goods	
a. Urban	400.00
b. Rural	240.00
vii. Storage Capacity (Lakh Tonnes)	5.78

CHAPTER 10

RURAL DEVELOPMENTINTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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 help themselves to cross the poverty line. In 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 opportunity, 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 & 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 1989-90, 16.26 lakh families have been benefitted. Number of SC, ST and women beneficiaries is 5.87 lakh, 2.93 lakh and 1.31 lakh. In addition to budgetary support Rs.341.90 crores of institutional finance was also mobilised.

Strategy for Eighth Plan

10.4 The main features of the strategy during Eighth Plan are indicated:

(i) In order to ensure that the beneficiary family crosses the poverty line, investment per family will be substantially

increased.

(ii) In 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 assest 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, forward linkages are established.

10.5 For Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs.12502.99 lakhs has been proposed. An equal amount will be available from Government of India. Details are as under :

		(Rs. in lacs)
IRDP	State share	12227.89
----	Central share	12227.89
TRYSEM	State share	350.00
Infra.	Central share	350.00
Develop- ment		
HCM RIPA	State share	25.00
-----	Central share	25.00

10.6 With the proposed allocations, 8.19 lakh families, including 1.19 lakh second dose beneficiaries, will be benefited in the Eighth Plan period.

10.7 It is expected that credit to the tune of Rs.290.00 crores will be mobilised. With this amount it is expected that level of investement will be about Rs.7500/- per family at the end of VIII plan. Average investment during VIII plan will be about Rs.5900/-

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCREA)

10.8 DWCREA scheme has been 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 DW CRA programme is being implemented in 44 blocks of 8 districts of the State.

10.10 In the Eighth Plan, besides the committed liabilities of the on-going programme in 8 districts, one new district in each year is proposed to be covered under the programme. It is also proposed to saturate the existing programme in 8 districts during the Eighth Plan period. Rs. 440.13 lakhs has been proposed for DW CRA in the Eighth Plan.

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

10.11 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.

10.12 The Women's Development Project has now been extended to 9 districts in the State. These are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Kota, Dungarpur and Sikar.

10.13 The financial support from UNICEF for the programme in six districts would be coming to an end by 31st december, 1990. The liability has to be borne by the Government. In addition, it is also proposed to extent the programme to the remaining districts of Rajasthan. In the Eighth Plan, the programme would be extended to five districts.

10.14 An outlay of Rs. 792.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (JRY)

10.15 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.

10.16 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.

10.17 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. 1000.00 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan. Out of this, the State share will be Rs. 200.00 crores. The Central share will be Rs. 800.00 crores.

10.18 During the Eighth Plan,, 42.85 crore mandays of employment will be generated.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

10.19 This programme 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 of local economy. In 1982-83, the blocks covered by 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, Jhadlol and Kotra blocks of Udaipur district, Masuda and Jawaja blocks of Ajmer district, Jhalrapatan, Dug and Khanpur block of Jhalawar district, Shahbad, Sangod, Chechat and Chabra blocks of Kota district, Uniara, Deoli and Roda Raisingh of Tonk district, Nadoti and Khandal blocks of Sawai Madhopur district.

Review of Seventh Plan

10.20 Funds under DFAP are provided on the basis of the area of the block. During the Seventh Plan, expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.2377.78 lakhs. As regards physical progress during the Seventh Plan period, 21471 hectares were covered under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential was created in 2398 hectares and afforestation was done in 10918 hectares of area.

Eighth Plan

10.21 It is felt that financial allocations should be substantially enhanced during the Eight 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.

10.22 Eighth Five Year Plan Working Group on Area Development constituted by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development 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..

10.23 On the basis of the above norms of investment,

projections for the Eighth Five Year Plan have been made which work out to Rs.60.28 crores, including the actual allocation for the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1990-91.

10.24 While making out sectoral allocation the existing weightage as indicated by the Government of India has been kept in view i. e. 30% of allocation for land development and soil conservation works etc., 25% for water resources development and 15% for other activities. The establishment cost has been kept as 10 percent.

Physical Programme

10.25 For arriving at the targets of soil conservation activities, physical targets have been estimated on the basis of cost norms of Rs.4000/- per hectares, under water resources development, irrigation potential has been estimated by applying the cost norms of Rs.35,000/- per hectares. Under afforestation and pasture development, area under plantation has been projected by applying cost norms of Rs.4000/- per hectares. By investing Rs.55.86 crores during the plan period it is envisaged to cover 60,000 hectares under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential is to be created in 3229 hectares and 22016 hectares of area is proposed to be covered under various afforestation schemes. This investment is expected to generate about 26 lakhs mandays of employment per annum during the plan period.

DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME INCLUDING FRINGE AREA DEVELOPMENT

10.26 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.

10.27 The basic approach to desert development has 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, provisions for cattle drinking water supply, minor irrigation including ground water development and rural electrification, etc.

10.28 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 in improving the economy.

Review of Seventh Plan

10.29 Though allocations during Seventh Plan were enhanced in comparison to the Sixth Plan, 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.109. 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 to objective of rapid and over all development of the desert area.

10.30 During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the total

expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.14648.10 lakhs. As regards physical progress, 42637 hectares of area was covered under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential was created in 10367 hectares, afforestation was done in 68443 hectares, besides completion of 3983 cattle drinking water supply works.

Proposals for Eighth Five Year Plan

(a) Existing DDE Area

10.31 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 of 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. On the basis of above, allocation for the year 1990-91 was envisaged as Rs.88 crores. But Government of India has conveyed allocation of Rs.38 crores only for the year 1990-91. The proposals for the 8th five year plan have, thus, been recasted. The maximum allocation per district has been restricted to Rs.13 crores.

10.32 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. Sectorwise details have also been worked out. While making sectoral allocations the existing weightages have been kept in view, according to which 75% of the total funds are to be provided for core sector activities. Establishment cost has been kept at 15%.

10.33 A provision of Rs. 44757.00 lakhs is required for the Eighth Plan period, as per sectoral details given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Land Development, Soil & Moisture Conservation	6531.48
2. Water Resource Development	8829.47
3. Afforestation & Pasture Development	18280.72
4. Other Activities	6688.66
5. Project Administration	4426.67
Total	44757.00

Physical Programme

10.34 For arriving at the targets of soil conservation activities, physical targets have been estimated on the basis of the cost norm of Rs.4000 per hectars. 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.6000 per hectare and for pasturs development at the rate of Rs.1190 per hectares. Similarly, for cattle drinking water supply works, average cost norm of Rs.25,000 has been applied. Thus, by investing Rs.44757.00 lakhs during eighth plan period, it is envisaged to cover 1,46,817 hectares under soil conservation works, additional irrigation potential would be created in about 29,867 hectares, 2,60,204 hectare would be covered under afforestation along with 22,000 hectare under pasture development. Besides this, about 26,180 cattle drinking water supply works would be undertaken and completed. By this investment, about 982 lakh mandays of employment would be created during the entire plan period.

(b) Development of Fringe Areas

10.35 Sub Group constituted for formulation of proposals for Seventh Plan of DDP/DPAP, Area Development and Land Reforma felt the need of taking up a seperate 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 affect on the peripheral areas of cesert 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 pereipheral areas. If peripheral areas could become green, the task of tackling core cesert areas would become much easier.

10.36 The fringe areas have been identified as given below:-

District	Panchayat Samiti	No. of the Village
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

10.37 As indicated above, only afforestation and pasture development activity has been envisaged for the development of the fringe areas for the Eighth Plan. Government of India could either include these areas under the existing Desert Development Programme or a separate 100% C.S.S. initiated. As for afforestation and pasture development, 40% 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 15%. By

investing the proposed amount it is envisaged to cover about 18,573 hectares under afforestation activities during the plan period.

10.38 Thus for development of desert areas total requirement of funds would be of Rs.44757 lakhs (existing DDP area) + Rs.1629.00 lakhs (fringe area) = Rs.46386 lakhs for the Eighth Plan.

RAVINE RECLAMATION PROGRAMME IN DACOITY PRONE AREAS

10.39 The Ravine Reclamation Programme was launched in the year 1987-88 with the object to check further spread of ravines into adjoining productive agriculture lands, to restore degraded ravinous area and to improve their productive capability. This programme is being executed in the Dacoity Prone Areas of the State covering 5 districts viz. Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur and Dholpur under 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme.

10.40 An outlay of Rs. 35.75 crores has been proposed for the programme under 100 percent for the Eighth Plan. It is envisaged to execute following works:

(i). Peripheral Bunding (Km.)	1295
(ii). Afforestation (Hectares)	25000

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

10.41 An outlay of Rs. 3455.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Rural Development and Panchayats Department, which includes Rs.2580.00 lakhs as committed liability of matching share under revitalisation of Panchayati Raj.

Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj

10.42 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. The supporting staff i.e. Extension Officers and Gram Sewak get their salaries, travelling allowances and other reimbursements out of the head of "Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj." A provision of Rs 2580.00 lacs is being proposed under this head for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95.

Construction of Rural Latrines

10.43 The State Government has taken up the scheme of construction of public latrines in rural areas. Rs.196.00 lakhs have been proposed under this programme. Besides, a centrally sponsored scheme of low cost sanitation assigned by UNICEF is also being implemented by the Department. It is envisaged to construct 1.17 lakh latrines in the Eighth Plan.

Matching Grant to Raise Own Tax Revenue to Panchayats

10.44 The scheme of providing matching grant to panchayat to raise own tax revenue (other than octroi) will be continued in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs.51.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Training Centres for V.L.Ws.

10.45 The responsibilities and amount of work assigned to the Panchayat Raj institutions have considerably increased during the Seventh Five Year Plan. At present there are 7351 Gram panchayats in the State in which one V.L.W will be posted.

10.46 At present there is only one training centre at Mandore District Jodhpur where 100 V.L.Ws are trained in a year.

10.47 The Department has proposed to open two new centres where 300 V.L.Ws (150 V.L.Ws in each centre) will be trained per year. The Government of India sanctioned Rs.33.20 lacs for the construction of the building of these training centres.

10.48 An allocation of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for these Training centres.

Construction of Panchayat Bhawan

10.49 The State Government provides 50 percent fund for the Construction of the building and the remaining expenditure of the cost of construction will be financed by the panchayat samities from their own resources. The panchayat samities contributed Rs.8.91 lakh only where as the total cost of construction of this building as per PWD estimates based on 1985-86 is of Rs.119.40 lacs. Since then the cost of construction of 40 to 60 percent has already been increased. During the seventh Five Year Plan, Rs.32.20 lacs were provided under State plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been kept to complete this building as a State share.

Modernisation of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samities Building

10.50 The State Government provides 50 percent fund for the construction of New buildings to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities which can finance the remaining 50 percent from their own resources. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), the amount of Rs.46.10 lacs were spent on the modernisation/ construction of Zila Parishads and panchayat samities buildings. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan. Out of which, Rs. 50.00 lakhs allotted for the construction of the buildings of two Zila Parishads i.e. Dholpur and Jaisalmer, Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the modernisation of the remaining 25 Zila Parishad buildings and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for all the 237 Panchayat Samities buildings.

New Jeeps for Panchayat Samities

10.51 It is proposed to provide/replace 100 jeeps to the Panchayat Samities. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lacs has been proposed for purchase of jeeps, POL etc.

10.52 The Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan is a leading institute, undertaking research and studies on panchayat raj, organising training, seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It also imparts training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

10.53 For the Eighth Plan a provision of Rs. 101.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Institute as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i. Committed liability for construction of the building	3.00
ii. Construction of hostel building	60.00
iii. Research Wing	9.00
iv. Study Exchange Programme	4.00
v. International/inter-State Conference and Seminars, etc.	25.00
Total	101.00

LAND REFORMS

ASSISTANCE TO ASSIGNEES OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND

10.54 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.

10.55 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 hac. subject to a ceiling of Rs.8000/- in an individual case. This assistance is to be utilised for development of land, purchase of inputs required for the agricultural production. Not more than 10% of the assistance can also be utilised for

consumption needs. The expenditure is shared by the GOR AND GOI on 50:50 basis.

10.56 The main difficulty is with regard to possession of land. Old experience in that only 30 percent of the allottees have actual possession of the allotted land. On this basis it is estimated that during 8th plan period 4000 allottees will be provided assistance totalling Rs.100 lacs which will be shared by GOR and GOI on 50:50 basis..

AGRICULTURE CENSUS

10.57 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.

10.58 For Eighth Plan, Rs. 9.30 lacs has been proposed for meeting the liability of items to be funded by the State Government.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

10.59 For the Eighth Plan a sum of Rs.599.62 lakhs, including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for committed liability, is being proposed as per following:-

(a).Creation of Three New Survey and Settlement Parties

10.60 In order to complete the survey and settlement of three tribal districts, namely, Dungarpur, Banswara and Sirahi, it is proposed that three new Settlement Parties may be created in a phased manner. Rs.490.00 lakhs have been proposed for these parties.

(b).Provision for New Vehicles

10.61 Four new vehicles are proposed to be purchased, for the three newly created parties and one for head office. An outlay of Rs.19 lakhs has been proposed for purchase of these jeeps and

providing of furniture/fixture etc. to the Settlement offices.

(c). Record Room

10.62 There is no record room available at the head office. It is proposed to construct a Record Room and equipped it, which will involve an expenditure of Rs.17 lakhs. For the maintenance of Record Room, a sum of Rs.3 lakhs will also be required during the Eighth Plan.

(d). Survey Instruments

10.63 Presently, survey work is done through conventional methods which have become out-dated. It is highly time consuming and staff oriented. There is need to modernise it. As a short term measure, the plane table survey could be replaced by using modern instruments and equipments like alidades, electronic distance measurement equipments, etc.. An outlay of Rs. 60.62 lakhs has been proposed under this project.

Strengthening and Modernisation of Revenue Administration - Board of Revenue

10.64 For strengthening and modernisation of revenue administration, a provision of Rs. 453.57 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for following activities :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Purchase of Jeeps	124.40
2. Printing Press	28.45
3. Micro Filming	7.75
4. Research and Study Centre	20.18
5. Telex	0.50
6. Upgradation of Training Facilities	246.79
7. Reference Library	13.50
8. Augmentation of Computer	8.50
9. Electronic PB)	3.50
Total	<u>453.57</u>

10.65 To accelerate the mobility and ensure effective supervision, it is proposed to provide 40 jeeps to the border area Desert/ Tribal area tehsils in the Eighth Plan. Provision has been made for purchase of jeeps includes FOL and Drivers.

10.66 Due to increased work load on Government Presses various forms required for maintaining land records are not made available on schedule, resulting in delays in preparation and updation of land records. In order to make available the various forms, etc. in time, it is proposed to establish a low cost printing press unit in the Board office at Ajmer. A provision of Rs.28.45 lakhs has been made to construct the building for the press, purchase of printing machine and necessary staff, in the Eighth Plan.

10.67 To handle the record and to reduce the maintenance cost as also to introduce an effective retrieval system, introduction of micro filming system has become inevitable. A sum of Rs.7.75 lakhs has been proposed for micro filming of the records at the district level.

10.68 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 Centres is proposed to be set up in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs.20.18 lakhs has been proposed for the Research and Study Centre.

10.69 The existing training facilities to impart training to the Revenue Department functionaries are proposed to be upgraded by providing audio-visual training equipment. Construction of additional class rooms in the existing Patwar Training Schools and hostel, mini bus, etc for the trainees is also proposed. An outlay of Rs. 246.79 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

It is also proposed to open one Training Centre at Jodhpur in the Eighth Plan.

10.70 To provide the books for reference required for revenue units at the District headquarters, Reference library are being provided to each districts for which an outlay of Rs.13.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

10.71 Besides, provision has also been proposed for Telex, augmentation of computer, and electronic PBX for the Eighth Plan.

CHAPTER 11

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

MEWAT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Mewat, as indicated by the name, is the area predominately inhabited by people of Meo community. Government of Rajasthan has constituted a Mewat Regional Development Board in February, 1987 in Mewat areas of Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

11.2 In district Alwar 7 Panchayat Samities i.e. Tijara, Ramgarh, Kishangarhbas, Laxmangarh, Mandawar, Umrain and Kathoomar, while in Bharatpur district, three Panchayat Samities 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. 860.00 lakhs has been made, out of which Rs.41.80 lakhs are to meet the committed liability and Rs. 818.20 lakhs for taking up new works. Itemwise details are as under:

Name of works	Total
1. Road construction	244.20
2. Irrigation	368.40
3. Drinking Water	124.20

11.2

4. Other Works	81.40
5. Administration	41.80
	<hr/>
Total	860.00
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ARAVALLI DEVELOPMENT

11.5 The Central Sector Scheme of Development of Hill Areas was initiated in the Fifth 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 Group for delineation of hill areas in the country, inter alia, some parts of Aravalli hill region in Rajasthan have also been identified for inclusion in the national programme of hill development.

11.8 The Aravallis have great national importance in determining the surface and ground water reserves of Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Gujarat and U.P. and acting as an effective barrier against the eastward spread of the desert.

11.9 The Aravalli hills earlier had dense forests and higher intensity of tree cover alongwith a rich habitat for wild life in the vast tracts of higher hills and valleys. However, the process of deforestation has caused severe strain on the eco-system. Over

the previous few decades environmental, socio-economic and cultural deterioration has been taking place in the Aravalli hill region due to :-

- i) Biotic pressure- increasing human & cattle pressure;
- ii) Reckless deforestation;
- iii) Intensification of mining and quarrying operations;
- iv) Various construction works undertaken at the cost of environment, and
- v) Intensification of desertification.

11.10 Deforestation and soil erosion have caused 'in situ' changes and converted densely forested hill areas into barren rocky structures. One of the main causes of Aravalli degradation is biotic pressure. 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 covered outer 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 accumulation 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.

11.16 Accordingly, in the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed under State plan.

CHAPTER 2IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

With an agricultural base of the economy, where almost half of the State Domestic Product is contributed by agriculture and allied sector, importance of irrigation hardly needs to be reemphasised. Facilities of irrigation are all the more important in the background of recurring droughts and famines and nearly two-third area of the State being part of arid and semi-arid zone.

12.2 Rajasthan is the second largest State in the Indian Union. The State has an area having 11 percent of the culturable land of the country, but the water resources are limited to only 1% of the country's total water resources. Thus, the economic and efficient utilisation of this scarce water resource is extremely vital for this State. This is one of the major characteristics influencing the proposals for the irrigation sector during eighth five year plan. In addition, timely and optimum utilisation of allocated waters, under inter-State agreements has weighed considerably in formulating proposals in irrigation sector, for the Eighth Plan. Other important factors which have affected these proposals are the concern to harness the irrigation potential with speed so as to minimise cost escalation on the one hand and reap the fruits of the project on the other and to assign priority to minor irrigation, which has relatively short gestation.

12.3 Massive investments have been made in the irrigation sector in successive plans. As a result irrigation potential in the State which was only 4 lacs hectares in 1950-51, has gone up to 22.32 lacs hectares at the end of seventh five year plan i.e.

12.2

1989-90. Similarly, percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cultivated area was only 12.35 percent in 1956-57, which has touched the level of 23.17 percent during 1988-89.

12.4 A bird's eyeview of outlay and expenditure under major heads of irrigation during the seventh plan and proposed outlay for the eighth plan can be had from the following data:

Table 12.11
Major Head-wise proposed outlay during Eighth Plan

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Proposed outlay during Eighth plan (1990-95)
	Outlay	Expenditure	
1. Irrigation	117.86	470.61	908.88
2. Minor Irrigation	50.40	55.85 (excluding material component for relief)	161.95
3. Command Area Development	99.44	135.13	359.89
4. Flood Control	12.60	8.28	16.00
5. Colonisation	2.09	2.43	3.00
Total	182.39	672.30	1449.72

12.5 The strategies as outlined above are reflected in the proposed schematic outlays for the eighth plan. For a more detailed insight, a summary of schemewise/projectwise outlays and expenditure during the sixth plan and proposed outlays for the eighth plan in respect of multipurpose, major, medium and other items included in "Irrigation", excluding minor irrigation, is being presented as below:

Table 12.12
Proposed Outlay - Eighth Plan

Scheme/Project	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Proposed outlay during Eighth plan
	Outlay	Expenditure	
<u>A-Multipurpose Projects</u>			

12.3

1. Beas	(-) 7.00	(-) 100.39	-
2. Chambal	8995.00	643.60	450.00
3. Mahi Rajaj Sagar	31663.00	9175.75	12000.00
Sub-Total (A)	40551.00	9718.96	12450.00

B-Major Projects

1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project			
a) Stage-I	12530.00	3816.00	2508.64
b) Stage-II	25000.00	5974.10	36580.00
Sub-total (1)	26250.00	9790.10	39088.64
2. Jakham	15340.00	2088.36	1300.00
3. Gurgaon Canal	200.00	448.04	1725.00
4. Okhla Barrage	1300.00	10.00	60.00
5. Narmada	22600.00	113.30	1400.00
6. Sidhmukh	500.00		5000.00
7. Nohar	500.00	15.18	1000.00
8. Bisalpur	12000.00	333.56	8900.00
9. Indira Lift	-	-	200.00
10. Gagrin	-	-	100.00
11. Manohar Thana	-	-	100.00
12. Pipalda Lift	-	-	100.00
13. Dholpur Lift	-	-	100.00
14. Thein Dam	1000.00	-	-
Sub-Total (B)	31590.00	2798.54	59073.64
C- Medium Projects	9105.00	1046.11	12740.00
D- Modernisation	5300.00	2095.92	2590.00
E- Construction of Field Channels	100.00	2.34	50.00
F- Warabandi	100.00	-	10.00
G- Survey and Investi-			

gation	100.00	810.00	1250.00
H- Design and Research	100.00	8.25	150.00
I- Irrigation Management Training Instt.	40.00	220.25	450.00
J- Training Institute for subordinate Engineers	100.00	-	25.00
K- Evaluation Studies	-	-	50.00
L- Strengthening of Hydrology Unit	-	-	150.00
M- Study on erratic behaviour of Monsoon	-	-	50.00
N- Preparation of Inter- grated Master Plan	-	-	50.00
O- Dam Safety Measures	-	-	1800.00
Total (Irrigation)	5136.00	47060.97	90888.64

12.6 Further details of progress achieved during seventh plan and proposals for eighth plan, according to implementing agencies, are discussed in following paragraphs:

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Deptt.

Progress during Seventh Plan

12.7 During seventh five year plan, there was an outlay of Rs.280.54 crores for different schemes under his charge, against which the expenditure had been Rs.235.18 crores. The additional irrigation potential created by this expenditure during seventh plan was 90.66 thousand hectares.

(i) Multipurpose Projects

12.8 The work on four multipurpose projects namely LOTC (Left over Technical Committee works), Rama Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam and raising of Kota Barrage was continued during the seventh plan and an amount of Rs.326 lacs had been spent on these projects, during seventh five year plan.

2. Major Projects

12.9 During the seventh five year plan, ten major projects were continued/proposed to be taken up, but no projects as such could be completed. The major projects like Jakham and Gurgaon, will spillover to eighth plan for being completed, while other important projects like Sidmukh, Nohr, Bisalpur, Narmada etc., will go beyond the eighth plan. There was a provision of Rs.53.40 crores for Major Projects in the seventh plan, against which a sum of Rs.40.08 crores had been spent and 25.8 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential was created.

3. Medium Projects

12.10 Four medium projects, namely Meja (Bhilwara), Wagon (Chittorgarh) Bassi (Chittorgarh), and Kothari (Bhilwara) were completed by the end of seventh plan, though some funds had to be provided during 1990-91, so as to meet out liabilities in the first year of eighth plan. The total expenditure incurred on Medium projects during seventh Plan was Rs.104.06 crores, thereby creating a potential of 22.66 thousand hectares. Other nine medium projects will spillover to the eighth plan.

4. Modernisation Projects:

12.11 The work on twenty Modernisation projects was carried out during seventh Five Year Plan but these Modernisation Projects would spillover to eighth plan. The major work relates to Gang Link Channel, being constructed in Rajasthan and Haryana territory which will take another year to complete.

5. Minor Irrigation Works

12.12 Twenty five Minor Irrigation works were completed during seventh plan. Total expenditure under minor irrigation works during seventh Plan was Rs.45.95 crores and additional potential created was 37 thousand hectares. The additional potential created includes potential created by schemes initially taken up

12.6

under relief works NRIP/RLEGP etc., subsequently funded from plan provision, but which were for minor irrigation works.

6. Flood Control Works

12.13 The Irrigation Department has also been implementing flood control works in the State. During seventh Plan, there was a provision of Rs.12.60 crores, out of which Rs.8.28 crores had been spent on flood control works at Sriganganagar (Ghaggar), Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer and at other places like Udaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar and Kota. Under these works, the benefits are provided through works on embankment, improvement/retirement and protection to new areas. Upto seventh plan, the achievements under works on embankments were 101 Km., under improvement/retirement 164 km. and 48510 hectare of new areas were protected.

Seventh Plan Progress and Eighth Plan Targets

12.14 Following table indicates broadly the expenditure incurred during Seventh five Year Plan and also the proposals for draft Eighth Five Year Plan.

Table 12.3
Irrigation: Summary of Plan Proposals

S. No.	Schemes.	Achievements during Seventh Plan (85-90)		Proposals for Eighth Plan (1990-95)	
		Exp. (Rs. in crores)	Potential (000' Hect.)	Proposed outlay (Rs. in crores)	Physical Targets (000' Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Multipurpose Projects	6.44	2.97	4.50	10.00
B	Major Projects	40.08	125.80	199.85	13.60
C	Medium Projects	104.06	222.66	127.40	47.26
D	Modernisation Projects	20.96	2.23	25.90	6.25
E	Dam Safety Measures	-	-	18.00	-
F	Water Management Services	10.41	-	19.85	-

G Flood Control Works	8.28	-	16.00	-
H Minor Irrigation Works	45.95	37.00	136.00	50.00
I-New Items:-				
1. Strengthening of Hydrology Unit & National Hydrology Project	-	-	1.50	-
2. Study of erratic behaviour of Monsoon	-	-	0.50	-
3. Preparation of Integrated Master Plan	-	-	0.50	-
Grand Total A to I	236.18	90.66	550.00	127.11

Strategy and Size of Eighth Plan:

12.15 The seventh plan outlay for Irrigation Schemes under the Chief Engineer, Irrigation was Rs.20.54 crores, against which the eighth plan provision for different schemes has been proposed as Rs.550.00 crores.

12.16 The spillover liability for seventh plan works may be of the order of Rs.1675 crores and therefore, during the eighth plan emphasis has been laid to complete the ongoing projects of the seventh plan. However, in view of the large spillover liability of seventh plan, some projects may go beyond eighth plan.

I- Major and Medium Projects:

12.17 At the end of seventh plan, there were ten Major, nine Medium and twenty Modernisation projects which were incomplete.

12.18 The spillover requirement for completing these projects has been estimated as Rs.1675.00 crores with the following breakup:-

1. Externally aided Medium projects	Rs.108 crores
2. Other ongoing projects of Seventh Plan	Rs.559 crores
3. New Projects of Seventh Plan	Rs.708 crores
4. Modernisation Projects	Rs.300 crores

12.19 The proposals for eighth Plan have been broadly framed

keeping in view the guidelines given by the Government of India and the discussions in the various working group meetings. Accordingly, the outlay for eighth Plan has been proposed as below:-

<u>S.No.</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Eighth Plan (1990-95)</u> (Rs. in crores)
1. Multipurpose Projects	4.50
2. Medium Projects	127.85
4. Modernisation Projects	25.90
5. Dam Safety Measures	18.00
6. Water Management Services	22.35
7. Flood Control Works	16.00
8. Minor Irrigation Works	136.00
Grand Total:-	550.00

12.20 Priority has been given to those projects which are at an advanced stage of completion and can be completed during the eighth Plan. With the above proposals, two Major, and eight Medium Projects are expected to be completed during the eighth Plan. Accordingly, five Major and one Medium Project will, however, spillover beyond eighth Plan.

12.21 The phasing of Rs.550.00 crores during five years of eighth Plan has been proposed as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crores)</u>
1. 1990-91	74.00
2. 1991-92	95.00
3. 1992-93	110.00
4. 1993-94	127.00
5. 1994-95	144.00

Total:- 550.00

Brief details of schemewise Proposals for Eighth Plan are given below:-

1. Multipurpose Projects:-

12.22 Four Multipurpose Projects, namely L.O.T.C., Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam and raising of Kota-Barrage were continued in seventh Plan but in the eighth Plan it is proposed to continue only L.O.T.C. works, under this scheme with a provision of Rs.2.00 crores. These works are undertaken on the recommendations of the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Inter State Control Board. Besides, a provision of Rs.2.50 crores has also been made in eighth Plan for the remaining Lift Schemes of Chambal, and all this will create an additional potential of 10,000 hectares during the eighth plan.

2. Major Projects

12.23 A sum of Rs.199.85 crores has been proposed for Major Irrigation projects during eighth Plan, creating an additional irrigation potential of 13.60 thousand hectares. Two Major project, namely Jakham and Gurgaon will be completed during eighth Plan. Other large projects will however spill beyond eighth Plan, because of their high cost.

3. Medium Projects

12.24 A provision of Rs.127.40 crores has been proposed for Medium Projects during eighth Plan, with a view to create additional irrigation potential of 47.26 thousand hectares. Eight Medium Projects namely Somkamlamba, Som Kagdar, Bhimsagar, Bilas, Sawan-Bhadon, Panchna, Parwan Lift and Harishchandra Sagar will be completed in eighth Plan. Sixteen Medium Projects are likely to be taken up in eighth Plan after approval of Central Water Commission and Planning Commission.

4. Modernisation of Irrigation Schemes

12.25 Twenty Projects were taken up in the seventh Plan and Rs.55 crores were spent upto the end of seventh Plan. A potential of about 24 thousand hectares was created. The spillover cost of these projects is Rs.300 crores. During the eighth Plan, no new projects have been proposed. A total amount of Rs.25.90 crores has been proposed in the eighth Plan, which would generate an additional potential of 6.25 thousand hectares. The funds will be used for improved water management and taking up such special repairs of existing projects as are necessary to restore them back to their earlier potential.

5. Dam Safety Measures

12.26 This is a new nomenclature and funds under this head have been proposed under the policy of the Government of India. A sum of Rs.18.00 crores has been proposed in eighth Plan and Projects like Jawahar Sagar Dam, Parwati Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Kota Dam will be benefitted under this scheme, besides other dams which may be proposed in future. A feature of this scheme is that 60% of the expenditure incurred will be reimbursed by Government of India.

6. Minor Irrigation Works - Surface Water

12.27 Minor Irrigation Works contribute significantly to the total irrigation facilities in the State. While major and medium irrigation projects are location bound and they irrigate large tracks of land in only specific locations, Minor Irrigation Works can be and have developed in almost all the districts of the State, for Irrigation in smaller patches of land to promote production of food-grains and provide employment opportunities.

12.28 In view of the spillover cost of various ongoing Minor Irrigation Works, which comes to about Rs.150.00 crores (including incomplete works under Special Schemes) and the new

works to be taken up during the eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.136 crores has been proposed for the eighth Plan. With this amount, an additional potential of 50000 hectares is proposed to be created during this period. All the 72 minor irrigation works carried over from seventh Plan will be completed in eighth Plan, besides taking up new works to overcome regional imbalance.

7.Flood Control Works

12.29 The problem of floods in Rajasthan is mainly in Bharatpur, Alwar, Dholpur and Sriganganagar districts. There is also problem of flood protection in Jaipur and Ajmer towns. An outlay of Rs.16.00 crores has been proposed for flood control works during the eighth Plan.

8.Water Management Services and Organisational Set-up

12.30 The Water Management Services in the State should include the management of all available water resources, including ground water and planning in conjunctive use of all available water resources in a coordinated way. The important aspects of water management include a strong unit for Design and Survey and also a strong unit for conveying management upto the field level. Proposals have been included in the eighth Plan for strengthening of Design and Survey unit as also various training programmes included under I.M.T.I. This will require strengthening of the I.M.T.I. Organisation also. A provision of Rs.22.35 crores has been kept for Water Development Services in the eighth Plan.

9.Conjunctive use of Water-

12.31 The need for conjunctive use of ground water in all surface irrigation projects, irrespective of their size, is well acknowledged. Irrigation Department proposes to re-organise its Design and Research Organisation by adjusting existing number of posts and recruitment of suitable officers. This re-organised

organisation would develop the expertise on working out mathematical models of ground water with application of flow irrigation priority.

New Items

(a) Strengthening of Hydrology Unit

12.32 In Rajasthan, some districts are under Ganga basin. The Central Water Commission has set up detailed Hydrology net work for Ganga basin. There is no significant hydrology net work in the Luni, Mahi and Sabarmati river basins in Rajasthan. The work of setting up the hydrology net work in these river basins is being proposed under National Hydrology Project in the eighth Plan, with an outlay of Rs.1.50 crores.

(b) Study of change in Monsoon Pattern

12.33 In the last few years, some peculiar features are being noticed in the monsoon pattern on both sides of Aravali range. The Arabian Sea monsoon, which brings the early spell of rains for Kharif season, has been generally failing for the last eight years. The later part of the monsoon, which receives its rainfall from the Bay of Bengal is also decreasing in coverage and intensity.

12.34 This change in monsoon pattern should be studied by the Meteorological Department, the National Institute of Hydrology and the Central Board of Irrigation and Power for which a provision for share cost has to be kept by Rajasthan. A sum of Rs.0.50 crore has been kept for this purpose during eighth plan.

(c) Preparation of Integrated Master Plan

12.35 A Master Plan for integrated development of surface water has been prepared. However, this Master Plan is to be revised after detailed examination and discussions with the local people. The Master Plan should also include the demand for water

for other uses like drinking water and industrial development. The preparation of a comprehensive Master Plan has been included in the proposals for eighth plan. This would be relevant in the context of establishment of Multi-Disciplinary basin organisation, by Government of India, which would cover the State-wise Master Plans. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.0.50 crore has been proposed for eighth Plan.

Details of Continuing Projects or those proposed for external aid are as follows

12.36 (a) Continued from Seventh Plan

(i) Minor Irrigation Projects under F.R.G. Assistance Programme:-

An agreement was signed with F.R.G. for assistance under Minor Irrigation Schemes in April, 1985. This is valid upto 31st December, 1993. The proposed foreign aid is 70% of the expenditure incurred on appraised Minor Irrigation Schemes limited to D.M. 12.3 million (Rs.12.30 crores)..

Under Stage-I, seventeen Minor Irrigation Scheme have been proposed, out of which three have already been appraised by F.R.G. and fourteen are under approval. The expenditure incurred on these three schemes is Rs.1.10 crores upto March, 1990, out of which Rs.74.00 lacs have already been reimbursed. The estimated cost of three appraised projects is Rs.2.99 crores and for the other fourteen, the cost will be Rs.22.43 crores, adding upto Rs.25.42 crores.

