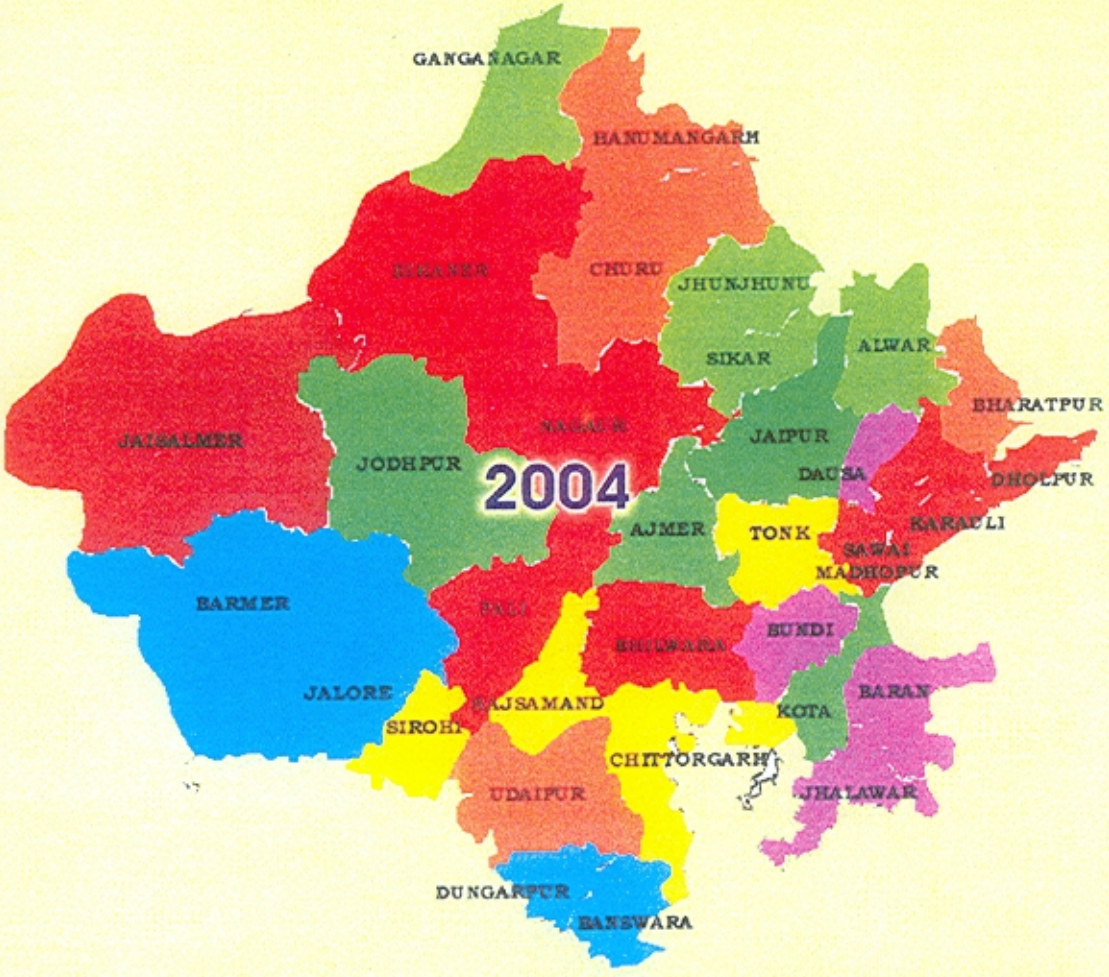
A STUDY ON

INTER REGIONAL ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN RAJASTHAN



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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Regional economic inequalities are generally an outcome of uneven distribution of physical and natural resources. Sometimes disparities in the levels of performance also emanate from lack of technical know-how, low level of human development, social inhibitions and virtual absence of initiatives on the part of those who govern the destiny of people.

A good number of studies have been undertaken in India and outside which focus on the existing state of inequalities. While some studies attempt to measure inequalities among different countries, others analyse inter-regional or inter-state inequalities. Generally, these studies are based on secondary data, and tend to *measure the existing level of inequalities. But very few researchers have enquired into the factors responsible for such disparities.*

Rajasthan is a developing state of the Indian sub continent, where Mother Nature has not been kind enough to provide a rich endowment of physical and natural resources. **Notwithstanding a peaceful political environment and a rich heritage of Marwari entrepreneurship,** the State has not registered a very high level of growth in agriculture and industries. Infrastructure development and conservation of scarce water resources have generally received a low priority in the process of planned development.

The present study selected 97 indicators pertaining to 12 sectors. *A simple weighted average of scores* was used to rank 32 districts of the State according to the nature of their relationship with development. Such ranking was done first for each sector, and then *a composite rank* for all the indicators was assigned to each district.

One novel experiment undertaken in this study was *to rank the districts on the basis of allocation of plan outlays* over the period 1993-2001. **It was revealed that even on this front, highly developed districts were allocated more funds than the extremely backward districts.**

Inter-district inequalities cannot be totally removed largely due to unequal distribution of resources. But, through better planning, and deliberate policies, they can be reduced considerably. What is needed is the preparation of a Road Map based on sectoral plans prepared for districts which have remained backward in the given sectors.

This Study leaves many questions unanswered. Our results could have been better if time series data were available. But that would have required more resources and time as well.

The Planning Commission, Government of India, awarded this study to Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI), Jaipur. I still believe this is only a beginning, and in order to find answers to some questions, **more should be done by researchers and the State Government to *have an insight on the factors responsible not only for creating inequalities, but also in perpetuating them.***

I am indeed grateful to Mrs. Sushma Chowdhary, Principal Adviser (SP) and Shri N.D. George, Director (SP-W), Planning Commission for assigning this study to SPRI. I am also deeply indebted to the Adviser, SER Division for enlightening us with his observations on the First Draft which was a great help to us while preparing this Final Draft.

At the Institute, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, our Chairman, has been a great source of inspiration for all the research activities undertaken by our research team so far. I express my deep sense of gratitude to Prof C.S.Barla for the help he had given for this Study. The SPRI research team, comprising Dr. M.K. Mathur, Shri Manish Tiwari, Dr. Shuchi Mathur, Dr.Anju Pareek, Dr.Kusum Bhatt, Ms. Nandita Mathur and Shri Vinod Kewalramani worked hard in ensuring that this study was completed on time.

Finally, I express my gratitude for the help provided to us by all the State Government departments in making their reports available to us.

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C O N T E N T S

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A study on Inter-Regional Economic Inequalities in Rajasthan was undertaken with the objective to measure inter-district inequalities prevalent in various sectors of the economy and livelihood and suggest measures to reduce inter-regional inequalities. The study covered all the 32 districts of the State covering sectors namely Agriculture and Livestock, Industry and Mining, Population and Demography, Water, Power, Roads, Medical and Health, Banking, Communication, State Domestic Product, Human Development and Poverty. From these 12 sectors 97 indicators were identified. The study pertains to the year 2000-01, as district-wise data were available for that year only. There are quite a few methods that have been used so far to measure inter-regional economic disparities, *albeit* use of such methods warrant adequate vigour and understanding of statistical and mathematical tools. These include :

i) Meher's Composite Index of Development : Equal Weightage Index Method and Deprivation Method.

ii) Shastri's Composite Index

iii) Modified Principal Component Analysis Technique

For this study Composite Ranking Method was used. This method has an advantage over other methods as it is simple and does not involve subjectivity.

All the 32 districts were assigned ranks between l and 32 in respect of every indicator, each sector and finally by assigning unequal weights. In all, 9 normative overall ranks from A to I were developed, representing the performance of a given district in descending order. However, where a given indicator was assumed to have

inverse relationship with the development, ranks were assigned to the district in the reverse order. Composite Ranking was worked out in respect of all the indicators for all the districts and taking out their overall weighted average. Composite ranks for all the districts in respect of all the indicators were prepared to ascertain the overall place of each district among the 32 districts.

Wherever, the overall (aggregated) weightage average was found to be above 70, the districts were termed as 'highly developed'. Those having an overall weightage average between 50 and 70 were assumed to have 'medium level of development', whereas the overall weightage average below 50 implied that such districts were 'backward' in respect of all the sectors.

The study revealed that Jaipur had the highest rank followed by Ajmer, Jodhpur and Kota and are termed as 'extremely developed' districts. The second category comprised of 'highly developed' districts. These were Jhunjhunun, Ganganagar, Alwar and Sikar. Districts like Pali, Bikaner, Bhilwara and Nagaur were categorized as 'developed' ones. Districts with 'moderate development' came out to be Udaipur, Hanumangarh, Churu and Bharatpur. The 'average' districts, according to this study were Chittoregarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Tonk.

The scores of 'backward' districts were very low in almost all the sectors. In this category districts were Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jalore, Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer, Bundi, Dausa, Jhalawar and Baran.

In Agriculture and Livestock sector, Alwar, Jaipur, Bhilwara and Ganganagar had the first four ranks whereas Jalore, Banswara, Tonk, Chittoregarh, Baran, Barmer, Bundi and Dhaulpur showed very poor performance. With respect to Industries and Minerals, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Alwar, Nagaur and Jodhpur showed extremely good

performance, partly due to high number of industries and partly on account of high concentration of mineral resources.

Power sector showed comfortable position for districts like Jaipur, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Udaipur, Kota and Jhalawar. ‘Safe’ availability of water was revealed in the districts of Kota, Bundi, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Churu.

Composite ranks on the basis of Population and Demographic indicators showed better performance in relation to population growth for the districts of Jhunjhunu, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Sikar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Churu, Pali and Jodhpur. It was observed that in Human Development ranks of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Kota, Jaipur, Hanumangarh and Ajmer districts were significantly higher than Banswara, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Jalore. Economically advanced districts like Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Ganganagar, Sikar, Alwar and Jhunjhunu had a satisfactory network of medical facilities and this extended even to district like Baran and Sirohi.

In road connectivity high composite ranks were given to Ajmer, Pali, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Jalore, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur and Sikar, indicating satisfactory condition. Districts like Jhalawar, Tonk, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Baran and Udaipur did not come out with good road connectivity in Rajasthan. With regard to communication sector, high ranks indicating satisfactory position was revealed for districts of Nagaur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Ganganagar and Sikar. The Overall ranks of backward districts such as Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Bundi, Dausa, Karauli, Baran and Rajsamand were very low.

Beside physical and natural constraints, a correlation was found between the level of performance of districts and their share in plan allocations. The survey conducted for the study revealed that people had very little awareness of the resource potential and

various development programmes being implemented in their respective regions. This ultimately results in lack of participation of people.

The report has suggested measures to reduce inter-district inequalities. These are (a) of a general nature, (b) specific nature with road map and, (c) measures based on sectoral ranks. A model has been suggested based on the assumption that 60 per cent of the fund allocation would be allotted for meeting out the committed expenditure and state level programmes and remaining 40 per cent could be made available to the district. A formula has been suggested to determine district allocation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Development is a wholesome process. It not only implies increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) / State Domestic Product (SDP), infrastructure development, improvement in human resource index etc., but also tends to reduce inter-regional and inter-personal inequalities. Inter-regional inequalities are generally an outcome of numerous factors such as variations in natural and physical endowments, differences in social and attitudinal parameters, institutional structures and, to some extent, discriminatory policies of the State. These factors not only impede the process of development in some regions vis-à-vis other regions, but may also create wide gaps between the future prospects of economic development in some regions over the other regions. While some regions continue to develop at a high rate, others remain laggards. Such perpetuation of backwardness in certain regions is obviously an anti-thesis of steady and balanced growth of a country - a coveted goal which policy-makers intend to achieve in any welfare State.

Rajasthan has a total geographical area of 3.42 lakh km^2, of which 61 per cent is under arid and semi-arid zones. Such area lies west of Aravalli with low level of precipitation and also suffers from an uncertainty of rainfall. The State does not have any perennial river, except Mahi and Chambal and has to depend on the water resources which other neighbouring states permit it to use. Even though the mineral wealth of the State has rather less inter-regional concentration, minerals found in the Southern and Eastern regions of Rajasthan here been exploited optimally and no attempt has been made to

fully use the limestone, lignite, gas and other resources which are available in plenty in the western districts of Rajasthan. Strangely enough, even in the policy framework envisaged in the State during the past fifty years, not much effort was made to reduce the inter-district inequalities among different districts.

Unlike the other states of India, statistical base depicting inter regional inequalities in Rajasthan is quite inadequate. While one of the objectives outlined in the State's five year plans has been to reduce inter-district economic inequalities, except some region-specific programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP), Mewat Region Development Programmes, Tribal Area Development Programme, Sahariya Project etc., no holistic approach was taken for bridging the gap between the developed districts like Jaipur, Alwar, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Kota, and other districts, which have constantly experienced very slow or virtually no economic (and social) development. Strangely enough, backward districts such as Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Udaipur, SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dhaulpur and others, generally have low levels of development on human resources, and infrastructure fronts.

1.1 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTER-REGIONAL INEQUALITIES

Factors which generally cause inter regional (or more specifically, inter-district) economic inequalities may be classified into four categories :

1. Physical and Natural Barriers
2. Economic Barriers
3. Social Barriers
4. Administrative Barriers

1.1.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL BARRIERS

(a) Rainfall : As stated earlier almost all the districts west of Aravallis are drought-prone. These districts cover over 61 per cent of the total geographical area. Table 1.1 shows the normal level of annual precipitation in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Ganganagar, Bikaner and Hanumangarh which is less than 28 cm. The actual level of rainfall, however, fluctuates from year to year causing failure of crops, and acute shortage of fodder. Over the past few decades, owning to lack of water for irrigation, especially in the *rabi* season, some parts of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh have witnessed severe drought conditions. However, the percentage of villages, which are famine struck, has been rather low, largely on account of Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Jodhpur and Nagaur are also partly drought prone districts.

Table 1.1

Annual Precipitation in Districts of Rajasthan

S.No.	District	Annual Rainfall (cm)
1.	Banswara	95.03
2.	Baran	87.38
3.	Sawai Madhopur	87.34
4.	Jhalawar	84.43
5.	Chittorgarh	84.15
6.	Bundi	77.34
7.	Dholpur	74.45
8.	Kota	73.24
9.	Dungarpur	72.89
10.	Bhilwara	68.32
11.	Karauli	67.07
12.	Tonk	66.83
13.	Bharatpur	66.39
14.	Alwar	65.73
15.	Udaipur	64.5
16.	Ajmer	60.18
17.	Sirohi	59.12
18.	Rajsamand	56.78
19.	Jaipur	56.38
20.	Dausa	56.1
21.	Sikar	44.03
22.	Pali	42.44
23.	Jhunjhunu	40.51
24.	Jalore	37
25.	Churu	35.47
26.	Jodhpur	31.37
27.	Nagaur	31.17
28.	Hanumangarh	27.35
29.	Barmer	26.57
30.	Bikaner	24.3
31.	Ganganagar	22.64
32.	Jaisalmer	18.55

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur.

(b) Soil : Western districts like Bikaner, parts of Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer have, by and large, sandy soil where due to high porosity, water generally percolates below the sub-soil. Sandy soil is generally devoid of nitrogen and carbonic salts, resulting in production of

only low value crops. On the other hand, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Tonk, Kota, Dhaulpur etc. have alluvial soil which are highly fertile. Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Chittorgarh have black-loamy soil. It is capable of producing good crops only with the application of chemical fertilizers and irrigation, as they have deficiency of nitrogen, phosphorous and calcium salts. Finally, desertic soil is found in Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Churu and Jhunjhunu and has low fertility due to deficiency of nitrogen and carbonic salts. Details with regard to district soil types along with their characteristics and management aspects are given in Annexure – I-1

(c) Groundwater

With the increase in demand for water on account of increase in population and development activities, the water availability has decreased significantly in different parts of the State. In recent past, the rainfall cycle has undergone some changes. The quantum of rainfall, its distribution, intensity and duration has all changed in an irregular way. The years 1998 to 2000 as well as 2002 have been rainfall-deficit years. This has adversely affected the ground water recharge and has resulted in diminishing the ground water resources. Depletion of ground water has been very significant in the State during the pre-monsoon period in 1984 to pre monsoon period in 2002. Out of the total 237 blocks, 220 blocks show a depleting trend of ground water level. Thus, 81.76% area of the State has come under water level depletion zone during this period. Depletion of water level is seen in 28 districts of the State. These are Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittoregarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. On the basis of average depletion per year these districts have further been classified as most critical, critical, moderate and marginal. (Table 1.2)

Table 1.2

Classification of Districts for Depletion of Groundwater in Rajasthan

Category	Average Depletion	District
Most Critical	More than 0.40 m per year	Alwar, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali
Critical	0.20-0.40 m per year	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk
Moderate	0.10-0.20 m per year	Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota and Udaipur
Marginal	Less than 0.10 m per year	Banswara and Churu

Source : Department of Ground Water Resources, GOR, Jaipur.