(ii) I.M.T.I.:

The project was started in July, 1983 and the agreement under U.S.A.I.D. is valid upto September, 90 (likely to be extended). The total cost of the project is

Rs.851.31 lacs and expenditure incurred upto June,1990 is Rs.240.96 lacs. Claims for Rs.31.11 lacs were submitted to Government of India till June, 90 which have been received.

12.37 (b) There are some Major Projects bearing high estimated costs and, therefore, it is practically not possible to make entire provision for them in the eighth plan. Keeping this in view, the following projects having total estimated cost of Rs.591.60 crores have been proposed for external assistance by the State Government so as to enable the department to complete them early:-

S.No.	Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Sidhmukh	103.00
2.	Nohar	40.60
3.	Narmada	548.00

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project

12.38 The work of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is being executed in the districts of Sriganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer to utilise 7.59 MAF water out of a total of 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 15.37 lac hectare and will provide annual irrigation of 13.88 lac hectare.

12.39 For administrative convenience, project work has been taken up in two stages:-

Stage-I

12.40 It comprises construction of 204 km long feeder canal from Harike 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 area of 5.25

lac hectare at 110% intensity of irrigation. This stage of the project has been completed and irrigation of the order of 5.53 lac hectare achieved during 1988-89. Expenditure during 1989-90 was 5.22 crores and cumulative expenditure to end of March, 1990 was Rs.264.69 crores. Now only a few smaller channels, masonry dowels, pucca works fixing of outlets and few buildings remain to be completed. The cost of these works is assessed as Rs.25.08 crores beyond March, 1990 and this amount is proposed to be provided by 93-94 as under:

	Rs. in crores
1. 1990-91	4.20
2. 1991-92	8.00
3. 1992-93	6.44
4. 1993-94	6.44

Total	25.08

12.41 The balance irrigation potential of 1.51 thousand hectares in Stage-I will be created during 1990-91.

Stage-II

12.42 This comprises construction of 256 km long Main Canal from Chhattargarh to Moharngarh in Jaisalmer District, 3152 km long distribution system for 7700 thousand hectare flow CCA and 1960 km long distribution system for 312 thousand hectare area in six lift canals. Thus this stage comprises of 256 km main canal, 5112 km long distribution system and 1012 thousand hectare CCA. The intensity of irrigation would be 80%, thereby ultimate potential will be 810 thousand hectare.

12.43 The position upto March, 1985 and upto end of seventh plan is as under :-

Table 12.4
Review of Progress

Item	Canal Lining in KM		Creation of potential in thousand hactare (upto outlet)	Utilisation in thousand hactare
	Main Canal	Distri- bution System		
1. Total Quantity	256	5112	810	810
2. Upto March, 85	214	307.12	47	0.81
3. During 1985-86	26	70.54	13	2.16
1986-87	16	99.25	16	4.75
1987-88	-	246.14	23	7.07
1988-89	-	166.55	17	11.68
1989-90	-	176.97	33.85	16.91
During Seventh Plan 85-90	42	759.45	102.85	16.91
4. Upto end of Seventh Plan i.e. March, 90	256	1066.57	149.85	16.91

12.44 The entire 256 km long main canal was completed by December, 1986 and water released down stream of its tail on 1st January, 1987. The 1066.57 km long distribution system has also been lined upto March, 1990. During seventh plan, an additional potential (at outlet) of 138 thousand hactare was to be created. Against this, 102.85 thousand hactare potential has been created.

Expenditure and Funding for the Project

12.45 All the expenditure on Stage-I of Rs.264.69 crores upto March, 1990 was incurred from the State Plan. On Stage-II, expenditure incurred by March, 1990 was Rs.455 crores and included Rs.73.35 crores funding from sources other than State Plan also. The cumulative and Seventh Plan expenditure position is as under:-

	Rs. in crores						
	State Plan			SPA*	BADP	Famine	Total
	Stage-I	Stage-II	Total	Stage II	Stage II	Stage II	
Upto March, 85	226.53	180.42	406.95	40.00			446.95
85-86	6.74	40.97	47.71		-	-	47.71
86-87	7.82	42.56	50.38		-	-	50.38
87-88	9.19	31.76	40.95		15.00	9.00	64.95
88-89	6.19	24.38	30.57		11.57	10.50	52.64
89-90	8.22	22.07	30.29		27.28	-	57.57
Total Seventh Plan	38.16	161.74	199.90	-	53.85	19.50	273.25
Total Upto Seventh Plan	264.69	342.16	606.85	40.00	53.85	19.50	720.20

*SPA= Special Plan Assistance during 1982-83 to 1984-85.
BADP= Border Area Development, Grant as CSS.

Eighth Plan Proposal

12.46 The requirement for canal construction programme including lift canals for Stage-I and II during the eighth plan has been assessed at Rs.650 crores.

12.47 Eighth Plan Proposals for Stage-II are as under:-

Table 12.5
Summary of Eighth Plan Proposals

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Requirement of funds in Rs. crores			CSS out of total requirement in Rs. crores	Addl. potential (at outlet) to be created in thousand hectare	Annual irrigation in thousand hectare
	Flow	Lift	Total			
1990-91	56.55	9.70	66.25	35.45	40-00*	50
1991-92	61.80	29.50	90.30	50.00	41.60	60
1992-93	77.95	56.60	134.55	58.00	46.30	70

1993-94	76.70	80.00	156.70	58.00	51.20	80
1994-95	55.70	122.30	178.00	58.55	60.90	100
Total	328.70	297.10	625.80	260.00	240.00	

Stage-I 25.08

Total 850.88 crores

*With additional availability of Rs.11.27 crores over Rs.66.25 crores during 1990-91, for which case has been initiated by IGNB, irrigation potential of 46.45 thousand hectare will be created on Stage-II during 1990-91.

Requirement of Material

12.48 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 lac MT cement and 3500 MT of LDPE film would be required during the eighth plan.

12.49 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.

12.50 Phasing of man power requirement of continuing employment in the construction phase are as under:-

Continuing (Regular) Employment (Persons)

	In March 1985	March 1990	March 1991	March 1992	March 1995
Kanwar Sain Lift System	466	548	548	548	-
Stage-I	5252	6934	6934	6815	8363

Employment in the construction phase (In thousand person days)

	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-95
Kanwar Sain Lift Canal	591	41	41	82
Stage-II	10535	3636	3972	21780

Mahi Project:

12.51 The original project report of Mahi Bajajsagar 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 lacs:-

Unit-I (Dam and appurtenant works)	Rs. 2293 lacs
Unit-II(Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works)	Rs. 743 lacs
Unit-III Power Portion	Rs. 100 lacs
Total	<u>Rs. 3136 lacs</u>

12.52 The sanctioned project contained a token provision of Rs.100 lacs for undertaking the essential intake works required for generation of power.

12.53 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 lacs and Rs.3581 lacs respectively.

12.54 In case of Unit-III, only a token provision of Rs.100 lacs 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 lacs. Thus the revised cost of the project as worked out, during the year 1976 was as under:-

Unit-I	Rs. 6733 lacs
Unit-II	Rs. 3581 lacs
Unit-III	Rs. 3823 lacs
Total	<u>Rs.14137 lacs</u>

12.55 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.

12.56 A profile of anticipated cost and expenditure incurred upto the end of seventh plan is presented below:-

	(Rs. in lacs)							
	Estimated/anticipated cost				Exp. upto Seventh plan			
	Irrigation Raj.		Total		Irrigation Raj.		Total	
	Raj.	Guj.	Power		Raj.	Guj.	Power	
Unit-I (Dam and appurtenant works)	4512	5812	244	10568	4354	5620	244	10218
Unit-II (Canal system)								
a) Total command	30350	-	3150	33500	12212	-	772	12984
Unit-III (Common Civil works of Power Scheme)	-	-	7752	7752	(-)23	-	6626	6603
Unit-IV	200	-	-	200	292	-	-	292
Unit-V	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	500
	35062	5812	11146	52020	17335	5620	7642	30597

12.57 In the background of above, position of spillover liabilities of seventh plan, allocations during 1990-91 and requirement for annual plan 1991-92 are as under:-

Table 12.6
Outlays for 1990-91 and 1991-92

Units/Sector	(Rs. in lacs)		
	Spillover after Seventh Plan	Allotment of fund for the year 1990-91	Requirement for the Annual Plan 1991-92
Unit-I			
Raj. Irrigation	158	158	225
Guj. Irrigation	192	192	275
Total	350	350	500

Unit-II			
Raj. Irrigation	18138	2060	2100
Raj. Power	2378	-	-
Advance Plan assistance	-	-	-
Total-II	20516	2060	2100
Unit-III			
	1149	-	365
Unit-IV			
	-	28	-
Grand Total	22015	2438	2965

12.58 The year wise requirement of funds after 1991-92 is as under:-

Table 12.7
Year wise Phasing of outlays

(Rs. in lacs)

Unit	Allotment & requirement upto year 91-92 during Eighth Five Year Plan	Requirement of funds for Year			Total Eighth Plan Outlay
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
Unit-I					
Raj. Irrg.	383	171	135	135	824
Guj. Share	467	209	165	165	1006
Total Unit-I	850	380	300	300	1830
Unit-II					
Raj. Irrg.	4160	2364	2321	2303	11148
Unit-III*	365	200	-	-	565
Unit-IV	28	-	-	-	28
Grand Total-					
Rajasthan	4936	2735	2456	2438	12565
Gujarat Share	467	209	165	165	1006

* This unit is related with Power, hence proposed outlay of Rs.365 lacs for 1991-92 and Rs.200 lacs for 1992-93 (i.e. Rs.565 lacs for eighth plan) has been accounted for in the outlay for Power sector. Thus, excluding this outlay, outlay for irrigation sector of Mahi Project for eighth plan is Rs.12000 lacs.

12.59 In the year 1983-84, irrigation was commenced in C.C.A. of 30000 hectares. The irrigation intensity is 64% for Rabi and 25% for Kharif. Thus, potential of irrigation during 1983-84 has been 19200 hectares (Kharif irrigation was not possible due to canal works in progress) against which actual irrigation was 13000 hectares. The percentage of utilisation remained 70%. It may be mentioned that the guide lines issued by the Central Water Commission envisages development of irrigation on major project in a period of six years. The works on canals are continuing and mostly rabi irrigation has been possible, except protective irrigation during past years.

12.60 The year wise potential created and utilisation thereof is as under:-

Table 12.8
Annual Potential Created and utilised (hectares)

Year	Area opened for Irrg. C.C.A.	Designed Irrigation @ 64% during rabi & 25% kharif			Actual irrigation
		Rabi	Kharif	Total	
1983-84	30000	19200	-	19200	13000
1984-85	45000	28800	-	28800	22968
1985-86	60000	38400	-	38400	39041
1986-87	73000	46720	15000	61720	42055
1987-88	80000	51200	20000	71200	50307
1988-89	81000	51840	20250	72090	39784
1989-90	82000	52480	20500	72980	45000
1990-91	84000	53760	21000	74760	59000 Estimated
1991-92	86100	55104	21525	76629	60000 Estimated

12.61 The utilisation is mostly in Mahi i.e. against the target of 64% intensity. Work of construction of canal system

continued but there was complete failure of rainfall and therefore some protective irrigation was provided by releasing water in canals during kharif and crops so saved were in 7136 hectares in 1985-86 and 15642 hectares in 1986-87.

12.62 The achievement of irrigation under this project is as per guide-lines of Central Water Commission, and even better than that, looking to the achievement of irrigation and the persistent conditions of famine and scarcity, the command area is being further extended to 144500 hectares.

12.63 Thus by the end of March, 1992 area opened will be in C.C.A. of 86100 hectares.

Bisalpur Project

12.64 The Project Report of the Bisalpur Irrigation cum drinking water supply project was submitted by the State Government to the Central Water Commission in April, 1984. 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. Due to critical position relating to the drinking water supply to the towns of Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh etc. the State Government sanctioned Phase-I of the project consisting of construction of the dam upto crest level, for Rs.52.00 crores to augment drinking water supply to the above towns.

12.65 Now the total cost of the project, including share cost of dam for drinking water supply component, has been tentatively estimated as Rs.462.00 crores. The details of this cost are as under :-

(Rs. in Crores)

Bisalpur Irrigation cum
Drinking Water Supply Project

A- Unit-I

i) Phase-I	90.00
ii) Phase-II	72.00

Total - A	162.00

Share of PHED 47.00

Share of Irrigation 115.00

B- Unit-II Canal	300.00

Total	462.00

12.66 During seventh plan period, an amount of Rs.28.99 crores had been spent on this project, against the outlay of Rs.33.00 crores.

12.67 A sum of Rs.89.00 crores has been proposed under irrigation sector for this project during eighth five year plan.

Ground Water

12.68 In Rajasthan, Major System of Water Supply depends upon the groundwater. The requirement of water for drinking, agriculture and industries is increasing every day. Complete development plans of the State will be affected if water problem is not solved. The expected water requirement by the year 1995 for drinking will be 1559 MCM/year and for irrigation 6218.18 MCM/year. To meet such a large requirement, of which major share has to be supplied from ground water, it is essential to have proposed ground water exploitation and exploration in eighth five Year Plan.

12.69 The State Government constituted a panel on water resources. According to this report, the ground water resources as on June, 1988 have been estimated as 12,572.53 MCM per year (10.183 MAF). Utilisation for domestic and industrial purposes (kept reserved) 1885.88 MCM/year (1.527 MAF), utilisable ground

water resources for irrigation 10,686.65 MCM per year (3.656 MAF), Net ground water draft 5375.70 MCM/year. Overall stage of ground water development is 50.30%.

12.70 By the end of seventh plan 5,528.66 MCM (4.478 MAF) Ground Water had been utilised for drinking and industrial purpose.

12.71 It has been proposed to create irrigation potential by the year 1995 for 19.93 lacs hectare requiring 6218.18 MCM/year (5.036 MAF)

12.72 The panel report has expressed concern over increasing load on ground water every day. Due to it, the dark and grey zones of ground water potential are increasing. As per present system of ground water evaluation, Dark and Grey 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 a planned scheme made for systematic use of static ground water reserve of the State and for systematic use of static and dynamic water reserves. Simultaneously, studies will have to be started for proper ground water recharge scheme, so that the areas where static water reserves are depleting at an alarming rate, the aquifers may be recharged artificially by different methods.

12.73 To meet these expectations, Ground Water Department will have to gear-up its activities. The Ground Water Department has mainly two activities i.e. ground water exploitation and exploration. These functions are attended by two wings of the department viz. Engineering and Survey Wings respectively.

12.74 A view on outlay during seventh plan and proposed outlay for eighth plan may be had from the following table. Total eighth five year plan proposals are as under:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Agreed Outlay for seventh year plan	Expenditure of seventh five year plan	Proposal for eighth five year plan	of which Capital content
1.	Survey and Research	184.85	345.32	574.03	15.00
2.	Strengthening of Plan Execution	199.99	301.03	294.35	18.50
3.	Direction and Administration	-	10.61	16.90	3.00
4.	Purchase of Machinery and Equipments (State Share only)	15.15	25.24	322.50	322.50
5.	Building	-	-	30.00	30.00
6.	Failed Well Compensation Scheme	-	-	656.92	13.00
Total		400.00	682.20	1894.70	402.00

12.75 Apart from this, there is a proposal of Rs.322.50 lacs as Central share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

12.76 Details for different activities are summarised below:

Engineering Wing

1. Requirement of Machinery:

12.77 Presently the department has following machineries:-

- (a) Rotary rigs 25 Nos.
- (b) DTH Rigs 11 Nos.
- (c) Percussion Rigs 7 Nos.
- (d) Blasting units 67 Nos.

12.78 The present fleet of machinery is very insufficient to meet the future requirement of ground water exploitation/exploration. Following additional machinery will be required:-

(a) Rotary Rigs	5 Nos. @ Rs.60.00 lakh	Rs.300.00 lacs
(b) DTH Rigs (Heavy Duty)	2 Nos. @ Rs.100.00 lakh	Rs.200.00 lacs
(c) DTH Rigs (Medium Duty)	2 Nos. @ Rs.30.00 lakh	Rs. 60.00 lacs
(d) Blasting Units	13 Nos. @ Rs.5.00 lakh	Rs. 65.00 lacs
	Total	<u>Rs.625.00 lacs</u>

2. Strengthening of Central Workshop

12.79 At present the department is not self sufficient for feeding essential requirements like slotting of pipes, threading of drill pipes, manufacture of Mud Pump parts, re-trading of tyres, renovation of RR bits, manufacture of Rubber parts etc. These jobs effect the quantity and quality of work. There are times, when department work has suffered for want of these materials. Moreover, many times, a compromise on quality has to made due to non-availability of correct specification material at the right time. Therefore, the department plans to purchase necessary equipment for these jobs. It will improve the quality of work and efficiency of the department. This will cost about Rs.20.00 lacs.

3. Building

12.80 The department requires large space for workshop and storing facilities. It is facing great problems in getting such large building on hand, and is spending huge amount on their rents. Department has got land allotted for construction of office building at Barmer and Pali. The Department proposes construction of buildings at these two places. The present building at Jodhpur and Jaisalmer requires renovation and extension. The funds required for this purpose are Rs.30.00 lacs.

Survey and research wing:

12.81 Systematic hydrogeological investigations in the State of Rajasthan were initiated by the Ground Water Department in the year 1965. Preliminary hydrogeological survey of entire State was completed in the year 1972 and, thereafter, semidetailed surveys for quick assessment of available ground water surplus, on block basis were completed in the year 1976. Detailed hydrogeological investigations for precise delineation of aquifers, their geometry, hydraulic parameters and qualitative and quantitative assessment of ground water resources were initiated in the year 1976. For these studies, the entire State has been divided into 90 ground water basin. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e. upto year 1984-85, detailed hydrogeological investigations of 7 districts (Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Churu, Jaisalmer, Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts and Sabi, Banas and Luni Basin) covering 23 basins were completed, and in 4 districts (Alwar, Bhilwara, Jodhpur and Nagaur) covering 17 basins these were in progress. They were completed in the successive years.

12.82 During Seventh plan, detailed hydrogeological investigations in 3 districts (Alwar, Bhilwara and Nagaur) were completed and in 10 districts (Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar) they were in progress covering 34 basins.

12.83 During Eighth Five Year Plan, detailed hydrogeological investigations in Jodhpur will be completed by the end of 1990-91 and surveys in other districts will be continued in the next year i.e. 91-92, and onwards. Detailed investigations in remaining 19 basins, covering 7 districts, will be completed during Ninth Five Year Plan period.

Artificial Recharge Projects:

12.84 As per recommendations of the working group, some artificial recharge projects have been taken up by the department

in a big way under DDP/DPAP in various districts like Jodhpur, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, etc. As such, no financial implications have been reflected in plan proposals.

Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water:

12.85 Due to unplanned use of flow water in canal command areas, ground water levels have rising trend resulting in water logging and wastage of fertile land and on the contrary areas solely dependent on ground water have declining trend of water level. For judicious use of available water resources and to save fertile land, there is need for rational approach towards conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to meet the rising demand of water. A pilot project for such studies has been proposed to CAD in the command of I.G.N.P. Stage-I. Similar studies are proposed in Mahi and Chambal Commands.

Research, Design and Development:

12.86 Research, Design and Development Cell of the department is continuing since Sixth Five Year Plan and presently undertaking following studies in the State:

- (1) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water projects.
- (2) Use of isotops for hydraulic studies.
- (3) Specific studies like ground water pollution, remote sensing, evaluation of minor irrigations, model studies, etc.

Failed Well Compensation Scheme:

12.87 By providing consultancy services to the farmers, failure of wells would be reduced considerably. In order to compensate for the failed wells/boring/tubewells, etc., despite technical feasibility study, such unsuccessful cases would be covered under the Failed Well Compensation Scheme.

Annual Plan 1990-91:

12.88 During the first year of Eighth Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs.266.94 lakhs as under:

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. Item No.	Agreed outlay		
	Committed	New	Total
1. Survey & Research	102.61	4.33	106.94
2. Purchase of Machinery & Equipment under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50% State Share	-	60.00	60.00
3. Failed Well Compensation Scheme	-	100.00	100.00
	102.61	164.33	266.94

Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation

12.89 The Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation has been working in the State since 1984, for the systematic development of available ground water resources, particularly in deeper aquifers, through the construction of tube wells/hand pumps, deepening of existing wells by boring and blasting operations, under the ongoing development programmes, so as to provide additional irrigation facilities to the farmers (specially small, marginal and SC/ST farmers) and other agencies. The Corporation has also been extending technical consultancy services to the cultivators and other institutions for proper utilisation of the available ground water resources through available funds.

12.90 An amount of Rs.43.00 lacs had been provided to the Corporation under State plan, during seventh plan period by way of share capital (Rs.42 lacs) and for construction of community tubewells (Rs. 1 lacs). In addition to this, the Corporation had also raised institutional finance of Rs.33.00 lacs from the commercial banks during this period.

12.31

12.91 The Corporation has undertaken following activities during the seventh plan period.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
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
5. Relief wells (Mahi Dam)	No.	45
6. Community tube-wells	No	7 (by private rigs)
7. Irrigation potential created	Hectare	4195

12.92 A sum of Rs.200.00 lacs has been proposed for the Corporation during eighth plan period. Out of this amount, Rs.75.00 lacs are for share capital and remaining Rs.125.00 lacs are for construction of community tube-wells. Besides this amount, the Corporation would also raise the institutional finance of Rs.147.00 lacs from commercial banks during this period, to supplement its resources. The following targets are proposed for the Corporation during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Eighth plan 1990-95 Target - proposed</u>
1. Hydrogeological survey	No.	6000
2. Geo-electrical survey	No.	1100
3. i) Drilling	Mtr.	60000
ii) DCB/T.W./Hand pump	No.	2500
4. i) Blasting in open wells	No. of holes lac - No.	4.00
ii) Wells	No.	3500
5. Community tube-wells	No.	50
6. Irrigation potential to be created	Hectare	7000

Community Lift Irrigation

12.93 The Lift Irrigation Schemes attract financial assistance and subsidy from the following programmes:

1. Massive
2. I.R.D.P.
3. D.P.A.P.
4. Tribal Area Development Programme
5. State Budget

Progress:

12.94 The programme was started in the year 1979-80. Upto the end of Sixth plan, 85 schemes costing Rs.101.47 lakhs were implemented providing Irrigation in 2165 hectares of land and benefiting 2769 farmers, out of which 1243 were marginal farmers and 1161 were small farmers.

12.95 This programme gained further momentum in the seventh plan. Upto 89-90, 380 schemes had been implemented to benefit 16304 farmers, out of which 8811 are marginal and 5869, small farmers and the rest 1624 are big farmers. The irrigated area is 12636 hectare.

12.96 It is proposed that a large scale programme should be taken up in the districts where ample water resources are available namely Jhalawar, Kota, Bundi, Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sirahi and Dholpur.

12.97 The proposal is to formulate and implement 450 schemes during the eighth plan. The average cost per scheme sanctioned during 1989-90 works out to Rs.3.38 lacs which shall go upto Rs.4.00 lac per scheme in eighth plan.

12.98 The target and beneficiaries for the eighth plan are:

		<u>Total Plan</u>
Total number of scheme:		450 No.
Expected irrigation will be provided in:		13,500 Hectares
Beneficiaries (Expected)	Marginal Farmer	9,450
	Small Farmer	5,850
	Other Farmer	3,150
	Total	<u>18,450</u>

12.99 It is also expected that other farmers having land holding upto 4 hectare will be 6 Nos. per scheme and subsidy at the rate of 33 1/3% will be given to them from State budget.

12.100 Even though the targets have been kept constant for each year they can be increased or decreased at the time of making the annual plan.

Subsidy and Assistance:

12.101 The subsidy and assistance will be given to small/marginal farmers, from various programmes such as Massive, I.R.D.P., D.P.A.P. Tribal Area Development Department, and bank loan as per the guidelines of the programme. From the year 1988-89 subsidy at the rate of 20% and from October, 1989 subsidy 33 1/3% is given to medium farmers having land holding upto 4 hectares from the State budget. From 1990-91 subsidy to small and marginal farmers will also be given from State budget.

12.102 Accordingly, for eighth plan a provision of Rs.500.00 lacs as subsidy to medium, small and marginal farmers has been proposed from State budget, while the remaining Rs.1300.00 lacs as subsidy and assistance farmer's contribution are proposed from other programmes as mentioned above.

12.103 For 1990-95 a plan provision of Rs.500.00 lacs as subsidy to medium, small and marginal farmers has been proposed

from the State plan as per details given below.

Subsidy to medium farmers	Rs. 50.00 lacs
Subsidy to small and marginal farmers	Rs. 450.00 lacs

Colonisation

12.104 The Colonisation Department is primarily entrusted with the 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. In addition to allotment of land, Colonisation Department undertakes the following functions :

1. Survey of Area
2. Preparation of record of rights in pursuance of the Act of 1954
3. Hearing of objections and determination of disputes with regard to tenancy and occupancy of area
4. Murrabba-bandi and kila-bandi
5. Allotment and sale of Government land
6. Acquisition of land for public purposes
7. Maintenance of land records
8. Allotment of land in 'chak-abadies'
9. Determination and recovery of cost of land
10. Updating of land records and handing them over to revenue authorities.

12.105 A sum of Rs. 242.98 lakhs was spent on Colonisation Department during Seventh Plan period. Against the targets of survey in 19.61 lakh acres in Stage-II, only 2.55 lakh acres of land was surveyed, mainly due to non-demarcation of block and Murrabba stones in the affected area. In all, 47.43 lakhs acres of land has been surveyed by the department in stage-II, upto the end of March, 1990. The work of allotment of land in Stage-I

has almost been completed and only 1.21 lac acres of land is available for allotment. Out of this, 1.03 lac acres of land is under stay orders, pertaining to pre and post 1955 gair-khatedar land holders. In Stage-II, 9.65 lac acres of land is available for allotment, out of which 1.57 lac acres of land is under stay orders in respect of pre and post 1955 Gair-Khatedars.

12.106 An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been proposed for the eighth plan period. During 1990-95, five additional Tehsils and two offices of Asstt./Deputy Colonisation Commissioners will be opened. The Tehsils will be opened only when Murrabba stones and block stones will be fixed by the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project authorities. During the eighth plan period, 3.69 lac acres of land is proposed to be surveyed in Stage-II. In addition to this, 5.00 lac acres of land will be allotted.

CHAPTER 13

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT.

It is well established that without an integrated and well coordinated approach to irrigated agriculture, best results towards optimum agriculture production can not be obtained. There is not only the question of time lag between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation, but also the need for efficient management of water, soil and the various inputs for achieving the maximum production. A number of policies and measures both in the realm of irrigation engineering and in agriculture development are called for.

13.2 As far back as 1973 the Planning Commission had detailed discussions with various State Governments which resulted in a general consensus on the following points:

- a) Instead of taking up various developmental programmes in isolation, there was a clear need for adopting an area development approach.
- b) A unified organisation with direct lines of command should exist.
- c) There should be a Land Development Corporation.
- d) Proper arrangement should exist for execution of on farm works on behalf of the beneficiaries.

13.3 On the basis of the above recommendations, in the State, two Command Area Development Authorities for Chambal and Indira Gandhi Nahar Projects were created. These were the first Integrated Command Area Development Projects in India. Later on in addition to above two projects, construction of lined water courses was taken up in Ganga and Bhakra projects also, but due to some reluctance of commercial banks for advancing loans, the

works were stopped. In the year 1983--84, for utilization of the created irrigation potential, the programme of unlined water courses was started in Mahi Project.

Seventh Plan Progress

13.4 In Chambal, Mahi and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II the last having commenced in 1987-88, all the works were executed with the help of State Plan funds. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I Phase-II was executed with the assistance of IFAD. The total outlay for seventh plan, Command Area Development sector was Rs.9944.00 lacs, against which expenditure incurred was Rs.13513.30 lacs. This was due to, increase in the targets of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II area. On the completion of seventh plan, an area of 2,01,823 hectares was benefited by water courses against the target of 2,57,000 hectares. In case of landshaping, 12,963 hectare area was benefited against the target of 20,000 hectares, but in case of warabandi the achievement of 1,76,494 hectares was approximately similar to targets (1,83,000 hectares). In case of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area, in addition to construction of lined water courses, construction of roads, and diggies, afforestation works etc. were also taken. In these items mostly all the targets have been achieved.

Eighth Plan Proposals

13.5 The proposed outlays for eighth plan for various Command Area Development projects/programmes are as follows:

	Proposed outlay State Plan	(Rs. in lacs) Eighth Plan CSS
1. Command Area Development and Water Utilisation Department	47.85	47.85
2. Rajasthan Land Development Corporation		
i) Share Capital	500.00	500.00
ii) OFD on Govt. Land	432.02	432.02
iii) Waste Land Development	10.00	-

	942.02	932.02
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	31700.00	16265.00
4. Chambal	209.15	858.72
5. Mahi	450.00	450.00
5. Subsidy to SF/MF	100.00	100.00
7. Other Projects	200.00	200.00
8. Development of Mandies	450.00	-
Total	35989.02	19853.65

13.6 The project wise and itemwise details for the eighth plan are as follows:-

(1). Command Area Development and Water Utilisation Cell :
(Secretariat, Jaipur)

13.7 During the eighth plan, the Command Area Development programme would be extended to other medium irrigation projects also. For better coordination and effective monitoring, the organisation at the head quarters would be suitably reorganised. A provision of Rs.47.85 lacs,, (C.S.S. Rs. 47.85 lacs) has been proposed for the eight plan.

(2). Rajasthan Land Development Corporation

13.8 The total proposed outlay for eighth plan is Rs. 942.02 lakhs under State plan and Rs. 932.02 lakhs under CSS.

(3). Indira Gandhi Nahar Project.

13.9 The total CCA of Stage-II is 10.10 lakh hectares. Out of this, 92,911 hectare area had been covered by the end of seventh plan under lined water courses, alongwith construction of roads, diggies, afforestation,, etc. Out of the balance area, 3.00 lacs hectares area has been proposed to be brought under lined water courses in the eighth plan. The execution of this work has been planned in such a way that the construction of lined water courses will be completed within two years of completion of the

construction of canal and distribution systems. In addition to this, construction of roads, diggies, afforestation works, fisheries and animal husbandry development etc. have also been proposed. Agriculture Extension and adaptive research programmes have been proposed to be taken on a large scale. Three adaptive farms have been proposed to be opened. On one farm, a farmers training centre is to be established. The settlers are not at all aware about irrigated agriculture, and hence vigorous training will have to be imparted to them. In addition to this, with opening of the areas for irrigation, special programme will be taken up for the settlement of new settlers. Free ration for two years along with interest free loan of Rs.2000/- will be given to each settler. This will help in the settlement of landless persons. Studies are being carried out on the water logging problem existing in Stage-II area of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project and simultaneously preventive measures are to be taken in Stage-II area. For this, a special provision of Rs.350 lacs has been proposed. Some pilot studies will also be carried out as per recommendation of N.W. Drainage studies. Considering the importance of the area and to complete the work in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area by the year 2004, an outlay of Rs.31700 lacs has been proposed for the State's eighth plan. In addition to State plan provision, amount of Rs.16265.00 lacs will be received under centrally sponsored scheme. The total proposed outlay will be Rs.47965.00 lacs.

(4). Chambal ▀

13.10 In the eighth plan, the area to be covered under on-farm development works has been proposed to be 17,090 hectares. In addition to the on farm development works, some irrigation, drainage and allied works, public utility works, improvement in canal system etc. will also be taken up. Memorandum of

understanding between the Canadian and Indian Government has been signed on 13.2.90 for Rajasthan Agriculture Research Drainage Project to be taken in Chambal and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area, with the assistance of CIDA. Provision has been proposed during the eighth plan for these works also. The total outlay of Rs.2099.15 lacs has been proposed under plan and Rs.858.78 lakhs will be available under centrally sponsored scheme on eligible items.

(5). Mahi

13.11 In Mahi Command, most of the works will be confined to the areas where kaccha water courses have been constructed. The works are, lining in vulnerable reaches, various control structures, rapids, culverts etc. These works were not taken earlier hence the proposal has been considered for implementation. This will reduce the wastage of irrigation water. In addition to these works, 7,500 hectare new area is proposed to be benefited by the kaccha water courses. An outlay of Rs.450 lacs has been proposed for the eighth plan. An additional equal amount of Rs.450.00 lacs will be available under centrally sponsored scheme.

(6). Subsidy to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers

13.12 In Chambal Command Area approximately 30-40 percent of the beneficiaries belong to Small farmers/Marginal farmers. For this, a provision of Rs.100 lacs (Rs.100 lacs under centrally sponsored scheme) has been proposed for the eighth plan. This benefit will, also be extended to proposed new medium irrigation projects which will be brought under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

(7). Subsidy on On Farm Development works in other projects

13.13 A lump sum provision of Rs.200 lacs has been made under

this head. Equal amount will be available under centrally sponsored scheme. This amount will be used for execution of on farm development works in other irrigation projects. The State Irrigation Department will propose the names of the projects to be covered during the plan period.

(B). Mandi Development

12.14 In Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area, the marketing facilities are to be developed and hence one new mandi will be opened, whereas additional facilities will be provided in the existing mandies of Hanumangarh and Bikaner. A provision of Rs.450 lacs has been proposed for the eighth plan.

CHAPTER 14

ENERGY

POWER (RSEB)

The State Government had approved a plan outlay of Rs. 920.76 crores for power sector in VII Five Year Plan. Against this provision, the expenditure is provisionally estimated at Rs. 917.44 crores. The comparison of the provision made by the State Government and expenditure incurred under various heads of development is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	VII Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Generation	598.73	513.87
Transmission	172.03	271.75
Sub-Transmission & Distribution		
Rural Electrification	150.00	130.80
Survey & Investigation		1.02
Total	920.76	917.44

14.2 The physical achievements made vis-a-vis targets set are given in the following table.

Table 14.1
Physical Achievements in Seventh Plan

Sl. No.	Head	Unit	VII Plan	
			Target	Achievement
1.	Generation	NW	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/S Capacity	MVA	992	1003

14.2

d) H.T. Capacitors	MVAR)	As per require-	164
e) Deactors	MVAR)	ment of system	20

3. Sub-Transmission & Distribution

a) 33 KV lines	Km	2900	1029
b) 33/11 KV S/S capacity	HVA	450	532

4. Rural Electrification

a) Electrification of New Villages	Nos	5145	6888
b) Energisation of Wells	Nos	65000	83296
c) Harijan Basties electrification	Nos	5000	6035

14.3 The following table reveals the targets and the achievement made for generation schemes during the VII Plan period.

Table 14.2
Progress of Generation Schemes in Seventh Plan

		(MW)	
S.No.	Head	Targets	Achievements
1.	KTPS -Stage -II	210	420
2.	Mahi Project	140	140
3.	Mini Micro Hydel Schemes	32.15	9
4.	Ramgarh Gas TPP	3.00	-
Total		385.15	569

14.4 The State continued to face shortage of power and, consequently, restrictions/power cuts had to be imposed on industries and agriculture depending upon energy availability, from time to time. This created an adverse effect on the Board's economy.

14.5 Under the Rural Electrification programme, the achievement was more than the target. However, there has been a slight short-fall in Transmission and Distribution programme, but the high-light of the achievement by the Board in this Plan

14.3

period was commissioning of first 400 KV sub-station at Heerapura with first 250 MVA, 400/220 KV transformer commissioned in December, 1986 and the second unit of identical capacity in April, 1987, which enabled Rajasthan to utilise its full share of power from Singruali and Rihand STPS.

14.6 During this Plan, the generation projects which were posed to Central Electrification Authority, Government of India for techno-economic clearance in 1984-85 were pursued at various levels. There 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 |

14.7 Out of the above Kota Thermal Power Station Stage-III was sanctioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India in Feb., 1989.

14.8 Suratgarh Thermal Power Project was cleared from the Forest and Environment, Civil Aviation, water requirement angles etc. but was held up by for coal linkage.

14.9 Dholpur Thermal Power Project was rejected from Environment angle on an apprehension that the flue gasses might effect the National monument- The Taj.

14.10 Chittorgarh and Mandalgarh Thermal Power Stations were not considered viable. Central Electrification Authority advised to look for alternative site to have larger capacity of 4-5 units of 210 MW.

14.11 The Government of Rajasthan, however, granted a licence to M/S Century Textile & Industries Ltd. Bombay in April, 1988 to establish and operate the power station in private sector. On 6th Nov. 1989, the Government of Rajasthan permitted them to

establish a Thermal Power Station of 2x210 MW capacity at Chittorgarh.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station

14.12 A lignite based power station of 2x60 MW at Palana was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in Aug, 1986. for Rs. 297 crores, but the project could not be taken up due to financial constraints. Later on, MOU was signed in November, 1987 for 2x120 MW at Barsingsar between Government of Rajasthan and M/S Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The project report was though submitted by M/S N.L.C to Central Electricity Authority in Feb. 1988; but is still awaiting clearance/sanction from Government of India.

VII Five Year Plan Objectives and Targets

14.13 In the VIII Five Year Plan, priority has been accorded to commissioning of on-going generation, transmission and distribution projects. Besides, proposal is to achieve electrification level of 90 per cent by 1984-85 leaving 10 per cent for electrification by Rajasthan Energy Development Agency. The following provision has been proposed for power sector, under different heads.

	<u>Rs in Crores</u>
1. Generation	1302.21
2. Transmission	331.85
3. Sub-transmission and Distribution	254.51
4. Rural Electrification	262.48
5. Survey & Investigation	1.50
Total	2152.55

14.14 The programme as covered in the VIII Five Year Plan is described here-under.

(1). Generation

14.15 In the VIII Five Year Plan, a programme is to add

14.5

558.35 MW of the generation capacity within the State as under:

1. KTPS Stage-III	210 MW
2. Suratgarh Thermal Power Project	250 MW
3. Gas Turbine at Ramgarh	83 MW
4. Mini-Micro Hydel Schemes	15.35 MW
Total	558.35

14.16 Suratgarh Thermal Power Station (2x250 MW) is to be taken up in the VIII Plan so as to synchronise the first unit in last quarter of 1994-95 and the second unit during 1995-96. The coal linkage for Suratgarh Thermal power Station has been provided in 1994-95 by Department of Coal, Government of India. It is expected that investment sanction for this project would be received shortly.

14.17 Besides, there is likelihood of an addition of 500.80 MW by allocation of power from the Central Generating Power Stations as below:

	Raj. Allocation in MW
1. NAPP (1x235 MW) - 2nd unit	22.5
2. Auraiya G. Thermal - 6th unit (1x102 MW)	9.5
3. NCTPP (4x210 MW)	84.0
4. Faridabad Gas Thermal Power Project (4x130 + 2x140MW)	80.0
5. Anta GTPP Stage II (3x98 + 1x149 MW)	81.6
6. Dadri CCGT (New Delhi (4x131.3 + 2x146 MW)	81.7
7. Tanakpur (3x40 MW)	12.0
8. Rihand STP Stage -II (2x500 MW)	95.0
9. Salal Hydro Electric Power Project Stage-III (3x115 MW)	34.5
Total	500.80

14.6

14.18 A token provision of Rs. 25 crores has also been made for Dholpur TPS (3x210 MW) for which efforts would be made by the Government of Rajasthan as well as RSEB to get the scheme cleared from Central Electrification Authority/Planning Commission. Other major project is Rahughat Hydro Electric Project (4x40 MW), which is to be shared with Madhya Pradesh in the ratio 1:1. For this project, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been kept.

14.19 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 is also to be taken up in the VIII Five Year Plan. Likewise M/S Nayveli Lignite Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, who have been entrusted with the work of exploitation of Barsingsar mines and instal a thermal power station based on the Lignite potential of Barsingsar (with a capacity of 2x210 MW), is to start work in VIII Five Year Plan period. The benefits of these two projects are likely to accrue in IX Five Year Plan.

14.20 Based on the gas find of M/S ONGC at Manbartibe, a project of 3 MW capacity has been taken up at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer district. The orders for plant & equipment have been placed in June, 1990. The project is scheduled for commissioning in Dec., 1991. M/S OIL have informed that they have found additional gas in tanot near Indo-Pak border, which could sustain a generation of 125 MW by 1994/95. Thus, extension of Ramgarh Gas Station has also been considered, benefits of 80 MW included in the Plan.

(2). Transmission

14.21 Emphasis has been laid to complete the on-going schemes

on priority and take up the new transmission schemes primarily for evacuation of power from new generating stations and also meet future load demand. The other objective in view of laying the transmission lines is to reduce the T&D losses to 18.5 per cent by the end of VIII Plan period, which at present are between 20 per cent and 21 per cent. In the VIII Five Year Plan, provision of Rs. 331.85 crores has been kept for transmission schemes.

(3). Sub Transmission & Distribution

14.22 This programme includes construction of 33 KV line 33/11 KV Sub-Station primarily to open new era for rural electrification and secondly to improve distribution system of 11 KV and below to reduce transmission and distribution losses. This programme also includes system improvement schemes to be taken up for the big cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner. A provision also has been made for extension of new service connections. The target for the sub-transmission system in the VIII five Year plan period is the construction of 3500 Kms, of 33 KV lines and addition of 1250 MVA sub-station capacities. A total provision of Rs. 254.51 Crores has been kept under this head.

(4). Rural Electrification

14.23 At the end of the VII Five Year Plan period, the State had electrified 27063 villages out of the total 37124. This amounts to 73 per cent village electrification level. During the VIII Five Year Plan period, it has been aimed to achieve 90 per cent villages electrification level, leaving 10 per cent to be electrified by REDA. The total plan provision of Rs. 262.48 crores have been made for this work. While projecting the targets for the Rural Electrification programme for VIII Five Year Plan period, the finances expected under SPA programme of REC will

also come outside the plan ceiling.

(5). Employment Generation

14.24 RSEB has frozen the man-power since 1980. During the VIII Plan period, it is planned to execute the various generation/transmission works by engaging the services of the contractors with an objective not to create a permanent liability on the Board.

RAJASTHAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

14.25 The Rajasthan Energy Development Agency was established in January, 1985 for development of non-conventional sources of energy in the State. Considerable progress has been made during Seventh Plan period through this agency for expansion of various activities of non-conventional energy sources. The important achievements during period are as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>
1. SPV lights (No.)	5225
2. Solar cookers (No.)	26501
3. Solar water heating system LPD lakh	2.83
4. Wind pumps- No.	35
5. SPV pumps- No.	25
6. IRE Blocks No.	6

14.26 The State Government has also sent a project proposal for establishment of 30 MW of solar thermal power plant at Jodhpur, with a total investment of about Rs.103 crores, which is under active consideration of the Planning Commission.

14.27 During seventh plan period, an amount of Rs.14 crores has been spent through REDA on its various activities, this include Rs.3.07 crores being spent from the state plan funds and the rest from CSS.

14.28 The State has very good potential of solar and wind

power in the State. The wind velocity particularly in desert region is very high and quite considerable for taking up large projects of energy generation. Similarly, out of 365 days also more than 320 clear sunny days are available which also offer substantial scope for generating power through solar.

14.29 According to a perspective plan prepared by Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi for Rajasthan, it has been broadly estimated that more than 1200 MW of energy could be generated through wind in Jaisalmer area and more than 800 MW in Nagaur-Jodhpur region. Similarly more than 300 MW energy could be generated through solar energy. In addition, considerable energy can also be generated through biomass and large scale fuelwood saving can also be made through installation of large number of biogas plants and sale of solar cookers. Thus, for development of non-conventional sources of energy, the following strategy is proposed to be adopted in the State, during next 10 to 15 years:

(1) Decentralised non-conventional energy system is most suited for rural areas in the State. This would include providing of solar photovoltaic street lights and domestic lights in far flung areas, setting up of solar thermal plants of various capacities (30/20/10 MW), setting up of small capacity photovoltaic power stations (1 MW/ 500 KW/ 250 KW/ 100 KW capacity) and also small power packs (25 KW/ 10 KW/ 5 KW capacity) etc.

(2) Solar Thermal Energy may also be used for crop drying, wood seasoning and water disalination and heated water on mass scale both in the household and Government/ Semi-Government sector.

(3) Setting up of wind farms of larger capacity (1 MW) and wind generators of smaller capacities (55 KW/ 110 KW/ 220 KW).

(4) Installation of deep wind mills and deep SPV pump on a massive scale for minor irrigation and drinking water supply.

(5) Setting up of family size biogas plants, improved chulhas and sale of large number of solar cookers. For replacing the use of firewood and dung cake in rural area under domestic sector.

(6) Taking up of massive programme of energy plantation for fuel and fodder development for meeting the increasing demand/requirement in rural areas.

(7) Intensification of research and development in bringing down the cost and continuously improving the efficiency and reliability of various non-conventional energy systems.

(8) Eliciting the support and participation of voluntary organisations, non-government institutions and public representatives both a macro and micro levels.

(9) Public Education and dissemination of information through mass media, formal and non-formal education, exhibition, publications and workshops etc..

(10) Intensive as well as exhaustive monitoring and evaluation both departmentally and through outside agencies of the operational programme and adopting improvement and corrective measures.

14.30 The broad highlights of the Eighth Plan proposals for development of non-conventional energy with the proposed State share of Rs.90.00 crores are proposed as follows:

Solar Energy

(1). Providing of SPV Lights

14.31 It is proposed to provide about 20,000 SPV lights in nearly 2000 remote and far flung situated villages where it may

not be economical for RSEB to go in for rural electrification for which Rs.15.25 crores have been proposed in the eighth five year plan. In addition, it is also envisaged to provide centralised SPV power packs in 100 selected villages for meeting the total electrification needs i.e. street lighting, domestic and other electric connections. Adequate provision has also been made for replacement of batteries and repair and maintenance of SPV lights.

(2).Establishment of Solar Thermal Plant

14.32 The proposal for establishment of 30 MW solar thermal plant at Jodhpur is at a very advance stage and it is hoped that this proposal is likely to be cleared soon by the Planning Commission and accordingly a committed provision of Rs.16.00 crores for State share has been made. Similarly, a provision of Rs.5.00 crores has also been made for establishment of another solar thermal plant of 20 MW capacity.

(3).Sale of Solar Cookers and Installation of Solar Water Heating Systems

14.33 Provision has been made for sale of one lakh solar cookers and installation of solar water heating systems of 15 lakh litres. per day capacity during Eighth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.3.00 crores has been proposed for this programme.

- Wind Energy

14.34 Looking to the tremendous scope of wind energy, provision has been made for generating energy to the extent of 30 MW through wind aero-generators for which a provision of Rs.22.00 crores as State share has been made. Provision has also been made for installation of 500 shallow/deep wind mills for pumping water.

Other DNES Projects

14.35 Considerable funds are expected to be provided by the

Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources and Planning Commission for various other projects like 20 Electravan, 100 Gassifiers, 10 IREP Blocks and 200 Solar Pumps etc. for which a lumpsum provision of Rs.3.00 crores has been made.

Administrative and Staff Cost including Publicity
Research and Development

14.36 A provision of Rs.8.00 crores has been made for meeting the administrative and staff cost including publicity, research and development etc. which would be about 9% of the total state Share.

14.37 Thus, with a proposed investment of about Rs.90.00 crores as State share, additional power to the extent of 82 MW will be generated through various programmes of non-conventional energy. The total investment would be Rs.312.50 crores as per following details:-

State share	Rs. 90.00 crores
DNES share	Rs. 89.75 crores
Soft loan from International Agency, Beneficiary's share and others.	Rs.132.75 crores
Total	Rs.312.50 crores

BIOGAS

14.38 In the State, biogas programme has attracted attention in the context of energy crisis and the need for decentralised cheaper renewable energy sources.

14.39 Prior to the year 1979-80, the biogas programme in the State was being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Looking to the importance of the programme, 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.

14.40 In the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to instal 20000 biogas plants. A provision of Rs. 208.15 lakhs has been proposed under State plan as under.

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
Follow up staff	10.85
Mobile workshop-cum-repair vans with maintenance charges	7.55
Repair of non-functional plants	4.75
	<u>23.15</u>
Committed liability	185.00
	<u>185.00</u>
Total	<u>208.15</u>

CHAPTER 15

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to realise the objective of overall economic development, rapid industrial development is imperative. It plays a crucial role in our developmental strategy. The overall pace and pattern of industrial development in the VIII Plan have to reflect its orientation towards creation of maximum employment opportunities and cessation of regional imbalances.

15.2 Rajasthan is one of the industrially backward State with basically a desert oriented economy having problems of basic infrastructure like power, water, road, railways, communication etc,. Prior to the integration, the industrial development of the State used to get a very low priority. At the time of formation of the State there were only 11 large scale units and 207 registered factories. With concerted efforts the State on one hand has made a remarkable progress in the development in basic infrustrcture on the other hand the industrial production has been diversified considerably. However, the achievements measured in terms of the growth of Net State Domestic Product are discouraging. And the State continues to be an industrially backward State accounting for only 4.3% of the total number of registered factories in the country, 2.3% of the total factory employment and 1.6% of the income generated in the factory sector of the country.

15.3 The Seventh Plan achievements during the first three years show some acceleration in growth of non-agricultural sectors but severe droughts of 1986-87 and 1987-88 have resulted a set-back in the overall growth. The low level of industrial

15.2

development is largely attributable to lack of infrastructure facilities and low level of central public investment which is less than 2 percent. With the present structure of Net State Domestic Product in the State in which the share of manufacturing sector has been stagnating between 8 to 9 per-cent, the level of output of this sector would have to increase substantially. In order to realise the objective of overall economic development and bring about the desired increase in the State Income and per capita income, it is imperative that the industrial sector must grow at a rate of 10 per cent per annum in the coming years. Attention that has so far been given to rural development is now equally to be given for industrial development otherwise the State would loose further ground in terms of its relative position among the States.

15.4 For rapid industrialisation in the State both the Working Group for Eighth Plan and the 'High Power Committee on the Strategy for Industrial Development' have basically recommended for maximum utilisation of local resources, appropriate financial assistance to entrepreneurs, adoption of long term fiscal policy, promotion of marketing organisations for small and medium size units and effective implementation of the existing concessions. Draft Industrial policy 1990 of the State envisages maximum utilisation of available mining, agriculture and other resources for increasing the share of industries in the NSDP, creation of maximum employment opportunities, cessation of regional imbalances, to encourage entrepreneurialship and increasing State's financial resources by industrialisation etc. It envisages priorities to be given in the order of (i) Khadi and Village Industries, (ii) Tiny Industries, (iii) Small Scale Industries (iv) Medium and Large Scale Industries.

Review of Seventh Plan

15.5 At the end of the year 1989-90, 1,48,353 small scale industries are registered in the State, employing 5,49,487 persons. Rs. 76,152.59 lakhs have been invested on these units. 1,13,055 units have so far been assisted under Khadi & Villages Industries programme giving full or parttime employment to 2,85,000 persons. There are 30,087 handlooms working in the State providing employment to 90,000 persons. During VII Plan grant in aid was provided to 17,111 household industrial units as against the target of 11,560 units. 3595 new looms were set up, 962.60 lakh metre handloom cloth and 211.92 lakhs square metre Janta cloths were produced, 17,312 small scale industrial units were registered against the target of 13,000. During this period 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 centre sponsored by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation. 2545.70 hectare of land acquisition, 1730.62 hectare of land development, 1536 plots planning, 6771 plots development and 675 plots allotment were targetted for Rajasthan Industrial Investment & Development Corporation against which the achievements were 2718 hectare, 1300, 2900 and 2750 respectively. Rs. 112.29 crores were provided to industrial sector during Seventh Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 99.98 crores has been incurred.

Strategy for Eighth Plan

15.6 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.

15.7 During Seventh Plan there were in all 15 centrally sponsored schemes operating in industrial sector. Of these, 3 schemes namely subsidy to industrial units in backward areas, expenditure on district industries centres and subsidy on Janta Cloth accounts for more than 74% of the outlay. It is desirable to continue these three schemes in Eighth Plan.

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, Bureau of State Enterprises, Sericulture and Tassar Development, Rajasthan Financial Corporation and RIICO. The proposals for Eighth Plan for these agencies are as under:

Sector/Department	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed Outlay
1. Industries Department (excluding Weights and Measures)	10285.05
2. Khadi and Village Industries Board	465.00
3. Handloom Development Corporation	831.26
4. RAJSICD	1031.97
5. Sericulture	404.14
6. Tassar Development	287.00
7. R. F. C.	6750.00
8. RIICO	11225.00
9. State Enterprises	224.00
10. New Corporations	50.01
11. Weights and Measures	40.12
Total	31593.55

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. Besides the promotional activities, the department is also implementing the Self Employment for Educated Unemployed (SEEDY) programme of the Government of India. A provision of Rs.10375.18 lakhs has been proposed for the department for Eighth Plan which includes Rs. 40.12 lakhs for Weights & Measures. The schemewise proposals are as under:

(1). Direction & Administration(i). DIC Programme

15.10 This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the financial burdens of recurring expenditure is shareable on 50:50 ratio between the State Government and the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 1298.49 lakhs has been proposed for this programme which is the establishment expenditure.

(ii). Directorate Establishment

15.11 An outlay of Rs. 91.11 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan for strengthening and establishment of the Directorate.

(2). Training

15.12 The outlay of Rs. 346.29 lakhs include training in leather development, entrepreneurial development, grant for training in household industries, expenditure on National institute for gem & jewellery and centre for upgradation of skills of artisans in wood and metal craft Besides, a tool room training centre to upgrade the skills and quality of product to strengthen the small and medium size industry is proposed to be set up with an outlay

15.6

of Rs. 100.00 lakhs at Jaipur. Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for setting of a laboratory for CSPO assistance

(3). Research & Development

15.13 It is proposed to set up a common facility cum training centre for ceramic industry at Ajmer during Eighth Plan for which a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

(4). Small Scale Industries

15.14 To promote small scale industries an outlay of Rs. 377.26 lakhs has been proposed for providing subsidy to SSI units, for purchase of testing equipments, registration with ISI, margin money loan for revival of sick units and power subsidy. Provision for publicity and exhibition has also been made.

(5). Development of Handloom Industries

15.15 The department is looking after the development of handloom in cooperative sector. Rs.548.50 lakhs have been proposed for providing assistance for modernisation / renovation/ purchase of looms, special rebate on handloom cloth, construction of common workshops-cum-house, market development assistance, subsidy on yarn, etc.

(6). Development of Handicraft Industries

15.16 A sum of Rs. 62.50 lakhs has been proposed for which include Rs. 2.50 lakhs for rebate on handicrafts, Rs. 30.00 lakhs for technical upgradation and marketing assistance and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for shilp kutir scheme.

(7).Development of Powerloom Industries

15.17 The Textile Commissioner of the Government of India has floated 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. A provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has

been proposed for Eighth Plan which includes Rs. 12 lakhs for hostel rent and stipend and Rs. 10 lakhs for building for powerloom centre to be established at Bhilwara.

(8).Other Village Industries Programme

(i).Development of Salt Areas

15.18 The department is also looking after the development of salt areas where infrastructure facilities like roads, water etc are developed. 59% funds are given under cess fund by the Government of India and 41% share is borne by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 116.11 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan.

(9).Woollen Handloom Project

15.19 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 is proposed as State share for Eighth Plan.

(10).Other Expenditure

15.20 The State Government has floated a scheme known as capital investments Subsidy under which subsidy on investment will be provided to new units which come under commercial production during VIII Plan. A sum of Rs. 7070.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme A provision of Rs. 50.01 lakhs has also been kept to assist new corporation to be set up during the Eighth Plan.

Khadi & Village Industries Board

15.21 The development of Khadi and village industries has been accorded an important place in the five year plans from the point of view 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. 465 lakhs is proposed under State Plan. Details about major schemes is as under:

(i). Strengthening of Headquarter Machinery

15.22 With the expansion of activities of khadi & village industries the organisational set up to bear the burden is emeprative. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the headquarter staff during Eighth Plan and a sum of Rs. 116.76 lakhs is proposed.

(ii). Expansion/Construction of Building

15.23 A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for construction of the third storey of the Board building.

(iv). Revitalisation of Cooperative Societies & Institutions

15.24 Under this scheme, cooperative societies and institutions are being revitalised and provided managerial grant at a sliding scale of Rs. 5000, Rs. 4000, Rs. 3000, Rs. 2000 in the first, second, third, and fourth year respectively. A sum of Rs. 4.60 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan,

(iv). Training

15.25 A provision of Rs.12.25 lakhs has been proposed for training of staff of the Board headquarter, DIC's besides training to field artisans, managers, salesmen, staff of Khadi Bhandars and Gramodyog Sales Depots.

(v). Mobile Unit

15.26 To give practical demonstration of improved technology and also to make public familiar with the different activities of khadi & village industries, a mobile unit is already functioning. Looking to the usefulness and impact of existing van, 3 more

mobile units are proposed for Eighth Plan, which would need a sum of Rs. 34.20 lakhs.

(vi). Exhibition

15.27 For promotion of sales and to make public familiar with the activities of the Board sale exhibitions at National/ State/ District and block level will be organised. A sum of Rs. 44 lakhs has been proposed.

(vii). Publicity

15.28 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 are also proposed to be used. A provision of Rs. 14.50 lakh has been proposed.

(viii). Workshed for Existing Houses for Weavers

15.29 Under this scheme it is proposed to provide Rs. 12,000 per weaver for construction of workshed by the side of weavers house. Out of this Rs. 6000 will be the share of State Government and Rs. 6000 will be borne by the weaver. Rs. 25.50 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme.

(x). Subsidy for Non-Traditional Weavers

15.30 At present the weaving activities is being carried by traditional weavers only. 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. 11.25 lakhs has been proposed.

(x). Subsidy for Captial Formation

15.31 The small khadi & village industries are not in a postition to achieve their targets due to lack of working capital. For such units an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been proposed as share capital assistance to raise their working capital.

(xi). Interest Subsidy

15.32 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. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

(xii). Transport Subsidy

15.33 As per norms of KVIC, transport subsidy should be reimbursed to the extent of 75% of transport cost. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for this activity.

(xiii). Marketing Survey, Design & Research

15.34 In this age of tough competition in the market, 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 proposed to establish market survey, design & research centre at Jaipur.

15.35 A sum of Rs. 16.75 lakhs has been proposed to meet expenditure on the establishment on the centre.

(xiv). Establishment of a Woollen Bank

15.36 The desert districts of Rajasthan have a vast scope for expansion of woollen industry which may provide employment to large number of persons. There are difficulties in availability of raw material and marketing of the product. A woollen bank is proposed to be set up at Bikaner with the help from KVIC. A sum of Rs. 15.60 lakh has been proposed under the State plan to meet establishment cost .

Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation

15.37 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 training to weavers, looms at subsidised rates, yarn for weaving and marketing assistance for finished products. Looking to the poor productivity of the weavers and the urgency to provide work on sustained basis the production of Janta Cloth has been given higher priority in the production programme of the Corporation.

15.38 The production of Janta Cloth will continue to be a high priority area during Eighth Plan. Special efforts will to 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. 831.26 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan. The schemewise details are as under.

(i). Modernisation & Renovation of Handlooms

15.39 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 this modernisation, 50% subsidy is provided. Under renovation programme also 50% subsidy is to be provided to the weaver. During Eighth Plan modernisation of 5000 looms and renovation of 5000 looms is proposed. A sum of Rs. 144 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

(ii). Training, Research Development

15.40 Monthly income of most of the weavers is less than Rs, 300 and they have obsolete equipments and thereby poor productivity. Training programmes of RHDC are being carried out through active technical support of Weavers Service Centre, Jaipur. Efforts are being made to provide training in the modern techniques and upgrading the skills of existing weavers registered with the Corporation. Demonstration of improved

handlooms and advance technology through institutions of handloom technology weavers service centres and other agencies engaged in research work are also proposed to be undertaken. It is proposed to train 7000 weavers during eighth Plan for which a sum of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed .

(iii). Publicity & Exhibitions

15.41 The Corporation has 12 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, vigorous publicity and participation in more and more handloom expos, fairs and exhibitions is to be resorted to for which Rs. 65 lakhs have been proposed.

(iv). Marketing Development Assistance

15.42 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 handloom cloth and design development. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

(v). Share Capital Assistance

15.43 The existing rented godown capacity falls short of the requirement and therefore, difficulties are faced in transporting and stocking of cloth. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed as share capital for purchasing land and construction of own godown complex.

(vi). Woollen Handloom Project

15.44 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on matching basis,

approved by the central Government in 1988 to develop handloom industry in the drought affected desert districts of Rajasthan. In all 1710 looms would be covered during the project period from 1988-89 to 1991-92. The total cost of the project is Rs. 411.63 lakhs of which Rs. 205.82 lakhs will be borne by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 165 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

(vii). Market Survey

15.45 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 are proposed to be assigned to specialised agencies. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

(viii). Product Development

15.46 Development of new variety of handloom fabrics and improvement of existing designs is imperative for increasing the turnover of the Corporation as also of the weavers. Before unertaking commercial production of these items, study of market response is needed for which a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

(ix). Weaver's Welfare Fund

15.47 A welfare fund is proposed to be created by the Government of India for group insurance of weavers, lumpsum grant for education of girls belonging to weavers community., reimbursing medical expenses on identified diseases, purchase of bicycle etc. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed as State share.

(x). Monitoring & Evaluation

15.48 A monitoring & evaluation cell is to be established in the Corporation for evaluation and periodic sample surveys to be

conducted for constant analysis of various developmental schemes. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

(xi). Opening of Production Centres

15.49 It is proposed to open 42 new production centres during VIII Plan. Expenditure incurred on these centres would have to be borne on tapering basis i.e. 100%, 66% and 33% in first, second, and third year, respectively. A sum of Rs. 52.26 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

The Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation

15.50 The Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation was established in 1961 and accorded status of public limited company in 1975. The Corporation is responsible for promotion and development of handicraft and for distribution of scarce and controlled raw materials to the SSI units. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 5 crores while paid up capital as on 31st March, 1990 was Rs. 4.29 crores. The Corporation has been carrying on 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 of above mentioned items. A sum of Rs. 1031.97 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan. The schemewise breakup of the proposed outlay is as under.

(i). Carpet Training Centre

15.51 The carpet training centre is a prestigious scheme of the Corporation. About 90% of the carpet produced are exported. Training is imparted to person 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. It is proposed to train 2327 persons through 10 centres during Eighth Plan for which a sum of Rs. 107.16 lakhs has been proposed.

(ii). Export Promotion

15.52 (a). Export promotion: The Corporation is functioning as the nodal agency for export promotion and is providing export facilities to exporters through its air cargo complex at Sanganer Airport. It is proposed to intensify desk researchers, establishment of a data bank and information system through seminars, workshops, exhibitions and publicity and bringing out informative monthly news letter. A sum of Rs. 54.90 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

15.53 (b). Inland Container Depot: Looking to the need of contain-erisation and to assist exporters to avail the facilities of sea borne export, 69 TEV containers were sent by the inland container depot during VII 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, it has been proposed to construct one more shed to store goods which are received for export. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

(ii). Design Development Production & Research Centres

15.54 These centres are engaged in design development cum production activity in the field of textile, blue pottery, blue printing and quilted garments. It is proposed to upgrade the technology and strengthening of design development by hiring services of designers of repute and expert. A sum of Rs. 49.90 lakh is proposed to be spent during Eighth Plan.

(iii). Exhibitions:

15.55 RSIC is the nodal agency for organising national and international exhibitions. Till 1985-86 the Corporation was

and undertake exploration and development for tungsten in the State. The Corporation was created in 1993. Tungsten has a very important strategic value. The Corporation is losing heavily and has a programme of change over from underground mining to open pit mining and manual planning process for ore concentration to mechanised beneficiation techniques. It is expected that the activities of the Corporation are likely to be transferred to Hindustan Zinc Ltd. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Corporation as share capital for Eighth Plan period.

CHAPTER 17

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNACATION

ROADS

Importance of a developed network of roads, as a basic infrastructure for economic development, is well acknowledged. Rajasthan, because of its peculiar physiographic features and conditions, coupled with a network of metre-gauge railway lines in the State, has a felt need for an integrated network of roads. For historical and geographical reasons, levels achieved in the construction of roads and their length are still deficient, in comparison to the position obtaining at all-India level and more so in adjoining States like Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

17.2 Although latest comparative data is not available, length of roads per 100 sq.Kms. of area in 1983-84 (in Kms.) for Rajasthan was 24.39, as against 49.30 for All-India; 33.84 for Gujarat; 56.58 for Haryana and 54.97 for Uttar-Pradesh. This data is old, but it is anticipated that there may not be a sea-change in the relative positions of different States.

17.3 It would be seen from the above that Rajasthan is lagging behind the national average.

17.4 During the seventh plan, an expenditure of Rs.89.93 crores was incurred under road sector, the details of which are as under:-

		(Rs.in Crores)
S.No.	Item	Expenditure
1.	State highways & District Roads	19.29
2.	M.N.P.-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.

17.5 A total of 8145 Kms. of roads have been constructed during the seventh five year plan period. The achievements against targets for connecting villages with different population groups with roads during this period are given below:

S.No.	Population Group	Achievement (1985-90)
1.	1500 and above	687
2.	1000 to 1500	409
3.	Below 1000	3537
	Total	4713

17.6 At the end of seventh five year plan, the position of the villages connected by roads was as under:

Population	No. of villages as per 1971 census.	Villages connected by roads at the end of seventh plan.
1500 and above	3300	2950
1000-1500	2407	1610
Below 1000	27598	6350

17.7 In the background of above scenario, proposals for the road sector during eighth five year plan have been formulated.

Eighth Five Year Plan

17.8 A sum of Rs. 400 crores has been proposed under road sector during eighth five year plan. In addition to this, Rs.262 crores are expected to be received from Government of India, under various Centrally sponsored schemes. Details of proposed allocation under state plan are given below :

	Rs. in Crores
1. State Highways	175.00
2. M.N.P.	210.00
3. Research and Development	2.00

4.	Training Institute and assistance to R.S.B.C.C.	2.50
5.	Development of Air strips	0.50
6.	Roads of Economic Importance	0.25
7.	Urban Roads	9.75
	Total	<u>400.00</u>

17.9 The programme wise details, including financial and physical targets for eighth five year plan are as under :

(1). State High Ways

17.10 A sum of Rs.175 crores has been proposed under this head for the improvement and widening of State Highways and MDR. Out of Rs.175.00 crores, Rs.169.50 crores are for works in progress and remaining balance of Rs.5.50 crores is for new works. A programme for upgradation and widening of 10 State highways, costing Rs.148.95 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India during 1989-90. The completion year of this project is June, 1995. A sum of Rs.91 crores, under this item, is proposed for World Bank Assisted Programme during the eighth five year plan. The balance of Rs. 57.95 crores required for completion of this project, within the scheduled time, will be provided out of allocations for maintenance grant for national highways and from C.R.F. in addition, a sum of Rs.84 crores are proposed to be spent on the improvement and widening and construction of bridges on other 21 State high-ways during the eighth five year plan.

(2). Minimum Needs Programme-Roads

17.11 A sum of Rs. 210 crores has been proposed under Minimum needs Programme for connecting villages from different population groups. Out of this amount, Rs.196.11 crores have been proposed for work in progress and remaining Rs.13.89 crores are meant for undertaking new works. The details of Rs.210 crores proposed

under State plan for M.N.P. roads are as under :-

	Rs. in crores
1. M.N.P. including TAD	170.00
2. Rural Roads	10.00
3. Special Problem Area Roads	30.00
Total	210.00

17.12 Under M.N.P. following targets for connecting villages of different population groups are proposed during the eighth five year plan.

Villages to be Covered

1. With population 1500 and above (No.)	285
2. With population between 1000-1500 (No.)	500
3. With population below 1000 (No.)	2000

17.13 At the end of eighth five year plan, the position of the villages connected by roads is expected to be as under :

Population	No. of villages as per 1971 census	Villages connected by roads at the end of eighth five year plan
1500 and above	3300	3235
1000 - 1500	2407	2110
Below 1000	27598	8350

17.14 A sum of Rs.30 crores has been proposed for the construction of roads and bridges, under anti-dacoity programme, for the accelerated development of dacoity infested area of Dholpur district, Karauli Tehsil of Sawai-madhopur district, with 50% Central assistance.

(3). Urban Roads

17.15 A Provision of Rs. 9.75 crores has been proposed for the construction and improvement of urban roads during the eighth five year plan. This is considered very important to cater to the needs of places of tourist importance, as also to facilitate smooth flow of road-traffic.

(4). Other Programmes

17.15 A sum of Rs.5.25 crores is proposed for other programme viz. Research and Development (Rs.2 crores), Training Institute and assistance to RSBCO (Rs.2.50 crores), Development of Air Strips (Rs.0.50 crores), and Roads of Economic Importance (Rs.0.25 crores).