Ground water assessment, as on 1.1.2001, reveals **that out of 237 blocks in the State, 49 blocks come under safe category,** 21 fall in semi critical, 80 in critical and the remaining 86 in the over-exploited category (one block of Churu district is entirely saline). (Table 1.3)

Table 1.3

Groundwater Assessment of Blocks in Rajasthan

Category	No. of Blocks
Safe	49
Semi Critical	21
Critical	80
Over Exploited	86
Saline	1
Total	**237**

Source : Department of Ground Water Resources, GOR, Jaipur.

(d) Density of Population : There exists an inverse relationship between the density of population and cost of delivering services. From this point of view, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Churu and Hanumangarh had only 13, 61, 69, 114 and 120 persons per sq.km respectively in 2001, as against 471, 414, 384, and 357 persons per sq.km respectively in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dausa and Alwar. In view of resource constraints faced by the State, the allocation of funds benefits the districts with high population density.

Agriculture has prospered only in the areas with fertile soil, and irrigation facilities. In other districts, except the western, due to good soil and rain (or availability of irrigation facilities) the general performance on agricultural front has been satisfactory.

1.1.2 ECONOMIC FACTORS

As described in Chapter 4, partly due to government intervention in agriculture, industry and infrastructure, but largely on account of age-old traditions and entrepreneurship as also a fairly developed infrastructure and communication network, districts like Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, to some extent, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur have taken precedence over other districts such as Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Tonk, even though all these districts have fairly good level of precipitation and good soil conditions. Sector-wise ranks and Composite Index for all sectors have been presented in Chapter 4 to demonstrate the extent to which human efforts can create inter-district variations. In fact, people living in backward regions generally lack adequate support from the government for entrepreneurship and economic development.

1.1.3 SOCIAL FACTORS

Banswara, Dungarpur, parts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Baran and Sirohi have predominance of tribal population. People living in these areas have very low levels of literacy and are generally not receptive to innovations. The developed districts of Rajasthan such as Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar and Hanumangarh had a significantly higher level of literacy than the relatively backward districts like Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Dungarpur and Banswara. A detailed analysis of these aspects of backwardness is presented in Chapter 4. Largely due to poverty, heavy burden of debt and resistance to change, tribals of these districts have

failed to optimally use the land, water and livestock resources at their disposal and continue to remain poor.

As depicted in Chart 1, numerous factors are responsible for creation of inter-regional economic inequalities and perpetuating them. It actually began in Rajasthan with physical and natural barriers which received support from the feudal legacies. These two factors were historically responsible for unequal opportunities for development among different districts. However, above all these institutional legacies, biases in allocation of resources among different districts, social barriers and attitudinal barriers lent enough strength to already prevalent barriers to balanced regional development. Obviously, inter-regional gaps continued to widen resulting in the continuation of disparities. In short, over the past five decades, inter-regional disparities in Rajasthan have grown.

Chart 1: Factors Responsible for Inter-District Economic Disparities in Rajasthan

1.1.4 Administrative Factors

In Rajasthan no attempt has been made to formulate district-wise sectoral plans and allocate resources accordingly. The allocation of funds among districts has not been based on their needs or priorities, nor has any rationale been used for the allocations.

As mentioned in Chapter 6, the developed districts such as Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Kota, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh generally received a lion's share in these allocations, while the backward districts such as Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Dhaulpur, Bundi, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur, Rajsamand and Dausa failed to get enough funds for agricultural, industrial and infrastructure development.

A detailed analysis of this issue has been given in Chapter 6. It appears appropriate here to illustrate this point on the basis of district-wise plan allocations made during 1999-2000. It shows that developed districts were allocated much more funds as compared to backward districts (Annexure I-2). For instance, the otherwise developed districts like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, and Kota received almost one quarter of total

resources allocated to districts in 1999-2000, whereas Barmer, Baran, Bundi, Jaisalmer and Dhaulpur together could receive only a little over 8 per cent of the total district-wise allocations. This discrimination has been observed for other years as well, as given in Chapter 6.

1.1.5 OTHER FACTORS

Among some other factors which generally cause inter-regional inequalities, one may mention connectivity of villages with the market as an important parameter. There are no recent district-wise data on the incidence of debt in rural areas of Rajasthan, but apparently in the seven districts identified for District Poverty Initiative Project (supported by the World Bank) - the districts having concentration of tribals (Banswara, Dungarpur, Baran, Udaipur), the districts with ravines (Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli), and in the western arid regions having frequent occurrence of droughts, a large number of households suffer from abject poverty. These districts would remain backward until major interventions are made to remove all these impediments.

1.3 NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

In fact, inter-district economic imbalance is a problem which was never addressed while formulating the five year plans of Rajasthan. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to undertake a study on the magnitude of this problem, and quantify the existing level of inter-district inequalities across the State.

Objectives of the Present Study

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

(i) For ascertaining the level of development in agriculture, industry, infrastructure, per capita net state domestic product (NSDP), level of literacy among men and women, health cover and other sectors across all the districts of Rajasthan.

(ii) For measuring inter-district inequalities with respect to various indicators of development.

(iii) For studying the perceptions of a cross section of people about the development activities initiated by the Government.

(iv) For suggesting measures to reduce inter-district inequalities by adopting a holistic strategy of planned development.

(v) For analysing the respective roles of physical/natural factors vis-à-vis man-made factors in causing (or aggravating) inter-regional economic inequalities.

Source of Data and Methodology

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan regularly publishes District Outlines of all the districts. This was a major source of information for the present study. Besides these, there are publications of different departments of the State Government in which data are made available for different districts periodically. The third major source of data for this study has been the research studies conducted by various scholars highlighting the inter-district variations in the level of development in Rajasthan.

Methodology

As stated in Chapter 2, there are many methods to measure the inter-regional / inter district inequalities of a country or a state. However, keeping in view the broad objectives of the Study, 97 indicators were identified with respect to 12 sectors.(Table 1.4)

Table 1.4

Sectoral Indicators Used in the Present Study

S.No.	Sectors	Number of Indicators Used
1.	Agriculture & Livestock	21
2.	Industry and Mining	10
3.	Power	6

4.	Population and Demography	9
5.	Water Resources	8
6.	Road Network	4
7.	Medical Facilities	7
8.	Banking	3
9.	Communication	3
10.	Poverty	5
11.	Human Development Index	8
12.	State Domestic Product	13
	Total	**97**

All districts were first ranked according to the value of **each** sectoral indicator. However, indicators having inverse relationship with development were treated as negative parameters while assigning ranks (Chapter 4).

In the second step, a composite rank for all the sectors was prepared in respect of all the districts with a view to assigning rank to each district in the overall economy of Rajasthan (Chapter 5).

All these indicators barring two or three, where data were not available for that year, pertained to the year 2000-01,

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY OF MEASURING INTER-REGIONAL INEQUALITIES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

There are several methods that have been used to measure inter-regional economic disparities, although use of such methods warrant adequate vigour and understanding of statistical and mathematical tools. For the purpose of this study, methods have been selected and described in this Chapter. A fourth method was also attempted and the inferences drawn from this method were found to be similar to the other ones. For the purpose of this study, care was taken to use a method considered to be simple and comprehensible for replication.

2.1 COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT (RAJKISHOR MEHER)

Meher (1999)[1] is his paper attempted to measure inter-state disparities in the level of development by selecting 16 development indicators for 15 states. These indicators depicted the level of development in respect of agricultural production, industrial production, investment, number of factory workers per 1000 population, per capita mobilization of bank deposits, industrial value added per capita, unemployment, electricity consumption, irrigated area, value of output by commodity producing sectors, level of consumption expenditure, road mileage, primary and secondary education and occupational distribution of population. Meher used a composite index of

[1] Meher, Rajkishore (1999). Review of Development and Change Vol.IV No.2. July-December, 1999, p.198-224 (cited in Economic Liberalisation and Regional Disparities in India by Mishra, B. and Meher, Rajkishore. APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2000.

development to measure the levels of development and to identify the backward and advanced states on the basis of inter-temporal data collected for early 1970's, early 1980's and early 1990's.

Two methods were tried by Meher for measuring inter-state disparities. They were (a) Equal Weightage Index Method and (b) Deprivation Method.

(a) Equal Weightage Index Method

Under this method, all the chosen indicators are given *equal weights and are converted* into a common base of the country (or State) as 100 in its index value. According to this, the states showing an index value below 100 are considered backward, while those showing index value above 100 are termed as advanced States. Meher considered this as a simple method for measuring inter-state disparities.

(b) Deprivation Method

Meher suggested three steps for constructing Composite Economic Development Index. As first step, maximum and minimum values of each of the selected indicator are calculated. In order to identify the deprivation indicator of a particular State / district for a particular variable, its value is deducted from the maximum value of that variable among all the states / districts and then the sum is divided by the differentiated sum value obtained from the subtraction of the minimum value of the concerned variable i^{th} from its maximum value in respect of j^{th} state or district.

Algebraically, thus I_{ij} is the deprivation indicator for the i^{th} variable. Actually I_{ij} is defined as

$$I_{ij} = \frac{\text{Max } X_{ij} - X_{ij}}{\text{Max } X_{ij} - \text{Min} X_{ij}}$$

As the second step, the average deprivation indicator I_{ij} is worked out by aggregating the total deprivation values of the selected indicators for the j^{th} State / district, and dividing it by the total number of indicators. Thus

$$I_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} I_{ij}$$

Where n is the number of indicators (in Meher's case n=16)

This is followed by the third and final step under which Economic Development Index (EDI) of the j^{th} state (or in our case, district) is worked out by deducing the value of average deprivation index from 1. Thus

$$EDI = (1- I_j)$$

Meher argues that if EDI score is ≥ 0.8, then the State / district concerned may be termed as a highly developed state or district. If the score is between 0.5 and 0.8, it is medium developed, whereas a score below 0.5 implies that the concerned state / district is backward.

2.2 Shastri's Composite Index[2]

Referring to various methods used by economists to measure inter-regional inequalities, Shastri shows his disapproval of equal weightage method, because different indicators depicting the development process have varying levels of importance, and use of such method actually ignores the magnitude of variation. He prefers to use the multivariate statistical technique like the Factor Analysis.

Following the technique of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) first used by M.N.Pal in 1961, and later extended by Hemlata Rao in 1977, Shastri analysed inter-tehsil (taluk) disparities in Rajasthan. He extensively reviewed similar methods applied by a number of scholars (see Chapter 3) and gave a detailed note on the PCA.

[2] Shastri, Siddharth (1997) "Analysis of Micro-Regional Disparities in Rajasthan and Strategy for Development". Jaipur, Classic Publications.

Principal Component Model

$Z_j = a_{j1}P_1+a_{j2}P_2+a_{j3}P_3+----------+a_{jm}P_m$

Where Z_j (j=1,2,3,4,----------,n) = j^{th} observed variable in the standardized form, i.e., $Z_j = \frac{X_j - \bar{X}_j}{X_j}$

Here (i) X_j = Observed variable

$\bar{X}_j$ = Mean of the j^{th} variable, and

X_j = Standard deviation of j^{th} observed variable.

(ii) P_i (i=1,2,3,-------,m) = i^{th} Principal Component Variable

(iii) a_{ji} (j=1,2,3,-------,n) = Factor loading of j^{th} variable

(i=1,2,3,------,m) = relating to i^{th} component

Shastri assumes that P_i's are linear combinations of weighted variables, weights being Factor Loadings or Principal Component Loadings, which depict *correlations between Principal Components and the original variables.*

The Principal Components are written as

$P_1 = a_{11}X_1+a_{21}X_2+a_{31}X_3+-------+a_{n1}X_n$

$P_2 = a_{12}X_1+a_{22}X_2+a_{32}X_3+-------+a_{n2}X_n$

$P_3 = a_{13}X_1+a_{23}X_2+a_{33}X_3+-------+a_{n3}X_n$

.. . . . .

. . . .

$P_i = a_{1i}X_1+a_{2i}X_2+a_{3i}X_3+-------+a_{ni}X_n$

Instead of original variables, if standardized values are used, then

$P_i = a_{1i}Z_1+a_{2i}Z_2+a_{3i}Z_3+-------+a_{ni}Z_n$

Shastri uses the model to delineate homogeneous regions and to identify typological dimensions. He considers only the First Principal Component for constructing composite index. The First Principal Component Method has been employed in two stages. In the first stage, the initial variables relating to a particular sector are considered and the First Principal Components of each group are derived separately. In the second stage, all the First Principal Components of different groups are taken as the raw data and again the Principal Components of these variables are derived and taken as the representative index of all the initial variables.

Based on this method, Shastri measured inter-tehsil imbalances with respect to agricultural, industrial and infrastructure development in Rajasthan. Interestingly enough, he ranked all the districts (prevailing at that time) for 1961 and 1984 and also analysed changes in such ranks between these two years.

Modified Principal Component Analysis Technique : CII Sponsored Study[3]

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) sponsored a study in 2002 to evaluate the performance of Indian States during the year 2000-01. Authors of this study were Bibek Debroy and Laveesh Bhandari. The duo stated that for measuring inter state (or inter regional) disparities the choice of methodology must be based on objectivity. They felt that *a major problem in developing a composite index was related to the process of integrating different variables into a single measure. This also included difficulties in assigning weights to different variables.*

Debroy and Bhandari (2002) argued that subjectivity could be minimized by using Principal Components Analysis Method. Following steps were taken by them while using this method :

[3] Debroy, Bibek and Bhandari, Laveesh (2002) " How States Are Doing?", New Delhi, CII.

1. Identification of appropriate categories or sectors.
2. Identification of appropriate variables or indicators, pertaining to each category.
3. Normalization of the data in view of heterogeneity among states in relation to size, population and other parameters.
4. Comparability of Data for ensuring uniformity with respect to the reference year and definition. Where, some data indicate inverse relationship with development (such as crime), the rating of a state had to be done accordingly.
5. Creating a rating for each category or sector on the basis of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Such exercise involves re-normalizing the data via *subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation* of the particular variable series. It was also contended that it would eliminate unnecessary weights given to some measures on account of their high unit values.
6. Calculating a composite / overall rating across all categories or sectors.

The authors claim that PCA avoid subjectivity in assigning weights.

Debroy and Bhandari (2002) assumed that under PCA the number of principal components were equal to the number of indicators, and were un-correlated. Secondly, it was also assumed that the first principal component or P_1 absorbed or accounted for the maximum possible proportion of variation to the set of indicators.

It turns out that in the CII sponsored study the PCA method was made more complex, while Shastri (1997) used a simplified version of the same method.

Methodology used for the Present Study : Composite Ranking

As stated in Chapter 1, for the purpose of this study, 97 development indicators were identified pertaining to 12 sectors. All the 32 districts were assigned ranks between 1 and 32 in respect of every indicator, each sector and finally by assigning unequal weights.

In all, nine normative overall ranks from A to I were developed, representing the performance of a given district in descending order. For instance, the district showing highest per capita NSDP was assigned the normative rank A, while the district recording the lowest per capita NSDP was assigned I. However, where a given indicator was assumed to have inverse relationship with development, ranks were assigned to the districts in the reverse order.

Steps Taken

(1) At the first stage, for each indicator, districts were ranked from 1 to 32 depending on the value of the indicator concerned.

(2) Under the second step, weights were assigned to each rank, within the given sector.

(3) The sectoral rank for i^{th} district was computed by taking an arithmetic mean of the weights assigned to different indicators pertaining to the sector concerned. Thus, if there were four indicators in j^{th} sector and all districts were assigned weights according to the values of respective parameters, simple arithmetic mean of such weights would help in assigning rank to each district concerned. Thus, the present study assigned unequal weights to all the indicators.

(4) Finally, Composite Ranking was worked out in respect of all the indicators for all the districts and taking out their overall weighted average. Composite ranks for all the districts in respect of all the indicators were prepared to ascertain the overall place of each district among the 32 districts.

Table 2.1 shows the details of weights assigned for each parameter on the basis of ranking done for 32 districts.

Table 2.1

Ranking and Weights used for Identified Indicators

Range of Ranking of Districts	Weights	Normative Rank
1-4	90	A
5-8	80	B
9-12	70	C
13-16	60	D
17-20	50	E
21-24	40	F
25-26	30	G
27-29	20	H
30-32	10	I

This method is based on assigning *unequal weights*, since performance of different districts in relation of each parameter is different. The Composite Ranking of all districts obviously considers indicator-wise ranks culminating into sectoral ranking on the basis of weights assigned. This helps in identifying advancement or backwardness of the given district in relation to all the identified indicators.

This method was considered to have an edge over others described above. It was simple and did not involve subjectivity. Wherever the overall (aggregated) weightage average was found to be above 70, the district was termed as highly developed. Those having an overall weightage average between 50 and 70 were assumed to be medium developed, whereas the overall weightage average (or score) below 50 implied that such districts were backward in respect of all the sectors.

CHAPTER 3

REIVEW OF LITERATURE

3.0 INTRODUCTION

For the past few decades a number of scholars have studied the problem of the growing inter-State disparities in India, while some of them have also attempted to measure the problem. Initially some studies were undertaken with a focus on the measurement of inequalities in given sectors. The scope of such studies became wider as the time passed.

In this Chapter an attempt has been made to highlight the findings of some major studies on inter-regional disparities among Indian States.

3.1 STUDIES ON INTER-STATE VARIATIONS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

(i) Sastri[1] used secondary data on Indian industries and reviewed their progress during the decade 1951-61. He used step-wise regression technique, and on the basis of a cross section study of Indian states inter-state variations in industries were estimated. Sastri concluded that during the decade in question concentration of industries had increased in states like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Madhya Pradesh. However, for two reasons this study could not be considered to have enough policy implications. First, the Industry Policy Resolution of 1956 outlined the intent of Government to develop key and basic industries in the public sector, while for other important sectors, the Government as well as the private sector had to bear the responsibility. Under such circumstances, study of inter-state

[1] Sastri, D.U. "Inter-State Variations in Industry in India (1951-61) : A Tentative Explanation," Indian Journal of Regional Sciences, Vol.II, No.1, 1970.

disparities in industrial development for the period 1951-61 would not have yielded the desired results in measuring such inequalities.

(ii) **Study on Regional Disparities** : Hemlata Rao (1977)[2] used the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) technique to study regional disparities in India on the basis of data collected for four sectors in respect of 24 indicators for the years 1956, 1961 and 1965. She concluded that in agriculture and industries, natural factors led to faster development in a few states than others. However, in the case of infrastructure and services, government policies were largely responsible for unequal allocation of resources, resulting in the variations in performance of different states.

(iii) **Study on variations in the Level of Living** : Ganguli and Gupta (1976)[3] conducted a broad based study by employing various techniques to study variations in the level of living among different states. One such technique was taxonomy besides PCA. Level of Living indices in respect of 15 states were constructed for the years 1955, 1960 and 1965.

[2] Rao, Hemlata, "Identification of Backward Regions and the Trends in Regional Disparities in India," Arth Vijanan, June, 1977.

[3] Ganguli, B.N. and Gupta D.B. (1976), "Levels of Living in India - An Inter-state Profile, Delhi, S.Chand & Co.

3.2 REPORT ON GENERAL ISSUES RELATING TO BACKWARD AREAS

The National Committee on Backward Areas Development (1981)[4] studied the following types of problem areas for identifying a backward area :

(i) Chronically drought prone areas

(ii) Desert areas

(iii) Tribal areas

(iv) Hill areas

(v) Chronically flood affected areas

(vi) Coastal areas affected by salinity

Rajasthan could be treated as a backward State on account of being a chronically drought-prone region, as well as a predominance of arid desert areas. The Committee also pointed out that one reason responsible for backwardness was be prevalence of feudal elements in production relations. On this count also, Rajasthan could be identified as a backward State.

Basis for Identification

The Committee suggested two ways of operationalizing the concept of backwardness. According to the first, some overall index for ranking all the areas was evolved, and all the States below a cut-off point were considered as backward. The states ranking above the cut-off point were termed as advanced regions.

According to the second method, problem areas in different categories were identified by specifying these constraints on development which could be mitigated by special measures.

1. Index-Based Approach Methodology

[4] Planning commission, (1981), National Committee on Development of Backward Areas. New Delhi.

Under the first method, the Committee suggested identification of certain indicators for assignment of appropriate weights, and determination of a cut-off point to delineate advanced and backward regions.

The Committee admitted that identification of appropriate indicators was a difficult task. Further, it also agreed that aggregation of a variety of indicators into a single measure generally posed many difficulties. However, for combining the variables into a single index of regional disparities, the Committee used three approaches:

(i) The simple ranking method;

(ii) The indices method; and

(iii) The Principal Component Analysis

Basically, the approach to the identification of backward areas was based on a set of partial indicators of development and under-development. Fourteen major indicators were identified.

According to the simple ranking method each district of India was assigned a rank as per the various indicators and individual ranks were added to get a total rank for the district. Finally, a median value (955) was taken as the *cut-off point and districts above the cut-off point were identified as advanced districts*, whereas those below were classified as backward districts. Accordingly, 164 districts were termed as backward, and 164 were classified as advanced districts.

Under the Indices method, for each indicator the national average was taken as 100. The districts with indices below 100 were classified as backward, while those above 100 were termed as advanced. According to this method, 206 districts were identified as backward, whereas only 120 districts could be termed as advanced.

While using PCA, it was considered appropriate to assign weights to all indicators. Degree of correlation between the specific indicators was worked out. Three basic components pertaining to (a) backwardness, (b)

development, (c) industrialization were considered, and on the basis of their variance, 181 districts were identified as backward, whereas 147 were classified as advanced districts.

Interestingly enough, 160 districts were found to be common as backward districts in all the methods used to classify. In this list 20 districts (out of 27) were from Rajasthan.

Finally, the Committee recommended Focal Point or Area-cum-Beneficiary Oriented Approach to reduce inter-district gaps in development. It was clearly stated in the Report that a closer link was required between infrastructure development and development-related programmes under-taken, especially in the backward areas. In this approach, the focus of development strategies has been on both the development of area via infrastructural development, as also on directly helping the households identified as poor.

3.3 STUDIES BASED ON INCOME DISPARITIES AMONG STATES

Mathur (1980)[5] used the variation in income originating in different sectors the basis of inter-state disparities. The author observed that inspite of the processes of regulated planned development and active intervention of Government, inequalities among states have increased during the twenty-five years under review. Similar was the conclusion drawn by Banerjee and Ghosh (1988). They went to the extent of stating that in the mid-eighties, inter-regional disparities were sharper than what they had been in early 1960s.

Meher[6] observed that notwithstanding heavy investment made by the Central and State Governments, states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra,

[5] Mathur, A. (1980) "Sectoral Income Disparities in India (1950-75) : An Inter-Regional Analysis". Occasional Paper, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University.

[6] Meher, Raj Kishor, "Inter-State Disparities in Levels of Development and the Implications of Liberalization" in Misra, Baidyanath and Raj Kishor Meher (ed 2000) Economic Liberalization and Regional Disparities in India, APH Publishing Corp. New Delhi.

Gujarat and Tamilnadu have registered a much higher increase in their levels of income than the corresponding levels achieved in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Most of these states in common parlance were termed as BIMARU states for a long time. Meher also pointed out that Gujarat and Maharashtra together have been recipients of 35 to 40 per cent of the allocations made for various projects all over the country.

3.4 BIMAL JALAN'S STUDY

Former Governor of RBI, Bimal Jalan (1996)[7] focused on numerous deficiencies in the socio-economic structure of the Indian economy. He studied the working of various programmes introduced in different states and gave the following inferences:

(i) Inspite of claims made by the government, 40 per cent of the poor people in India were not able to buy sufficient food from fair price shops because they did not have sufficient purchasing power.

(ii) In poor states like M.P., U.P., Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam, North-Eastern States etc. the Public Distribution System (PDS) supplied less than 5% of foodgrains purchased in the market, while its national average was 16 per cent.

(iii) In the poor and backward states mentioned above, the student drop-out rates have been significantly higher than the corresponding levels estimated for advanced states.

(iv) Drinking water and other facilities were highly inadequate in the backward states than the advanced ones.

[7] Jalan, Bimal (1996) "Indian Economic Policy-Preparing for the Twenty First Century" New Delhi, Viking

(v) In poor states like Orissa, Bihar, U.P., M.P., and Rajasthan, less than 33% men and only 10 per cent of women have access to primary health facilities.

(vi) Poor states have paucity of resources and, for this reason, they fail to make adequate provision for social security programmes.

(vii) The gap between advanced regions and their backward counterparts in all sectors has widened.

3.5 STUDIES ON INTER-DISTRICT DISPARITIES IN RAJASTHAN AND OTHER STATES

Shastri (1997)[8] and some others have focussed on regional disparities within the given states. Damodar Suar (1984)[9] used district-wise data relating to 20 indicators. His analysis was based on the technique of Factor Analysis. Similarly, Sudershan (1985)[10] analysed such inter-district disparities in the levels of development of Andhra Pradesh. He used 21 indicators. On the basis of Principal Component Analysis, Parmar (1985)[11] studied the inter-district disparities in the Saurastra region of Gujarat. There have been numerous studies on the measurement of inter-district disparities in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal (Pathak)(1970), U.P. (Sharma and Katiar)(1974), and Karnataka (Nandappa and Sudershan) (1981)[12]. However, a relatively more comprehensive and broad-based study was conducted by Hemlata Rao (1984)[13] by using 85 indicators chosen from 10 sectors. In this study, she anlaysed taluk-wise data to delineate inter-regional disparities in

[8] Shastri, Siddharth (1997) "Analysis of Micro-Regional Disparities in Rajasthan and Strategy for Development" Jaipur, Classic Publications.

[9] Suar, D.Development Indicator Identification and Regional Disparities in Orissa : A Factor Analytic Study. IJRS, Vol.XVI No.2.1984.

[10] Sudershan, P.Identification of Backward Districts in Andhra Pradesh – An Application of Factor Analysis. IJRS Vol. XVII No.2. 1985.

[11] Parmer, B.D. Inter-Regional Imbalances in Development of Saurashtra – A Quantitative Approach. IJRS Vol. XVII No.2, 1985.

[12] Nanjappa, M.B. and Sudershan, P.A note on Inter-District Differentials in Karnataka Development. Journal of Income and Wealth, Vol.4, 1981.

India. She based her analysis on Factor Analysis Method. She selected two sets of indicators. One set was relating to structural diversity of regions, while in the second set, disparities in sectoral and composite levels of development were taken as the basis of selection.

For Rajasthan, the first study on inter-district disparities was undertaken by Sharma (1975)[14]. He identified 22 indicators chosen from four sectors. Data used by him pertained to 1961 and 1971. Taking a rather narrow approach, Kulkarni (1977)[15] used mainly demographic data of 1971 Census and identified 8 indicators. Shastri (1997) enquired into the extent to which planning in Rajasthan could at all help in reducing regional disparities during the period 1961-84. He used 32 district-wise indicators chosen from six sectors and analysed secondary data on the basis of Principal Component Analysis.

Inter-Tehsil Disparities in Rajasthan[16]

There has been a comprehensive analysis of inter-tehsil or inter-taluk disparities in Rajasthan. The author of this study analysed disparities in sectors like agriculture, industries and infrastructure. Shastri (1997) allotted factor scores for each sector and assigned ranks to tehsils, numbering 212. For each sector, tehsils were arranged in ascending order noted below:

(i) Extremely Backward (EB)

(ii) Highly Backward (HB)

(iii) Backward (B)

(iv) Average (A)

(v) Moderately Developed (MD)

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[13] Rao, Hemlata, Regional Disparities and Development in India. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1984.

[14] Sharma,K.L. Spatial Disparities in Rajasthan –A Comprehensive Study of Levels of Development Between Two-Points of Time. IJRS vol. Vii, no.1., 1975.

[15] Kulkarni, K.M. Micro Regional Variation in Economic Development of Rajasthan, URS, vol.ix,no.2,1977.

[16] Op.cit., Chapters 2-6.

(vi) Developed (D)

(vii) Highly Developed (HD)

(viii) Extremely Developed (ED)

Such classification did not include tehsils termed as Extremely High Backward Regions (EXHB) and Extremely High Developed Regions (EXHD) receiving very low and very high scores respectively.

Table 3.1 shows the number of tehsils having various levels of development as shown by Shastri in his study.

Table 3.1

Number of Tehsils depicting various Levels of Development

Level	Sector		
	Agriculture	**Industries**	**Infrastructure**
EB	1	92	70
HB	34	25	24
B	57	35	32
A	53	18	21
MD	---	19	---
D	29	4	15
HD	22	13	35
ED	16	6	15
	212	**212**	**212**

Source : Shastri, S.(1997).

Taking the overall scores assigned to different tehsils, Shastri concluded that tehsils of Rajasthan be placed in different categories. Table 3.2 shows such distribution.

Table 3.2

Overall classification of Tehsils in Rajasthan

S.No.		No. of Tehsils	% of Total
1.	Extremely Highly Developed	7	3.30
2.	Extremely Developed	5	2.35
3.	Highly Developed	13	6.14
4.	Developed	26	12.27
5.	Moderately Developed	24	11.32

6.	Average	21	9.90
7.	Backward	39	18.40
8.	Highly Backward	39	18.40
9.	Extremely Backward	29	13.68
10.	Extremely Highly Backward	9	4.24
Total		**212**	**100.0**

Source : Shastri, S.(1997).

According to this study, 54.72 per cent of tehsils in Rajasthan were found to be backward, of which about 18 per cent showed extreme backwardness on the score of overall development.

It is interesting to note that on the basis of Composite Indices of Development, in 1961, Jaipur had the first rank showing a very high level of development and continued to occupy this position even in 1984. This was followed by Ajmer and Kota. However, Alwar ranked 13th in 1961 but rose to 5th in 1984. Barmer was having the lowest rank (26th) in 1961 and continued at the same position in 1984. Other backward districts and their ranks in 1961 and 1984 are given in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3
Inter-Temporal Changes in the Ranks of Backward Districts of Rajasthan

S.No.	Districts	Ranks		Change
		1961	1984	
1.	Jalore	25	25	No change
2.	Jaiselmer	24	24	No change
3.	Churu	23	23	No change
4.	Nagaur	22	22	No change
5.	Tonk	21	20	Marginal improvement
6.	Banswara	20	19	Marginal improvement
7.	Jhalawar	16	21	Worsened
8.	Sawai Madhopur	14	18	Worsened
9.	Bundi	10	15	Worsened

Source : Shastri, S.(1997).

Thus, while generally highly developed and extremely backward districts did not experience much change in their scores in the process of development during 1961-84 period, some districts slipped to very low ranks.

3.6 CII SPONSORED STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STATES

In a study undertaken in 2002 by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)[17] performance of 35 Indian states (20 major and 15 small and UTs), all the states were ranked according to their performance. The CII used the data available for 2000-01. A Composite Index was prepared on the basis of Principal Components Analysis[18] (PCA). Fourteen broad categories of parameters were used to judge the performance of each state.

Table 3.4

Parameters of Performance Used in the Study Conducted by CII

S.No.	Category of Broad Parameters	Sub-Parameters (Number)
1.	General Achievement	5
2.	Investment Climate	7
3.	Infrastructure Penetration	6
4.	Finance	5
5.	Work Force Quality	5
6.	Social	5
7.	Environment	5
8.	Law and Order	5
9.	Affluence	4
10.	Mass Medium Penetration	4
11.	Consumer Purchases	6
12.	Personal Finance	5
13.	Agriculture	8
14.	High Value Agriculture	7
Total Sub-parameters		**77**

Source : Debroy, B. and Bhandari, L. (2002).