17.16 As a result of proposed allocation, 4000 Kms. of new roads are likely to be constructed during the eighth five year plan. The total road length of the state would stand at 60956 Kms., at the end of eighth five year plan, out of which, 49474 Kms. would be surfaced and the remaining 11482 Kms. would be un-surfaced roads.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

17.17 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 751 buses were for replacement. At the end of seventh plan period, there was a fleet strength of 3006 buses, against the target of 2611 buses, alongwith 53 hired buses. Some of the other efficiency-indicators at the end of seventh plan period were as under:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Actuals</u>
1. Operated Kms. (crores) during Plan period	136.07
2. Fleet utilisation (Percentage)	90

3. Vehicle utilisation per day per bus (Kms.)	281
4. Load factor (Percentage)	76.3
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

Eight Five Year Plan

17.18 The total capital outlay to be invested by the RSRTC has been proposed as Rs.270.14 crores, invested during eighth plan period, which includes Rs.75 crores from State Plan funds. Components of this outlay are as under:-

	<u>Rs. in Crores</u>
1. Purchase of New Buses	207.76
2. Purchase of Checking Vehicles	1.31
3. Civil Works	10.00
4. Plant and Machinery	1.60
5. Furniture and Fixture	0.90
6. Deferred Revenue Expenditure	48.57
	<u>270.14</u>

17.19 Pattern of financing of aforesaid capital outlay is proposed to be as under:-

	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1. State Government's Capital Contribution	50.00
2. Internal Resources	25.00
3. Central Government's Capital Contribution	25.00
4. Loan from IDBI	165.94
5. Loan from HUDCO	4.20
	<u>270.14</u>
Total Resources	<u>270.14</u>

17.20 The Corporation has proposed to purchase 3750 new buses during the eighth plan period. Out of these, 2106 buses are proposed for replacement and remaining 1644 buses are proposed for meeting the trend increase and expansion programmes. The Corporation has proposed to nationalise another eight routes during eighth plan period. As at the end of eighth plan period, the Corporation will have a fleet strength of 4650 own buses and another 150 private buses on hire. Some of the proposed efficiency indicators are likely to be as under:-

	Actuals 1989-90 -----	Proposed 1990-95 -----
1. Operated Kms. (in crores)	29.05	184.00
2. Vehicle Utilisation per day per bus (in Kms.)	281	320
3. Fleet Utilisation (Percentage)	89	94
4. Load factor (Percentage)	76.3	77
5. KMPL (in Kms.)	4.62	4.75
6. No. of over-aged buses	1024	216

TRANSPORT

17.21 With the coming into force of new Motor Vehicles Act w.e.f. 1st July, 1989, and in order to implement certain provisions of this Act and also to promote safe travelling, the transport department has proposed to undertake, various developmental activities during the eighth five year plan period. No funds were allocated to the transport department upto seventh plan period, under State Plan. The Department has proposed to undertake following schemes during eighth five year plan period.

- (1). Control of Air Pollution caused by the motor vehicles.

17.22 To prevent and control the air pollution effectively, it is proposed to set up 40 sets of smoke testing meters for diesel

and petrol driven vehicles in the State during the eighth plan period. One set of smoke testing meter will include two meters, one each for testing the pollution caused by diesel and petrol vehicles. It is proposed that at least one set of meter will be provided in each district and bigger districts will have to be provided with more than one set, depending upon the population of vehicles in these districts. Besides this, for the mobility of these testing equipments, 15 Jeeps, 2 each for divisional towns-except Bikaner, and one each for the city with population of more than 1 lac will be required. For these items, a sum of Rs.185.89 lacs has been proposed under this scheme during the eighth five year plan.

(2).Road Safety

17.23 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.25 lacs has been proposed for publicity regarding road safety measures and Rs.40 lacs for the purchase of the fitness testing equipments.

(3).High Way Patrolling Scheme

17.24 With the increase in the number of road accidents, highway patrolling scheme has been considered as one of the most effective steps in the road safety programme. This scheme envisages setting up of traffic aid-posts, purchase of cranes to remove the accidented vehicles and providing of mortuaries. A sum of Rs.53 lacs has been proposed under this scheme during eighth five year plan.

(4).High-Way Amenities Scheme

17.25 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.5 lacs is proposed for the construction of Lay-byes at two places during eighth five year plan.

(5).Computerisation

17.26 A sum of Rs.10 lacs has been proposed for the installation of computer in the head office at Jaipur and the

regional offices at six places, during the plan period.

(6). Buildings

17.27 A sum of Rs.5.41 lacs is proposed to purchase the office building of Regional Transport Office at Bikaner. This has been a part of the annual plan 1990-91.

CHAPTER 18

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Scientific Services and Research head of development comprises of the Deptt. of Science and Technology, Environment and State Pollution Control Board.

18.2 An allocation of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs has been proposed for these Deptts./Boards with the following break up:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Science & Technology Deptt.	700.00
2. Environment Development	400.00
3. Grant in aid to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board	600.00
Total	1700.00

18.3 Details of Financial provisions and major physical activities are narrated below:-

1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPTT.

18.4 Since the inception of Department in the 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 VII 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. In view of the increasing impact of activities in the field of Science & Technology on rapid Socio-economic

18.2

development it would be necessary to accelerate them in the VIII plan by expanding their coverage and bringing new areas under them. More emphasis will now be given on implementation side and particular emphasis will be given to S&T programmes which have high societal priority.

18.6 With a view to accelerating the activities continuing from VII Plan an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Science & Technology Department.

18.7 The allocation proposed for various activities is as under:-

Items	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. S&T Council/Deptt. including strengthening of Direction & Administration & Remote sensing (SRSAC-Jodhpur).	198.00
2. R&D programmes including location, specific research, technology adoption and science & society related schemes.	120.00
3. Transfer of Technology	125.00
4. Popularisation of Science	107.00
5. Support facilities including Computer centre, Information system, EDP etc.	90.00
6. Support to voluntary Institutions	60.00
Total	700.00

18.8 It is proposed to finance 75 R&D Projects during VIII Plan of which 40 will be completed. Assistance to 100 student projects, 20 projects by retired scientists, 20 projects by young scientists and organisation of 40 workshops/Seminars is envisaged.

18.9 Under transfer of Technology programme, 250 demonstrations in rural areas, 100 specialised trade trainings,

establishment of 3 S&T villages & one Rural Technology Demonstration Centre is proposed. For popularisation of science, establishment of one Regional Science Centre, three District Science Centres, 60 School Science Centres, 5 Science parks and organisation of about 150 Exhibitions/ Melas/ Workshops/ Rallies/ Lectures/ Competitions etc. is envisaged. 30 Voluntary organisations are also proposed to be assisted. With a view to ensure effective implementation & follow up of S&T programmes it is proposed to open regional offices at Divisional headquarters and strengthen the existing Administrative set up at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

18.10 One of the 35 Point Action Plan announced by the Govt. of India relates to "Decentralised Planning for S&T Projects: use of State level infrastructure in implementing the action plan for S&T sector". Efforts will be made to identify S&T Component/input by the State user Departments and a separate S&T Plan for the State will be prepared.

18.11 Science & Technology Department has been entrusted the responsibility of preparation, coordination & monitoring of the State S&T Plan.

2. ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT

18.12 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.

18.13 The activities in the field of environment development relate to preparation of policies for environmental development, execution of minor works of environmental improvement, ensuring incorporation of environmental development programmes in sectoral/departmental plans, monitoring the same & working for

environmental education & awareness building.

18.14 An amount of Rs. 112.57 lakhs was spent by the environment deptt. on the activities narrated above during the VII Plan.

18.15 During the VIII Plan various activities of environmental development will be intensified and effective measures will be taken to tackle the matters relating to environmental hazards and problems relating to disturbances in the eco-system. A Multi disciplinary team of Scientific, technical and administrative personnel is proposed to be strengthened, more environmental improvement & conservation works will be under-taken and measures relating to environmental education & awareness will be expanded & more population/areas will brought under its fold.

18.16 An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Environment Deptt. for the VIII Plan period for the following:-

Items	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction & Administration	30.74
2. Environmental Improvement (Minor works)	158.06
3. Environmental Education & Awareness	126.20
4. Publicity & Communication	35.00
5. Environmental Studies & Status papers reports	20.00
6. Environmental Research	30.00
Total	400.00

18.17 It is proposed to under-take Environmental Improvement & Conservation works in about 4540 hact. of land. About 800 Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes & 250 Communication & Extension Programme will be convened. 200

Environmental Studies & Status Reports will be prepared. 18
Environmental Research Projects will be undertaken.

Grant-in-aid to Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution:

18.18 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 stgations. 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 purpose.
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.

18.19 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 lac.
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.

18.20 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.

18.21 An amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-95 period as grant-in-aid to Rajasthan Board for prevention and control of pollution.

CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION

The constituent sub-sectors under Education Sector are General Education, Art & Culture, Technical Education and Sports & Youth Welfare. The allocation proposed for the VIII plan for Education Sector aggregates to Rs.77423.00 lakhs with the following break up:-

Sector/Sub sector	(Rs.in lakhs) Proposed outlay for VIII Plan
A. General Education	
(a) Elementary Education	30500.00
(b) Secondary Education	27300.00
(c) University & Other higher education	4900.00
(d) Adult Education	1000.00
(e) Physical Education	300.00
(f) Sanskrit Education	450.00
Total A Gen. Education	64450.00
B. Art & Culture	2593.00
C. Technical Education	
(a) Polytechnics	5060.00
(b) Engg. Colleges	4370.00
Total C Tech. Education	9430.00
D. Sports & Youth Welfare	950.00
Grand Total Education (A-D)	77423.00

General Education

19.2 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,

19.2

expansion of educational facilities has been receiving adequate attention under State's developmental plans. In spite of it 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	
	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India
1951	89	166	144	249	30	79
1961	152	283	237	404	58	153
1971	191	295	297	395	85	187
1981	244	362	363	459	114	248

19.3 In Rajasthan, like overall literacy rates both male literacy & female literacy rates are lowest in the country. Within the Rajasthan State there is conspicuous disparity in literacy rates in Urban/Rural areas and among males & females as is revealed by the following figures :-

	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban	60.55	34.45	48.35
Rural	29.55	5.46	17.99
Total	36.30	11.42	24.38

19.4 It would be seen that the situation with regard to female literacy is particularly alarming. In view of this, the State Govt. has under taken some special measures to encourage women education. These include free general education upto college level, free professional & technical education & incentives for girls students to attract/retain them in education. Other facilities include increase in allocation of women candidates in P.T.O schools from 10 % to 40% and priority to widows in admission

to ITIs. Facility for girls education upto secondary level has been provided at almost all panchayat samiti hqrs. Provision has also been made for introduction of employment oriented courses for women and for Coordination & Monitoring of women education.

19.5 Detailed description of financial allocation/expenditure & physical activities in respect of general education are given in subsequent paragraphs.

(a) Elementary Education

19.6 Universalisation of elementary education for all children upto 14 years of age by 1995 is our goal. In view of the importance attached to it, elementary education is covered under MNF.

19.7 The level of enrolment achieved at the end of VII plan was as under :-

Age Group	No. in '000, % to total population in the age group						
	Boys		Girls		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
6-11 All Categories	3418	117.63	1550	56.56	4968	87.99	
SC	556	111.92	172	36.97	728	75.68	
ST	395	112.92	119	35.05	514	74.54	
11-14 All Categories	1158	75.38	356	24.74	1514	50.89	
SC	183	69.69	25	10.23	208	41.03	
BT	123	66.45	20	11.22	143	39.36	

19.8 During the VII 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 & retain girl children & those belonging to weaker section, various incentives in the form of free books, stationery & uniforms and attendance scholarships were given.

Supervision & inspection machinery was strengthened.

19.9 The main thrust in the VIII plan will be on increase in primary schools and provision of essential requirements of teachers, class rooms, school buildings etc. An allocation of Rs.30500.00 lakhs has been proposed for the elementary education sector which includes a spill over requirement of 7772.80 lakhs in respect of new starts of 1989-90.

Primary Schools

19.10 Among major physical activities it is proposed to open 4500 new primary schools-4500 in rural areas & 100 in urban areas on the basis of habitation & distance. It is proposed to provide 4500 addl. teachers in rural areas.

Non Formal Education

19.11 With a view to reduce the drop out and provide the facility of non-formal education, 10,000 NFE centre for boys & 30,000 for girls are proposed to be newly opened during VIII plan. At present 10,400 NFE centres-7400 for boys & 3000 for girls are functioning in the State.

Upper Primary School

19.12 It is proposed to bring down the ratio between number of upper primary schools & Primary schools to 1:3 which will necessitate upgrading of 2100 Primary schools (100 in urban areas & 2000 in rural areas) to Upper Primary level during VIII plan. Provision has also been made for opening of higher classes in Primary schools upgraded in 89-90.

Buildings

19.13 School building/addl. class rooms are proposed to be constructed in respect of 1162 Primary schools & 2300 Upper Primary Schools. 101 other buildings will also be constructed.

Incentives

19.14 Incentives will continue to be provided with more coverage & on higher scale during VIII plan. Free uniforms & books to 4.20 lakh children & attendance scholarship to 3.00 lakh children will be provided.

Additional Enrolment

19.15 As a result of various efforts made by the State Government it is proposed to increase the enrolment level as follows at the end of VIII Plan.

Age Group		No. in lakhs		
		VII Plan	VIII Plan	Addl. during VIII Plan
<u>Age 6-11</u>				
1.	All			
Categories	Total	49.68	62.08	12.40
	Boys	34.18	39.55	5.37
	Girls	15.50	22.53	7.03
2.	SC			
	Total	7.28	9.09	2.81
	Boys	5.56	6.91	1.35
	Girls	1.72	2.18	0.46
3.	ST			
	Total	5.14	7.12	1.98
	Boys	3.95	4.97	1.02
	Girls	1.19	2.15	0.96
<u>Age 11-14</u>				
1.	All			
Categories	Total	15.14	18.45	3.31
	Boys	11.58	13.85	2.27
	Girls	3.56	4.60	1.04
2.	SC			
	Total	2.08	2.53	0.45
	Boys	1.83	2.21	0.38
	Girls	0.25	0.32	0.07
3.	ST			
	Total	1.43	1.75	0.32
	Boys	1.23	1.50	0.27
	Girls	0.20	0.25	0.05

(b) Secondary Education

19.16 Secondary education is a vital link between elementary & 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.

19.17 Secondary education got considerable impetus during VI plan. During VII plan Rs. 10662.02 lakhs were spent on secondary education. All the 372 Hr. Sec. Schools in the State were converted to Senior Higher Secondary Schools during VII plan. 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 VII plan.

19.18 In view of considerable expansion in the VII plan, emphasis will now be on rationalisation and consolidation of existing schools.

19.19 An allocation of Rs. 27300.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan which includes the spill over requirement of new starts of 1989-90 amounting to Rs.13877.65 lakhs. It is proposed to upgrade 250 UPS to Secondary level and raise 40 Secondary schools to Senior Higher Sec. level. Introduction of 50 subjects & 30 faculties is also proposed. 100 addl. sections in Secondary Schools & 50 in Sr.Hr.Sec.Schools started in the first year of VIII plan will be continued.

19.20 Vocationalisation of curriculum make higher secondary education employment oriented. 30 more Sr.H.S.S. are proposed to be covered under vocationalisation programme in VIII plan. Furniture & equipment has been provided for 2100 Sec. Schools in the first year of VIII plan viz 1990-91. Provision for providing books in 2762 Sec. Schools has also been made. Necessary strengthening of administrative, supervision and inspection machinery has also been provided for. There is an

urgent need for protection of Secondary Schools and construction of school buildings/class rooms for which a provision of Rs.270.67 lakhs has been made.

(c) University and Other Higher Education

19.21 The Directorate of College Education and Universities for general education financed by the State Government are covered under this Subsector.

19.22 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 not initially envisaged but opened during the VII plan also require substantial funds for their campus development & other essential requirements.

19.23 During VII plan Rs.15.51 crore were spent (Rs.8.77 crore by college education Directorate & Rs.6.74 crore for universities) on higher education. The major activities in the VII plan related to introduction of 60 new subjects & providing the essential infrastructure facilities. Six colleges were granted Autonomous Status and their requirements taken care off. The newly opened Ajmer University started M.Phil courses & study centres & the Kota open university established regional centres.

19.24 Apart from existing deficiencies requirements due to increasing student population 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.

19.25 An allocation of Rs.4900.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan for the following constituents of higher education :-

<u>Deptt./University</u>	<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1. Directorate of College Education	2600.00

2.	University of Rajasthan	550.00
3.	University of Jodhpur	350.00
4.	Sukhadia University, Udaipur	300.00
5.	University of Ajmer	700.00
6.	University of Kota	400.00
	Total	<u>4900.00</u>

19.26 The details of the proposed financial allocations & physical activities are narrated below:-

(i) Directorate of College Education

19.27 In the proposed allocation of Rs.2600.00 lakhs, Rs.196.74 lakhs are meant for the spillover requirement of ongoing construction works & new starts of 1989-90.

19.28 Ten new colleges are proposed to be opened in VIII plan. 50 new subjects are also proposed to be introduced to meet the increasing demand and better equip the students for employment/self employment. Construction of 220 class rooms, 40 laboratories, 20 Administrative blocks & 25 hostels is also envisaged. Assistance to 10 non Govt. 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 & exercise proper control four zonal offices are also proposed to be opened.

(ii) University of Rajasthan

19.29 During VII plan a financial assistance of Rs. 226.22 lakhs was provided to the University mainly for meeting the requirements of opening of addl. subjects/sections like Home science, Anthropology, Geology etc. and undertaking construction of building works.

19.30 For the VIII Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 550.00 lakhs which includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 183.61 lakhs

in respect of State liability of UGC sanctioned posts, ongoing building works & for new starts of 1989-90. Major new items in the VIII plan relate to enhancement of amount of research scholarship of 67 fellows (Rs.115.00 lakhs), essential capital works like extension of Academic block, Teaching Deptts., construction of working women hostiel, computer centre, staff quarters & campus development (Rs. 150.00 lakhs). Other items relate to introduction of new courses, providing coaching facilities to SC/ST & Minority students, expansion of centre for women studies and provide essential requirements of staff, office equipment, furniture etc.

(iii) University of Jodhpur

19.31 During VII 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.

19.32 For meeting the requirements of further consolidation & expansion an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan. It includes the spillover requirement of Rs. 129.08 lakhs in respect of ongoing construction works and posts financed earlier by UGC.

19.33 For strengthening teaching & research in various specialities in Commerce and Management faculties the Commerce Deptt. has been bifurcated into four deptts. It is also proposed to introduce some new job oriented courses like Computer Science, Home Science, Environment Science, Bio-technology etc., provision has also been made for the establishment of coaching centre for weaker section & for essential construction works. Pt. Madhusudan oza chair has been set up for promotion of research in Sanskrit.

(iv) M.L.Sukhadia University Udaipur

19.34 During VII plan an amount of Rs. 94.21 lakhs was provided to the university for the strengthening of Administrative & Teaching machinery, expansion of library, games & sports facilities, setting up of a computer centre and undertaking essential construction works.

19.35 For the VIII plan period an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 58.84 lakhs mainly for the new starts of 1989-90.

19.36 The main emphasis in the VIII plan is on opening of new job oriented courses in the field of Polymer Science, Computer Application, Environment Science, Pharmacy, Tourism, Hotel Management, Marketing Management and Designing & Tailoring of ready-made garments for women. In the total allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakhs, Rs.203.35 lakhs have been provided for various teaching/non teaching posts, Rs.62.40 lakhs for non recurring items like laboratory chemicals, books & periodicals, furniture fixture & equipment and Rs. 34.00 lakhs for essential construction works.

(v) University of Ajmer

19.37 During VII plan an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs for staff & non recurring items and requirements of Research faculties was provided to the University.

19.38 For the VIII plan an allocation of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been proposed for the University which comprises of Rs.425.00 lakhs as State Govt. share in building construction activity, Rs.215.00 lakhs for est. & strengthening of Research faculties, Rs.40.00 lakhs for opening a Regional centre at Pali & strengthening of existing Regional centres & Rs.20.00 lakhs for establishment of a computer unit.

(vi) Kota Open University.

19.39 During VII plan an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided to the University for course development, teaching/non teaching staff & non recurring items like furniture, office equipment & educational input.

19.40 An allocation of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan mainly for the building construction activity on which Rs.224.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent. Rs.120.00 lakhs have been provided for requirement of staff & other items for course development, Rs.30.00 lakhs for educational input, Rs.20.00 lakhs for transport & communication facilities and Rs.6.00 lakhs for opening a Regional Centre.

(d) Adult Education

19.41 The National policy of Education has given emphasis on wiping out illiteracy & a National Literacy Mission was launched to formulate & oversee the accomplishment of the goal.

19.42 At present there are about 77 lakh persons in the age group 15-35 years which are to be brought under the fold of Adult Education Programme. It is envisaged that 30% of them would be covered by 1990, another 40% by 1995 & remaining 30% by 2000 AD. In view of thrust on the programme it is covered under MNP.

19.43 The central Government is participating in the Adult Education Programme in a big way. There are 9600 Central Government owned Adult Education and 300 State run centres aggregating to 13000. In addition there are 4010 centres run by the voluntary agencies.

19.44 During VII plan an amount of Rs 500.52 lakhs was spent under the State plan. No new centres were opened, the no. of adults covered by the end of VII plan was 22.95 lakhs.

19.45 An allocation of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan for Adult Education sector which has spill over

component of Rs. 39.10 lakhs. While the programme of expansion of Adult Education Centres by Government of India is not yet known, the State Government proposes to start 2700 new centres which would bring the total no. to 6100 Voluntary agencies which are playing a key role in this field would also start 1000 centres raising the total to 5010. It is proposed to cover an additional 35.00 lakhs persons during the VIII plan. It is proposed to achieve cent percent literacy in Ajmer (distt. during 1990-91. Provision has been made for bridging the gap between emoluments of incharge of centres owned by the Central Government & the State Government in the very first year of VIII plan viz 1990-91.

(e) Physical Education

19.46 During VII Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 64.55 lakhs was spent. The major activity related to development of 7 play fields, strengthening of college of Physical Education & Nanak Bhawan for Yogic Shiksha & provision of sports material.

19.47 For the VIII plan period an allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed which includes a spillover requirement of Rs.92.75 lakhs. Out of the remaining amount of Rs.207.25 lakhs, Rs.105.60 lakhs are proposed to be spent on purchase of sports material & development of play fields, construction of sports hostels (Rs.29.89 lakhs) and strengthening of college of physical education, Yog shiksha, Special sports school (Rs.46.72 lakhs) and improvement of Bikaner stadium (Rs.15.004 lakhs) .

(f) Sanskrit Education

19.48 In view of the importance of Sanskrit the State Government has established a separate Directorate of Sanskrit, first in the Country.

19.49 During VII plan an amount of Rs. 174.17 lakhs was spent on development of Sanskrit Education.

19.50 Realising that Sanskrit Education needs special care & treatment an allocation of Rs.450 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan which has a spillover component of Rs.50.05 lakhs. It is proposed to start 3 sanskrit colleges and 6 sanskrit schools. Provision has been made for establishment of Sanskrit Shodh Sansthan and construction of office building.

B. ART & CULTURE

19.51 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 8th Plan (1990-95)
1	2	3
<u>ART & CULTURE:</u>		
1.	Fine Art Education	
	(a) Sangeet Sansthan	42.00
	(b) School of Artss	60.00
	(c) Kathak Kendra	45.00
	(d) Ravindra Rang Manch	30.00
	(e) Rang Manch Bikaner	20.00
	(f) Rang Manch Ajmer	20.00
	(g) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies and Autonomous Organisations	55.00
	Sub Total 1. Fine Art Education	322.00
2.	Archeology and Museum	300.00
3.	Archives	76.00
4.	Oriental Research Institute Jodhpur	35.00
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute Tonk	110.00
6.	Libraries	200.00
7.	Academies	300.00
8.	Jawahar Kala Keendra	1250.00
	Sub Total 2-8	2,271.00
	Grand Total Art & Culture	2,593.00

19.52 The departmentwise activities proposed to be under taken

are detailed in the following paragraphs.

1. Fine Art Education

(a) SANGEET SANSTHA

19.53 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. 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.421.00 lakhs has been proposed for improvement in library, purchase of equipments, additional teaching staff (12) and other staff (17) etc.

(b) SCHOOL OF ARTS

19.54 The institution came into existence in 1900 and is a pioneering institution in field of fine arts. A regular B.F.A. degree course has been started from 1988-89. During the eighth plan it is proposed to spend Rs.60.000 lakhs. The broadhead wise break-up is as under:

(i) Strengthening of Admn. set up	26.65
(ii) Purchase of Equipment, furniture library books for BFA course	13.65
(iii) Const. of Bulding	20.00

19.55 It is proposed to enrol 10000 students in vocational courses BFA and Diplome during the Eighth Plan.

(c) KATHAK KENDRA

19.57 During the VII Plan it spent Rs.21.19 lakhs and organised 34 programmes including 2 seminars, 4 Kathak Samaroha, Annual function, lecture demonstration etc. 31 students were given scholarship. For the Eighth five year plan a sum of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been proposed on expanding the activities of the Kathak Kendra.

19.57 During the period 1990-95, it is proposed to organise 40 programmes and samaroh and give scholarship to 25 students.

(d) RAVINDRA RANG MANCH

19.58 During the 7th plan an of Rs.55.78 lakh was incurred . For the eighth plan 1990-95 a sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been proposed for the improvement of facilities, organisation of programmes and undertaking essential construction works.

(e) RANG MANCH BIKANER

19.59 It is proposed to establish a Rangmanch at Bikaner during the Eighth Plan on the lines of Ravindra Rang Manch Jaipur. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the same.

(f) RANGMANCH AJMER

19.60 A Rangmanch at Ajmer is also proposed during the eighth plan and a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made in the plan.

(g) ASSISTANCE TO VOL. AGENCIES AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION

19.61 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 7th plan an expenditure of Rs.16.33 lakhs was incurred. For the Eighth Five Year plan Rs.55.00 lakhs have been proposed for Grant-in-aid to Autonomous bodies and voluntary organisation.

2. ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

19.62 Archeologically and historically the State of Rajasthan is rich and 244 monuments and 44 old sites have been declared protected. During the 7th plan the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 99.568 lakhs which also includes expenditure incurred on Repairs of Bhaaratpur Motwal originally not included in the 7th plan proposals. Among the physical achievements 40 monumnets were repaired, 11,000 coins, 337 antiquities and 10

monuments were chemically treated and preserved. Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Jalore and Pali distt. were surveyed. During the Eighth Plan Rs.300.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent mainly on repair, survey and preservation of Monuments & reorganisation and development of Museums.

19.63 Under physical programme it is proposed to repair 50 monuments, Survey Banswara, Jaipur, Alwar, Dholpur and Sawai Madhopur districts and establish 2 new museums.

3. ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

19.64 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 7th 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. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.76.00 lakhs is proposed mainly for the strengthening of administrative setup and undertaking essential construction works.

4. ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

19.65 The Rajasthan oriental Research Institute deals with the manuscript literature. During the 7th plan period a sum of Rs. 16.75 lakhs was spent and publication of about 4.8 thousand pages was completed. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed which has a spillover component of Rs.19.00 lakhs. Rs.16.00 lakhs have been proposed for Air cooling Plant(3.35), Vehicles (3.50), Capital works (3.87) conservation lab. and others (5.38) lakhs. It is proposed to publish 12 thousand pages.

5. ARABIC AND PERSIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

19.66 Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk is one of the prominent centres of oriental and Islamic studies. During the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs.50.22 lakhs was incurred. During the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed including a spillover liability of 15.28 lakhs. The breakup of Rs.94.72 lakhs for new items is as under :

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Strengthening of Admn. set up	44.22
2. Installation of Micro Filmng Plant	10.00
3. Purchase of Private Collection	5.00
4. Felicitation of Scholars, prizes, three year diploma course etc.	2.40
5. Cataloguing, survey and Preservation	8.00
6. Survey and Preservation of Arabic and Persian sources	5.80
7. Nawab Mohd-Ali and Nawab Amirudaula Fellowship and Scholarship	14.50
8. Furniture, Equipments etc.	4.80

6. LIBRARIES

19.67 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.200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the following activities.

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Construction of State//Central Libraries	(35.57)
2. Improvement in existing District Libraries	66.96 (11.96)
3. Establishment of Directorate of Libraries	55.89 (9.59)
4. Strengthening of Mobile Divisional Library	10.58

5. Estb. of Div. Library at Ajmer 19.00

Total	200.00
(Figures in brackets represent spillover requirement)	(57.12)

7. ACADEMIES

19.68 For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed for the Academies to be provided as grant-in-aid. The details are as under :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	30.00
2. Rajasthan Lalitkala Academy	45.00
3. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	70.00
4. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	30.00
5. Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	20.00
6. Rajasthan Urdu Academy	30.00
7. Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	20.00
8. Rajasthani Bhasha-Sahitya and Sanskrit Academy	30.00
9. Rajasthan Brij Bhasha Academy	25.00
Total	300.00

8. JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

19.66 The Jawahar Kala Kendra is being set up at Jaipur for preservation and promotion of Art and Culture. During the VII 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. With a view that the entire building including all wings be completed during the initial years of Eighth Five Year Plan requisite funds are proposed to be provided in VIII plan. For capital works alone a sum of Rs. 255.00 lakhs is proposed as

spill over liability of (Seventh Plan. In addition funds have been provided for strengthening of direction & Admn. Machinery, organisation of Programme and State share in Endowment fund proposed to be created tby the Kendra

C. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

19.67 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. In this rapid expansion, adequate funds could not be provided to the newly opened institutions and requirement of old institutions could also not be taken care fully.

19.68 The proposed allocation for the constituents of Technical Education sector for the VIII plan is as follows:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1. Polytechnics (Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur)	5060.00
2. M.L.V. Textile Institute Bhilwara	1000.00
3. Engineering College, Kota	875.00
4. Malviya Regional Enggg. college Jaipur	150.00
5. Jodhpur University (MBM Engg. College)	200.00
6. Agri. University, Bikaner (for Polytechnic at Udaipur)	45.00
7. New Engineering Colleges	2000.00
8. Estt. of Tech. Education University	100.00
Total	9430.00

19.69 The details of financial allocations and physical activities are narrated below.

1. Polytechnics (Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur)

19.70 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 envisaged during the VIII Plan. An expenditure of Rs.428.77 lakhs was incurred on these items during VII plan period.

19.71 The Polytechnic level education will receive a big impetus with the implementation of a World Bank assisted programme started from 1990-91.

19.72 For the VIII Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs.5060.00 lakhs has been proposed for Polytechnics.. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 201.10 lakhs mainly pertaining to new starts of 89-90 & ongoing construction works. The VIII plan allocation of 5060.00 lakhs includes a provision of Rs.4464.64 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 & Institutions level.

19.73 An investment of Rs.44.65 crore is envisaged during the Project duration 1990-91 to 1994-95. The expenditure has to be

first met from the State Plan which would be reimbursed to the extent of about 60-70 percent by Govt. of India. Major physical items under the Project pertain to Est. of 3 new Polytechnics, 2 residential women Polytechnics, introduction of 9 new diploma courses in emerging areas, Consolidation & strengthening of polytechnics and creation of Project implementation and Monitoring machinery.

19.74 The remaining allocation of Rs.595.36 lakhs relates to strengthening of existing polytechnics opened by the State Government & under the C.S.S. of Border Area Development Programme and financial assistance for the Food Crafts Institute at Jaipur & Udaipur.

2. M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhilwara

19.75 Considerable investment is necessary to equip the Institute in terms of building, faculty laboratories etc.

19.76 During VII plan period an amount of Rs. 106.50 lakhs was spent on the Institute mainly on purchase of machinery/equipment, books, furniture etc.

19.77 The proposed allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs for VIII plan includes provision of Rs.830.57 lakhs for the construction activity, Rs.49.40 lakhs for the introduction of B.Text. Textile Chemistry and Rs.120.03 lakhs for E.Text. Computer Science courses.

3. Engineering College, Kota

19.78 During the VII Plan an expenditure of Rs. 808.65 lakhs was incurred mainly on the construction works. Expenditure on teaching/non teaching staff & office equipment furniture etc. was also incurred.

19.79 The allocation proposed for the VIII Plan is Rs. 875.00 lakhs. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 565.00 lakhs

for the completion of 1st phase of the construction project. Introduction of Post graduate course, provision of essential facilities for increasing intake, establishment of a centre for special assistance to SC/ST students and creation of an industrial liason & collaboration cell is envisaged. A centre for promoting technical education for women is proposed to be established. A centre for the development & transfer of technology is also proposed to be set up.

4. Malviya Regional Engg. College, Jaipur

19.80 During VII 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 & Computer Application were also started in VII Plan.

19.81 An allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for the VIII 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 proposed to start instrumentation and service centre, coaching centre for SC/St and Computer centre. It is also proposed to provide for the shareable expenditure on girl's hostel constructed by Govt. of India.

5. Jodhpur University(MBM) Engg. College)

19.82 During VII 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.

19.83 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan which includes a spillover requirement of Rs.25.32 lakhs in

respect of ongoing capital works and for financing the posts which were financed earlier by UGC. It is proposed to start new courses on Computer Science & Engineering and Production & Industrial Engineering and provide Essential requirements.

6. Agriculture University, Bikaner
(For the Polytechnic, Udaipur)

19.84 During the VII Plan an amount of Rs.20.05 lakh was given for meeting essential requirement of teaching/non teaching staff and nonrecurring items like furniture, equipment, laboratory material etc.

19.85 An allocation of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan. It is proposed to introduce a new post Diploma Course in Computer Science & Engineering. Provision has also been made for construction of a girls hostel for 20 girl students and removal of deficiencies with regard to equipment.

7. New Engineering Colleges

19.86 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.

19.87 A provision of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been made in the VIII plan for opening 2 new Engineering Colleges.

8. Establishment of a new Technical Education University.

19.88 It would be desirable and benefitting in the interest and advancement of technical education in the State that a Central Body is set up at the State level which could provide academic guidance and leadership to all constituents of technical education sector from one point. This has also been recommended under the new education policy. A token provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan.

D. SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

19.89 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) Deptt. of sports. For the VIII plan, it is proposed to spend Rs.950.00 lakhs under this sector of which Rs.299.80 lakhs are of committed liability and Rs.920.20 lakhs are for the new items.

19.90 The Departmentwise details are given below :-

1. N.C.C.

19.91 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 VIII Plan..

19.92 During the VI Plan Rs.11.44 lakhs were spent mainly for construction of office building purchase of training equipments and raising of cadet strength. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan.

2. SCOUTS AND GUIDES

19.93 In the VII Plan an amount of Rs.23.80 lakhs was provided as grant-in-aid to the Scouts & Guides organisation. An allocation Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan.

3. RAJASTHAN STATE SPORTS COUNCIL

19.94 Rajasthan State Sports Council is an apex body in the State which provides coaching and looks after development of sports activities.

19.95 An amount of Rs.155.52 lakhs was spent in the VII plan for the purchase.

19.96 For the VIII Plan it is proposed to allocate Rs.600.00 lakhs to Rajasthan State Sports Council for providing more coaching facilities construction of play fields, stadiums, sports complexes, purchase of games & sports equipment etc.

4. DEPTT. OF SPORTS

19.97 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 o sports melas, awards to out-standing sports-men off State/National level.

19.98 During the VII plan period an amount of Rs.113.43 lakhs was spent. For the VIII plan an outlay of Rs.240.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above activitis.

CHAPTER 200

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. The State Government is making all out efforts to achieve the goal of "Health for all by 2000 AD".