For each broad category, *relative weights were given in order to compute composite ranking.* Finally, Composite Index was worked out for all the States. Five normative ranks were given (A,B,C,D and E) to states on the

[17] Debroy, Bibek and Laveesh Bhandari (2002) "How are the States Doing". New Delhi, Confederation of Indian Industry.
[18] See Chapter 2 of the Report

basis of their overall performance in each sector as well as to work out the overall rank depicting the overall performance.

According to this study following composite ranks were given to different states :

Table 3.5

Composite Ranks and Classification of States in India

Composite Rank	States
A	Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondichery, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Major States :4, Small States / UTs :7)
B	Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (Major States :4, Small States / UTs :1)
C	Uttaranchal, Andhra Pradesh, J & K, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunanchal Pradesh (Major States :5, Small States / UTs :4)
D	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Assam, Orissa, and Jharkhand
E	Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur (Major States :6, Small States / UTs :3)

Source : Debroy, B. and Bhandari, L.(2002).

The Study clearly showed that the States ranked as D and E were very backward. The sectoral ranks also depicted more or less the same levels of performance.

It is thus evident from the CII-sponsored study that availability of natural resources like minerals and fertile soils did not *ipso facto* led to high level of performance.

CHAPTER 4

INTER-DISTRICT SECTORAL INEQUALITIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Economic inequalities generally emanate from physical and natural factors, but they are ultimately supported by biases shown in allocating plan funds by the concerned State Government (See Chapter 6). As a result, not only the regions or districts have economic inequalities, but such disparities also get perpetuated.

In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to identify various parameters pertaining to important sectors of the economy of Rajasthan and then measure the inter-district disparities with respect to such sectors, *via* normative ranks assigned to each.

4.1 SECTORS SELECTED FOR RAJASTHAN'S ECONOMY

For the purpose of this study, the State economy was divided into the following sectors :

1. Agriculture and Livestock
2. Industry and Mining
3. Population and Demography
4. Water
5. Power
6. Roads
7. Medical and Health
8. Banking
9. Communication
10. State Domestic Product
11. Human Development
12. Poverty

One may conveniently visualize that delineation of the state economy in these sectors represents the levels of economic as well as infrastructural development, although social development indicators like gender might also be considered. However, in the present context, district-wise data on various parameters related to women were not available.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SECTOR-WISE INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Data were collected from official sources on various indicators relating to the sectors mentioned above. Originally 105 such indicators were identified, but then it was discovered that information for all the indicators was not available in respect of a large number of districts. In order to obtain optimum results for all the indicators and to ascertain inter-district disparities in a meaningful manner, the most relevant information was collected in respect of 97 indicators. Table 4.1 shows sector-wise indicators which were actually used for compilation of sectoral ranks for all the districts of Rajasthan. Details are available in Annexure IV-1.

Table 4.1

Sectoral Indicators Selected for Measuring Inter-District Disparities in Rajasthan

S.No.	Sector	No. of Indicators
1.	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	21
2.	Industry & Mining	10
3.	Power	6
4.	Population & Demography	9
5.	Water	8
6.	Roads	4
7.	Medical & Health	7
8.	Human Development	8
9.	Banking	3
10.	Communication	3
11.	Sector-wise and Per Capita NSDP	13
12.	Poverty	5
	Total	**97**

See Annexure IV-1.

Explanation About the Indicators

I AGRICULTURE

1 Production

In spite of increasing contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors as an indication of economic transformation of a region, in an agrarian State like Rajasthan, levels of crop production may be considered as important parameters for measuring the performance of agriculture in different districts. Data on production of various crops were collected in respect of almost all the important food-crops as well as non-food crops. Ranks were assigned to all districts according to the level of production measured in tonnes. The following crops were selected :

Food Crops

(1) Bajra (Pearl Millet), (2) Moong (Green Gram), (3) Wheat, (4) Gram (Bengal Gram), (5) Barley, (6) Arhar (*Cajanus cajan*).

Non-food Crops

(1) Rapeseed & Mustard (2) Chillis (3) Coriander (4) Cumin seed (5) Soyabean and (6) Groundnut

It may be pointed out in this context that the area and production of rice, fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants etc. in Rajasthan are limited to only a very small number of districts, although the production of arhar and soyabean is also confined to 17-18 districts only.

The purpose of putting ranks for districts on the basis of production of these crops was to ascertain whether some districts show more advancement over others in agricultural production. It may also be argued that districts having high production of some food and / or non-food crops have a distinct comparative advantage in producing such crops.

2 Area under non-food crops

It is universally believed that in the process of agricultural transformation, farmers switch over from food crops to cash or non-food

crops, which obviously yield higher value addition to them. One important indicator related to agriculture was, therefore, considered as percentage of area under non-food crops. The districts having higher areas under such crops were assigned a higher rank to depict a relatively higher level of development in agriculture.

3 Availability of Credit

Credit is an important input for procuring farm inputs. Availability of crop loans was thus considered as an indication of development. Data on district-wise crop loans were collected and per ha. loan availability was worked out. Again, such averages were used to place ranks on all the districts.

4 Area Under Irrigation

This input has a positive impact on production, especially, in view of the drought prone character of the State's economy.

5 Number of Tractors

Mechanization is also considered as an input for agricultural transformation. Data on the number of tractors were available for all the districts of the State. In fact, studies undertaken in Punjab have revealed that use of tractors has facilitated in expanding the gross cropped areas besides reducing time and drudgery experienced in some of the farm operations.

6 Fertilizer Consumption Per Unit Area

With a transition of traditional agriculture towards a dynamic or advanced agricultural system, the package of inputs used by farmers is also changed. The use of chemical fertilizers has been a key input in improving productivity of crops, particularly after the Green Revolution. Consumption of fertilizers can, therefore, be termed as an indicator of agricultural development in a region.

7 Area under forests

Districts of Rajasthan were, *inter alia*, ranked according to the percentage of area under forests to the total geographical area.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

8 Density of Livestock Population

Animal husbandry is an important source of supplementary income to rural households in Rajasthan. In western districts, however, this is a major source of income, as a large number of people in villages of these districts is engaged in production of milk, wool and animal products. Density of animal heads per km^2 was thus used as an important indicator while ranking all the districts.

9 Production of Milk

As stated above, production of milk is an important source of supplementary income to majority of rural households. Although both cows and buffaloes are reared for dairying purpose, it was considered appropriate to consider the total production of milk. Price differentials in milk were not considered.

10 Animal Health Cover

Data on the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are available for all the districts. For the purpose of this study, the number of such units per 1000 livestock population was used while ranking districts for this indicator.

II INDUSTRY AND MINING

In development economics, modernization and industrialization are generally used synonymously. In order to ascertain the extent of industrial development in a given region, numerous parameters can be used. They include the number of industrial units (including Small Scale Industries, the level of investment, value addition per worker, the value of total industrial output, etc. In this sector, district-wise data were collected for all these indicators.

1 Number of Industrial Units

The number of registered industrial units in a district was considered as an indicator of development. All districts were ranked accordingly.

2 Number of SSI Units

Indian economy has predominance of small industrial units. Districts of Rajasthan were also ranked on the basis of the number of such units.

3 Number of Sick and Closed Units

Sick and closed units have inverse relationship with industrial development. For this reason, higher ranks were assigned to districts having low ratio of such units. It may be pointed out that rather than the actual number, such ratios were worked out on the basis of percentage of sick units to their total number.

4 Investment in Medium & Large Industries

Various research studies have revealed that for entrepreneurs, **Rajasthan has not been a favourite destination**. However, whatever investment has been made in industries across the State, relatively advanced districts have benefited largely due to infrastructure development already achieved. Investment in industries made in all the districts was, therefore, used as an indicator while ranking the districts.

5 Investment in Small Units

It was used as an independent indicator, especially with a view to analysing the preference given by small entrepreneurs who *generally* do not feel constrained by the level of infrastructure development.

6 Value of Industrial Output

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, periodically publishes an "Annual Survey of Industries". District-wise data were collected from this survey in order to rank districts according to the value of industrial output.

7 Value of Output in Khadi, Village Industries and Handloom Sectors

These three constituents of the "decentralized industrial sector" are labour intensive, and provide a common source of livelihood in Rajasthan. It is suspected that even with respect to such units, Rajasthan has wide inter-district disparities, and advanced districts have a concentration of output brought out by Khadi, Village Industries and Handloom units.

8 Value of Mineral Production

Rajasthan has huge deposits of some minerals, and the mining sector provides direct employment and income to almost 8 lakh persons. District-wise value of mineral production was also considered to be an important indicator of economic development.

III POWER

Uninterrupted and cost-effective supply of power is regarded as the basic need for agricultural, as well as industrial development. Three indicators were used to ascertain the availability of power in the districts of Rajasthan.

1 Power Consumption Per Capita

It is not the total consumption, but per capita consumption of power which is widely used to compare the inter-regional disparities. On the basis of the available data, all the districts were ranked according to the average consumption of power.

2 Electricity Consumption in Various Sectors

Power consumers are generally categorized as domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and others. For all the districts of Rajasthan data on the total electricity consumption by each category of users were collected and ranks assigned accordingly.

3 Number of Energised Pumpsets

Majority of farmers in Rajasthan irrigate their *rabi* crops from the ground water sources. Even where canal water is used, conjunctive use of water is prevalent. Wells are fitted with electric or diesel pumpsets. One indicator of agricultural development across the districts (for which data are available) was the number of energised pumpsets.

IV POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Rajasthan is among those states where the growth rate of population has been considerably high, albeit different districts have shown wide variations in such growth rates. Taking the Census 2001 data as the basis, decadal growth rates among different districts were compared. Other demographic parameters were also considered.

1 Density of Population

This parameter is important, because the cost of delivering services is inversely related to population density per sq.km. Thus, as an indicator of development, districts were ranked according to the density of population in 2001.

2 Decadal Growth Rate

It was assumed that high decadal growth rate of population dampens the process of economic development. Therefore, these districts which recorded a higher growth rate in the decade 1991-2001, were assigned lower ranks and *vice-versa*.

3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

TFR also acts negatively in the process of development. A region showing a very high TFR generally experiences a high population growth rate and a low level of economic development. For this reason, districts experiencing a low TFR were assigned higher ranks and *vice-versa*

4 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Like TFR, high IMR also depicts a relative backward character of a region. Districts showing low levels of IMR were therefore, assigned higher ranks than the ones where IMR was high.

5 CBR and CDR per 1000

In the process of economic development, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) serve as important indicators. It needs to be pointed out that in extremely backward as well extremely advanced regions across the world both CBR and CDR are low, but in a transitional economy while CBR remains high, CDR records a secular fall.

For the purpose of this study, both these parameters were assumed to have an inverse relationship with development. Accordingly, districts having high levels of CBR and CDR were assigned lower ranks than the ones where both have low levels.

6 Life Expectancy at Birth

All the economically advanced societies have a high life expectancy at birth. All districts were ranked according to the level of life expectancy for which data are available for the year 2001.

7 Urban Population

Conventionally, it was assumed that urbanization is an indication of a society's economic advancement. For the purpose of this study, therefore, the ratios of urban to total population in all the districts of Rajasthan were worked out and ranks assigned to them accordingly.

8 Labour Force Engaged in Non-agriculture Sector

In economically advanced regions, there is a distinct shift of labour force from agriculture to the non-agriculture sector. Data on this indicator were collected and ranks assigned to all the districts

V WATER

Rajasthan shares only 1.2 per cent of the surface as well as ground water available in the country. However, availability of water across the districts shows wide variation. Eight parameters were identified in this sector.

1 Block-wise status of Ground Water

The status of water is generally categorized into safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited zones. District-wise data were obtained in respect of number of safe blocks, since the level of water availability for various purposes gets directly reflected only on the basis of such a parameter.

2 Net Annual Ground Water Availability

Ground water is a major source for irrigation and human / cattle use. Its net annual availability depicts the confidence level with which irrigation and drinking water programmes can be designed. Districts of Rajasthan were ranked according to such net availability of water.

3 Gross Ground Water Draft For Irrigation

Irrigation is an important input for development, especially for a State like Rajasthan where precipitation rate is not only uncertain and erratic, but is also distributed unevenly. Ground water draft for irrigation, however, eventually results in depletion of water table. This parameter was, therefore, assumed to have an inverse relationship with development.

4 Ground water Draft for Domestic and Industrial Use

With economic development, such use of water is expected to rise. Districts were accordingly ranked on the basis of data collected on ground water draft for these uses.

5 Allocation of Water for Domestic and Industrial Uses in 2025

These projections would depict the demand for water for these uses for 2025. District-wise projections were used and ranks assigned accordingly.

6 Net Ground Water Availability for Future Irrigation Development

These data show district-wise availability of ground water for irrigation in future. Obviously, if adequate water is available for agriculture, it is expected to increase agricultural productivity.

7 Present Ground-water Balance

District-wise data on ground water balance are available for the year 2001. Districts were ranked accordingly.

VI ROADS

The road network and the connectivity of the producing centres with the market are considered to be an important linkage for economic development. District-wise data about roads were collected in respect of the following parameters :

1 Road Length per 100 sq.km

This parameter has a direct and positive relationship with development. It is interesting to note that some districts of Rajasthan which have otherwise registered low or middle level of performance in economic sectors have better average road length than the ones showing high level of industrial or agricultural development.

2 Village Connectivity

Data on the percentage of villages connected with any type of road were collected and ranks assigned accordingly.

3 Percentage of Villages Connected with P*ucca* Road

Data on villages connected with B.T. or *pucca* road are available for all districts in Rajasthan. Accordingly, districts were ranked.

4 Index of Road Development

Index of Road Development has a positive correlation to development. Ranks were assigned to districts according to the values of such indices.

VII MEDICAL & HEALTH

Indicators relating to medical and health, especially those for which district-wise data are available are given below:

1 Number of hospitals, dispensaries etc.

These data are available for an average population of one lakh. Districts having better health care facilities (average) were assigned high ranks.

2 Number of Beds

Like (1) above, number of beds per one lakh of population was considered as a positive indicator while assigning ranks to districts.

3 Number of Doctors

Average number of doctors available in districts per one lakh of population was worked out, and accordingly ranks were assigned.

4 Percentage of Current Users of Family Planning Methods

The coveted goal of a small family can be achieved only when family planning devices are used by an increasingly large number of men and women. District-wise data on the percentage of people using such devices were collected from various reports and ranks were assigned accordingly.

5 Immunization

One important indicator of awareness of a society towards health issues is immunization of children against diseases. District-wise information

on immunization was collected from various sources. Data available for 2001 were used while assigning ranks to districts.

6 Nutrition

With economic development it is expected that the level of nutrition, especially among pregnant women, will show an improvement. It is believed that healthy mothers will deliver healthy babies. Weights of young babies upto three years of age and thereafter is thus regarded as an outcome of good nutrition available to mothers as well as children. Districts of Rajasthan were thus ranked according to the following parameters :

(a) Under weight Children in the age group 0-3 years.
(b) Under weight Children in the age group 3-6 years.
(c) Children with severe malnutrition in the age group 0-3 years.
(d) Children with severe malnutrition in the age group 3-6 years.

It needs to be pointed out that district-wise data for these parameters were not available. For this reason this indicator was dropped in the analysis done for this study.

VIII HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1 Level of Male Literacy

Level of literacy has a significant role in development process of a region. It is claimed that over the past few decades, Rajasthan has made good progress in increasing the level of literacy. However, such progress has shown wide inter-district variations, as depicted in the Population Census of 2001. Level of literacy was used as a positive indicator of development.

2 Level of Female Literacy

More than the level of male literacy, female literacy has a specific role in constructing Gender Development Index. Wide variations in districts of Rajasthan were observed with respect to this indicator.

3 Enrolment of Children in Schools

The level of enrolment of children in schools is used as an indicator human development. However, notwithstanding the Universalization of Primary Education drive, wide inter-district variations were visible. For this reason, all the districts were assigned ranks in the order of enrolment levels reported by the State Government.

4 Human Development Index (HDI)

District-wise Human Development Index was prepared on the basis of methodology adopted by UNDP. Such indices were available for the year 1999. Ranks were assigned to districts on the basis of the index.

5 Gender Health Index (GHI)

One important parameter to guage human development in a region or state is Gender Health Index. District-wise index depicting the gender health was used to ascertain inter-district disparities on this front.

6 Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)

District-wise data for Gender Related Development Index were available upto the year 1999. Ranks were assigned to districts on the basis of GDI.

7 Percentage of Safe Deliveries

In Rajasthan generally untrained “dais” (mid-wife) perform deliveries. This results in a high Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). Data was collected on the percentage of safe deliveries in different districts and ranks assigned accordingly.

8 Percentage of Girls Married Below 18 years of Age

Various studies undertaken by UNICEF and other institutions reveal that in Rajasthan a very high proportion of girls get married before attaining the legally prescribed age of 18 years, resulting in early “motherhood”. Obviously, early childbirth have an adverse impact on their health and physical efficiency. District-wise data on percentage of girls getting married before reaching 18 years of age was collected, with an assumption that such percentages would have inverse relation to the level of human development.

9 Sanitation

In a primitive society, especially in villages and urban slums, people generally remain deprived of toilet facilities. Deprivation of toilet facilities could be considered as an indication of a backward economy. Districts of Rajasthan having low level of such deprivation were, therefore, assigned high ranks, and those having high level of deprivation were given low ranks.

IX BANKING

Banking services provide an important support to the development of trade and industries. District-wise data on the availability of these services are available in respect of three parameters :

1 Number of banking offices

2 Amount of deposits per bank

3 Amount of credit advanced per bank

All these parameters were assumed to have positive relationship with development.

X POST & TELEGRAPH

Communication play a very important role in the process of economic development. Three indicators were identified for this sector :

1 Population Per Post Office

This indicator is generally inversely related with development of communication system. Districts were assigned ranks on this basis.

2 Population Per Telegraph Office

This parameter too, has inverse relationship with the process of development. Accordingly, districts having a low average were accorded high ranks.

3 Number of Rural PCOs

This parameter has a positive relationship with development of communication system in a region. Thus, districts having a higher number of PCOs in rural areas were assigned higher ranks.

XI NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Economists generally argue that growth rate of NSDP is perhaps the most important indicator of development. Sectoral levels of NSDP, however, have different connotations for development. The data available to depict levels of NSDP in different districts are :

(a) Sectoral Composition of NSDP

(b) Per Capita NSDP in 1999-2000

(a) Sectoral Composition of NSDP

1. Agriculture and Livestock

District-wise data on NSDP (1999-2000) from agriculture and livestock were included. However, a very high contribution of primary sector in a region could not be adjudged as a positive indicator. Accordingly, districts having low contribution of agriculture and livestock were assigned high ranks, and *vice versa*.

2 (i) Manufacturing Units (Registered)

(ii) Manufacturing Units (Unregistered)

(iii) Construction

(iv) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply

(v) Railways

(vi) Other Transport Services

(vii) Storage

(viii) Communications

(ix) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants

(x) Banking and Insurance

High contribution from the secondary and tertiary sectors positively relates to level of development. For this reason, districts with high contribution from these sources to NSDP were assigned high ranks.

(b) Per Capita NSDP

Per Capita NSDP is positively related to development. The higher the level of per capita in a given district, the higher would be its place in development ranking.

XII Poverty

1 Number of BPL Families

Rajasthan is considered among those states where the ratio of families living below the poverty line is extremely low, notwithstanding a very high drought-prone character of almost all the western districts. However, while conducting BPL Survey, enumeration of BPL families *inter alia* was done in respect of four categories of people living below the poverty line:

(i) Category I – Households with an annual average household income of less than Rs.4,000 in 1996-97. *(Daridra Narayan)*

(ii) Category II – Households receiving an average annual income in the range Rs.4,000 - Rs.6,000. *(Atyadhik Nirdhan)*

(iii) Category III - BPL Households with an annual average income in the range Rs.6,000 – Rs.8,500.

(iv) Category IV - BPL Households having an average annual income in the range Rs.8,500 – Rs.11,000.

Districts having a higher number of BPL in each category have been considered to have a high concentration of poor.

While ranking the districts according to the number of families in each BPL category, such inverse relationship was followed.

2 Poverty Index

Data are also available to depict poverty index for the districts. Poverty Index was also assumed to have an inverse relationship with development.

A list of parameters of all the sectors and their relationship with the process of development recorded for the districts of Rajasthan are enumerated in Table 4.2.

4.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SECTORAL INDICATORS AND DEVELOPMENT

As explained above, most of the indicators identified for this study have a positive relationship with development. In case of the indicators that are likely to dampen the development process inverse ranking method is used. For instance, high level of TFR in district 'A' would be assigned a lower rank than district 'B' or 'C' where TFR is low.

Table 4.2 presents the list of indicators used in this study and the nature of their relationship with development. This relationship determined the ranks assigned to districts of Rajasthan for measuring inter-district disparities in relation to the concerned indicator. Later in this Chapter, sector-wise disparities have been measured with the help of **composite index** constructed for each sector.

Table 4.2

Indicators and Their Relationship with Level of Development

S.N	Sector	Indicators Having Positive Relationship	Indicators Having Inverse Relationship
1	**Agriculture**	All Indicators	
2	**Industry & Mining**	Major and Medium (i) Industrial units (ii) SSI units (iii) Industrial investment in major and medium units (iv) Investment in SSI units (v) Value of output in industries (vi) Value of output of Khadi (vii) Output in village industries (viii) Output of handloom units (ix) Value of mineral production	(i) Sick Units

3	**Power**	All Indicators	
4	**Population and Demography**	(i) Density (ii) Urban Population (iii) Life Expectancy (iv) Non-agricultural labour force	(i) Decadal growth rate (ii) TFR (iii) IMR (iv) CBR (v) CDR
5	**Water Resources**	(i) Safe blocks (ii) Annual groundwater availability (iii) Ground water draft for industrial & domestic use. (iv) Domestic & Industrial requirement for 2025. (v) Net Groundwater availability for future irrigation. (vi) Present Groundwater Balance. (vii) Villages with safe drinking water supply.	(i) Gross groundwater draft for irrigation.
6	**Roads**	All the indicators	
7	**Medical & Health**	(i) Number of hospitals (ii) Number of beds (iii) Number of doctors (iv) Couple Protection Rate (v) Immunization (vi) Current use of Family Planning Devices (vii) Safe deliveries	(i) Under weight children < 3 years (ii) Under weight children 3-6 years (iii) Severely malnourished children < 3 years (iv) Severely malnourished children 3-6 years
8	**Human Development**	(i) Male Literacy (ii) Female Literacy (iii) Gender Health Index (iv) Human Development Index (v) Enrolment of Children in schools	(i) Girls getting married below 18 years (ii) Deprivation of Toilet facility
9	**Banking**	All Indicators	
10	**Communication**	All Indicators	
11	**State NSDP**	(i) Share of NSDP from manufacturing units (Regd.) (ii) Share of NSDP from manufacturing units (Un-Regd.) (iii) Construction (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water supply (v) Railways (vi) Other Transport (vii) Storage (viii) Communication (ix) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants (x) Banking (xi) Mining & Insurance (xii) Per Capita NSDP	(i) Share of NSDP from Agriculture & Allied Sectors
12	**Poverty**	None	All Indicators

4.4 SECTORAL RANKING

Having identified various indicators of development, an attempt was made to rank all the districts of Rajasthan on the basis of values reported for each such indicator, as well as the relationship of each i^{th} indicator with the level of development in the j^{th} district. Table 4.3 shows the normative ranks of all the parameters.

Table 4.3

Normative Ranks of all the Parameters

S.No.	Normative Rank of jth District	Weight assigned
1	A	90
2	B	80
3	C	70
4	D	60
5	E	50
6	F	40
7	G	30
8	H	20
9	I	10

It is assumed that if the normative rank of j^{th} district in relation to i^{th} indicator is A, and it is assigned a weight of 90 points, in respect of that indicator, j^{th} district could be considered to have achieved the highest level of performance. Such methodology was applied in respect of all the sectors. Districts were distributed in nine broad categories on the basis of original values reported for each indicator.

4.4.1 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

As indicated earlier, production of crops was assumed to have a direct and positive relationship with development. Annexure IV-2 shows the level of output of different crops in agriculture / livestock (density/ $km^{2)}$, veterinary services, milk production, proportion of area under non-food crops etc. achieved during 2000-01. As may be seen in the Annexure IV-2, on the basis of their values, normative ranks, weights and actual ranks for all the districts have been given. Based on these, composite ranks for the sector were worked out. The same are presented in Table 4.4.

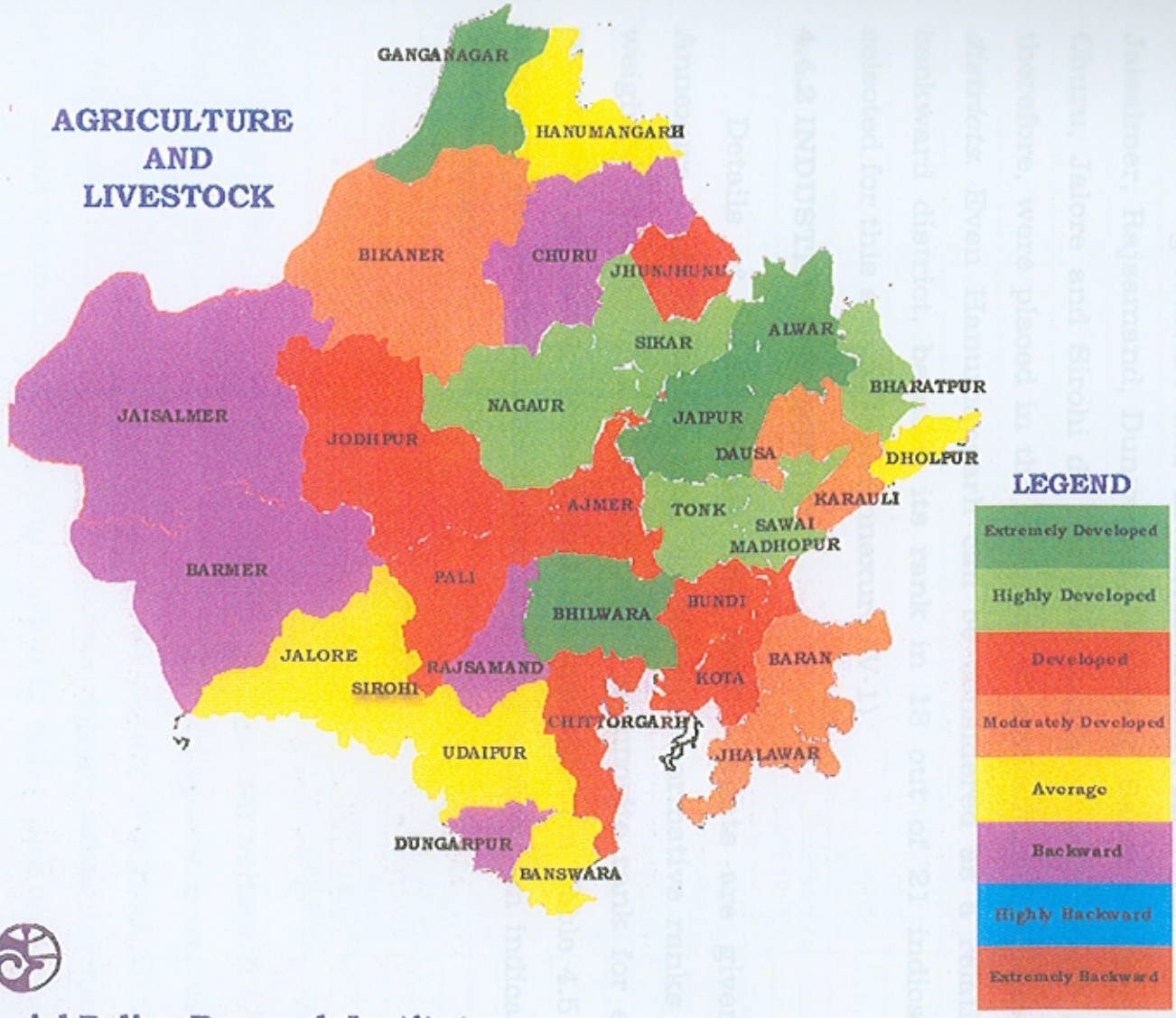
Table 4.4
Composite Ranks Assigned to Districts for Agriculture & Livestock Sectors

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank (21 Indicators)
1	Ajmer	9
2	Alwar	1
3	Banswara	20
4	Baran	13
5	Barmer	21
6	Bharatpur	5
7	Bhilwara	3
8	Bikaner	15
9	Bundi	11
10	Chittorgarh	9
11	Churu	21
12	Dausa	14
13	Dhaulpur	18
14	Dungarpur	23
15	Ganganagar	4
16	Hanumangarh	17
17	Jaipur	2
18	Jaisalmer	24
19	Jalore	17
20	Jhalawar	16
21	Jhunjhunu	12
22	Jodhpur	12
23	Karauli	15
24	Kota	12
25	Nagaur	7
26	Pali	10
27	Rajsamand	22
28	Sawai Madhopur	8
29	Sikar	6
30	Sirohi	19
31	Tonk	6
32	Udaipur	17

Unlike the commonly held belief, districts having major irrigation projects (Bikaner, Kota, Baran, Bundi, and Banswara) either have low proportion of area under non-food crops and / or the levels of productivity of crops are low. For instance, when one considers production of high value crops such as chillies, mustard, coriander and cuminseed, it is observed that Ajmer, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Pali and Tonk had an edge over many other districts. Further, in districts like Bikaner, production of milk provided a good support to farmers, but the total production of crops could not help these districts in gaining a high composite rank in Agriculture and Livestock Sector. Alwar has the highest rank, followed by Jaipur, Sikar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, and Ganganagar largely due to cultivation of oilseeds and wheat. The area under non-food crops has also contributed significantly to their

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK



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extremely good performance. Jaipur, incidentally, excelled most other districts in respect to majority of indicators and ranked second in Agriculture and Livestock Sector. However, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur, Banswara, Karauli, Churu, Jalore and Sirohi do not have much to their credit and, therefore, were placed in the *category of agriculturally backward districts*. Even Hanumangarh can be considered as a relatively backward district, because its rank in 13 out of 21 indicators selected for this sector. (See Annexure IV-1)

4.4.2 INDUSTRY AND MINING

Details of actual values and their weights are given in Annexure IV-3. However, after considering normative ranks and weighted average of all the indicators, composite rank for each sector was prepared. These ranks are presented in Table 4.5. To ascertain the performance of industry and mining ten indicators were selected.

Table 4.5

Composite Ranks Assigned to Districts for Industry & Mining Sector

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank (10 Indicators)
1	Ajmer	2
2	Alwar	4
3	Banswara	13
4	Baran	23
5	Barmer	15
6	Bharatpur	10
7	Bhilwara	3
8	Bikaner	6
9	Bundi	14
10	Chittorgarh	7
11	Churu	20
12	Dausa	16
13	Dholpur	21
14	Dungarpur	18
15	Ganganagar	10
16	Hanumangarh	20
17	Jaipur	1
18	Jaisalmer	22
19	Jalore	18
20	Jhalawar	19
21	Jhunjhunu	12
22	Jodhpur	6
23	Karauli	24
24	Kota	8
25	Nagaur	5
26	Pali	9
27	Rajsamand	12
28	Sawai Madhopur	17
29	Sikar	17
30	Sirohi	11
31	Tonk	14
32	Udaipur	3

A glance through Annexure IV-3 and Table 4.5 shows that, there are districts like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh which not only have a very high number of industrial units (major and medium) but in which the level of investment and value of output are also significantly high. Thus, these districts merit to be assigned higher ranks than other districts. Jaipur has the highest rank followed by Ajmer, Udaipur and Bhilwara. However, Barmer, Churu, and Sikar have a very high incidence of industrial sickness pushing their ranks further down.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

LEGEND

- Extremely Developed
- Highly Developed
- Developed
- Moderately Developed
- Average
- Backward
- Highly Backward
- Extremely Backward

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Interestingly enough, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur, and Sirohi have been ranked very high due to concentration of mineral production. Udaipur district has the highest concentration of mineral production, followed by Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Chittorgarh and Sirohi On the other hand, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Baran, Churu, Dhaulpur, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Jalore, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, and Barmer have an extremely low composite ranking, largely on account of either very small number of industrial units, low values of investment, low value of output, lack of minerals or high incidence of industrial sickness. (See Annexure IV-3). It is interesting to note that the districts having very low ranking in industries and minerals are Karauli, Baran, Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh and Churu.