20.2 During seventh plan period an amount of Rs. 12159.46 lakhs was spent on medical and public health sector with following details :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. <u>Allopathy</u>	
A. M.N.P.	3822.12
B. Other than M.N.P.	4299.64
C. Mobile Surgical Unit	15.16
D. Medical Education	2775.17
E. E.S.I.	47.33
2. <u>Ayurved</u>	1200.04

Total	12159.46

20.3 Determined and continued efforts made by the State Government to provide better coverage has resulted in achieving the following :-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Level at the end of 1989-90</u>
1. <u>Hospital</u>	
A. Urban	184
B. Rural	24
2. <u>Dispensaries</u>	
A. Urban	248
B. Rural	236
3. <u>Health Centres</u>	
A. Primary Health Centres	1048
B. Sub Centres	8000

C. Community Health Centres	185
4. M.C.W. Centres	117
5. No. of Beds	
A. Urban	17599
B. Rural	11268
6. Ayurvedic/Homeo./Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals	3628

20.4 During Eighth plan period main thrust would be on improving, consolidating and modernising the existing health care delivery system and to correct the imbalances both in rural as well as in urban areas

20.5 An outlay of Rs. 23931.10 lakhs for 1990-95 period has been proposed for medical and health sector which includes modern medicine, mobile surgical units, medical education, ESI and Ayurved.

20.6 Details are as per given below :-

Items	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. <u>Allopathy</u>	
A. Minimum needs programme	10662.12
B. Programmes other than MNP	5432.73
C. Mobile Surgical Unit	92.00
D. Medical Education	5500.00
E. Employees State Insurance	74.25
Total (Allopathy)	21761.10
2. <u>Ayurved</u>	2170.00
Grand Total	23931.10

Minimum needs programme

20.7 An amount of Rs. 3822.12 lakh was spent during seventh plan period. During this period 4210 sub-centres, 600 Primary Health Centres and 109 Community Health Centres was opened.

20.8 By the end of seventh plan, taking into consideration the estimated rural population of 1987 (307.62 lacs) there will be one sub-centre for a population of 2240 in Tribal areas, 3300

in desert areas and 4800 in other areas. Similarly, facility of one P.H.C. is available for a population of 25630 in tribal areas, 25580 in desert areas and 316110 in plain areas, whereas facility of a C.H.C. is available for a population of 1.44 lacs.

Construction Activity

20.9 For better delivery of health care it is of paramount importance that adequate buildings of the Medical Institutions and Residential Quarters for Medical and Para-medical staff are available, specially in rural areas. It is, therefore, proposed to take up this programme in a big way during 1990-95 plan period.

20.10 At the end of seventh plan, out of the existing institutions about 2500 sub-centres, 450 Primary Health Centres and 80 Community Health Centres did not have adequate buildings. Similarly, there is need for atleast 8000 residential quarters for Doctors and 1000 quarters for Nursing and para-medical staff. The details of construction activity proposed during 1990-95 period are as under :

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Target (No.)</u>
Sub Centres	300
Primary Health Centres	150
Community Health Centres	60
Doctor Quarters	150
Nursing Quarters	300

20.11 In addition, provision has also been made for providing additional space in 225 buildings of Rural Dispensaries which would be converted into PHC's and for construction of X-Ray rooms in 25 CHC's.

20.12 An outlay of Rs.2199.50 lacs has been proposed for various construction activities during 1990-95.

Strengthening and Extension Activity

20.13 The Primary Health Care Services would be strengthened

and developed as per norms laid down under MNP (Sub-centre 1 : 5000/3000, PHC 30000/20000) and CHC 1,00,000) This would be based on estimated population for 1993 (343.62 lacs) Assessed requirement of the institutions for the eighth plan period would be as under :

Institutions	Requirement	Position at the end of VII plan	Proposed Targets during 1990-95
1. Sub Centres	9000	8000	1000
2. P.H.C.	1400	1048	225
3. C.H.C.s	340	185	75

20.14 In addition, the Maternity Services would be strengthened by providing one lady Doctor in 100 new P.H.C.'s and 300 sub-centres would be upgraded. Provision has been kept for providing 290 additional beds in the existing CHC's and for meeting the deficiency of staff. It is also proposed to provide 90 Ambulances and 70 X-Ray machines in CHC's during 1990-95.

20.15 An outlay of Rs.3381.57 lakhs for employment of male multipurpose workers and Rs.269.65 lakhs as State share for implementation of U.N.F.F.A. phase-II project has also been made.

Other than MNP.

20.16 Growth in urban population is fast and its pressure is mounting on the existing medical institutions in urban areas. During the seventh plan period adequate action for improving the medical facilities in urban areas could not be taken for want of resources.

20.17 A total amount of Rs.4299.64 lakhs was spent on programmes relating to other than MNP.

20.18 Emphasis would be given during eighth plan on improvement, consolidation, modernisation and strengthening of the medical and health care services in urban areas.

20.19 Most of the existing buildings specially 9-A, 14-B, 6-C and 11-D grade 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 the eighth plan period, 100 quarters for Doctors and 200 quarters for para-medical staff would be constructed.

20.20 There is also shortage of staff in the hospitals in urban areas and efforts would be made to remove this deficiency. Besides this, additional beds in the hospitals would be provided.

20.21 In order to strengthen the medical facilities in urban areas, one district hospital, one satellite hospital and 30 city dispensaries will be opened in large cities during 1990-95.

20.22 National Malaria Eradication Programme, National T.B. Control Programme and Guineaworm Eradication Programme are being implemented in the State as Centrally sponsored schemes. A provision of R.2488.70 lacs for 1990-95 has been made for these programmes, as 50% State share. Further details are as under :-

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	2238.85
2. National T.B. Control Programme	240.00
3. Guineaworm Eradication Programme	9.85
Total	2488.70

Mobile Surgical Unit

20.23 Mobile Surgical Unit provides medical care 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.92 lacs has been proposed for 1990-95 period, including Rs.52 lakhs for construction of the Directorate's building. It also includes amount for purchase of civil tents, purchase of Swiss cottage and replacement of vehicle etc. It is proposed that 100 camps will be

organised during 1990-95.

20.24 A sum of Rs. 5500.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-95 period for medical education as given below :-

College	(Rs. in lakhs) 1990-95
Jaipur	1500.00
Jodhpur	1300.00
Udaipur	1200.00
Ajmer	900.00
Bikaner	600.00
Total	5500.00

20.25 The present intake capacity of existing five medical colleges is 575.

Employees State Insurance

20.26 This is a Centrally sponsored scheme where the expenditure is shared in the ratio of 7:1 between Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation and the State Government. Under this scheme, medical facilities are provided to the insured persons and their families, under the programme of full medical care, ESI corporation provides funds at the rate of Rs.270 per employee per annum. In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of E.S.I. schemes 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.74.25 lakhs has been proposed as State share during the eighth five year plan.

Ayurved

20.27 For propagation of Ayurvedic and other (Unani,

Homeopathy etc.) systems of medicine in Rajasthan during the seventh five year plan, an amount of Rs.1200.04 lakh was spent on various schemes including Government Ayurvedic College. During this period 430 new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened. In addition, 'B' class dispensaries were upgraded into 'A' class Hospitals.

20.28 An outlay of Rs.2170.00 lakhs has been proposed for various schemes of Ayurved which includes Rs.90.00 lakhs for Ayurvedic College, Udaipur. The proposed outlay includes provision for opening of 450 new 'B' class dispensaries alongwith Rs.22.84 lakhs being kept for improvement in Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies. This will enable level of production of Ayurvedic medicines in Government Pharmacies being raised to Rs.2 crores annually, from the existing level of Rs. 0.60 crore.

20.29 At present, no Homeo/Unani Colleges are running under Government control. The standard of education of private Homeo/Unani Colleges are not at par with the Government Ayurvedic College. Therefore, a provision of Rs.69.65 lakhs has been made for taking over private Homeo/Unani College in Government control and thereby ensuring improvement in their standard of education.

CHAPTER 21

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Rajasthan with an area of 3.422 lakh Sq. Km. is the second largest State in the country which accounts for 10.43 percent of the Country's area. About 1.88 lakh sq. km. of area, having one third of state's 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 drought in the State.

21.2 The State has a population of 342.62 lakhs, as per 1981 Census which is 5 percent of India's total population. This comprises of 270.51 lakhs rural population, located in 34968 villages and 72.11 lakhs urban population in 201 towns. In rural areas, the population resides mostly in settlements, outside villages, known as "dhanies", "magraas" and hamlets; therefore, inspite of villages being covered by water supply schemes, entire rural population may not be covered.

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, demand for water is increasing, while on the other hand due to recurrent drought 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% 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/semi arid region and 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.

21.5 Reorganisation of water supply schemes under IDA assistance, are under execution since 1980-81 in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota at a value of Rs.39.17 crores. The project was targetted to be completed by December 1988; however, a few works like completion of water treatment plant at Jaipur and Jodhpur, raising and repair of Ramgarh Dam at Jaipur, laying of pipe line across Chambal river at Kota, construction of raw-water holding tanks at Bikaner will be continued in Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Rural Sector

21.6 There are 34,968 populated villages in the State, as per 1981 census. Upto March, 1990, 32,525 villages have been covered with drinking water supply and with this 100% coverage in fourteen districts, out of a total of twenty seven districts, has been achieved. These districts are Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi and Sawai Madhopur. There is a balance of 2406 villages to be covered as on 1.4.90.

21.7 Upto March, 1990, 191.77 lakhs rural population has been benefitted, which includes 64.43 lakhs scheduled castes/scheduled tribes population.

21.8 Details of various types of problem villages and their progress is given below:-

Table 21.1

Village Covered under Rural Water Supply Scheme

	P-80	P-85	P-86	NP	Total No. of Villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total No. of Populated Villages as per 1981-Census	24037	3398	5095 (Incl. 154 GW)	2438	34968
2. Villages covered upto 31.3.85 (end of Sixth Five Year Plan)	20125	204	-	1933	22262
3. Balance as on 1.4.85 (uncovered villages at the start of Seventh Five Year Plan)	3912	3194	5095 (Incl. 154 GW)	505	12706
4. Coverage during Seventh Five Year Plan:-					
a) During 1985-86	1171	492	-	349	2012
b) During 1986-87	621	747	503	156	2027
c) During 1987-88	594	507	1309	-	2410
d) During 1988-89	1067	617	528 (Incl. 128 GW)	-	2212
e) During 1989-90	297	562	743 (Incl. 26 GW)	-	1602
5. Depopulated Villages (-)	28	3	6	-	37*
6. Balance as on 1.4.90 (uncovered villages at the start of Eighth Five Year Plan)	134	266	2006	-	2406

* 37 Villages un-populated as coming under field firing and submergence of Mahi dam or population shifted elsewhere:

P-80: Problem Villages spill-over from Sixth Plan:

P-85: Freshly identified problem villages in 85.

P-86: Freshly identified problem villages in 86.

GW Guineaworm affected villages.

Urban Sector

21.9 The attitude during three of the past five year plans has been mainly on providing and adequate water supply system to those towns which had inadequate drinking water supply or had no potable schemes at all. Although the entire urban population had received with a safe drinking water supply by early 1970's, a large number of towns had either inadequate or no distribution system or the per capita supply rate was much lower than the stipulated norms. These allocations through earlier plans were, therefore, earmarked for covering the urban population with drinking water supply schemes.

21.10 The situation at the end of the Seventh plan has somewhat changed. Water supply schemes in most of the urban towns stand on a more firm base 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 users of their due share of water. The machines are running at 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 is at the following two broad categories:-

- i) Due attention must be paid to those towns suffering from such low levels of supply or requiring re-organisation.
- ii) Adequate attention must also be paid to higher revenue yielding steps like reducing losses in the system and bringing about higher efficiency in production.

Proposals for Eighth Year Plan

21.11 A sum of Rs. 3.24 crores has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan for water supply and sanitation sector, as against

Rs.219.08 crores for Seventh Plan period. This includes Rs.229.33 crores for urban water supply schemes, Rs.204.95 crores for rural water supply schemes, Rs.7.51 crores for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines in urban area and remaining Rs.1.45 crores for Training Institute. Further details are discussed as below:-

Urban Water Supply

Major Project (In Progress)

21.12 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, work on following major projects for the towns of Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur etc. were taken up.

- i) Water supply scheme for Jodhpur town from Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Lift Canal.
- ii) Water Supply Project for Ajmer, Beawar, and Kishangarh towns from Bisalpur Dam.
- iii) IDA assisted water supply projects.
- iv) Interim water supply project for Udaipur city, from Jaisamand.
- v) Interim water supply project for Jaipur (Bandi Basin Project)

(1). Jodhpur Lift Canal Water Supply Project from Indra Gandhi Nagar Project

21.13 The revised technical sanction of the project (Phase-I) for Rs.103.14 crores has been accorded by CPHEO (Government of India) in April 1989 and work on the scheme is under progress. An expenditure of Rs.31.40 crores has been incurred upto March, 1990. The Project cost of Rs.103.14 crores is based on 1988 price level and considering price escalation of 10% per year, the likely cost of project, when completed will exceed Rs.140 crores. The work on the project was started in 1983.

21.14 The project envisages 168 MLD raw water for Jodhpur town and 27 MLD for 158 enroute villages from Indira Gandhi Nahar

Project (near vilagadasar), at a distance of 205 Km and lift of 220M.

2.15 The fund of the project has been proposed from various sources and following breakdown was approved during a meeting held in Pang commission on 28.6.89.

Table 21.2

Proposed fund pattern of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
(Water Supply Scheme)

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of Agency	Expenditure upto March 1989	proposed Provisions			
		89-90	90-91	91-92	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Ministry of Intnc (Defence share)	-	4.63	7.00	7.08	18.71
2 Life Insurance Corporation Loan (outside plan ceiling @ 14% rate of interest)	-	5.69	9.00	9.00	23.69
3 State Plan (Urban)	4.48	5.25	7.70	9.00	21.95
4 State Plan (Rural)	9.52	4.94	4.93	-	9.87
5 Advance Plan Assistance (Urban)	9.50	-	-	-	-
6 Uncovered Gap	-	4.00	1.42	-	5.42
Total:	23.50	24.51	30.05	25.08	79.64

2.16 For the year 1989-90, it was decided that uncovered gap of Rs.4.00 crores will be made available to State Government under border Area Development Programme, but the amount has not been released so far. The funds made available during 1989-90 and 1990-91 from various sources are as under:-

Table 21.3

Expenditure on J I I J I GNP Lift Water op/ Schemes

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of Agency	Expenditure upto March 1989	Expenditure during 1989-90	Total Expenditure upto March 90	Amount Provided in 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1. Defence Share	-	2.64	2.64	2.20
2. LIC Loan (Outside Plan)	-	-	-	-
3. State Plan (Urban)	4.44.48	1.33	4.81	7.50
4. State Plan (Rural)	9.9.9.52	3.93	14.5	4.93
5. APA (Urban)	9.9.9.50	-	9.50	-
6. Uncovered gap to be mobilised from Border Area Development Programme under IGNP	-	-	-	-
Total:	23.55	7.90	31.40	14.63

21.17 The Life Insurance Corporation has not agreed to sanction loan on this project, within planning, but have, however, sanctioned a loan of Rs.23.69 cro outside normal plan allocation recently (Sept.1990), been received. Planning Commission has also been approached for in up the issue of release of funds under Border Area Development Programme, with the concerned Ministry of Government of In.

21.18 As per latest position, construction of canal upto 54 kms. (out of a total of 111.79.24 Kms.) is in progress and work is in progress in another 60 kms. length. As carrying water through pipeline in 29.56 kms. as also construction of pumping station, both are under consideration. Matters relating to construction of filter plant and city distribution system are

being looked into.

21.19 Following provisions have been proposed for the scheme for Eighth Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crores)	
Name of Agency	Proposed Outlay
1. Defence Share	16.00
2. Life Insurance Corporation Loan (outside)	23.69
3. Border Area Development Programme	16.54
4. State Plan (Urban)	34.50
5. State Plan (Rural)	10.93
Total	101.66

(2). Bisalpur Project

(i) Dam

21.20 The Bisalpur Project for construction of Dam for Drinking water supply has been taken up by Irrigation Department. The cost of first phase of Dam being Rs.52.00 crores (at 1985 price level), for providing drinking water supply facilities to Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh and enroute villages. The revised cost of Dam (at 1990 price level) as intimated by Irrigation Department is Rs.155 crores.

21.21 Originally, out of 33150 MCFT water, 8500 MCFT was reserved for drinking water supply and accordingly a provision of Rs.21.00 crores was kept in Seventh Five Year Plan, as share of cost of Dam by Public Health Engineering Department. Now, the water requirements in the Dam for drinking water supply are likely to be increased, as Jaipur and few other towns and villages are proposed to be fed from this Dam. The water requirement now indicated by Public Health Engineering Department is 18660 MCFT.

21.22 A sum of Rs.23.50 crores has been provided as Public

Health Engineering Department share for Dam (for drinking water supply) during Seventh Plan and a provision of Rs.26.50 crores has been proposed under the existing scheme of Ajmer, Beawar and Kishangarh towns. Provision for share of PHED for additional coverage (of Jaipur etc) is proposed for Eighth Plan.

(ii) Water Supply Project (Conveyance System)

21.23 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 scheme, on completion, is likely to be of the order of Rs.94.00 crores. It is proposed to bring 132 MLD water for Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh and enroute towns. An expenditure of Rs.29.41 crores was incurred on this project upto March, 1990, which included Rs.13.50 crores sanctioned by Government of India, under Advance Plan Assistance (Rs.8.00 crores in 1987-88 and Rs.5.50 crores in 1988-89). During 1990-91, a provision of Rs.8.90 crores has been made for the project, under State plan, and additional funds as loan from Life Insurance Corporation have also been mobilised.

21.24 The project was posed to Life Insurance Corporation during 1987-88 sanctioning loan within plan allocations but Life Insurance Corporation has instead agreed for commercial loan of Rs.27.34 crores for this project. Out of which, first instalment amounting to Rs.8.00 crores has been received in 1989-90 and second instalment of Rs.7.50 crores is likely to be received during 1990-91.

21.25 A provision of Rs.48.03 crores has been proposed for this project for Eighth Five Year Plan under State plan. 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 in 1992-93. In addition to this Rs.21.00 crores has been made for proposed water supply project for Jaipur during Eighth Plan both for PHED and Irrigation sectors.

(3). IDA Assisted Water Supply Schemes (Residual Works)

21.26 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 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 funds of the order of Rs.8.00 crores have to be provided during Eighth Five Year Plan period to take up incomplete works. The total expenditure on these four IDA assisted water supply projects upto the end of 1989-90 has been Rs.37.15 crores.

(4). Manshi Wakal Water Supply Project (For Udaipur)

21.27 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 pipe-line 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, Borana, from where about 36 MLD. Water would be pumped to Udaipur City. Looking to its importance, it is likely to be taken up for seeking external assistance. The tentative estimated cost of the first phase of the project is about Rs.40.00 crores. It is expected that work on the project

would be completed in about five years time.

(5). Interim Water Supply Project for Udaipur City (Jaisamand Project)

21.28 The existing sources of drinking water for Udaipur i.e. Pic-hola 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 CPHEED and the State Government. An expenditure of Rs.11.02 crores has been incurred upto March, 1990. The LIC had also sanctioned a loan of Rs.5.16 crores (within plan allocations) and also released a sum of Rs.3.19 crores as first instalment in March, 1989. A provision of Rs.4.10 crores has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

(6). Interim Water Supply scheme, Jaipur city (Bandi Basin)

21.29 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 CPHEED, for Rs.7.54 crores and a sum of Rs.1.00 crores 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.

21.30 The project envisages drilling of 20 tube wells in Bandi Basin (10 KM NE of Jaipur) and laying of raising mains, pumping sets, etc. The tube wells have been drilled.

Other Schemes

Augmentation of Water Supply in other Towns

21.31 Most of the water supply schemes in urban towns are

based on 1971-72 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 standard 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.12.29 crores were pending as on 1.4.1990 in 49 towns. A lumpsum provision of Rs.31.50 crores is proposed for augmentation of water supply schemes in selected towns.

Sewerage Schemes

21.32 Sewerage schemes have been executed in major towns viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Mount Abu, Nathdwara, Pushkar, Banswara and Jaisalmer. Sewerage scheme in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner were taken up with IDA assistance, whereas other sewerage schemes are under State Plan and with assistance from Life Insurance Corporation.

21.33 During current financial year, work is in progress on sewerage scheme in Banswara. An expenditure of Rs.25.00 lakhs has already been incurred on this scheme and another Rs.25.00 lakhs will be incurred during the current financial year.

21.34 An amount of Rs. 9.00 crores has been proposed for taking up sewerage schemes.

Low Cost Sanitation

21.35 For conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines under the low cost sanitation programmes, a sum of Rs.751.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

Training

21.36 A combined Training Institute for training of Engineering Subordinates of various Engineering Department such as Public Works Department, Public Health Engineering Department,

Ground Water reportment , Irrigation,etc. is being taken up by Public Works Department and a provision of Rs.1.45 crores has been proposed as Public Health Engineering Department's share during Eighth Five Year Plan.

21.37 A project to augment supply of water in salinity affected areas of four districts viz. Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar in 3573 villages and three towns is under consideration for being posed for external assistance from FRG.

CHAPTER 22HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There is a discernible trend of urbanisation, with all consequential efforts. It is basically lack of adequate and remunerative employment opportunities and relatively higher incidence of low incomes among masses in rural areas which contributes to excessive growth in urbanisation. This results in increasing pressure on the already strained urban infrastructure like land, housing, drinking water, sewerage, facilities for education, health and transport etc.

22.2 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. The National Building Organisation had estimated that there was a shortage of about 146704 units in rural areas and 133389 units in urban areas of the State in 1981. Thus, the total shortage of housing facility at the beginning of 1981 was estimated at about 2.80 lacs housing units in the State. The N.B.O. has also estimated that apart from the backlog of shortage upto 1980, the State would require to provide nearly 1.315 lacs units per year, for the growing needs of the housing stock.

22.3 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. 1193.43 lakhs for activities related with urban development.

22.4 The strategy during eight plan will be accelerate the pace of construction activity, provide basic infrastructure in the Katchi Basties and development of small and medium towns including National Capital Region.

Housing:

22.5 An amount of Rs.116.04 crores has been proposed for housing sector for 1990-95 period, as per schemewise details given below:-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Low Income Group Housing (L.I.G.H.)	1230.00
2. Middle Income Group Housing (M.I.G.H.)	605.00
3. Rental Housing	2500.00
4. Village Housing-House sites development/ Hut/House construction	1755.00
5. Police Housing	1216.89
6. Rajasthan Housing Board	1200.00
7. Raj.Co-operative Housing Federation	25.00
8. House Building advance to Government Employees	3072.00
Total	11603.89

22.6 Under the scheme of Housing for economically weaker sections, maximum loan assistance of Rs.5000 is provided at the interest rate of 14% per annum, to the weaker sections of the society, whose income is upto Rs.700/- p.m. A total of 5000 houses are proposed to be constructed during 1990-95 under this scheme.

22.7 Under low Income Group Housing Scheme, a maximum amount of loan upto Rs.23,500/- is provided in three instalments to the persons whose income ranges from Rs.701/- to Rs.1500/- per month, for construction of a house costing upto Rs.30,000/-. Under this scheme 4170 houses are proposed to be constructed during 1990-95.

22.8 Under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, a maximum amount of upto Rs.40,000/- is provided to a person whose income ranges between Rs.1501/- to Rs.2500/- p.m. for the construction

of a house, the total cost of which is limited upto Rs.75,000/- During eight plan period 1512 houses are proposed to be constructed.

22.9 The Rental Housing Scheme caters to the needs of housing for Government employees. Under this scheme 929 quarters of different categories are likely to be constructed during 1990-95. The following committed liabilities of seventh plan have remained outstanding at the beginning of the eight plan period:

<u>particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Repayment of U.T.I. loan and interest there-on	1281.08
2. Difference of cost payable to Rajasthan Housing Board:	
i. Difference cost of 965 houses sanctioned (i.e. Rs.1342.84 lacs less Rs.569.17 lakhs amount paid to Rajasthan Housing Board)	773.67
ii. Difference cost of 5 bungalows of Judges at Jodhpur (Rs.44.97 lakhs Rs.28.50 lakhs)	16.47

	Total 2071.22

22.10 Under the Village Housing Scheme development of house sites is under taken which forms part of the minimum needs programme. The programme envisages providing assistance @ Rs.1500/- per beneficiary for development of house sites as also for cost of material for construction of hut/house, on the sites already allotted. During 1990-95, about 1,17,000 allottees will be benefitted through this scheme.

22.11 National Police Commission has recommended to provide residential facility to all police employees. Due to paucity of resources, State Government has approved the following norm :

1. Residential facility to all upper subordinate employees.
2. Residential facility to 60% lower subordinate employees.
3. Remaining 40% lower subordinate employees will be accommodated in Barracks.

22.12 Keeping in view this norm, as in September, 1989 their assessed requirement was for 5020 quarters for upper sub-ordinate employees, 27330 quarters for lower subordinate employees (out of a total of 45549 employees), leaving remaining 18219 lower subordinate employees to be accommodated in barracks. Against the above requirement, there is a deficiency of 3707 quarters for upper subordinate employees, 18506 quarters for lower subordinate employees and remaining 5225 lower subordinate employees to be accommodated in barracks. Against the assessed requirement of Rs.229.62 crores, under police housing to meet the aforesaid deficiencies, a sum of Rs.1216.89 lakhs has been proposed for the period 1990-95. It includes Rs.1040.00 lakhs for repayment to Rajasthan Housing Board.

22.13 Rajasthan Housing Board has been engaged in construction activity since its inception. Its activities in the eight plan period include constructions of houses for economically weaker sections, houses for low income group persons, houses for middle income group persons and houses for high income group persons. Besides a provision of Rs.1200.00 lakhs under State Plan, which is out of market borrowings, the board will obtain additional funds from HUDCO and other term lending institutions including commercial banks, registration deposits, sale proceeds etc.

22.14 A sum of Rs.3072.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing house buildings advance to Government employees during 1990-95, as against the demand of Rs.83.93 crores by 13417 employees as on 31.3.90. Thus 2442 Government employees will be benefitted during 1990-95.

Urban Development

22.15 An outlay of Rs.6645.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1990-95 for urban development schemes viz. town planning environmental improvement, development of small and medium towns,

modernisation of municipal sanitation, National Capital Region, Fire Fighting Equipments and Nehru Rojgar Yojna. Schemewise details are as under :-

Scheme	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Town Planning	245.00
2. Environmental Improvement	1900.00
3. Development of Small and Medium Towns	250.00
4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation	250.00
5. National Capital Region	1700.00
6. Fire Fighting Equipments	200.00
7. Nehru Rojgar Yojana	2100.00
Total	6645.00

22.16 Town Planning Department is undertaking the work of preparation of master plan of towns and preparation of detailed scheme under ISDMT to ensure planned growth of towns. During 1990-95, Master plans for all towns are proposed to be taken up. Master plan of two cities viz. Ajmer and Kota will be revised during this period. In the Tribal Sub-plan region, work of Regional Plan for Banswara will also be taken up.

22.17 As per 1981 census, there are 1758 Katchi Basties, in 173 towns of the State, covering about 16.94 percent of the total urban population. Environmental improvement in urban Katchi Basties is a part of the M.N.P. It includes slum improvement, construction of Rein-Basera and urban basic services. Under environmental improvement programme, mainly the work of construction of roads, drainage, lighting and providing drinking water is undertaken. It is proposed that 4.32 lakh slum dwellers may be benefitted during 1990-95 by the aforesaid activities.

22.18 Under modernisation of Municipal Sanitation, Local

Bodies will be equipped with Trucks, Loaders and sewer cleaning equipments etc., at least in all municipal councils and in second class municipalities during 1990-95.

22.19 To provide modern fire fighting equipments and also to increase their number, an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed during the eight plan so that 19 Municipal Councils and 27 second class urban local bodies of the State may be benefitted.

22.20 The National Capital Region is an inter State region. In Rajasthan, six tehsils of Alwar Districts, namely Alwar, Behror, Tijara, Kishangarh, Mandawar and Ramgarh are under N.C.R. A provision of Rs.1700.00 lakhs has been proposed for the years 1990-95 as State share. The details of the proposed outlay including Rs.1700.00 lakhs of Central Share are as follows :-

<u>Town/Scheme</u>	<u>Proposed Outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
<u>A. Alwar Town</u>	
1. Truck Terminal Scheme	14.00
2. Budh Vihar Plotted Development Scheme	178.00
3. Residential Plotted Development Scheme	1098.00
4. Commercial and Official Complex	100.00
5. Ware-Housing Godown Scheme	230.00
<u>B. Khairthal Town</u>	
1. Residential Scheme	250.00
2. Commercial Scheme	30.00
<u>C. Behror Town</u>	
1. Residential Schemes	300.00
2. Commercial Complex	22.00
3. Office Complex	16.00
4. Bus Terminus	12.00
<u>D. Bhiwadi Town</u>	

1. Residential Scheme	1000.00
2. Commercial Complex	50.00
3. Office Complex	10.00
4. Shahajhanpur Transport Nagar -	90.00
Total	3400.00

22.21 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Nehru Rojgar Yojana was introduced during 1989-90. It has as its target group, persons living below poverty line in urban areas i.e. households having annual income below Rs.7200/-. This scheme has following salient aspects :

- a) To set up urban micro enterprises (UME) in all urban areas.
- b) To provide urban wage employment for urban settlements below one lac population and
- c) Provision of employment through housing and urban shelter upgradation for urban settlements, whose population is between one lac and 20 lacs.

22.22 A sum of Rs.2100.00 lacs has been proposed to implement the aforesaid schemes during 1990-95 period, as State Share.

CHAPTER 23

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Adequate dissemination of information on development programmes is essential for a better understanding of public policies. It is equally necessary for involving the people in purposeful participation in the implementation of development programmes etc. The Department of Information and Public Relations is responsible for providing better communication with the masses specially in respect of developmental schemes and programmes through various mass communication media viz. Television, News service, Publications, Exhibitions, Advertisements, Films, Seminars, Conferences etc.

23.2 During the seventh plan period the Directorate of Information and Public Relations concentrated primarily on the strengthening of its field units, selected Information Centres and Offices of Public Relations Officers in some districts. Two new Information Centres are in the process of being made fully operational at Jhalawar and Mount Abu, in Sirohi district. Construction of buildings that will house Information Centres at Banswara, Bikaner and Bhilwara is being expedited. Some minor non-recurring items were also provided at the Headquarters. Out of a total outlay of Rs.160.00 lakhs, Rs.154.56 lakhs was utilised during the period of this plan.

23.3 Although the task of strengthening the field units is far from being over, it has become a felt necessity to completely modernize the modes of dissemination of information specially in order to cope up with the strides made by the media in most other States in this direction. Things like Photo-copiers, Telex and Fax facilities, computerisation of records to facilitate quick

23.2

data retrieval are still luxuries in this Directorate. As a result, the delivery systems cannot be as quick as required. Therefore, massive modernisation of existing infrastructure in the directorate and key field offices will be a major thrust during eighth five year plan.

23.4 For implementation of various schemes, an outlay of Rs.320.98 lakhs has been proposed for the 1990-95 period. Out of this, Rs.14.23 lakhs are for Direction and Administration, Rs.8.05 lakhs for advertisement and visual publicity, Rs.53.35 lakhs for Information Centre, Rs.34.05 lakhs for Press Information Service, Rs.23.87 lakhs for Field Publicity, Rs.46.04 lakhs for Photo services, Rs.7.00 lakhs for Publication, Rs.21.43 lakhs for programmes to be taken up in Tribal Sub-plan area and Rs.112.96 lakhs for construction works.

23.5 The broad outlines of proposals may be summed up as under:-

(i). Direction and Administration

23.6 In a bid to reorganise the on-going functions of the department and to effect qualitative changes, it has been proposed to induct experts from outside, on contract basis. This would help in improving the quality of material issued in the form of Press notes and Features and also printed material in the form of booklets, folders, poster and leaflets etc.

23.7 The Directorate has been striving to organise training and refresher courses for its functionaries to make them conversant with the latest techniques and knowhow of information system of dissemination of view point of Government to the media and through them to the public, at large. Therefore, this aspect has been taken care of in the proposed provisions for the eighth five year plan period.

23.8 It is also necessary to equip and reorganise the Reference and Research Wing of the Directorate so as to provide required information to the journalists as well as Government functionaries in shortest possible time. It is, therefore, proposed to install computer software in this section, which will change the entire complexion of collection of information.

(ii). Advertisement and Visual Publicity

23.9 The Directorate is issuing advertisements on behalf of Departments, Corporations, Boards and State Undertakings etc. to all the approved newspapers and periodicals every day. Work involves colossal amount of entries and multiple entries at the time of clearance of bills and arranging payment. The number of approved papers is increasing gradually and at present advertisements are being issued to about 650 papers, every day. In addition, newspapers of national repute are also being given advertisements. Same amount of labour is involved in issuing display advertisement. Therefore, it is necessary to simplify the procedure and ensure accuracy. For this purpose, it is proposed to introduce a computer programme in this section, which would help in maintaining accounts and cutting of delays in payment.

(iii). Information Centres

23.10 The Directorate has 17 Information Centres functioning at different District Headquarters and three Information Centres at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi. These centres are in a way multi-media centres and have become popular all over the State and outside. It is, therefore, proposed to open new centres in a phased manner, during eighth five year plan. It has been proposed to open new centres at Sawai Madhopur, Churu and Dholpur districts in the State and two centres at Madras and Guwahati, outside the State. New reference material is also needed to be purchased for the existing centres and also some provision has to

be made for organising symposia and seminars in these centres on different topics of development, art, culture and literature.

(iv). Press Information Services

23.11 It is proposed to strengthen Chief Minister's Press Cell during eighth five year plan period. At present, there are 10 Teleprinter lines connecting nine districts and Delhi with Jaipur. This greatly helps in the flow of information and also communication of State level news to the districts for use in district and divisional level newspapers. It is, therefore, proposed to install teleprinter lines for connecting districts of Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Nagaur, Churu, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Sirohi with State Headquarters. These districts include some of the important border districts also.

(v). Field Publicity

23.12 With the advancement of technology, the exhibition of films through traditional methods is becoming obsolete. Therefore, it is proposed to equip more and more districts with modern systems of TV/VCR and VCPs to carry out this programme effectively. Last year, as many as 17 districts were covered by this programme and some more districts have been proposed to be brought under this programme during the eighth five year plan period. This change necessitates continual purchase of new films for display in the State and hence the need for specific provision for purchase of films.

(vi). Photo Services

23.13 Under this need the Directorate has included its ENG Unit (Electronic News Gathering Unit). At present there are two cameras for TV coverage of the State Government news. Regular personnel for manning the photo-services activity are proposed to be recruited. Similarly, for the editing equipment also,

qualified personnel are proposed to be provided so that predited coverage could be provided to TV to avoid delays and ensure greater acceptability.