As may be observed, Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara and Jodhpur maintain their supremacy in industry and mining sector. Kota which used to be a major industrial centre until 15 years ago, has been relegated to 8th place, largely due to closure of a large number of major industrial units.

It needs to be pointed out in this context that the production of *khadi* and handloom was negligible in some districts like Bikaner, Dausa, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, and Chittorgarh (Annexure IV-3). Some other districts, however, have plenty of such production. It has, therefore, been considered proper to assign ranks to these districts with a view to demonstrating usefulness of decentralized units in the economy of these backward districts.

4.4.3 POWER

Power is an important infrastructure for agricultural and industrial development. Three indicators namely per capita power consumption, power consumed in domestic, commercial and industrial uses and the number of energized pumpsets were identified to gauge development in this crucial sector.

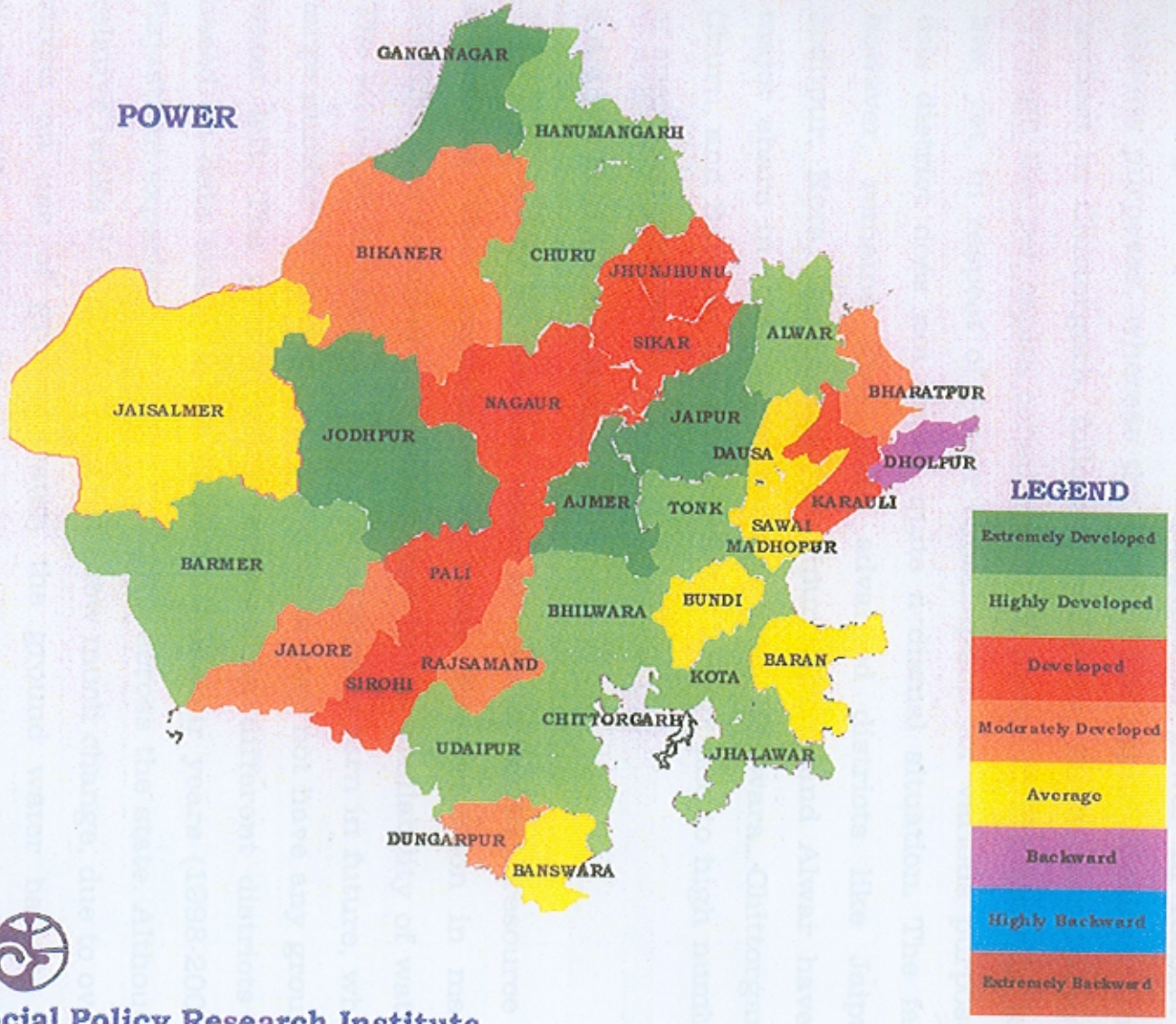
Annexure IV-4 shows the values, weights and ratings of different districts relating to the indicators of power development. Composite ranks for the power sector as a whole are noted below in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6
Composite Ranks Assigned to Districts for Power Sector

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	3
2	Alwar	5
3	Banswara	17
4	Baran	20
5	Barmer	7
6	Bharatpur	16
7	Bhilwara	8
8	Bikaner	13
9	Bundi	18
10	Chittorgarh	7
11	Churu	7
12	Dausa	17
13	Dholpur	21
14	Dungarpur	13
15	Ganganagar	4
16	Hanumangarh	5
17	Jaipur	1
18	Jaisalmer	19
19	Jalore	15
20	Jhalawar	6
21	Jhunjhunu	9
22	Jodhpur	2
23	Karauli	12
24	Kota	6
25	Nagaur	10
26	Pali	9
27	Rajsamand	14
28	Sawai Madhopur	17
29	Sikar	11
30	Sirohi	11
31	Tonk	8
32	Udaipur	5

Table 4.6 shows that Jaipur has relatively the most comfortable power scenario, followed by Jodhpur largely due to high per capita consumption and high commercial use of power. An analysis of data given in Annexure IV-4 shows that Ganganagar tops in the consumption of power in respect of various purposes, whereas the level of per capita consumption is highest in Chittorgarh, followed by Jaipur, Sirohi and Jodhpur. Though the per capita consumption of power in Jhalawar is very low, yet, in respect of power consumption for various purposes, this district does not depict quite a dismal

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan



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situation. The fact, however, remains that more advanced districts like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ganganagar, Udaipur, Ajmer and Alwar have a major share in total power consumption. Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, and Barmer, have high ranks, largely due to high number of energised pumpsets.

4.4.4 WATER RESOURCES

It is widely known that water is the most critical resource in Rajasthan. Over exploitation of water for irrigation in many districts has resulted in a sea-change in the availability of water. The situation is likely to take a catastrophic turn in future, when large number of blocks across the state may not have any ground water left. The ground water scenario in different districts is based on data available for 2000-01. For four years (1998-2002), Rajasthan experienced severe droughts across the state. Although relative ranks of districts may not show much change, due to over-stress on use of ground water, the ground water balance in districts like Alwar, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Jalore, Jaipur, Dungarpur and Alwar depicts a significantly higher discharge of water than its recharge. Therefore, very low ranks for these districts have been given. As shown in Annexure IV-4 and Table 4.8, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Churu, and Baran, not only have a comfortable position with respect to water resources at the present time, but are likely to remain so in future. Kota ranks first in this sector, followed by Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi and Karauli which are otherwise considered as backward districts.

To study the availability of water resources, eight indicators were identified. District-wise data relating to water resources (present and prospective) were collected and ranks were assigned to the districts. However, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, draft of ground water for irrigation was considered to have an inverse relationship with development, and for other seven indicators direct and positive relationship was considered. Details are given in Annexure IV-5.

Composite Rank for water resources has been presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Composite Ranks Assigned to Districts for Water Resources

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank (8 Indicators)
1	Ajmer	9
2	Alwar	13
3	Banswara	9
4	Baran	4
5	Barmer	5
6	Bharatpur	8
7	Bhilwara	13
8	Bikaner	7
9	Bundi	3
10	Chittorgarh	15
11	Churu	5
12	Dausa	15
13	Dhaulpur	13
14	Dungarpur	13
15	Ganganagar	13
16	Hanumangarh	15
17	Jaipur	11
18	Jaisalmer	16
19	Jalore	19
20	Jhalawar	14
21	Jhunjhunu	11
22	Jodhpur	12
23	Karauli	4
24	Kota	1
25	Nagaur	12
26	Pali	6
27	Rajsamand	18
28	Sawai Madhopur	2
29	Sikar	10
30	Sirohi	17
31	Tonk	2
32	Udaipur	11

4.4.5 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

A region having a high growth of population generally encounters numerous constraints to development. Further, various determinants of population growth such as CDR, CBR, TFR, IMR, as also important demographic indicators like life expectancy at birth, urbanization, level of non-agricultural employment and density of population etc. have a direct

relationship with the level of development. Nine such indicators were identified and their respective ratings in relation to different districts have been presented in Annexure IV-6.

On the basis of the type of relationship of all these indicators with development (explained in Table 4.2) such ranks were used for estimating the composite rank with respect to population and demography. Table 4.8 depicts such composite ranks.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

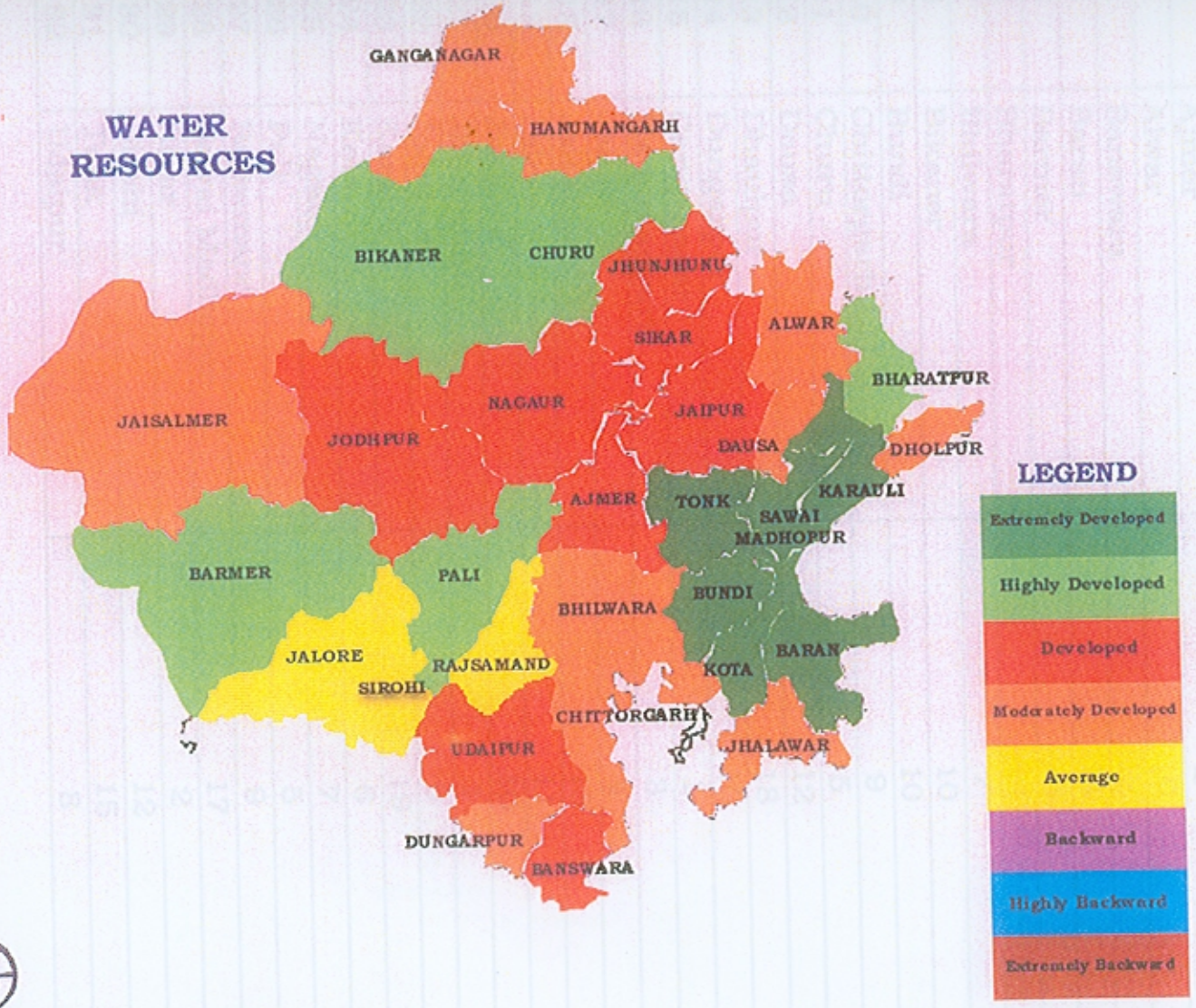

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Table 4.8

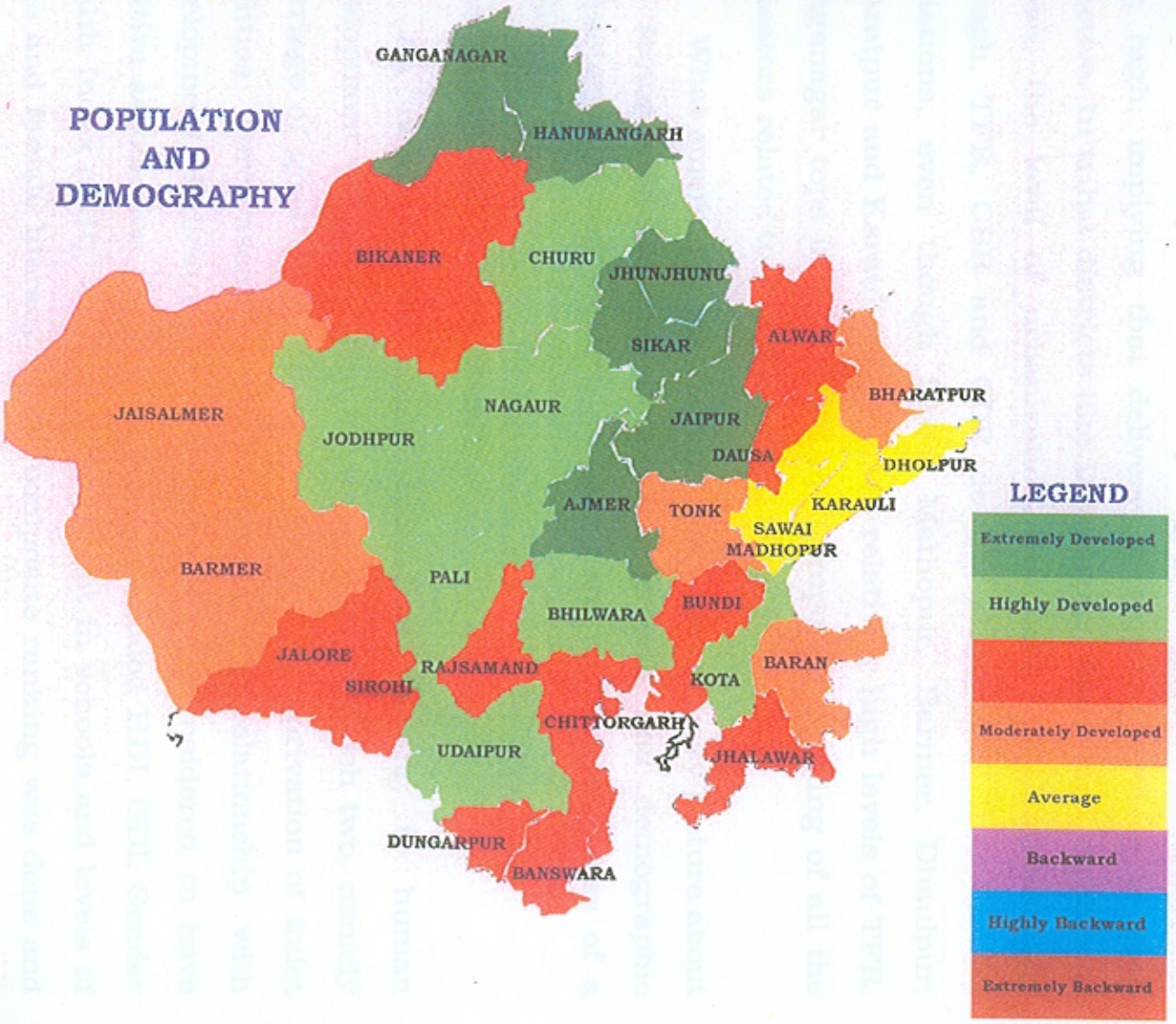
Composite Ranks Assigned to Districts on the Basis of Population and Demographic Indicators

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	2
2	Alwar	10
3	Banswara	12
4	Baran	14
5	Barmer	16
6	Bharatpur	14
7	Bhilwara	7
8	Bikaner	10
9	Bundi	10
10	Chittorgarh	9
11	Churu	5
12	Dausa	12
13	Dhaulpur	18
14	Dungarpur	10
15	Ganganagar	1
16	Hanumangarh	3
17	Jaipur	4
18	Jaisalmer	13
19	Jalore	11
20	Jhalawar	10
21	Jhunjhunu	1
22	Jodhpur	6
23	Karauli	19
24	Kota	6
25	Nagaur	7
26	Pali	5
27	Rajsamand	9
28	Sawai Madhopur	17
29	Sikar	2
30	Sirohi	12
31	Tonk	15
32	Udaipur	8

It is interesting to observe that districts which have not done very well on economic fronts like industry, mining, agriculture etc., (especially those pertaining to the Shekhawati region such as Jhunjhunu and Sikar) have

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY



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shown a relatively better performance in relation to population growth and demographic indicators. However, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali and Alwar have a relatively high proportion of labour force engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Density of population in these districts is also high, implying that delivery of various services is cost- effective. In tribal districts like Dungarpur, Banswara, Sirohi and Baran, the level of urbanization has been low. Interestingly enough, TFR, CBR and CDR do not show wide inter-district variations, even though Sawai Mathopur, Barmer, Dhaulpur, Bharatpur and Karauli have shown relatively high levels of TFR. Ganganagar tops in respect of the Composite Ranking of all the indicators related to Population and Demography.

What emerges from these data is a sort of hazy picture about the factors determining population growth and demographic characteristics and relative advancement or backwardness of a given district.

4.4.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

As noted earlier, eight indicators relating to human development were identified for this study, of which two, namely marriage of girls below 18 years of age and deprivation of toilet facilities were assumed to have negative relationship with development. Indicators whose values were considered to have positive association with development included HDI, GDI, Gender Health Index (GHI), children's enrolment in schools and levels of male and female literacy. Their composite ranking was done and the results have been presented in Table 4.9. Detailed data on all these indicators are given in Annexure IV-7.

Table 4.9

Composite Ranks of Districts Based on Human Development Indicators

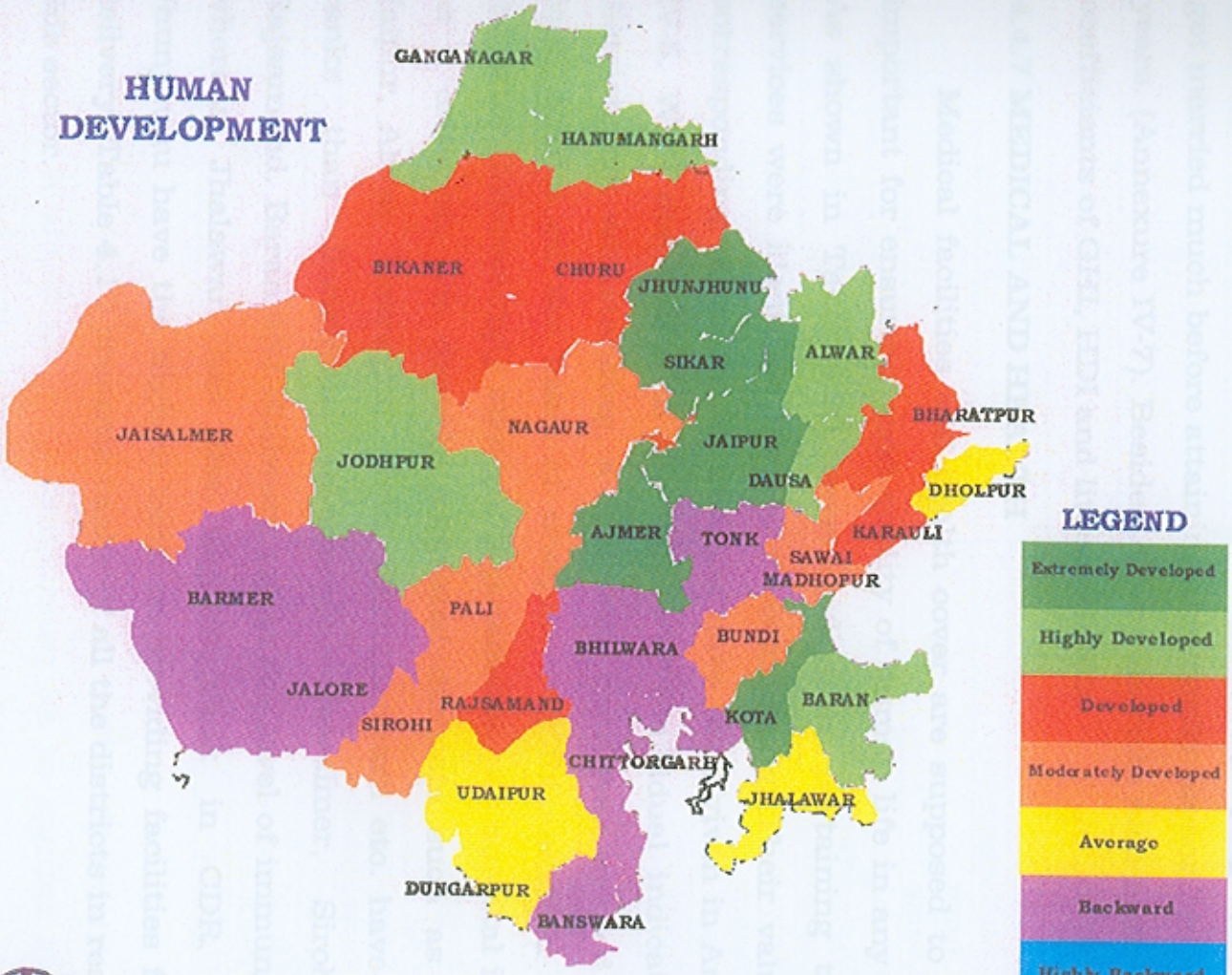
S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	4
2	Alwar	8

3	Banswara	23
4	Baran	6
5	Barmer	21
6	Bharatpur	11
7	Bhilwara	22
8	Bikaner	10
9	Bundi	16
10	Chittorgarh	21
11	Churu	9
12	Dausa	7
13	Dholpur	20
14	Dungarpur	19
15	Ganganagar	7
16	Hanumangarh	5
17	Jaipur	3
18	Jaisalmer	16
19	Jalore	24
20	Jhalawar	18
21	Jhunjhunu	1
22	Jodhpur	8
23	Karauli	12
24	Kota	2
25	Nagaur	13
26	Pali	14
27	Rajsamand	10
28	Sawai Madhopur	15
29	Sikar	4
30	Sirohi	13
31	Tonk	21
32	Udaipur	17

It may be observed that ranks of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Kota, Jaipur, Hanumangarh and Ajmer districts have been significantly higher than Banswara, Dungarpur, Dholpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Jalore. Even economically advanced districts like Bhilwara and Chittorgarh have recorded low level of human development largely due to poor performance in the various developmental indices. Surprisingly, in Tonk, Bundi, Jalore, Dausa, and Jhalawar, comparatively a very high proportion of girls get married much before attaining the legally prescribed age of 18 years. (Annexure IV-7).

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



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Besides, these districts also have very low coefficients of GHI, HDI and literacy levels.

4.4.7 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Medical facilities and health cover are supposed to be very important for ensuring good quality of human life in any society. As shown in Table 4.10, seven indicators pertaining to these services were identified for the present Study. Their values and corresponding ranks for all districts have been given in Annexure IV-8. Wide disparities in the values of individual indicators for districts not withstanding, a composite rank was worked out for each district on the basis of unequal weights assigned to each indicator. Interestingly enough, if population per hospital is taken as a criterion, the densely populated districts such as Ajmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota, Hanumangarh etc. have higher ranks than Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Rajsamand. Baran and Bhilwara top in the level of immunization, whereas Jhalawar has the highest rank in CDR. Baran, Jhunjhunu have the highest rank in providing facilities for safe delivery. Table 4.10 presents ranks of all the districts in respect of this sector.

Table 4.10

Composite Ranks of Districts for Medical and Health Cover

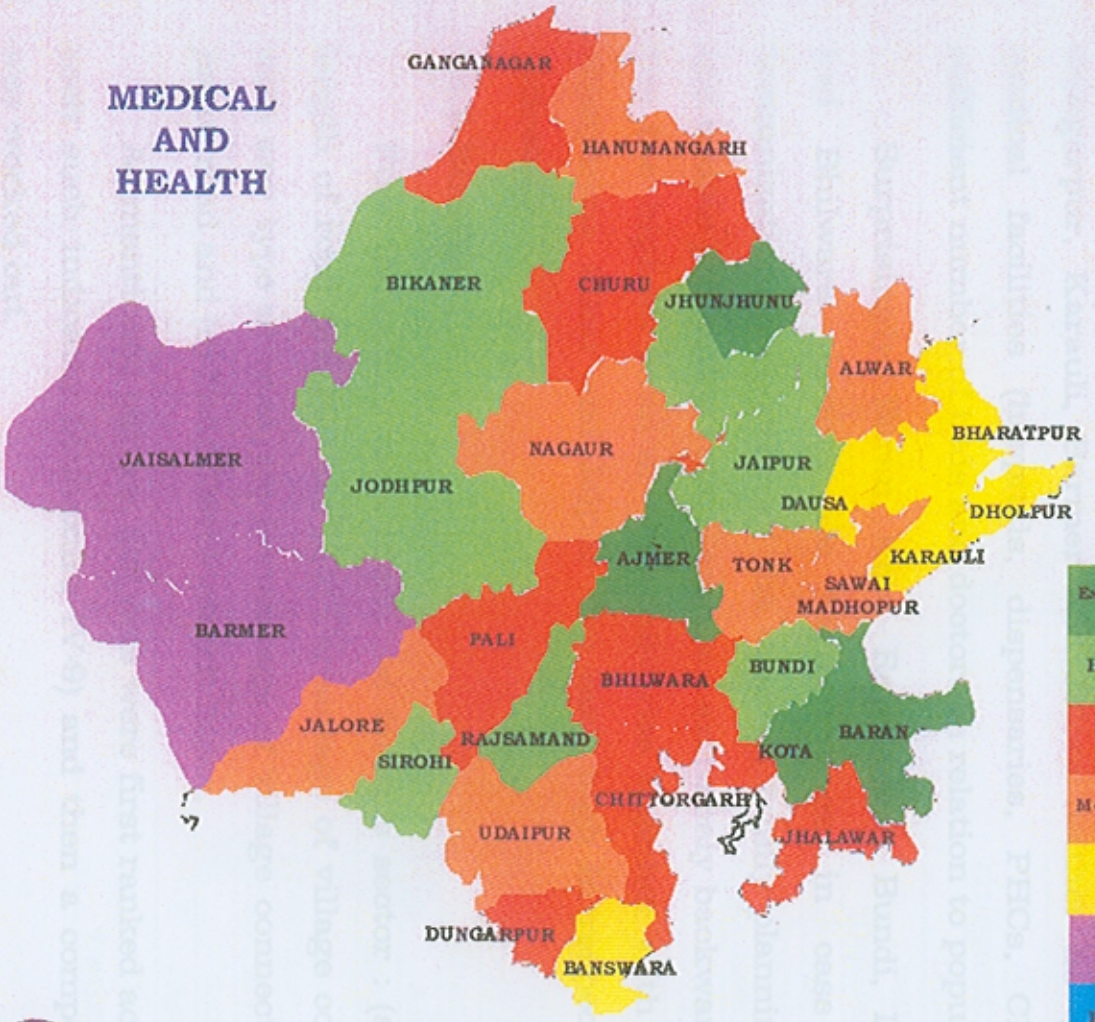
S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	3
2	Alwar	14
3	Banswara	14
4	Baran	2
5	Barmer	18
6	Bharatpur	17
7	Bhilwara	11
8	Bikaner	7
9	Bundi	9
10	Chittorgarh	11

11	Churu	12
12	Dausa	16
13	Dhaulpur	17
14	Dungarpur	9
15	Ganganagar	10
16	Hanumangarh	14
17	Jaipur	6
18	Jaisalmer	18
19	Jalore	13
20	Jhalawar	9
21	Jhunjhunu	3
22	Jodhpur	8
23	Karauli	15
24	Kota	1
25	Nagaur	14
26	Pali	9
27	Rajsamand	4
28	Sawai Madhopur	13
29	Sikar	5
30	Sirohi	7
31	Tonk	14
32	Udaipur	13

A thorough scan of Annexure IV-8 together with the composite ratings of all parameters given in Table 4.10, would reveal that economically advanced districts like Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota and, to some extent, moderately advanced districts such as Ganganagar, Sikar, Alwar and Jhunjhunu have a satisfactory network of medical facilities. Even backward districts like Baran and Sirohi seem to be doing well on this front. Surprisingly, Jaipur is ranked sixth in medical and health facility. This could be due to the fact that the city's population is increasing and people from other parts of the State are coming to Jaipur for treatment. The facilities could not match with the population pressure on medical and health services. However, extremely backward districts like Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, Karauli, Barmer and Jalore neither have adequate medical facilities (hospitals, dispensaries, PHCs, CHCs), nor sufficient number of beds and doctors in relation to population.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

MEDICAL AND HEALTH



LEGEND

- Extremely Developed
- Highly Developed
- Developed
- Moderately Developed
- Average
- Backward
- Highly Backward
- Extremely Backward

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Surprisingly, Baran, Kota, Rajsamand, Bundi, Dungarpur and Bhilwara demonstrate high ratings in case of total immunization, proportion of the users of family planning devices and couple protection rate. Baran, an extremely backward district, has the highest ratio of safe deliveries together with Kota and Jhunjhunu. Sikar and Jaipur also rank high in respect of these indicators.

4.4.8 ROADS

Four indicators were identified for this sector : (a) Average length of road per 100 km^2, (b) Percentage of village connectivity with any type of road, (c) Percentage of village connectivity with *pucca* road and (d) Road Development Index.

As mentioned earlier, districts were first ranked according to each such indicator (Annexure IV-9) and then a composite rank was worked out.

Table 4.11 shows the composite ranks of all districts in respect of road sector.