23.14 In addition, it is also proposed to purchase some of the equipments on a regular basis and also such machinery items which are required for smooth functioning of this camera Unit.

(vii). Pubilication

23.15 Special emphasis is proposed to be given to further the publication programme of the directorate. It is proposed to publish a series of booklets and folders on different aspects of development, for wide distribution. Therefore, separate provision has been included for undertaking this programme in the eighth five year plan.

23.16 In order to improve quality of publications, it has also been provided to adopt a system of commissioned writing, especially for its publications. A provision has also been made for the same in these proposals.

(viii). Tribal Sub-plan

23.17 A new Information Centre at Chittorgarh has been proposed to be set up in the Tribal Sub-plan programme during the eighth five year plan period, for which a provision has been made in these proposals. The proposals also include purchase of some field publicity equipment like TV/CR Kits and Type Writers, Duplicators, Cassettes, Films etc.

(ix). Capital Outlay on Public Works (Building)

23.18 Under this head, it is proposed to complete the ongoing construction work of buildings for Information Centres at Banswara, Bikaner and Ganganagar. A sum of Rs.33.96 lakhs has been provided as spillover liability. provision has also been made to start construction of Information Centre Buildings proposed at Churu, Barmer, Nagaur and Pali during the eighth five

year plan period.

23.19 In order to accomodate more teleprinter lines at the Headquarters, it is proposed to reshape or if necessary reconstruct a separate Teleprinter Room and equip it with Air Conditioning Plant to ensure smooth functioning of Teleprinter Machines. Similarly, dearth of a Press Room is also felt at the Headquarters. In view of the same, it has been proposed to get a Press Room constructed for the visiting Journalists near the Directorate.

23.20 Other important activities proposed to be undertaken in this sector include modernisation of Information Centres, specially those located in other State Capitals and rennovation of Photo-negative Cell on scientific lines.

CHAPTER 24

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Craftsmen Training (ITI'S), 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.2392.00 lakhs has been made for the sector with following break up :-

Items	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Craftsmen Training	1800.00
2. Employment Directorate	155.00
3. Labour Welfare (Labour Commissioners Office)	241.00
4. Factories & Boilers inspection Machinery (CIFB)	120.00
5. Bonded Labour	50.00
6. Registration of unemployed engineering hands	25.00
Total	2392.00

24.2 The details of financial allocation and physical activities are given in the subsequent paragraphs:-

1. Craftsmen Training (ITI)
(Directorate of Tech. Edu. Jodhpur)

24.3 The skilled/semi skilled craftsmen for the industrial need in specific and non engineering in certain areas are trained through ITI's. Needless to say, these ITI's 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 63 Govt. ITI's and 72 Private ITI's aggregating to 135

are functioning in the State, providing training in 25 engineering & 9 non engineering trades. Although significant expansion programme was undertaken in the quinquennium 1985-90, the ITI's are deficient in many respects & the need for staff, equipments, buildings & modernisation of machinery is urgent. During the VII Plan an amount of Rs. 444.31 lakhs was spent on ITI level education. During VII Plan alone 25 Govt ITI's were opened and 48 new trades/courses were added. Requisite funds for the State share in World Bank Assisted Project were also provided.

24.5 The proposed allocation for VIII plan is Rs. 1800.00 lakhs. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs.491.12 lakhs. The allocation of Rs.1800.00 lakhs mainly includes Rs.500.97 lakhs for requirements of the State share in World Bank Project, Rs.330.10 lakhs for consolidation & strengthening of existing ITI's, Rs.216.76 lakhs for construction of ITI buildings, Rs.311.66 lakhs for removal of deficiencies to obtain NCVT affiliation, Rs.178.17 lakhs to meet essential requirements of ITI opened in VII Plan & strengthening of direction & administration.

24.6 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 crore during 1989-90 to 1994-95 and the State share will be 50%. 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. It is proposed to open 4 new women ITI's, introduce new trades in 7 women ITI's, undertaken equipment modernisation in 21 ITI's, introduction of equipment maintenance system in 33 ITI's, introduce new trades in 15 ITI's and starting

of courses for self employment in 10 III's. Training courses for persons desirous to take heavy vehicle driving license have also been started.

2. Employment Directorate

24.7 With a view to assist unemployed persons Employment Exchanges are functioning in all the 27 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' & providing vocational guidance.

24.8 During VII Plan an amount of Rs.33.91 lakhs was spent on expanding employment service.

24.9 For the VIII Plan an amount of Rs. 156.00 lakhs has been proposed which includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 16.15 lakhs. Opening of vocational guidance units for women in 3 employment exchanges, 5 coaching cum guidance centres in Tribal Area & constitution of 4 peripatetic teams is envisaged. Provision has also been made for the establishment of 5 vocational guidance centres in employment exchanges and 3 more regional offices.

3. Labour Welfare

(Labour Commissioner's Office)

24.10 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 & lay down labour policy.

24.11 During VII plan an amount of Rs. 54.62 lakhs was spent on strengthening of Admn. set up & establishment of labour courts

& tribunals.

24.12 In view of the acute shortage of suitable inspection machinery & transfer of liability of rural inspectors to State Government, an allocation of Rs. 241.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs.57.40 lakhs. It is proposed to strengthen the admn. & inspection machinery at various levels both at the hqrs. and in the field and create three new labour courts. Apart from financing the 37 Rural Labour Inspectors created under the C.S.S. and transferred to state plan, 32 more Rural Labour Inspectors are proposed to be provided in VIII Plan.

4. Factories Boilers Inspection Machinery

24.13 The functions of the Department mainly relate to ensuring industrial safety, better control over hazardous operations & Gas leakages and safety consciousness. As a result of increase in the no. of factories and boilers from 9000 at the beginning of VIIth plan to 13,000 and that of hazardous factories to 900 the inspection machinery is proving highly inadequate inspite of fixing a norm of inspection of 200 units by an Inspector as against 150 fixed by Government of India. Adequate qualified Inspectors, equipments, chemicals ect. could also not be provided for the smooth running of the Safety Museum and Training Centre and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory.

24.14 During VIIth Plan an amount of Rs.46.26 lakhs was incurred on the strengthening of inspection machinery and other essential requirements.

24.15 An allocation of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIIIth Plan. The major physical activities include strengthening of factory inspection machinery. More training courses will be organised by the Industrial Museum and Safety

Centre for which necessary inputs will be provided.

5. Bonded labour

24.16 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 (shareable 50:50 between Central and State Govt.) for rehabilitation. More than 7200 bonded labourers were emancipated upto the end of VII Plan.

24.17 During VII Plan an amount of Rs. 15.20 lakhs was spent towards State Share in rehabilitation assistance and on the nucleus staff under the programme.

24.18 An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan which includes the spillover requirement of Rs. 21.35 lakhs. Apart from provision for State share in rehabilitation provision has been made to assist voluntary agencies working in this field.

6. Registration of unemployment Engineering hands.

24.19 During the recent years Manpower Planning has assumed considerable importance in the context of meaningful employment policies and proper utilisation of available skill and talents. 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 unemployment 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 & stagnation in technical education institutions, conduct of studies for ascertaining causes & extent of unemployment among technical hands and coordination & monitoring of employment generation is also being looked after.

The work will have to be considerably expanded in view of the need for estimation of manpower requirement & employment generation in both the public and private sectors.

24.20 For the VIII Plan an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing statistical hands & supporting staff and other essential requirements.

CHAPTER 25

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES INCLUDING SOCIAL WELFARE,
SAINIK BOARD AND IAD

Under the Indian Constitution, specific responsibility has been cast on the State for ensuring social, economic and educational development of its subjects. In addition, promotion and protection of the interest of the weaker sections of society has been explicitly enshrined in our Constitutions, which carries special provisions for protection of citizens from social injustice and exploitation.

25.2 According to 1981 Census, Rajasthan has 29.24 percent population belonging to Scheduled Castes (17.04 percent) and Scheduled Tribes (12.20 percent), numbering 58.39 lacs persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 41.83 lacs being Scheduled Tribes. In addition, persons belonging to denotified Tribes are estimated to be approximately 0.80 lac. There are about ten nomadic and thirteen semi-nomadic tribes residing in the State.

25.3 In spite of sustained efforts to change the lot of lots of such deprived masses, even after decades of efforts on planned economic development, majority of them are not recipients of equal share in the fruits of development, thereby continuing to remain unequal partners. There are multiple reasons for this situation, prominent among them being historically social, cultural and economic factors.

25.4 Therefore, greater emphasis needs to be placed on measures aimed at promoting the social, economic and educational welfare of these vast majority of people. The strategy in the eighth five year plan will be to consolidate the various continuing programmes and ensure proper planning and continuous

review of the programmes under implementation, at different levels. Besides, concerted and vigorous efforts would be made so as to succeed in improving the socio-economic lot of these communities.

25.5 During the seventh plan period, a sum of Rs.803.57 lacs was spent on various schemes of welfare of Backward Classes. In addition to this, a sum of Rs.231.38 lacs was spent on social welfare schemes. In physical terms, activities included pre-matric scholarships being given to 1.30 lac Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Class students and construction of 9 girls hostels during 1985-90. In addition, financial incentive was given to 0.40 lac Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ OBC girl students at the elementary stage, besides subsidy being given to 2485 Scheduled Caste persons for construction of houses. Stipend was also provided to 164 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes unemployed graduates and post-graduates.

25.6 In view of the number of the large number of schemes/programmes being implemented by the State Social Welfare Department for the welfare of backward classes and other sections of the society i.e. welfare of women, children, handicapped, aged and infirms etc., it was felt that for proper monitoring and prompt implementation of the schemes/ programmes, a regional administrative set up headed by a senior officer (Jt. Director) is urgently required, alongwith means of fast mobility for the inspecting staff at the district level.

Educational Development

25.7 The national policy of Education envisages to realise the goal of universal elementary education by 1985. The national policy lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities in the

quality and coverage of education and equalisation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population with the non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, at all levels and stages of education.

25.8 Following proposals have been included in the eighth five year plan, with view to improve the literacy, enrolment and quality of education as well as to reduce the dropout rate.

1. Hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students.
2. Pre-matric scholarship to students.
3. Post matric scholarship.
4. Pre-examination coaching centre for all India and other services.
5. Setting up of Book Banks in engineering, Medical, Agriculture Colleges etc.
6. Special incentive to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes girls.

Hostels

25.9 The Department is running 378 hostels at present and 106 are run by the voluntary agencies benefitting about 18000 students. In these hostels, free boarding and lodging facilities are being provided. During the eighth five year plan, 159 hostels are proposed to be opened to benefit 3975 students, involving an expenditure of Rs.483.13 lacs.

25.10 With a view to provide congenial atmosphere to these students, construction of hostel buildings has also been undertaken, as a result of which 94 hostel buildings have so far been constructed and 4 are under construction. During eighth five year plan, 70 hostel buildings are proposed to be constructed, involving an expenditure of Rs.509.41 lacs.

Post-matric Scholarship :

25.11 This is a Government of India Scheme and the whole expenditure on it is incurred by Government of India.

Pre-matric Scholarship

25.12 This Scholarship is being provided to boys and girls students @ Rs.15 and 20/- p.m. respectively, studying in classes IV to VIII and likewise Rs.30/- p.m. and Rs.40/- p.m. are being paid to the students of classes IX and XI. An expenditure of Rs.412.70 lacs will be incurred during eighth five year plan, benefitting 1.79 lacs students.

Incentive to Girl Students at the Elementary Stage :

25.13 Due to the poor literacy rate and high rate of dropouts of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other girl students from backward classes, the Government is providing grant for free books, stationery and dresses to girls of these groups; studying in classes I to V Rs.81.50 lacs have been proposed during the eighth five year plan, benefitting about 81500 girls.

Book Bank grant to the colleges for Medical, Engineering and Agriculture Courses

25.14 Under Government of India Scheme, this grant is being provided to students of Medical, Engineering and Agriculture Colleges for purchase of Books for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students. During eighth five year plan, Rs.5.00 lacs has been proposed, besides matching grant from Government of India.

Pre-examination Coaching Centre :

25.15 Under the Government of India Scheme, one centre for all-India and State services competitive examination was established at Jaipur in the year 1971. Later on 4 coaching centres have been established at Kota, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. During eighth five year plan, a sum of Rs.20.00 lacs are proposed for implementation of this scheme.

Stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates

25.16 The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons who passed B.A./M.A. and are unemployed are provided a stipend @ Rs.150/- and Rs.250/- p.m. for a period of 2 years or till they get a job. During eighth five year plan, an outlay of Rs.11.17 lacs are proposed for benefitting 464 boys.

Incentive for Inter-caste Marriage :

25.17 Financial assistance not exceeding Rs.5000/- is given to such couples who have contracted an intercaste marriage where one partner belongs to Scheduled Castes community. This money is sanctioned after six months of the marriage and is kept in the joint bank account for two years and the couple can use this amount if the marriage is successful after two years.

25.18 During eighth five year plan, it is proposed to continue this scheme with an estimated amount of Rs.3.00 lacs.

Monetary Relief in cases of Atrocities :

25.19 Monetary relief is provided to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities who suffer from atrocities at the hands of non-scheduled castes/scheduled tribes persons. It is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.35.00 lacs during eighth plan.

Housing Scheme :

25.20 The Social Welfare Department provides a housing subsidy of Rs.500/- for Kachha house and Rs.750/- for a Pucca house to the members of Denotified Tribes/Nomadic Tribes. During the eighth plan, it is proposed to continue this scheme, for which an estimated amount of Rs.22.00 lacs will be required.

25.21 Likewise, a subsidy of Rs.750/- for a Pucca house costing less than Rs.10,000/- is provided to a family of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community. During eighth plan, and estimated amount of Rs.29.00 lacs will be required.

Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Co-operative Corporation :

25.22 The main role of the Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Cooperative Corporation is to formulate and implement various income generating schemes for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes in the State. Special Central Assistance will continue to be utilised for providing necessary assistance to Scheduled Castes.

25.23 During eighth plan, Rs.100.00 lacs have been proposed as share capital contribution to Scheduled Castes Corporation. Matching Assistance is given by the State Government and the Central Government at the rate of four percent of the respective cumulative share capital for undertaking feasibility studies, surveys, evaluation, monitoring and for corporation staff.

25.24 During eighth five year plan the State Government will be required to provide matching assistance amounting to Rs.49.15 lacs while the Government of India will be also provide Rs.49.15 lacs.

Special Component Plan :

25.25 Looking to the increase in the flow to special component plan, the Government of India has suggested that with a view to meet the expenditure incurred on the establishment of the SCP, some contribution may be included in the State Plan.

25.26 It is proposed to strengthen the SCP unit, for which estimated amount proposed for eighth plan is Rs.10.50 lacs.

Publicity, Publication, Survey and Evaluation :

25.27 To evaluate the Departmental activities and to propose a new thought for planning, it is proposed to establish a cell in the Department. During eighth plan, Rs.20.00 lacs are proposed for this purpose.

House cum Shop for Gadia Lohar :

25.28 For the nomadic tribes of Gadia Lohar, the State Government, through the Social Welfare Department initiated a house cum shop scheme. Under this scheme, the total cost of the unit was Rs.12000/-. The beneficiary has to contribute only Rs.2000/- as labour component and the rest is given as subsidy and loan.

25.29 During the eighth plan, Rs.76.95 lacs are proposed for implementing this scheme.

25.30 The Gadia Lohars who have settled and received the benefit of house-cum-shop have to be provided with modern tools, kits and raw material according to the needs. For this purpose, during the eighth plan period an estimated outlay of Rs.10.00 lacs is proposed.

Welfare of Children and Women :

25.31 The Constitution of India provides for special measures for prevention of exploitation of women and children, by providing protection and opportunity for their development.

25.32 The Social Welfare Department, though is not dealing directly with the implementation of Women's development programmes, still a few welfare schemes are being implemented to raise their standard and status in the society.

Training Rehabilitation of Women in Distress :

25.33 The Government of India has funded a scheme for training and economic rehabilitation of women in distress. Though no proper data on this subject are available, but it can be assumed that a large number of women would be requiring such type of services.

25.34 During the eighth plan, 26 agencies will be assisted under this scheme, benefitting 6500 women. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme during eighth plan would be Rs.59.00 lacs

under State plan and an equal amount would flow under CSS.

Mentally Retarded Home for Women and Children :

25.35 The Social Welfare Department is running home for the mentally retarded women and children, wherein the mentally sick women and children are kept and provided treatment.

25.36 During the eighth plan, an amount of Rs.19.07 lacs is proposed for this purpose.

Welfare of Children :

25.37 Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation contribute increasingly to the problem of destitution. The problem is on an increase, especially among children due to the continuous migration of families from rural to urban areas in search of employment and work. The inadequacy of housing facility in the urban areas forces them to live under slum conditions. This, in turn, contributes to the increase in destitution and delinquency.

25.38 In 1974, the Government of India had enunciated a "National Policy for Children". The objectives of the national policy was that children who are socially handicapped and who have become delinquent, orphans and have been forced to take to begging or otherwise are in distress, shall be provided facilities for education, training and rehabilitation and will be helped to become useful citizens. Children shall be protected against neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

25.39 With these objectives in view, the Government of India has initiated a scheme for "the Care and Protection of Children in need". There are 65 voluntary organisations receiving assistance for running 131 units of 25 children each, providing facilities for 3275 children.

25.40 It is proposed to cover additional 1350 children during eighth plan period for which an amount of Rs.87.99 would be

required. Another Rs.87.99 lac would be required to be provided under CSS.

25.41 For delinquent and Neglected children, the department is running observation homes, Children Homes and Special Homes under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. At present 11 Observation Homes in as many districts have been established, for neglected and delinquent children and 3 Children Homes are running at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

25.42 To upgrade these homes as per the Juvenile Justice Act, provision for an amount of Rs.111.02 lacs has been proposed in the eighth five year plan.

Welfare of Handicapped ;

25.43 In Rajasthan, according to 1981 census, the population of the handicapped persons is estimated around 80,000 which includes blind, deaf, mute and orthopaedically handicapped persons.

25.44 State Government has been implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare of handicapped in the areas of education, training, self-employment and physical rehabilitation.

Education Scholarship :

25.45 The State Government is providing scholarships to the handicapped students from initiation to class VIII. Beyond class VIII, such scholarships are provided by the Government of India.

25.46 During eighth plan, an outlay of Rs.60.00 lacs is proposed for this purpose.

25.47 Persons who are orthopaedically handicapped would be provided prosthetic aid. During eighth plan period Rs.49.16 lacs are proposed for this purpose.

25.48 Financial assistance is also provided to the handicapped through voluntary organisations by the State and Central Government to enable him to become self-dependent. For

this purpose, during eighth plan period, Rs.27.50 lacs are proposed.

25.49 Training programme for the handicapped has been formulated on the lines of TRYSEM in the rural areas and in urban areas it has been linked with SCYTE. This programmes is implemented through DRDA's. During eighth plan period, Rs.4.01 lacs are proposed for the purpose.

Self Employment :

25.50 This programme is implemented through District Rural Distraict Agencies. Under this scheme, the subsidy on credit is being provided at the rate of 33.33 percent on an a amount subject to the maximum of Rs.3000/- for small vocations. The Social Welfare Department is providing subsidy to the extent of Rs.2000/- for each handicapped person whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.1500/- p.m. During eighth plan period, Rs.25.00 are proposed for this purpose.

Stipend to Educated Handicapped :

25.51 The State Government has initiated a scheme of providing stipend to first and second divisioner unemployed Graduate and Post-graduate handicapped persons at the rate of Rs.150/- and Rs.250/- p.m. respectively for a maximum period of 2 years. During eighth plan period Rs.2.25 lacs are proposed for this purpose.

Social Security :

25.52 Probation and prison welfare services are rendered by on single officer, at present. This system cannot do justice to the scheme. The prison welfare officer look after the welfare programmes during the long terms of unprisonment. This Officer also looks after the probation work wherein he has to conduct pre-sentence equiries and also to supervise the Probationers:

released on Probation. It is proposed in the eighth plan to strengthen these services. The total estimated expenditure to be incurred during the eighth plan period would be Rs.15.34 lacs.

Prevention and Control of Beggary :

25.53 At present there is one begger home at Ajmer, with a sanctioned strength of 150 inmates. There is also a production cum-training centre run in the Begger Home, Ajmer, where the able bodied beggers are imparted training in weaving samity etc.

25.54 It is proposed during eighth plan to open ten centres in important districts, which will work as feeding centres to the Begger Homes. Provision has also been made to start training-cum-production units in Beggars Homes, wherein the able-bodied persons will learn different trades, like weaving, carpentary samity etc.

25.55 During eighth plan, the total financial requirement will be Rs.4.20 lacs.

Drug Abuse Prevention :

25.56 Opium taking is one of the traditional form of hospitality and is generally socially accepted in the areas of western Rajasthan.

25.57 In modern times some new and hard substances have crept in and are making large sections of society, particularly younger generation and students becoming addict to various kinds of drugs. Therefore, there is an urgent need to organise and expand not only drug-de-addiction services but also a solid and massive public awareness programme.

25.58 The strategy and approach of this programme would be to coordinate with all the concerned agencies including non-Government agencies to generate public awareness against drug addiction and to provide de-addiction assistance programme to the victims.

25.59 A sum of Rs.15.49 lacs is proposed for the eighth plan period for implementation of this scheme.

SAINIK BOARD

25.60 State Sainik Board is coordinating training to ex-servicemen for self employment. Presently this scheme is running in the five districts of the State viz. Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Bharatpur. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs.42.00 lacs has been proposed under State Plan and equal amount will be received from Government of India during 1990-95. In physical terms, training will be given to 3125 ex-servicement for their self employment.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

25.61 Tribal Sub-plan Area in the State comprises of districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and seven Panchayat Samities of Udaipur, two Panchayat Samities of Chittorgarh and one Panchayat Samiti of Sirchi districts. The Tribal Sub-Plan Area spreads over 4409 villages in 23 Panchayat Samities, covering an area of 9751 sq. kms. Of the total population of the area, about 66.39 percent is the tribal population.

25.62 The focus of of Seventh Plan 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.

25.63 Apart from Special Central Assistance and flows to TSP from State Plan funds, it is proposed to provide Rs. 470.00 lakhs out of State Plan funds to the Tribal Area Development Department. Out of this Rs.46.48 lakhs will be spent on spillover liabilities of Saharia Development Project and TRI schemes, while Rs.433.52 lakhs will be spent on new items. The brief details of the outlay proposed for the various activities are as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-head	Outlay proposed
1.	Creation of internal audit party in Commissioner's Office	7.99
2.	Creation of the post of Junior Accountants in each T.S.P., DRDA for accounts work	9.01
3.	Creation of the post of Dy. Education Officer in each project office	13.03
4.	Saharia Development Project Admn.	26.48
5.	Strengthening of Technical Education cell in Commissioner's Office	5.99
6.	Creation of the post of programmer	3.25
7.	<u>T.R.I.</u>	
	i) T.R.I. Schemes	20.00
	ii) Tribal Museum at Mt. Abu	1.00
	iii) Reorganisation of T.R.I.	17.76
8.	Construction of Hostel Buildings (50:50)	156.35
9.	Completion of incomplete hostel building of Social Welfare Department	5.50
10.	Repairs and Maintenance of Ashram Schools/ Chhatrawas and hostel buildings	60.00
11.	Deepening of Wells by blasting	5.63
12.	Integrated Watershed Development Project	138.01
	Total	470.00

25.64 The schemewise details in brief are as given below :-

Direction and Administration

(1). Creation of Internal Audit Party in Commissioner's Office

25.65 In view of the huge expenditure being incurred in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area on various development activities, it has been felt necessary to create one Internal Audit Party to ensure expenditure as per rules and to guide concerned functionaries about the procedure.

25.66 An amount of Rs.7.99 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95).

(2). Creation of posts of Junior Accountant in each P.O./Dy. P.O. Office

25.67 Since 1989-90, the day-to-day requirements and administration is being looked after by the P.O./ Dy. P.O. of respective districts. To cope the increased work load, posts of Junior Accountants are proposed to be created in the DRDAs. A sum of Rs.9.01 lakhs has been proposed for the this purposed in the Eighth Plan.

(3). Creation of Dy. District Education Officer for each P.O./Dy.P.O. Office

25.68 In order to ensure proper administration of Ashram schools, chattrawas and to have efective monitoring of the various educational programmes, five posts of Dy. District Education Officers; one for each P.O./Dy.P.O. office in the TSP area, have been proposed to be created. A sum of Rs.13.03 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

(4). Running of Saharia Development Project Office

25.69 The Saharia Development Project was started in the year 1977-78 with a separate Project Office at Shahbad (Kota) for the execution and monitoring of the project programmes. An amount of Rs.26.48 lakhs has been proposed for this office in the Eighth Plan.

(5). Strengthening of Technical Education Cell in Commissioner's Office

25.70 There are 23 mini I.T.I.s and two Training-cum-production Centres being run in TSP and MADA area to provide vocational educational to tribal students. In order to ensure timely admission, posting of staff, periodical inspection, monitoring and to get loan applications prepared by the successful candidates, it has become imperative to strengthen the

Technical Education Cell in Commissioner's office by creation of one post of Asstt. Director and one post of Group Instructor so as to cope up with the increased work load effectively.

25.71 A sum of Rs.5.99 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

(6). Creation of the post of Programmer for Computerisation

25.72 Districtwise basic data monthly progress reports being received from the P.O./Dy.P.O. office and other departments needs to be computerised in the proper tabular form to derive useful and needed information, as and when needed. A post of Programmer has been proposed. A provision of Rs.3.25 lakhs has been provided for this in the Eighth Plan.

(7). Tribal Research Institute

T.R.I. Schemes

25.73 (i). Tribal Research Institute is conducting researches on various aspects of tribal people. The on-going activities of the T.R.I. includes running of tribal museum, workshops, seminars, library, folk songs, music and photography, publication and research grants and publication of tribal journals. All these activities involve an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period. This being centrally sponsored scheme, the expenditure will be shared by Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis. Therefore, a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan.

(ii) Tribal Museum at Mt. Abu

25.74 In pursuance to the decision taken by Abu Vikas Samiti in June 1989 that a Tribal Gallery be established at Government Museum at Mt. Abu so as to equip the visitors (Indians as well foreigners) with the cultural heritage of the tribals. The Gallery will include the items depicting the way of living, ornaments, cultural traditions and historical importance of the

tribals. The position of the tribal in earlier years as well as now will also be depicted. For this, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made in Eighth Plan period, out of which Rs.1.00 lakh will be State share.

(iii) Reorganisation of I.R.I.

25.75 Tribal Research Institute is being reorganised and strengthened to undertake the different activities. Pre-service and in-service training is being included as a major activity for Tribal Research Institute. Various coaching courses viz. L.D.C., Patwaris, Junior Accountants, Stenographers, Railway Board Examination, Post and Telegraph Examination, Banking Services, R.A.S. and other combined service examinations etc. will be organised, so that tribal youths get entry into different services. Hence Tribal Research Institute is being reorganised and strengthened. For Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs.17.76 lakhs has been kept.

(8). Construction of Net Hostel Buildings

25.76 It is proposed to construct 15 hostel buildings (7 for boys and 8 for girls) 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. 17.12 lakhs as per Government of India estimates and design. However an escalation cost of 10 percent per year have been taken into consideration while calculating amount for 1991-92 to 1994-95. Total provision of Rs.129.23 lakhs have been kept for these hostels (State share).

(9). Construction of incomplete Hostel Building of Social Welfare Department

25.77 For completion of 28 hostels out of total 53 being run by Social Welfare Department, a provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs has

been proposed in Eighth Plan.

(10). Repairs and Maintenance of Ashram Schools/ Chhatrawas and Hostel Buildings

25.78 At present there are 58 Ashram Chhatrawas in T.S.P. Area, apart from 53 tribal hostels being run by Social Welfare Department. Some of hostels were constructed as early as in 1977. Hence these buildings need repair and have to be maintained properly so as to provide clean accomodation to the inmates. For Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(11). Deepening of Wells by Blasting

25.78 The irrigation wells of tribal cultivators need deepening, as the water level has gone down. For Eighth Plan, Rs. 5.63 lakhs has been proposed. The provision will be utilised in the year 1990-91 only. Thereafter, this will be taken up under SCA.

(12). Integrated Watershed Development Project

25.79 Tribal sub plan area comprises of hilly undulating and slopy land with thin fertile soil top cover. Irrigated land is only 1.25 lakhs hectare which is only 6 percent of the total area, in most of the cultivable land only kharif crop is taken up.

25.80 It is felt that to control soil erosion and harvest rain water, the area should be developed on watershed basis by providing mechanical measures of water harvesting structures as contour bunding, Nalla bunding, terracing, etc. to provide the integrated approach.

25.81 It was observed that production has increased upto 30 percent by the development of watershed in schemes like DPAP, National Watershed Programme. This has resulted in controlling soil erosion and improving fertility of soil.

25.82 The average unit cost is Rs.5000 per hectare for undertaking various soil conservation measures.

25.83 Two watershed has been proposed each year in Eighth Plan. Each watershed would cover on an average 300 hectares, with an average cost of Rs.5000/- per hectare. Thus, the cost of executing one watershed works out to be Rs. 15.00 lakhs. A total provision of Rs. 139.93 lakhs (assuming a cost escalation factor of 10 percent each year) has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

CHAPTER 26NUTRITION

Children constitute a very large as well as a very vulnerable section of the population. Through out the various plan period 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. It was in pursuance of the National Policy for the children that the ICDS was conceived of as an integrated programme for delivery of a package of services.

26.2 The ICDS programme at present covers 111 projects in the State. Out of these 111 projects, 95 projects are under CSS and remaining 16 projects are in the State sector.

26.3 By the end of Seventh Plan, all the 27 districts of the State will be covered under ICDS. However, out of 237 blocks in the State, 137 blocks 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 to 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. The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 3041.00 lakhs as per following details:

(Rs. in lacs)	
(i) ICDS	2981.29
(ii) Nutrition Monitoring Bureau and Training Cell and Creation of Staff	15.61
(iii) Motivational Programme for Safe Motherhood	44.55
Total	3041.06

(i) ICDS

26.6 It is proposed to open 70 new ICDS blocks during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. It would provide ICDS services to additional 6.31 lakhs women and children. While selecting the blocks, DDP/DPAP blocks having more than 20% minorities population, nutritionally deficient and educationally backward blocks will be given priority. A provision of Rs.2981.29 lakhs has been proposed for opening of these new ICDS blocks.

(ii) Nutrition Monitoring Bureau

26.7 The main objectives of establishing the Nutrition Monitoring Bureau are:-

- i. Continuously collecting and processing of information on nutritional status and dietary intakes of representative segments of population in the State by making use of standardised procedures and techniques.
- ii. 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 UDC-cum steno and 1 Class IV has been kept for strengthening of State level/ICDS cell. In addition to an Audit Party, a Nutritionist and 2 Statistical Assistants have also been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(iii) State Training Cell

26.9 At present there are about 13,000 Anganwadi Workers, 13,000 Helpers and 709 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:-

- (i) Preparation and upgradation of training material.
- (ii) Supervision and coordination of training institute.
- (iii) Evaluation of on-going training programme.

26.11 Following staff is proposed for the training cell :-

- i) Programme Officer (Training) -1
- ii) UDC-cum-Steno -1

26.12 A provision of Rs.15.16 lacs have been kept for the training cell as well as for the Nutrition Bureau and strengthening of State ICDS cell in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(iv) Motivational Approach for Safe Motherhood

26.13 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 area. 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.44.55 lacs proposed the Eighth Five Year Plan period are as follows :-

(i) Training of Traditional Birth Attendant

26.14 955 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. It is proposed to provide Rs.9.55 lacs for the propose @ Rs.1,000/- per Traditional Birth Attendant.

(ii) Safe Delivery Kits

26.15 Economically priced safe delivery kits at Rs.7/- per kit are proposed to be distributed through the Anganwadi System to 5 lacs pregnant women. Thus, a total of Rs.35.00 lacs is proposed to be spent under the programme during Eighth Plan period.

CHAPTER 27

ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

The head "Economic Services" covers Statistics, Evaluation, Tourism, State Planning Machinery for plan formulation, monitoring and implementation, District Planning (Untied funds), Food & Supply Department and Tourism.

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 and Administrative Reforms are covered under General Services.

27.3 The sector/department wise outlays proposed for the Eighth Plan are given as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
I. Economic Services	
i. State Planning Machinery	1196.00
ii. District Planning- Untied Funds	20000.00
iii. Statistics	421.80
iv. Evaluation	57.39
v. Gazatteers	1.00
vi. Food and Civil Supply	750.00
vii. Tourism	3059.00
Total I	25485.19
II. General Services	
i. Stationery and Printing	271.53
ii. State and District Level Administrative Buildings	
a. Jail	281.40

b. Police	251.58
c. Other GAD Buildings	1530.00
d. Revenue Buildings	210.35
e. Judicial Buildings	200.00
iii. Computerisation and Modernisation	700.00
iv. HCM, RIPA	150.77
v. Administrative Reforms	70.75
Total II	<u>3666.68</u>

ECONOMIC SERVICES(1). 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 introduction of decentralised planning process, a district planning machinery at the State level and Districts Planning Cells in all the 27 districts have been established. Provision under State Planning Machinery has been proposed keeping in view the future requirement for strengthening and for creation of new cells in new emerging areas.

27.5 An outlay of Rs. 1196.00 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
A. Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (1:2)				
1. State Planning Board	4.50	38.50	77.00	120.00
2. State Planning Machinery	382.25	290.75	481.50	1154.50

B. Strengthening of Distt. Planning Machinery (1:1)	423.56	56.44	56.44	536.44
TOTAL	810.31	385.69	614.94	1810.94

27.6 District planning cell at the State level is being strengthened in the year 1990-91 by providing a post of the Joint Director, alongwith other supporting staff. Liability on this account would be Rs. 8.33 lakhs during 1990-95. Likewise, the plan formulation cell in the Planning Department is also being strengthened during 1990-91 by providing a Joint Director, alongwith supporting staff. Eighth Plan liability on this account will be Rs. 2.33 lakhs.

27.7 A Project Planning Cell is being created in the Planning Department. A provision of Rs. 3.15 lakhs is being proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

27.8 Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been proposed for upgradation of computer set up in the Planning Department. Another Rs. 8.00 lakhs are proposed to be 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. Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been proposed for new cells to be created in the Planning Department during the Eighth Plan.

27.9 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 wake of increased work. A provision of Rs. 237.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of existing cells as well as for creation of cells with the Secretaries where these do

not exist. The details are being worked out. The provision also includes RS. 60. 00 lakhs for non-recurring items.

27.10 A building for the different wings of the Planning Department is proposed to be constructed. The proposed building will house the State Planning Board, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Evaluation Organisation and the Directorate of Computers. The forecast estimate of the proposed building will be Rs. 3 crores.

27.11 Provision of Rs 72.25 lakhs for grant-in-aid to Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur for construction of building has also been proposed.

27.12 To look after the proper and regular functioning of the Planning Board, a special cell is proposed to be created. This cell would also be responsible for coordination at various levels to fulfil the requirements of the Members as also to have an effective follow up of the recommendations made by the Board. Rs. 38.45 lakhs have been proposed for recurring items, besides Rs. 4.50 lakhs for purchase of two vehicles, alongwith provision for PQL and driver.

27.13 Under District Planning Machinery at the district level, nucleus cells were created in 1989-90. The committed liability of the existing staff in these cells is being charged to plan. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 423.56 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan. These cells are proposed to be further strengthened by providing Subject Matter Specialists, which were not provided earlier. During Eighth plan period. Rs. 56.44 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

(2). UNTIED FUND

27.14 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. An amount of Rs.25.00 lacs was distributed among two districts i.e. Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur as Untied funds during 1988-89. During 89-90 an amount of Rs.249.00 lacs has been allocated to all the districts as untied funds.

27.15 At present, due to small amount flow of Untied funds to the district, distribution is based on population but in case of total district planning flow of funds to the district would be based on some rational formula taking into consideration the population/area and the level of development of the District.

27.16 At present, district Collectors are 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 are being sanctioned with the condition that it should be completed within the allocated amount.

27.17 The likely schemes which may 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 buildings, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity Centres, Block Banks, Community halls etc. in both rural and urban areas. JRY guidelines with suitable amendments will be followed for the implementation of these schemes.

27.18 In the year 1990-91 i.e. the first year of the eighth plan the Untied Funds have been increased to Rs.962.955 lacs. It is estimated that about Rs.22 to Rs.40 lacs will be available to each district for utilising it according to the local priorities of the District. It is also envisaged that the untied funds will continue to increase every year in the eighth plan period. Year-

wise probable allocation of funds during eighth plan period are envisaged as follows :-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount in Crores</u>
1990-91	10.00
1991-92	20.00
1992-93	30.00
1993-94	60.00
1994-95	80.00
Total:	200.00

(3). STATISTICS

27.19 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 & 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. 421.80 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan, which includes an amount of Rs. 97.73 lakhs for committed liability as State matching share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Regional Set Up

27.20 In order to cater to the data requirements and improve the quality of data at district level, it is proposed to introduce Regional offices at Divisional Headquarters, alongwith supporting staff in a phased manner.

27.21 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. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Central Statistical Organisation has also suggested for setting up of regional level offices so as to bring quantitative and

qualitative improvements in the collection of statistical data.

27.22 Six regional level offices will be created including one by way of adjustment in the existing set up at the headquarters. The regional level office will be headed by a Joint Director. Besides the supporting staff, a vehicle will also be provided so as to provide adequate mobility for timely supervision & coordination of work between the district level offices in the region. An outlay of Rs. 145.78 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

Data Processing, Storage & Retrieval (Computer) Unit

27.23 The existing facility is proposed to be strengthened and used intensively. It is, therefore, proposed that data entry work be taken up in two shifts, on the existing hardware. In addition, it is proposed that work relating to publication of various periodical reports is also executed through Desk Top Publishing System.

27.24 Additional staff and material for strengthening of this units proposed is as under:

i.	Programmer	1	
ii.	Data Entry Operators	10	
iii.	Class IV	1	
iv.	Machinery		
a.	PC/AT Terminal with Scanner Large Laser Printer		Rs. 4.90 lakhs.
b.	Magnetic Tap Drive		Rs. 1.82 lakhs
c.	Uninterrupted Power Supply Unit		Rs. 1.40 lakhs

27.25 The total requirements for Eighth Plan works out to Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

Training Unit

27.26 To atune the in-service statistical personnel with

the advancement of new technique and different types of data required for various purposes, it is proposed that the training unit be provided with suitable training aids, etc. to communicate with the trainees in a better and more effective way. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Annual Survey of Industries

27.27 Annual Survey of Industries it 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 is proposed. During Eighth Plan, posts of 11 Statistical Inspector will be created for which an outlay of Rs. 21.81 lakhs has been proposed.

Price Unit

27.28 At present Labour Bureau, Simla is constructing consumer Price Index Numbers at three centres viz. Jaipur, Alwar and Bhilwara (for mining workers only). These three centres although represent Rajasthan while working out All India averages but they do not indicate the price structures of the State as a whole. It is, therefore, proposed that Consumer Price Index Numbers at Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Alwar and Bikaner be also taken up on similar lines as is being done by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

27.29 Labour Bureau, Simla is presently preparing Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982=100. The Labour Bureau has already decided to shift the base year to 1992=100. Hence it is proposed that the department may undertake similar exercise of conducting Family Living Survey at these 6 additional centres with base

1992=100. Suitable strengthening at the headquarter is also proposed. Details about the strengthening are as under:

Headquarter Staff

- i. Statistical Assistant. 2
- ii. UDC cum Steno Typist 1
- iv. Class IV 1

District Level Set Up

- i. Statistical Inspector 24
(@ 4 per centre for 1 year only)
- ii. Statistical Assistant 6
(@ 1 per centre to be retained permanently)

27.30 For Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 22.95 lakhs is proposed.

Registration of Births & Deaths

27.31 A rough estimate indicates that in Rajasthan only 20 percent of births and 16 percent of deaths are registered under the Civil Registration Programme. While continuous efforts are being made to increase levels of the registration, it is proposed that estimation of births, deaths and population growth should be attempted through sample surveys, so that districtwise estimates of demographic indicators and population growth rates could be build up. It is proposed to conduct sample survey covering atleast 5 percent of the population in each district, wherein the selected families will be contacted regularly after a periodicity of 6 months. The contact families will provide information about the events which took place in their families during the last 6 months. District wise estimates of various demographic indicators and estimation of annual population of the district will be prepared on the basis of this information. In addition to taking up the sample registration in the State, it is also proposed to provide iron boxes to each notifier (about 7400 in number) at

panchayat level for proper up-keep of the record, and to undertake wide publicity for normal registration of births & deaths. For these programmes, an outlay of Rs. 57.48 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

Statistics in New Emerging Areas

27.32 The IX Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations held at New Delhi in March, 1990 has recommended for building up of statistical information in respect of cultural statistics, statistics of women and children, energy statistics and environmental statistics. Details in regard to information required to be collected, formats, periodicity, etc. are still to be finalised. It is, therefore, proposed to create a separate unit in the Directorate for the purpose. The cell will be headed by a Joint Director, who will be assisted by Assistant Director and other subordinate staff. A provision of Rs. 21.21 lakhs has been proposed for this cell in the Eighth Plan.

Ad-hoc Survey Unit

27.33 To conduct the different types of surveys, it is proposed to set up an ad-hoc survey unit in the Directorate. The proposed unit will have the following staff:

i. Dy. Director	1	
ii. Assistant Director	1	
iii. Statistical Assistant	1	
iv. Statistical Inspector	12	(two at each divisional headquarter for field work)
v. Computer	1	
vi. Steno Typist	1	
vii. Class IV	2	

27.34 Rs. 21.84 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

(4). GAZETTEERS

27.35 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. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for non-recurring items during Eighth Plan.

(5). EVALUATION

27.36 In the State, an independent evaluation machinery exists for carrying out concurrent and ex post facto evaluation studies.

27.37 The Evaluation Organisation has so far done about 127 studies. During Seventh Five Year Plan, against the outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 15.50 lakhs would be incurred.

27.38 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.

27.39 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 system of Divisional Commissioner has been introduced in the State. The demand for evaluation studies are now originating from thr State as well as from the regional level.

27.40 An amount of Rs. 57.39 lakhs has been fixed for this purpose for the Eighth Plan. It is proposed to open Evaluation Offices, in 4 districts in addition to creation of 3 Regional set

up and strengthening of the administrative set up in the Eighth Plan. Provision has also been made for purchase of word processor, replacement of vehicles, office equipment, furniture, type writers, etc.

(6). FOOD and CIVIL SUPPLIES

27.41 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. A provision of Rs. 750.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan to meet the committed liabilities, for rent of building, establishment, mobile fair price shops, publicity, etc. and for establishment of 21 new district forums in the Eighth plan.

(7). TOURISM

27.42 Rajasthan with its rich & 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 30.40 lakh domestic and 2.60 lakh international tourists in 1984 to 38.33 lakh domestic and 4.20 lakh foreign tourists in 1989. This increase in tourists flow indicates that Rajasthan as tourist destination is becoming popular especially among the foreign tourists. Tourism has also been given the status of an Industry.

27.43 Keeping in view the vast tourism potential in the State and status of tourism as an industry, an outlay of Rs. 3059.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan has been proposed as under :-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

i.	Direction & Administration	106.00
ii.	Tourist Information & Publicity	428.00
iii.	Fairs & Festivals	100.00
iv.	Development of tourist sites	805.00
v.	Lumpsum provision of State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	125.00

vi.	Subsidy to Prospective Hoteliers	250.00
vii.	Subsidy for purchase of Generator sets to Small Medium & Large Units	30.00
viii.	Professionalisation of Tourism Services	15.00
ix.	Share Capital/Market Borrowing to RTDC / Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation	1150.00
x.	Construction of Office Building	50.00

3059.00

Direction & Administration

Strengthening of Tourist Information Bureaux

27.44 It is proposed to strengthen two IIBs functioning at divisional headquarters by upgrading them to the level of regional offices. Following staff will be created:

i.	Regional Dy. Director	2
ii.	UDC	2
iii.	Stenographer	2
iv.	LDC	2
v.	Driver	2
vi.	Class IV	4

27.45 In addition, the set up of the PIBs at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur will also be strengthened.

Tourist Information Bureau at Bangalore

27.46 Presently, the Department of Tourism is running 18 Tourist Information Bureaux within the State and 6 outside the State at New Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras & Ahmedabad. Rajasthan is getting tourists from south in large numbers and there is still a great scope to promote Rajasthan Tourism in southern States especially Karnataka. Therefore, a Tourist Information Bureau at Bangalore is proposed during Eighth Plan. For this posts of one Assistant Director, one LDC and one Class IV are proposed to be created, besides provision for telephone, furniture, etc.

Computerisation

27.47 The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, have

recently inaugurated a scheme of computerisation named "Tour Net". The Department of Tourism also proposes a similar system of computerisation which will perhaps be linked with 'Tour Net', to be installed. The Department thus proposes to go in for the following items during Eighth Plan:

	(Lakh Rs.)
i. Purchase of P.C./80-385 Computer.	1.00
ii. Cartridge Tape Drive	0.21
iii. Dot matrix prints of 300 CPS	0.27
iv. Software	0.60
v. Personal Computer	0.20

27.48 For the above system, the posts of Programmer, Computer Operator and Data Entry Operator will be created.

27.49 The above proposal will involve an outlay of Rs. 2.88 lacs in the Eighth Plan.

Installation of Telex

27.50 In order to make speedy communication with Govt. of India, Travel Agencies, Tourist Information Bureaux and other related people/agencies, installation of Telex at Hqrs. and 8 other places, including 4 outside, has been proposed in the Eighth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been proposed.

Tourist Information & Publicity

27.51 Tourist Information & Publicity plays a very 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 the Department proposes to spend Rs. 428.00 lakhs as per the details of given below:

	Amount (Rs.in Lakhs)
1. Printing of tourist literature	134.00
2. Publicity through advertisements	139.00

3. Purchase of Films & Audio Visuals	72.00
4. Organisation of Tourism Seminars/Conferences	14.35
5. Organisation of Exhibitions	11.00
6. Others- Books/Periodicals, Renovation of TIBs, etc.	57.65

Total	428.00
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Fairs & Festivals

27.52 Rajasthan with its folk dances, folk music, folk songs & 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 & festivals. Some of the fairs & festivals have appeared on the canvas of world tourism.

27.53 During the Eighth Plan, the Department of Tourism proposes to organise/participate in around 125 fairs & festivals including Rajasthan Calling Programmes at 3 places outside the State and also other miscellaneous cultural programmes. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan has been proposed..

Development of Tourist Sites

27.54 Developing places of tourist interest in being undertaken by adopting circuit approach for development of tourist sites. The State of Rajasthan has since been divided into 7 tourist circuits (i) Shekhawati circuit (Sikar, Jhunjhunu & Churu districts); (ii) Hladoti circuit (Bundi, Kota & Jhalawar districts); (iii) Mewar circuit (Haldighati, Gogunda, Chavand, Kumbhalgarh & adjoining areas); (iv) Desert circuit (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer & Bikaner districts); (v) Alwar-Bharatpur circuit; (vi) Jaipur-Savaimadhopur circuit and (vii) Mount Abu circuit

27.55 While adopting the circuit concept it has been kept in view that all places following on these circuits are developed in such a way to make them more attractive and beautiful with all basic amenities.

27.56 An amount of Rs. 805.00 lakhs has been proposed for the

Eighth Plan as per the details given as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Alwar-Bharatpur Circuit	64.00
2. Hadoti Circuit	71.00
3. Desert Circuit	200.00
4. Shekhawati Circuit	68.00
5. Mt. Abu Circuit	78.00
6. Mewar Circuit	81.00
7. Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Circuit	243.00
Total	805.00

State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

27.57 The State government has submitted proposals amounting to Rs. 774.00 lakhs to Government of India. These include proposals for 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. 125.00 lakhs has been proposed as State matching share for these schemes.

Subsidy

27.58 Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the State and consequently, some concessions/benefits shall accrue to this industry.

Subsidy to Prospective Hoteliers:

27.59 An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been provided as subsidy for disbursement to prospective hoteliers in the State. This has been done in pursuance of the decision declaring 'Tourism as an Industry' in the State.

Subsidy for purchase of Generating Sets:

27.60 It has also been decided to provide subsidy to the small, medium and large scale units for purchase of Generating Sets @ Rs. 1000/- per KV to small units and Rs. 500/- per KV to medium & large hotel units in the State. Thus a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for purchase of Generating Sets.

Professionalisation of Services:

27.61 With a view to bring professionalisation in Tourism services, following training courses are proposed with an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan.

Guides training	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Training in Catering & Tourism	Rs. 10.00 lakhs

27.62 Under guides training, it has been proposed to conduct regular training courses at all divisional headquarters.

Share capital/market borrowing by Rajasthan Paryatan Vikas Nigam and Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation.

27.63 The main functions of the Rajasthan Paryatan Vikas Nigam are to provide accommodation, catering, transport (including sight-seeing & 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. 1150.00 lakhs, including share capital for Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation has been made for Eighth Plan.

27.64 Besides, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of office buliding of Tourism Department.

GENERAL SERVICES

27.65 Activities covered under this head include Stationery and Printing, State and District level Administrative (G.A.D.) Buildings, Computerisation and Modernisation, Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State of Institute of Public Administration, and Administrative Reforms. An expenditure of Rs. 2139.55 lacs has been incurred under General Services during the seventh five year plan period. Its department wise details are as under :

<u>Item/Department</u>	<u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>
1. Stationery and Printing	63.77
2. State and District Level Buildings	
a) Jail Buildings	
i) State Plan	147.91
ii) Upgradation Grants	332.64
b) Police Buildings	
i) State Plan	93.41
ii) Upgradation Grants	7.46
c) Other GAD Buildings	
i) State Plan	760.45
ii) Upgradation Grants	*
d) Revenue Buildings	
i) State Plan	65.05
ii) Upgradation Grants	219.75
e) Judicial Buildings	
i) State Plan	72.33
ii) Upgradation Grants	149.73
3. Computerisation and Modernisation	114.01
4. HCM RIPA i. State Plan	17.08
ii. Upgradation Grants	62.25
5. Administrative Reforms	33.71
Total	2139.55

* Included in the Revenue Buildings.

27.66 It is important to mention that funds received by way of upgradation grants has supplemented allocations under state plan for different building activities. In view of upgradation grants being no more in vogue, proposed activities have to be funded only from State plan, thereby entailing requirement of higher allocations, in comparison to outlays in the seventh plan.

(1). Stationery and Printing :

27.67 A sum of Rs.271.53 lacs has been proposed for the Directorate of Printing and Stationery during the eighth five year plan. This includes Rs.27.28 lacs for the salary of the staff and stipend to the trainees and remaining Rs.244.25 lacs for new items. Proposals for new items, include Rs.160 lacs for the purchase of machines and equipments so as to modernise the Government Presses, which are still banking on almost out dated traditional machines. Balance amount of Rs.84.23 lacs are being proposed for undertaking construction activity at various Government Presses. Under modernisation, it is proposed to acquire 8 H.M.T. Printing Machines, 5 Photo-Type Settlers, 4 Offset Printing Machines etc.

(2). State and District Level Buildings :

(a) Jail Buildings :

27.68 A sum of Rs.281.40 lacs has been proposed under jail buildings during eighth five year plan. Out of this amount, Rs.59.40 lacs are proposed for completion of on-going works of seventh five year plan, Rs.163 lacs for works sanctioned during 1990-91 and balance of Rs.59.00 lacs for new works. The details of new works proposed in the next four years (1991-95) are as under :

Name	(Rs. in lacs)
1. Construction of District Jail, Dungarpur	43.00
2. Construction of Sub-Jail, Bayana	3.00

27.20

3. Construction of Lunatic Ward at Mental Hospital, Jaipur	5.00
4. Prisoners Barrack at different Jails	6.00
5. Others	2.00
	<hr/>
Total	59.00
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(b) Police Buildings :

27.69 A sum of Rs.251.88 lacs has been proposed for police buildings during eighth five year plan. These funds are for the completion of incomplete works of seventh five year plan and construction of one Police Line, two offices of Circle Officers, ten police stations, one police chowki and eight other works.

27.70 It may be mentioned that assessed requirement for police buildings is far more and it is only because constraint of resources, which does not permit meeting the entire requirement.

(c) Revenue Buildings :

27.71 A sum of Rs.210.35 lacs has been proposed for revenue buildings during eighth five year plan period. It is proposed to construct 100 Patwar Ghar, 50 Record-Rooms, 26 Office cum residence for Inspector's of Land Records, 2 Tehsil Buildings, 2 Sub-Tehsil Buildings, 20 Residential Quarters and 3 offices for Revenue Appellate Authority during eighth five year plan.

(d) GAD Buildings :

27.72 Activities undertaken under construction of General Administrative (GAD) Buildings cover construction of office building for different departments and their offices, excepting those which are included in different sectoral programmes. Formerly, this activity was augmented through up-gradation grants from Finance Commissions, but with their discontinuance on the recommendations of ninth Finance Commission, this has to be supported through funds from State plan.

27.73 The seventh plan had an outlay of Rs.994.00 lacs for

General Administrative Buildings, including Judicial Buildings, against which expenditure incurred was Rs.760.45 lacs.

27.74 Outlay proposed for the eighth plan period for G.A. buildings excluding Judicial buildings is Rs.1530.00 lacs. This will bear committed liabilities of Rs.131.00 lacs for works taken up during seventh plan period; and remaining Rs.1399.00 lacs for new works. It is important to mention that works amounting to Rs.1268 lacs are likely to be sanctioned during the current financial year 1990-91, thereby hardly leaving any scope for taking up new works in subsequent years of the eighth plan.

(e) Judicial Buildings :

27.75 A sum of Rs.200 lacs has been proposed for the construction of Judicial buildings during eighth five year plan. These funds have been proposed for the construction of 25 new court buildings. In addition to this, addition/alteration will be done in existing court buildings.

(3). Computerisation and Modernisation

27.76 Computerisation and modernisation of Govt. offices is being taken up with a view to develop management information system for policy planning needs. An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan, which includes Rs.217.59 lakhs to meet the spillover liability of the systems installed earlier in various departments.

27.77 The details of proposed outlay are as under:

i. Computerisation in various State Government Departments	Rs. 521.50 lakhs
ii. Training	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
iii. Maintenance of NIC, DISNIC Computer Centres in the districts	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
iv. Grant for software development and administrative expenses to CEDP	Rs. 73.50 lakhs

v. Construction of building for Rajasthan Computer Centre	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
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Total	Rs. 700.00 lakhs
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(4). Harish Chandra Mathur, Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration :

27.78. Skill improvement through regular training has come to be acknowledged as an essential input of management of human resource. Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) has over years earned recognition as a premier Institute for Training of Officers of the State Government. It has two campuses, operating at Jaipur and Udaipur, besides running five Regional Training Centres at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur.

27.79. During the seventh plan period, an expenditure of Rs.17.08 lacs has 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.

27.89. Proposal for eighth five year plan for this Institute are of the order of only Rs.150.77 lacs, being Rs.95.31 lacs for Jaipur campus and remaining Rs.55.46 lacs for Udaipur campus.

27.81. Physical activities proposed to be covered during 1990-95 include improvement in Hostel facilities, providing residential accommodation for the existing staff, improvement in class-rooms, faculty development, improvement of library, purchasing and storage of video cassettes and films and other equipments etc.

27.82 A summary of the proposed outlay is presented below :

Table

(Rs. in lacs)

Items	Jaipur Campus	Udaipur Campus	Total
1. Capital Outlay	49.50	46.10	95.60
2. Non-recurring	14.10	5.60	19.70
3. Recurring Items	31.71	3.75	35.47
Total	95.31	55.46	150.77

(5). Administrative Reforms :

27.83 A sum of Rs.70.75 lacs has been proposed under administrative reforms during eighth five year plan. These funds have been provided for making up of deficiency at the district collectorates, recurring items, etc.

CHAPTER 28MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES

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 year plan, it is to ensure the necessary provision of resources for the various components of the programme, as an item of priority.

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

A sum of Rs. 949.63 crores has been proposed for Minimum Needs Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, the details of which are as under:-

(Es. in crores)

Sector/Programme	Outlay Proposed
1. Social Forestry	0.72
2. Rural Electrification	36.12
3. Rural Roads	210.00
4. Elementary Education	305.00
5. Adult Education	10.00
6. Rural Health	106.42
7. Rural Water Supply	204.95
8. Rural Sanitation	1.96
9. Rural Housing Sites	17.55
10. Environmental Improvement	19.00
11. Nutrition	30.41
12. Food and Civil Supply	7.50
Total	949.63

Programme-wise details have been given in Table 5 (C).

CHARTER 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 expeditions 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 as advocated in the Approach Paper to the Eighth Plan, planning at the district level has been initiated in a phased manner. 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 in each district has been set up to shoulder the function of planning at district level. Untied fund is allocated to these cells to fulfil immediate felt needs of the people. Plan outlays are proposed to be set apart for the schemes and programmes to be planned and implemented at the district level.

29.6 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.

29.7 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 purpose.

29.8 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 with professional support is responsible for monitoring the plan programmes.

29.9 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 sub-divisional head quarters.

29.10 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.

29.11 Plan formulation and Monitoring cells have been created in every important department 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.

29.12 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

PROJECT PLANNING CELL

During the planned era of more than 38 years, a variety of institutions, services and facilities have been established for the well-being of the people. There still remains a lot to be done to fill in the present and future gaps between what has been provided or will be provided and the needs of the society. These gaps could be filled in a variety of ways and the planner's success depends largely on the choice of most cost effective and quick result yielding alternative. The planner is considerably helped in its investment decision, if a set of proposals for the investment of resources into fixed productive capacity, through a clearly identified set of actions that are expected to produce future benefits of a fairly specific kind is available.

30.2 With the above in view, a special schemes organisation was created in the State Secretariat for preparation of well thought over projects for implementation by various sectoral executing departments as also for posing such projects for funding through financial institutions including external agencies. Over time, the functions of Special Schemes Organisation have been enlarged to cover a variety of schemes viz., IRDP, JRY, etc. entrusted by Government for execution.

30.3 It is observed that quite the number of schemes is proliferating without a clear idea of the cost it would involve and its benefit to the society. To curb this practice and to inculcate a culture of taking up viable activities with specific cost benefit analysis, a project planning department is proposed to be set up.

30.4 In the initial stages, it is proposed to merge the project planning unit of the Special Schemes Organisation with the Institutional Finance cell and Project Appraisal cell of the Planning Department. This combined unit will be developing project ideas, taking up demand assessment, assessing resource availability, searching available finance, etc. to fulfil the basic objective of growth, employment creation, benefiting the target groups, etc., besides taking up appraisal of the projects prepared by other agencies / departments. The cell would be coordinating and helping various executing agencies to take up formulation of viable projects. The unit may also seek assistance from well established experts in accomplishing its objectives.

30.5 The unit would need strengthening after it becomes operative. The details are being worked out. It is proposed to meet expenditure on this unit out of funds available for Strengthening of State Planning Machinery.

CHAPTER 31INSTITUTIONAL 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 individual 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.

31.2 In this background, no comprehensive exercise to consolidate the assessment of flow of institutional finance for different plan projects could be under-taken, 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.

31.3 In the agricultural and allied sector, NABARD is the

31.2

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 1990 the State Bank of India and associate Banks(6), Nationalised Banks (20) and private Banks(3) with a net work of 1972 branches covered the State. The credit deposit ratio of these Banks was 58.4 and priority sector advances and DRI advances were 56.9% and 1.04% respectively of the total advances as on 31st March, 1990.

31.4 In addition, there are 14 Regional Rural Banks, with a net work of 1068 branches, mostly located in the Rural areas. The credit deposit ratio of these RRBs was 83.05 as on 31st March, 1990 and share of priority sector advances to total advances was 92.5 percent. Its DRI advances were 0.5 percent of the total advances.

31.5 The short term cooperative credit structure comprises of Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank at the apex level with 26 Central Co-operative banks 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.

31.6 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 27 districts of Rajasthan for the Eighth Plan period.

31.7 The total seasonal agricultural operations(SAO) 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.426.58 crores and Rs.569.16 crores. Year-wise details are as under

(Rs.in Crores)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bank credit</u>	<u>NB's refinance</u>
1990-91	426.58	251.23
1991-92	482.10	289.05
1992-93	490.20	293.91
1993-94	498.60	299.05
1994-95	569.16	340.44

31.8 The estimated investment credit needs during the Eighth Plan period in the State are of the order of Rs.2139.45 crores, with following year-wise break-up:

(Rs.in Crores)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bank credit</u>	<u>NB's refinance</u>
1990-91	318.17	219.52
1991-92	372.83	257.76
1992-93	418.88	286.84
1993-94	478.84	329.89
1994-95	550.73	376.42
Total	<u>2139.45</u>	<u>1470.43</u>

31.9 These projections lead to an average growth rate of 11.6 percent from the terminal year of the seventh plan (1989-90) to the terminal year of the Eighth Plan (1994-95). Under investment credit, Rural Marketing (28.06 percent), IRDP (26.44 percent), Minor Irrigation (14.60 percent) and Non-farm sector (11.73 percent) taken together account for about 81 percent of the total potential linked plan projections, both in regard to bank loan and refinance. A profile of year-wise summary is presented as below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Investment Credit		S.T. Credit	
	Bank Loan	Refinance	Bank Loan	Refinance
1990-91	75.79	55.19	109.38	64.05
1991-92	86.48	63.05	118.64	71.34
1992-93	94.87	69.54	124.64	74.34
1993-94	106.76	78.41	128.14	77.04
1994-95	119.14	88.02	139.68	84.20
Eighth Plan	483.04	354.21	620.48	371.57

31.10 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 lacs)

Department/ Organisation	Source of Finance	1985-90	1990-95
1. R.F.C.	IDBI (contribution)	1790	10800
	IDBI (refinance)	17210	32900
	Bonds	8367	17500
	Total	27367	61200
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	3495	}
	SBBJ	130	}
	OBC	100	}
	BOR	95	}
	Total	3820	17014
4. P.H.E.D. (Urban water supply and sewerage scheme)	LIC	1491	11556
5. RIICO	Comml. Bank	2020	2500
	IDBI	5752	9000
	Total	7772	11500

6. Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited	IDBI } LIC } BOB }	500	9900
7. R. S. C. D. C. C.	Comml. banks NSC/TFDC New Delhi	1507	8530
8. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industry Board	KVIC Bank finance	3144 557	3148 1268
	Total	3701	4416
9. Rajasthan Co- operative Housing Federation Ltd.	LIC/HUDCO/ National Housing Bank	936	4030
10. RSMDC	IDBI/ICICI/ Banks/RIICO	—	3664
11. Rajasthan Agriculture Marketing Board	NABARD	735	3105
12. REWC	Comml. bank RSCB	371	715
13. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	IDBI OTHERS	100 50	150
14. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation	Comml. Banks	33	147

31.11 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 32

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 levels 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.

32.2 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.

32.3 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.

32.4 District has been and will continue to be a key

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.

32.7 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 are also preparing Resources Paper for the each district. It has been completed in 12 districts and in others it is in progress.

32.8 Along with the implementation of the rural development programmes in the districts untied funds 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 lacs was distributed among the districts during 1988-89, during 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 249.00 lacs 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.

Proposals for the Eighth Plan

32.9 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 VIII Plan.

32.10 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. An amount of Rs.952.95 lacs has been kept in the State Plan for the year 1990-91. It is estimated that about 30 to 40 lacs will be available to each districts for utilizing according their own choice. It is also envisaged that the Untied fund will continue to increase every year in the VIII Plan period. Year wise probable allocation of funds during VIII Plan period are envisaged as follows :

<u>Years</u>	<u>Rs. in Crores</u>
1990-91	10.00
1991-92	20.00
1992-93	30.00
1993-94	60.00
1994-95	80.00

Total	200.00

32.11 At present distribution is based on population.

32.12 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. Districtwise financial outlays fixed

for these important sectors in the Eighth Plan is available at Annexure I.

32.13 At present the district planning cell has a nucleus staff but in VIII 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.

32.14 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.

32.15 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. Constitution of statutory body in the form of district planning council to lay down policies, priorities, objectives and strategy for district plan. Public representatives, local people, financial institutions, cooperative institutions and the district level officers related to plan schemes may be its member or special invitees.

3. 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.

32.16 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.

Fig

05)

District	1990-95	1991-92
1. Ajmer	158.59	15.00
2. Alwar	277.54	24.00
3. Banswara	158.59	3.00
4. Barmer	825.51	4.50
5. Bharatpur	928.70	0.90
6. Bhilwara	1135.08	24.00
7. Bikaner	412.76	79.30
8. Bundi	412.76	79.30
9. Chittorgarh	1444.65	277.54
10. Churu	722.32	138.77
11. Dholpur	412.76	79.30
12. Dungarpur	515.94	99.12
13. Ganganagar	1031.89	198.24
14. Jaipur	1754.21	337.03
15. Jaisalmer	309.57	59.47
16. Jalore	722.32	138.77
17. Jhalawar	619.13	118.95
18. Jhunjhunu	825.51	158.59
19. Jodhpur	928.70	178.42
20. Kota	1238.27	237.89
21. Nagaur	1135.08	218.07
22. Pali	1031.89	198.24
23. S. Madhopur	1135.08	218.07
24. Sikar	825.51	158.59
25. Sirohi	515.94	99.12
25. Tonk	619.13	118.95
27. Udaipur	1857.40	356.84
Total	24455.78	4698.37

Annexure I (contd.)

District	DPAP		JRY	
	Total 1990-95	91-92	Total 1990-95	91-92
1. Ajmer	351.21	70.00	2552.85	446.75
2. Alwar			4003.51	700.61
3. Banswara	1378.54	270.00	6347.38	1110.79
4. Barmer			4748.59	831.00
5. Bharatpur			2771.59	485.03
6. Bhilwara			3344.87	585.35
7. Bikaner			2036.19	356.33
8. Būndi			1857.59	325.08
9. Chittorgarh			3438.19	601.68
10. Churu			2725.13	476.90
11. Dholpur			1135.00	198.63
12. Dungarpur	917.73	180.00	4462.93	781.01
13. Ganganagar			5047.61	883.33
14. Jaipur			6070.07	1062.26
15. Jaisalmer			1321.02	231.18
16. Jalore			3044.06	532.71
17. Jhalawar	586.71	115.00	2689.36	470.64
18. Jhunjhunu			2052.98	359.27
19. Jodhpur			4444.81	777.84
20. Kota	764.82	150.00	5044.33	882.76
21. Nagaur			4345.78	760.51
22. Pali			4444.96	777.87
23. S. Madhopur	407.61	80.00	5634.78	986.09
24. Sikar			2509.43	439.15
25. Sirohi			2340.91	409.66
26. Tonk	561.51	110.00	2566.29	449.10
27. Udaipur	611.87	120.00	9019.79	1578.47
Total	5580.00	1095.00	100000.00	17500.00

Annexure I (contd.)

District	DDP		KIVC	
	Total 1990-95	91-92	Total 1990-95	91-92
1. Ajmer			11.34	2.37
2. Alwar			0.23	0.34
3. Banswara			6.47	1.34
4. Barmer	6533.00	1300.00	3.54	0.27
5. Bharatpur			0.21	0.06
6. Bhilwara			4.35	1.44
7. Bikaner	6533.00	1300.00	4.85	7.31
8. Bundi			32.86	0.40
9. Chittorgarh			5.40	1.87
10. Churu	4311.00	842.00	1.56	0.57
11. Dholpur			-	0.06
12. Dungarpur			4.36	0.96
13. Eanganagar	1111.00	220.00	1.00	0.06
14. Jaipur			15.08	3.34
15. Jaisalmer	6533.00	1300.00	9.67	1.67
16. Jalore	2724.00	532.00	-	0.27
17. Jhalawar			-	0.27
18. Jhunjhunu	1519.00	297.00	-	0.06
19. Jodhpur	5803.00	1143.00	12.26	2.16
20. Kota			0.19	0.34
21. Nagaur	4537.00	886.00	5.29	1.18
22. Pali	3173.00	620.00	0.15	0.29
23. S. Madhopur			4.33	1.06
24. Sikar	1980.00	387.00	0.27	0.06
25. Sirohi			6.90	0.82
26. Tonk			0.29	0.06
27. Udaipur			5.70	1.73
Total	44757.00	8963.31	328.70	60.15
			465.01	90.53

Annexure I (contd.)

District	Environment Imp.		Rural Housing	
	Total	91-92	Total	91-92
	1990-95		1990-95	
1. Ajmer	18.00		88.50	17.30
2. Alwar	2.40		70.50	12.30
3. Banswara	-		46.50	8.10
4. Barmer	1.50		46.50	8.10
5. Bharatpur	6.00		46.50	8.10
6. Bhilwara	-		70.50	12.30
7. Bikaner	15.00		40.50	7.20
8. Bundi	1.50		40.50	7.20
9. Chittorgarh	-		70.50	12.30
10. Churu	21.00		58.50	10.20
11. Dholpur	1.50		40.50	7.20
12. Dungarpur	-		34.50	6.00
13. Ganganagar	24.00		58.50	10.20
14. Jaipur	45.00		147.00	25.50
15. Jaisalmer	-		30.00	5.10
16. Jalore	1.50		52.50	9.15
17. Jhalawar	-		58.50	10.20
18. Jhunjhunu	-		46.50	8.10
19. Jodhpur	42.00		58.50	10.20
20. Kota	15.00		99.00	17.40
21. Nagaur	30.00		58.50	10.20
22. Pali	3.00		64.50	11.25
23. S. Madhopur	-		76.50	13.20
24. Sikar	18.00		58.50	10.20
25. Sirohi	3.00		40.50	7.20
26. Tonk	-		46.50	8.10
27. Udaipur	1.50		205.50	35.70
Total	250.00		1755.00	306.00

Annexure I (contd.)

District	Rural Roads (MNRS)		Massive	
	Total 1990-95	91-92	Total 1990-95	91-92
1. Ajmer	500.00	80.00	100.00	19.09
2. Alwar	1000.00	175.00	175.00	33.40
3. Banswara	300.00	50.00	100.00	19.09
4. Barmer	450.00	70.00	100.00	19.09
5. Bharatpur	600.00	100.00	112.50	21.47
6. Bhilwara	900.00	150.00	137.50	26.25
7. Bikaner	650.00	110.00	50.00	9.54
8. Bundi	300.00	50.00	50.00	9.54
9. Chittorgarh	390.00	60.00	175.00	33.40
10. Churu	900.00	150.00	87.50	16.70
11. Dholpur	1500.00	250.00	50.00	9.54
12. Dungarpur	350.00	60.00	62.50	11.93
13. Ganganagar	1600.00	250.00	125.00	23.86
14. Jaipur	1500.00	250.00	212.50	40.58
15. Jaisalmer	180.00	30.00	37.50	7.16
16. Jalore	300.00	50.00	87.50	16.70
17. Jhalawar	500.00	80.00	75.00	14.32
18. Jhunjhunu	1300.00	200.00	100.00	19.09
19. Jodhpur	600.00	100.00	112.50	21.47
20. Kota	1000.00	200.00	150.00	28.63
21. Nagaur	800.00	140.00	137.50	26.25
22. Pali	600.00	100.00	125.00	23.86
23. S. Madhopur	1500.00	250.00	137.50	26.25
24. Sikar	1400.00	230.00	100.00	19.09
25. Sirohi	180.00	30.00	62.50	11.93
26. Tonk	600.00	100.00	75.00	14.32
27. Udaipur	1000.00	235.00	225.00	42.95
Total	21000.00	3550.00	2962.50	565.50

NB :- Districtwise breakups yet to be finalised for Minor Irrigation, Rural Electricity, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Handloom Development Corporation, Reclamation Programme, Rural Fuel Wood, Adult Education, Elementary Education, Nutrition, Public Distribution and Smokeless Chulas.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN - 1990-95 AND 1991-92

RAJASTHAN

33.1. Due to lack of sufficient economic support, lack of clear cut strategy and inspite of number of legislative and executive measures the socio-economic and working and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes did not improve appreciably atleast till Fifth Five Year Plan. Sincere efforts in this direction were, therefore, felt necessary so that these poor and exploited groups could acquire the ability to utilise the fruits for general economic development programmes and that they could join the main stream of our society. The gap between haves and have nots needed to be bridged in the quickest possible time frame so that the present socio-economic imbalances are reduced to the desired level. This required a shift in the existing strategy which was based on general welfare of the target group.

33.2. To achieve these objectives a new strategy was evolved during the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The whole emphasis was shifted from general welfare to the family oriented income generating economic development schemes. This strategy was recommended by the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission. It combined three important instruments :-

- i) Special Component Plan of the States and Central Ministries ;
- ii) Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan ; and
- iii) Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.

STRATEGY FOR THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

33.3. The existing strategy of Special Component plan, Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan and Scheduled Caste Development Corporations would be further strengthened and intensified. Adequate thrust on economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes would be ensured. To improve the quality of life minimum needs and basic amenities would be provided under the area specific approach. Beneficiary oriented economic development schemes would be given priority. Innovative schemes would also be taken up so that there is sufficient diversification of

economic activities and forward and backward linkage in all economic activities are created. Marketing and delivery system would be strengthened. Due preference would also be given to organisations and associations of S.C. beneficiary groups. Where ever possible and necessary the voluntary agencies would be associated in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of S.C. development schemes. One of the important growth factors is sense of commitment and urge/desire to develop which presently lack in the target group. Efforts would be made to inculcate these growth factors.

- 33.4. Priority would be given to Scheduled Caste concentrations. In the State 5566 villages and 498 municipal wards have above 30 per cent Scheduled Caste population and 52 blocks have between 20 and 30 per cent SCs. in their total population while 4 blocks have between 30 and 40 per cent Scheduled Caste population. Careful survey and identification of the target groups and proper manpower planning to enable SCs to utilise employment opportunities thrown up by the existing and newly emerging economic forces, special groups and vulnerable groups among SCs such as scavengers, tanners, weavers, fishermen, flayers, leathermen would be paid special attention and due priority.

THRUST AREAS FOR THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- 33.5. The central thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan is generation of maximum employment opportunities. The plan will seek to give operational content to the commitment to guarantee the right to work to every citizen through the appropriate development programmes. Likewise the need is for special thrust on important areas from the point of view of SCs employment. Economic development, literacy, educational development and social development emerge as the areas of thrust. Economic development and education development more or less compete with each other while social development is a concomitant in a way of these two main thrust areas.
- 33.6. Another thrust area would be to ensure minimum standard of social services and economic infrastructure. The aim would be to ensure reasonable food security to attain 50 per cent adult literacy rate during 5 years and

eliminate illiteracy by the end of the decade, to improve female education/literacy rate, to ensure that all villages have protected sources of drinking water and all SC Basties have street lights.

- 33.7. The poverty alleviation programme undertaken under Point No.11(A) of the Twenty Point Programme has also been lending support to the economic development of SCs. These programmes are implemented by the IRDP, plan implementing departments and also Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. Sufficient institutional finance also is mobilised. Efforts would be made to ensure that a greater proportion of those assisted are enabled to cross the poverty-line. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period all those families remaining left out plus additions in the target group would need to be assisted. Efforts need to be made so that as far as possible families once assisted do not slide back into poverty trap.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

- 33.8. Central Ministries and the State formulate and implement various developmental schemes as part of their development programmes. It was felt that benefits from these programmes do not flow to Scheduled Castes in the desired quantity and therefore, the idea of channelising the flow of benefits and outlays from the general sectors of the plan of States and Central Ministries towards the upliftment of SCs in physical and financial terms was given a shape and was called Special Component Plan. Composite income generating programmes were envisaged for the overall upliftment of SCs. Spatial or area specific programmes for overall improvement of living conditions through provision of drinking water supply, street lights, link roads, house sites, establishment of services such as primary schools, health centres, veterinary centres, nutrition centres, common work places in Scheduled Caste Basties were made part of Special Component Plan. Sufficient outlays were aimed to be earmarked.

- 33.9. During the Eighth Five Year Plan Special Component Plan system would not only continue but would be strengthened. The aim would be ensure that the flow to Special Component Plan out of State Plan funds corresponds to the ratio of Scheduled Caste population in the total population. Efforts would be made to associate the target groups in formulating and implementing schemes for their development. Scheduled Castes are very much attached to their age old traditional

occupations. Adequate funds for occupational diversification of Scheduled Castes would be provided. Modernisation and training would be given sufficient weightage. To improve the literacy rates among SCs extra educational facilities would be created. About 30 per cent of funds available for additional employment generation would be earmarked for SCs. Infrastructural facilities would be created to provide for self-employment. Sufficient credit would also be created so as to make self contained employment generating schemes viable and attractive. It is envisaged to increase the flow of the departments already earmarking funds and to request the departments hitherto not earmarking any amount so far to earmark sufficient funds for Special Component Plan. Qualitative improvement would also be ensured in the implementation of schemes. Efforts would also be made to ensure that outlays provided under Special Component Plan are utilised for the development of Scheduled Castes and money is not diverted for other purposes.

33.10. Flow to Special Component Plan out of State Annual Plan 1979-80 was only 3 per cent. This share has increased to 16.22 per cent during 1989-90 mainly because of attention given and efforts made by the State Government to divert flow of funds and benefits for the upliftment of this down trodden community. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 364.84 Crores were utilised out of State Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of Rs. 3007.36 Crores constituting 12.33 per cent while the outlay was 15.70 per cent that is, Rs.471.14 Crores out of State Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs.3000 Crores. The amount proposed for Special Component Plan for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.1305.90 Crores out of the total State Eighth Five Year Plan provision of Rs.7902.47 Crores which is around 16.53 per cent of the State Plan. For the year 1991-92 Rs.216.76 Crores have been earmarked for Special Component Plan out of the Annual State Plan provision of Rs.1317.00 Crores constituting 16.46 per cent.

33.11. State Plan outlay and expenditure alongwith flow to Special Component Plan and expenditure under Special Component Plan during 1979-80 to 1991-92 and the Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the following table :- (Rs. in Crores)

Year	State Plan	Flow to SCP	%	State Plan Expdt.	SCP Exp.	%
<u>V Plan</u>						
1979-80	275.00	7.44	2.71	290.19	7.44	2.56
<u>VI Plan</u>						
1980-85	1871.98	210.59	11.25	2130.70	230.78	9.56
<u>VII Plan</u>						
1985-90	3000.00	471.14	15.70	3007.36	364.84	12.23
<u>VIII Plan</u>						
1990-95	7902.47	1305.90	16.53	-	-	-
(Proposed)						
1990-91	961.52	158.45	16.48	-	-	-
(Likely)						
1991-92	1317.00	216.76	16.46	-	-	-
(Target)						

33.12. The above table indicates that during the last decade the flow of funds and benefits to the Scheduled Castes have been continuously increasing. During Eighth Five Year Plan also efforts would be made to correspond this flow to the total State Plan. During 1991-92 also provision has been made to earmark 16.46 per cent flow to Special Component Plan out of State Annual Plan. Departmentwise details of the State Plan outlay and flow of Special Component Plan 1990-95 are given in a table in Annexure-A and of 1991-92 are given in table-B.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

33.13. Many a times the State Departments find it difficult to implement a useful scheme for the development of Scheduled Castes mainly for want of resources. It was therefore, decided to grant Special Central Assistance which is an additive to States Special Component Plan without any schematic pattern. Unusual degree of flexibility to supplement the realistic economic support programmes has

been given in the utilisation of Special Central Assistance. The only condition laid down by the Government of India is that it should be utilised by the States only for income generating economic development schemes including direct relevant backup services and arrangements for implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. Special Central Assistance should be utilised for meeting the crucial gaps so as to give a composite and integrated shape to economic development programmes and building infrastructure etc. Forward and backward linkages would be ensured. Emphasis would be laid on schemes with higher incremental rate of income.

33.14. The Special Central Assistance is apportioned amongst the States and Union Territories according to a pre decided formula where in parameters such as Scheduled Caste population ratio in the State, relative economic backwardness of the State, size of the Special Component Plan, efforts made by the State to uplift the vulnerable group, implementation of Special Component Plan etc. are given due weightage. As per proposals submitted by the Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Corporation a sum of Rs. 94.00 crores would be required as Special Central Assistance to implement various income generating schemes during VIII plan.

33.15. The details of Special Central Assistance received from Government of India, the amount spent on monitoring and research for Special Component Plan and the amount made available to Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation are indicated in the following table:-

Year	SCA received from COI	Amount spent on monitoring and research.	Amount transferred to RSCDCC
<u>V Plan</u>			
1979-80	23.00	-	23.00
<u>VI Plan</u>			
1980-85	3263.41	5.58	3257.83
<u>VII Plan</u>			
1985-86	1098.49	3.85	1094.64
1986-87	1342.26	5.23	1337.03

1	2	3	4
1987-88	9985.035	8.47	976.565
1988-89	10037.45	8.12	1029.33
1989-90	9988.06	9.94	958.12
A. Sub total	<u>5461.295</u>	<u>35.61</u>	<u>5425.685</u>
<u>VIII Plan</u>			
1990-91			
I Instal- ment.	<u>547.18</u> <u>27.21</u>	<u>7.50</u>	<u>27.21</u>
B. Sub total	<u>574.39</u>	<u>7.50</u>	<u>27.21</u>
Grand total:-	<u>9322.095</u>	<u>18.69</u>	<u>8733.725</u>

RAJASTHAN SCHEDULED CASTE
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

33.16. The last but not the least instrument of Special Component Plan for the economic development of Scheduled Castes is Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in the States. These Corporations are constituted to interface between poor S.C. entrepreneurs and financial institutions. Thus, Scheduled Caste Development Corporations function as catalyst, promoters and guarantors for the implementation of bankable schemes of economic development. The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation identifies and motivates all eligible Scheduled Castes, assesses their financial requirements and bring them in contact with financial institutions, Banks and Government also. As a catalyst and guarantor Scheduled Caste Development Corporations provide missing inputs to the target groups. These Corporations make schemes more viable for S.C. entrepreneurs. They also encourage financial institutions to give support on a sufficiently large scale.

33.17. The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation, being a nodal agency for Scheduled Caste development in the State, has been entrusted with the job of implementing various family oriented income generating schemes. Besides this, the Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. is engaged in building up direct relevant back up services including pre and post service training, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of Scheduled Caste Development Programmes. The Corporation has recently started its district offices in those 12 districts where the Scheduled Caste population is above 2 lacs. These districts are Banganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Churu, Nagour, Kota, Ajmer, Pali, Alwar, Bhilwara, Jaipur and Jodhpur. These offices are headed by project Managers and have been based with DRDA, of which the Collector is Chairman. The Project Managers are given sufficient financial powers. Thus, the utilisation of Special Central Assistance is done by the field level organisation of the State. In other 15 districts the District Probation and Social Welfare Officers is responsible for implementation of the schemes of Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation. The Corporation on its own undertakes the effective and vigorous implementation of its schemes through its own officers. It also implements some of the schemes through various specialised agencies such as DRDA, RSES, GWD, Forest, Rajasthan Housing Development Corporation, Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation, Rajasthan Sheep & Wool Development Federation, Registrar Cooperative Societies etc.

33.18. It can be seen from the above table that the State Government received Rs. 9322 lacs during 1980-81 to 1990-91 as Special Central Assistance (up to 30 Sept., 1990) out of which Rs. 4369 lacs were utilised for monitoring research and evaluation and Rs. 8734 lacs have been made available to the Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Corporation, so far, for its use. The Government of India has not given any final indication as yet about the total Special Central Assistance to be apportioned to Rajasthan during Eight Five Year Plan.

33.19. The yearwise details of utilisation/expenditure as received from various implementing agencies alongwith the number of Scheduled Caste benefitted are given in the following table:-

S.No.	Year	SCA Utilisation (Rs. in lacs)	SC families benefitted (number)
1.	1980-81	125.93	33660
2.	1981-82	252.37	72468
3.	1982-83	852.01	94775
4.	1983-84	590.92	78079
5.	1984-85	776.43	59299
VI Plan total		2597.66	338281
6.	1985-86	626.54	80209
7.	1986-87	888.68	140627
8.	1987-88	1388.17	143006
9.	1988-89	994.62	93055
10.	1989-90	940.786	78076
VII Plan total:		4838.796	534973
Total of VI & VII Plan		7436.456	853254
<u>VIII Plan</u>			
1990-91		-	47600 Likely
Grand Total		-	900858

POINT NO. 11 (A) OF TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

33.20. As a part of new strategy for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, point No. 11(A) of the new Twenty Point Programme rightfully stresses to much needed 'Justice to Scheduled Castes.' Income generating family oriented economic schemes are implemented by about 18 different agencies. Being the nodal department, Social Welfare Department is responsible for allocation of department wise and districtwise targets and for monitoring the physical and financial achievements.

33.21. Rajasthan has been throughout amongst those few States who have been implementing this programme with grand success. During Sixth Five Year Plan 5.24 lacs persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were benefitted while

during the Seventh Five Year Plan 6.50 lac families were covered. Target for 1990-91 has been fixed at 1.00 lac Scheduled Caste families. It is proposed to cover 1.50 lac Scheduled Caste families during 1991-92 out of a total target to benefit over 8 lacs families during the Eight Five Year Plan. Major schemes include allotment of land in IGNP and other areas, assistance through Khadi Board, Dairy Department, Rajasthan Finance Corporation, RIICO, Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation etc. The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Cooperative Corporation implements schemes such as shops, scheme, POP, Artisan shed, Weavers shed, Forestry, Blasting and Boring of wells, common pumpset scheme etc.

33.22. Briefly, the State Government is conscious about the flow of benefits to Scheduled Caste community both from Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance. It has been making sustained efforts to ameliorate the lot of this community through various economic and development programmes besides undertaking evaluation studies to measure their impact on the living standards of this community.

DEPARTMENTWISE FLOW OF FUNDS TO SPECIAL
COMPONENT PLAN OUT OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR
PLAN-1990-95

(Rs. in lacs)

1. Department/Sector	2. State Plan	3. Special Component Plan Flow	4. Percentage
<u>1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES</u>			
1. Research & Education			
Agriculture University	2214.99	-	-
2. Crop Husbandry			
i) Agriculture Department	21254.56	4145.09	19
ii) Agro Industries Corpn.	103.00	-	-
iii) Raj. Seed Certification Agency.	67.50	-	-
iv) Horticulture	1300.42	218.75	17
Sub-Total-2	22725.48	4363.84	19
3. Massive Programme of Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers.	2962.50	592.50	20
4. Soil Conservation			
i) Agriculture Department	180.90	27.14	15
ii) Forest Department	670.00	-	-
Sub-Total-4	850.90	27.14	3
5. Animal Husbandry			
i) Animal Husbandry Deptt.	6655.37	1245.00	19
ii) Bikaner University	242.25	-	-
iii) Sheep & Wool Department	750.00	190.50	25
Sub-Total-5	7647.62	1435.50	18
6. Dairy Development	2780.00	551.00	20
7. Fisheries	802.00	4.00	-
8. Forestry	30187.44	3772.00	13
9. Agriculture Credit	1599.50	185.64	12
10. Storage & Warehousing	85.00	-	-
11. Marketing	6.00	-	-
12. Co-operation	13143.14	2732.26	21
Total-Agriculture & Allied Services	85004.57	13663.88	16

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>				
1. IRDP	12602.89	4411.00		35
2. DWCR	440.13	88.00		20
3. Women Development	792.00	160.00		20
4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	20000.00	5000.00		25
5. DPAP	3014.17	-		-
6. Community Development & Panchayat	3465.00	487.60		14
7. Land Reforms	1112.49	15.00		1
Total-Rural-Dev.	41426.68	10161.60		25
<u>III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</u>				
i) Mewat Development Board	854.00	-		-
ii) Aravalli Development	5000.00	-		-
Total-III	5854.00	-		-
<u>IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL</u>				
<u>A. Irrigation</u>				
i) Multipurpose Project	12450.00	49.14		-
<u>ii) Major Projects</u>				
a) IGMP Stage I & II	39088.64	11726.59		30
b) Others	19985.00	2788.35		14
Total-II	59073.64	14514.44		25
iii) Medium Projects	12740.00	1271.13		10
iv) Modernisation	2590.00	440.30		17
v) Others (Management)	2235.00	379.95		17
vi) Dam Safty measures	1800.00	-		-
Total-Irrigation	90888.64	16655.46		18
<u>B) Minor Irrigation</u>				
1. Ground Water Department	1894.70	341.80		18
2. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corpn.	200.00	-		-
3. Irrigation Department	13600.00	1360.00		10
4. M. I. Community Lift Scheme	500.00	100.00		20
Total-Minor Irrigation	16194.70	1801.80		11
<u>C) Command Area Development</u>				
1. CAD & WU Deptt.	45.85	-		-
2. R. L. D. C.	942.02	260.97		28
3. I. G. N. P.	31700.09	9510.00		30
4. Chambal Phase-II	2099.15	356.86		17
5. Mahi	652.00	-		-

1. 2.	3.	4.	5.
6. Subsidy to SF/MF/Tribes	100.00	10.00	10
7. Development of Mandies	450.00	-	-
Total-C.A.D.	35989.02	10137.83	28
D. Flood Control	1600.00	272.00	12
E. Colonisation	300.00	90.00	30
Total-IV	144972.36	25957.09	20
V. POWER			
A. R. S. E. B.			
1. Generation, Transmission & distribution	189007.00	32131.19	17
2. Rural Electrification	26248.00	6562.00	15
Total-A	215255.00	38693.19	18
B. R. E. D. A.	9000.00	1078.00	12
C. Bio-Gas	208.15	35.38	17
Total-V	224463.15	39806.57	18
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
A. Industries			
1. Village and Small Industries			
i) Directorate of Industries	10285.05	2250.37	22
ii) Khadi & Village Indus.	465.00	95.03	20
iii) Handloom Dev. Corpn.	831.26	706.57	85
iv) Raj. Small Industries Corporation	1031.97	43.00	4
v) Sericulture	404.14	82.80	20
vi) Tassar Development	287.00	-	-
Total-1	13304.42	3177.77	24
2. Medium and Large Industries			
i) R. F. C.	6750.00	1140.00	17
ii) RIICO	11225.00	200.00	2
iii) State Enterprises	224.00	39.00	17
iv) New Corporation	50.01	-	-
Total-2	18249.01	1379.00	8

1.2.	3.	4.	5.
3. Weights & Measures	40.12	6.82	17
Total-Industries	31593.55	4563.59	14
B. Minerals	5425.00	-	-
Total-VI Industry and Minerals	37018.55	4563.59	12
VII. TRANSPORT			
1. Roads & Bridges	40000.00	-	-
2. Road Transport Corpn.	7500.00	-	-
3. Transport Deptt.	324.30	-	-
Total-Transport	47824.30	-	-
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH			
1. Science & Technology	700.00	-	-
2. Environmental Dev.	400.00	-	-
3. GIA to Pollution Control Board	600.00	-	-
Total-VIII	1700.00	-	-
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES			
A. Education			
1. General Education			
1. Elementary Education	30500.00	6100.00	20
2. Secondary Education	27300.00	546.00	20
3. University and Other Higher Education			
i) College Education	2600.00	248.92	10
ii) University Education	2300.00	-	-
Sub-Total-3	4900.00	248.92	5
4. Adult Education	1000.00	240.96	24
5. Physical Education	300.00	-	-
6. Sanskrit Education (Shodh Sansthan)	450.00	76.50	17
Sub-Total General Education	64450.00	12126.38	19
II. Arts & Culture	2593.00	-	-
III. Technical Education			
1. Directorate of Technical Education			
i) Polytechnic	5060.00	860.00	17
ii) MLV Textile Instt. Bhilwara	1131.07	113.07	10
2. Others	3238.93	-	-
Total-III Tech. Education	9430.00	973.10	10

1.2.	3.	4.	5.
IV. Sports & Youth Services	950.00	-	-
Total-A to D Education	77423.00	13099.48	17
B. MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH			
1. MNP	10662.12	1812.55	17
2. Other than MNP	5432.73	923.56	17
3. Mobile Surgical Unit	92.00	15.64	17
4. Medical Education	5500.00	732.00	13
5. E.S.I.	74.25	-	-
6. <u>Ayurved</u>			
i) Directorate of Ayurved	2080.00	353.59	17
ii) Ayurvedic College, Udaipur	90.00	-	-
Sub-Total-6	2170.00	353.59	16
Total-B Medical & Public Health	23931.10	3837.34	16
C. SEWERAGE & WATER SUPPLY			
1. <u>Urban Water Supply</u>			
i) Bisalpur	7300.00	1314.00	18
ii) IGMP Jodhpur	3450.00	621.00	18
iii) IDA Assisted Water	800.00	144.00	18
iv) Water Supply Schemes	3150.00	567.00	18
v) Manshi Wakal Project for Udaipur Water Supply Scheme	3410.00	614.00	18
vi) Other Sewerage Scheme	4670.00	1579.00	32
Sub-Total-1	22780.00	4839.00	21
2. Rural Water Supply PHED	20495.00	4520.00	22
3. Conversion of dry latrine into flush latrines	904.00	904.00	100
4. Training Instt. for Engineering Subordinates	145.00	-	-
Total-Sewerage & Water Supply	44324.00	10263.00	23
D. Housing			
1. L.I.G.H.	1230.00	307.50	25
2. M.I.G.H.	605.00	72.60	12
3. Rental Housing	2500.00	-	-

1.2.	3.	4.	5.
4. Village Housing & Home sites Dev.	1755.00000	789.75	45
5. Police Housing	1216.88899	-	-
6. Housing Board	1200.00000	204.00	17
7. Cooperative Housing Finance Society	25.00000	5.00	20
8. House Building Advance to employees	3072.00000	-	-
Total-Housing	11603.88899	1378.85	12
E. Urban Development			
1. Town Planning	245.00000	-	-
2. Environmental Improvement	1900.00000	950.00	50
3. Development of Small & Medium Towns	250.00000	50.00	20
4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation	250.00000	250.00	100
5. National Capital Region	1700.00000	-	-
6. Fire-Fighting Equipment in Municipalities	200.00000	-	-
Total-Urban Dev.	6645.00000	1670.00	25
F. Information & Publicity			
G. Labour & Labour Welfare			
1. Craftsmen Training	1800.00000	306.00	17
2. Bonded Labour	50.00000	6.85	12
3. Others	386.00000	-	-
Total-Labour & Labour Welfare	2392.00000	311.85	12
H. Welfare of Backward Classes	2069.0777	1356.09	66
I. Tribal Area Dev. Deptt	470.0000	-	-
J. Social Welfare	569.4000	-	-
K. Sainik Board	42.0000	-	-
L. Nutrition	3041.0000	1520.00	50
Total-Social & Community Services	17283.4444	33437.21	19
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES	25485.19	-	-
XI. GENERAL SERVICES & OTHERS	3666.68	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	790246.92	130539.94	16.53

State Plan & Follow up to Special Component Plan -1991-92

(Rs. in lacs)

Department/Sector.	State Plan	Special Component Plan.Flow	Percentage
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.			
1) Research & Education Agriculture University	430.81	-	-
2) <u>Crop Husbandary</u>			
i) Agriculture Department	2310.00	447.90	19
ii) Agro Industries Corporation	28.00	-	-
iii) Raj. Seed Certification Agency.	12.50	-	-
iv) Horticulture	219.17	40.85	19
Sub Total-2	2569.67	488.75	19
3) Massive Programme of Assistance to Small && Marginal Farmers.	555.50	113.10	20
4) <u>Soil Conservation</u>			
i) Agriculture Department	29.00	4.35	15
ii) Forest Department	118.00	-	-
Sub-Total-4	147.00	4.35	3
5) <u>Animal Husbandry</u>			
i) Animal Husbandry Deptt.	1140.72	220.40	19
ii) Bikaner University	42.25	-	-
iii) Sheep & Wool Deptt...	120.34	33.50	28
Sub Total-5	1303.31	253.90	19
6) <u>Dairy Development</u>	550.00	110.00	20
7) Fisheries	125.62	0.80	-
8) Forestry	4237.00	642.00	15
9) Agriculture Credit	281.25	32.40	12
10) Storage & Warehousing	17.00	-	-
11) Marketing	1.42	-	-
12) Co-operation	2126.11	484.81	23
Total- Agriculture & Allied Services.	12454.69	130.11	17

	1	2	3	4
<u>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>				
1) IRDP	2424.10	840.50	35	
2) DWCPA	74.13	30.00	41	
3) Women Development	133.97	54.00	40	
4) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	3500.00	875.00	25	
5) DPAP	547.50	-	-	
6) Community Development	684.00	92.23	13	
7) Land Reforms	191.08	3.00	2	
Total: Rural Development	7555.76	1902.73	25	
<u>III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</u>				
i) Mewat Development Board	180.00	-	-	
ii) Aravali Development	25.00	-	-	
Total-III	205.00	-	-	
<u>IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL:</u>				
<u>A) Irrigation</u>				
i) Multipurpose Project	2465.00	11.30	-	
<u>ii) Major Projects:</u>				
a) IGNP Stage I & II	4030.00	1449.00	30	
b) Others	2370.00	283.52	12	
TOTAL II	7200.00	1732.52	24	
iii) Medium Projects	3100.00	262.92	8	
iv) Modernisation	450.00	76.50	17	
v) Others (Management)	640.00	100.80	17	
Total-Irrigation	13855.00	2192.54	2	
<u>B) Minor Irrigation</u>				
1. Ground Water Department	313.44	56.35	13	
2. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corpn.	40.00	-	-	
3. Irrigation Deptt.	2400.00	240.00	10	
4. M.I. Community Lift Scheme.	100.00	20.00	20	
Total Minor Irrigation	2853.44	316.35	11	

	1	2	3	4
<u>C) Command Area Development</u>				
1. CAD & WU Deptt.	8.90	-	-	
2. R.L.D.C.	224.00	62.44	28	
3. I.G.N.P.	5553.00	1697.40	30	
4. Chambal Phase II	378.15	64.00	17	
5. Mahi	84.50	-	-	
6. Subsidy to SF/MF/Tribes	20.00	2.00	10	
7. Development of Mandies	90.00	-	-	
Total-CAD	6463.55	1826.13	28	
D. Flood Control	400.00	68.00	17	
E. Colonisation	26.81	8.04	30	
Total-IV	23598.80	4411.06	19	
<u>V. POWER</u>				
<u>A) RSEB</u>				
1. Generation, Transmission & Distribution.	30829.00	5240.93	17	
2. Rural Electrification	4907.00	1226.75	25	
Total-A	35736.00	6467.68	18	
B) R.E.D.A.	2372.20	188.00	8	
C) Bio-Gas	38.80	6.59	17	
Total-V	38147.00	6662.27	17	
<u>VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS</u>				
<u>A) Industries</u>				
<u>1. Village and Small Industry</u>				
<u>i) Directorate of Industries</u>				
	1994.66	435.30	22	
ii) Khedi & Village Indus.	90.53	22.67	25	
iii) Handloom Dev. Corpn.	180.15	153.13	85	
iv) Raj. Small Ind. Corpn.	187.55	3.00	4	
v) Sericulture	64.00	14.80	23	
vi) Tassar Development	51.69	-	-	
Total-1	2568.58	733.90	25	

	1	2	3	4
<u>2. Medium and Large Industries.</u>				
i) R.F.C.	1150.00	170.00		15
ii) RIICO.	1991.00	45.00		2
iii) State Enterprises	40.00	7.50		19
iv) New Corporations	25.00	-		-
Total - 2	3206.00	222.50		4
3. Weights & Measures	0.00	1.36		17
Total-Industries	5782.58	957.76		15
B) Minerals	605.00	-		-
TOTAL VI - Industry and Minerals.	6387.58	957.76		13
<u>VII. TRANSPORT</u>				
1. Roads & Bridges	7500.00	-		-
2. Road Transport Corpn.	1375.00	-		-
3. Transport Deptt.	74.05	-		-
Total Transport	8949.05	-		-
<u>VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH</u>				
1. Science & Technology	113.00	-		-
2. Environmental Dev.	60.00	-		-
3. CIA to Pollution Control Board.	113.75	-		-
Total-VIII	294.75	-		-
<u>IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY S</u>				
<u>A) Education</u>				
<u>I. General Education</u>				
1. Elementary Education	3070.00	614.00		20
2. Secondary Education	4760.00	952.00		20
3. University and other higher education				
i) College Education	760.00	76.00		10
ii) University Education	545.00	-		-
Sub-Total-3	1305.00	76.00		6

1.2.	3.	4.	5.
4. Adult Education	140.00	33.60	24
5. Physical Education	55.00	-	-
6. Sanskrit Education (including Shodh Sanstham)	75.00	12.75	17
Sub-Total General Education	9405.00	1688.35	18
II. Arts & Culture	625.00	-	-
III. Technical Education			
1. Directorate of Technical Education			
i) Polytechnic	1245.85	211.73	17
ii) MLV Textile Instt. Bhilwara	304.85	30.48	10
2. Others	337.30	-	-
Total-III. Tech. Education	1888.00	242.21	13
IV. Sports & Youth Services	191.00	-	-
Total-A to D Education	12109.00	1930.56	16
B. MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH			
1. MNP	1930.05	328.11	17
2. Other than MNP	1015.75	172.67	17
3. Mobile Surgical Unit	36.30	6.17	17
4. Medical Education	1005.81	120.67	12
5. E. S. I.	7.00	-	-
6. Ayurved			
i) Directorate of Ayurved	268.08	45.57	17
ii) Ayurvedic College, Udaipur	14.93	-	-
Sub-Total-6	283.01	45.57	16
Total-B Medical & Public Health	4277.92	673.19	16
C. SEWERAGE & WATER SUPPLY			
1. Urban Water Supply			
i) Bisalpur	2000.00	360.00	18
ii) IGMP Jodhpur	900.00	162.00	18
iii) IDA Assisted Water Supply Schemes	150.00	27.00	18
iv) Augmentation of Water Supply scheme and other su Supply Schemes	754.00	136.00	18
v) Manshi Wakal Project for Udaipur Water Supply Scheme	300.00	54.00	18
vi) Other Sewerage Schemes	650.00	201.00	31
Sub-Total C	4754.00	938.00	20

33.22

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2.	Rural Water Supply-PHED	4155.00	976.00	23
3.	Conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines.	150.00	150.00	100
4.	Training Institute for Engineering Subordinates.	20.00	-	-
Total Sewerage & Water Supply.		9079.00	2064.00	23
<u>D) Housing</u>				
1.	LIGH	220.00	55.00	25
2.	MIGH	110.00	13.20	12
3.	Rental Houses	425.00	-	-
4.	Village Housing & House sites Dev.	306.00	137.70	45
5.	Police Housing	233.72	-	-
6.	Housing Board	250.00	42.50	17
7.	Co-operative Housing Finance Society.	5.00	1.00	20
8.	House Building Advance to Govt. employees.	550.00	-	-
Total-Housing		2099.72	249.40	12
<u>E) Urban Development</u>				
1.	Town Planning	55.64	-	-
2.	Environmental Improvement	320.00	160.00	50
3.	Development of Small & Medium Towns	50.00	10.00	20
4.	Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation.	45.00	45.00	100
5.	National Capital Region.	427.50	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6. Fire Fighting Equipment in Municipalities.		30.00	-	-
Total - Urban Development		1315.14	292.40	22
F. Information & Publicity		58.18	-	-
G. <u>Labour & Labour Welfare</u>				
1. Craftsmen Training		385.00	65.45	17
2. Bonded Labour		8.00	0.90	12
3. Others		54.00	-	-
Total- Labour & Labour Welfare.		465.00	66.35	14
H. Welfare of Backward Classes.		391.56	240.22	61
I. Tribal Area Develop- ment Department.		92.17	-	-
J. Social Welfare		102.97	-	-
K. Sainik Board		7.70	-	-
L. Nutrition		392.02	196.00	50
Total-Social & Community Services.		30390.38	5712.12	19
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES		3060.97	-	-
XI. GENERAL SERVICES & OTHERS.		656.00	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		131700.36	21776.10	16.46

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