Table 4.11

Composite Ranks of Districts in the Road Sector

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	1
2	Alwar	7
3	Banswara	10
4	Baran	18
5	Barmer	13
6	Bharatpur	8
7	Bhilwara	10
8	Bikaner	7
9	Bundi	15
10	Chittorgarh	16
11	Churu	10
12	Dausa	11
13	Dhaulpur	6
14	Dungarpur	5

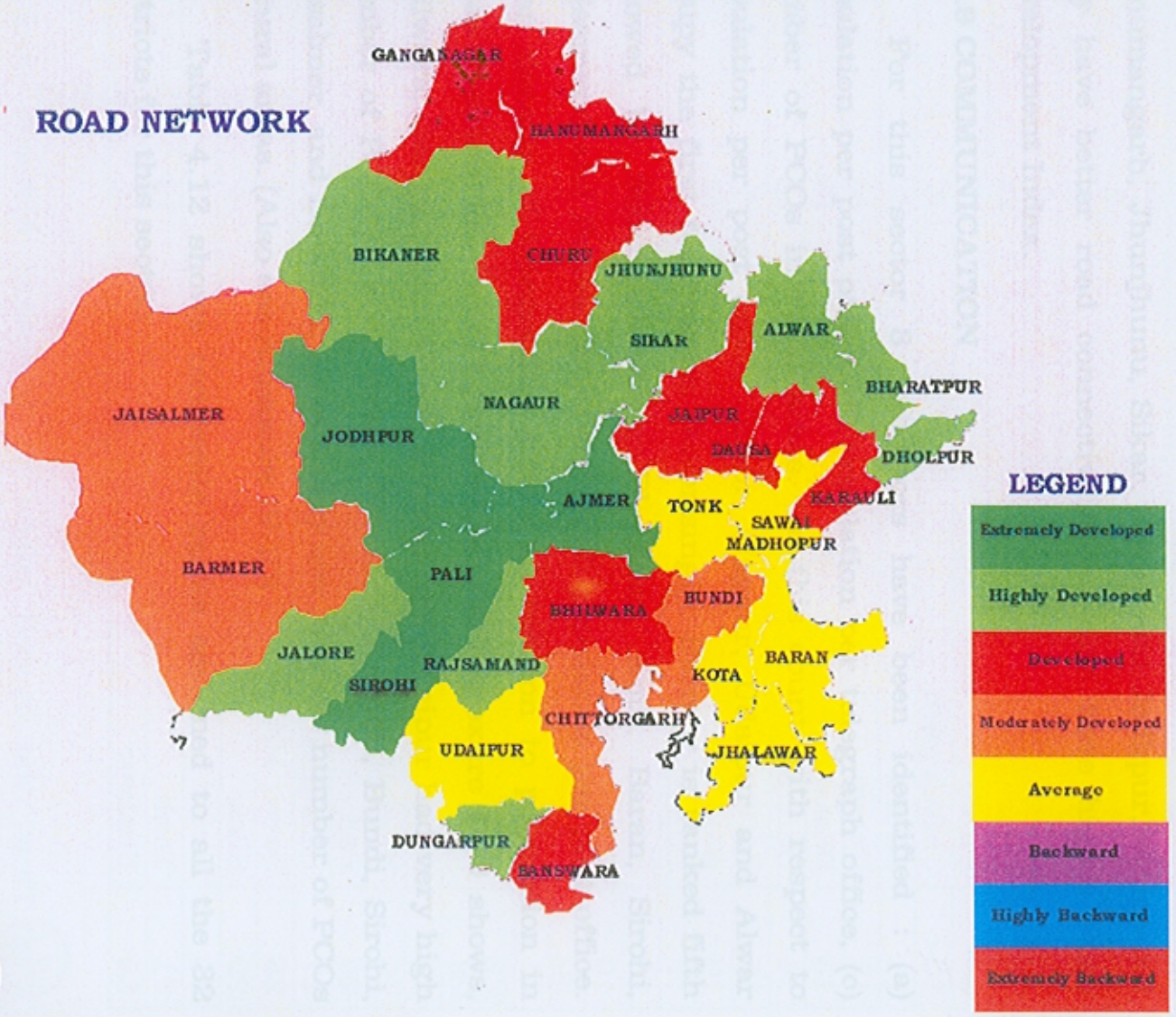
15	Ganganagar	12
16	Hanumangarh	10
17	Jaipur	9
18	Jaisalmer	14
19	Jalore	5
20	Jhalawar	20
21	Jhunjhunu	6
22	Jodhpur	3
23	Karauli	12
24	Kota	18
25	Nagaur	7
26	Pali	2
27	Rajsamand	5
28	Sawai Madhopur	18
29	Sikar	6
30	Sirohi	4
31	Tonk	19
32	Udaipur	17

The scenario with respect to roads appears to be quite interesting. As Table 4.11 reveals, Jhalawar has the lowest position, largely because it has the lowest average road length. It also has an extremely low ratio of road connectivity of villages. Tonk also has an extremely low rank, whereas backward districts like Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Jalore and Dholpur demonstrate higher ratings than even Jaipur. Likewise condition of road sector in Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur is worse than Dausa, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Sirohi and Jodhpur, which not only have better road connectivity, but also have higher Road Development Index.

4.4.9 COMMUNICATION

For this sector 3 indicators have been identified : (a) population per post office, (b) population per telegraph office, (c) number of PCOs in rural areas. On this count with respect to population per post office Jaipur, Nagaur, Udaipur and Alwar occupy the first four ranks. Surprisingly, Barmer is ranked fifth followed by Sikar. However, Dhaulpur, Kota, Baran, Sirohi, Rajsamand and Dausa have very small population per post office.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan



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Even density of telegraphic offices in relation to population in these districts is also not favourable. As Annexure IV-9 shows, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Alwar, Nagaur and Udaipur had very high number of PCOs in rural areas, whereas, Karauli, Bundi, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, and Dhaulpur have a very low average number of PCOs in rural areas. (Also see Annexure IV-10)

Table 4.12 shows composite ranks assigned to all the 32 districts for this sector.

Table 4.12

Composite Ranks of Districts for Communication Sector

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	6
2	Alwar	2
3	Banswara	9
4	Baran	14
5	Barmer	3
6	Bharatpur	5
7	Bhilwara	4
8	Bikaner	11
9	Bundi	17
10	Chittorgarh	8
11	Churu	8
12	Dausa	15
13	Dhaulpur	18
14	Dungarpur	13
15	Ganganagar	4
16	Hanumangarh	13
17	Jaipur	2
18	Jaisalmer	19
19	Jalore	13
20	Jhalawar	10
21	Jhunjhunu	4

22	Jodhpur	6
23	Karauli	16
24	Kota	13
25	Nagaur	1
26	Pali	7
27	Rajsamand	13
28	Sawai Madhopur	13
29	Sikar	4
30	Sirohi	17
31	Tonk	12
32	Udaipur	2

Thus, the overall ranks of backward districts such as Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Bundi, Dausa, Karauli, Baran and Rajsamand with respect to Communication Sector have been very low.

4.4.10 BANKING

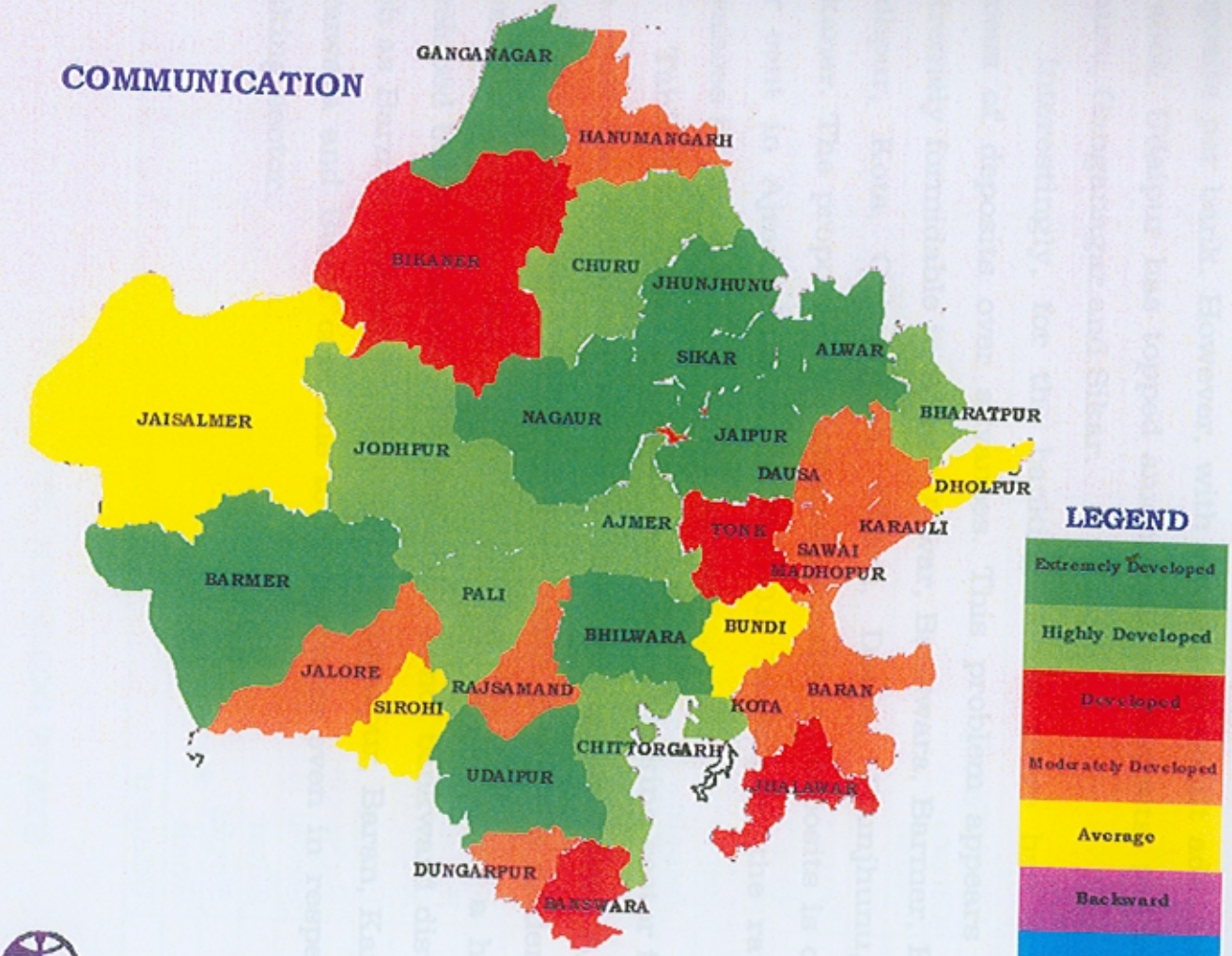
For the Banking Sector three parameters have been identified for which data were available for all the 32 districts. (Annexure IV-11). On this front, Jaipur district has been assigned the top rank on the basis of number of branches as well as deposits per bank. However, with respect to credit advanced per branch, Udaipur has topped among all the districts, followed by Churu, Ganganagar and Sikar.

Interestingly, for the banking sector there has been an excess of deposits over advances. This problem appears to be extremely formidable in Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bundi, Jodhpur, Kota, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, and Bikaner. The proportion of advances (credit) to deposits is only 3 per cent in Ajmer district in 2000-01. In Jaipur, the ratio of advances to deposits is about 60 per cent.

Table 4.13 shows composite ranking of banking sector for all the districts. Advanced districts like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Ganganagar top ranks in this sector. Even the moderately developed districts like Bhilwara and Bharatpur have a highly developed banking sector. On the other hand, backward districts such as Barmer, Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur,

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

COMMUNICATION



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Dungarpur, Baran, Karauli, Banswara and Bundi continue to be laggards even in respect of banking sector.

Table 4.13

Composite Ranks of Districts for Banking Sector

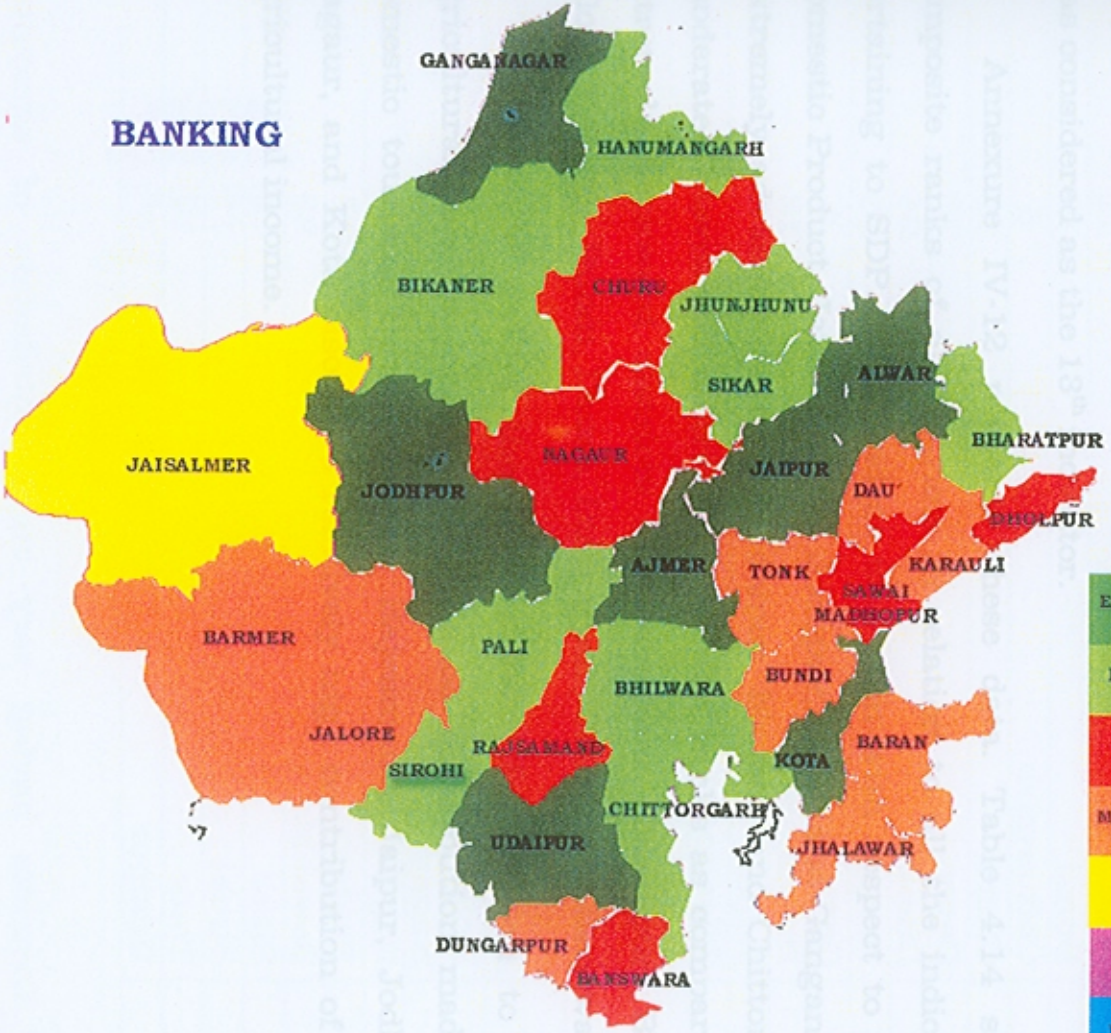
S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	2
2	Alwar	4
3	Banswara	11
4	Baran	14
5	Barmer	14
6	Bharatpur	6
7	Bhilwara	5
8	Bikaner	5
9	Bundi	13
10	Chittorgarh	7
11	Churu	10
12	Dausa	13
13	Dhaulpur	11
14	Dungarpur	13
15	Ganganagar	4
16	Hanumangarh	8
17	Jaipur	1
18	Jaisalmer	17
19	Jalore	16
20	Jhalawar	15
21	Jhunjhunu	6
22	Jodhpur	2
23	Karauli	13
24	Kota	3
25	Nagaur	12
26	Pali	8
27	Rajsamand	9
28	Sawai Madhopur	12
29	Sikar	6
30	Sirohi	7
31	Tonk	13
32	Udaipur	1

4.4.11 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

As is widely known, level of income (in case of states, state domestic product) is one of the most significant indicator of development. Generally, all sources of state domestic product show an increase as an economy makes

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

BANKING



LEGEND

- Extremely Developed
- Highly Developed
- Developed
- Moderately Developed
- Average
- Backward
- Highly Backward
- Extremely Backward

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advancement. However, the contribution of agriculture is expected to decline in the development process.

Two sets of data were collected to ascertain the status of SDP related-indicators across all the districts in Rajasthan. The first set of data included twelve indicators relating to various sources of Net State Domestic Product, whereas per capita NSDP was considered as the 13th indicator.

Annexure IV-12 presents these data. Table 4.14 shows composite ranks of all districts in relation to all the indicators pertaining to SDP. It is evident that even with respect to State Domestic Product, Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota, and Ganganagar, (extremely advanced districts), Udaipur, Nagaur and Chittorgarh (moderately developed districts) have high ranks as compared to extremely backward districts like Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Baran, Jalore, Karauli, Bundi, Dausa, Dungarpur, Churu and Banswara.

Rajsamand enjoys the highest rank in relation to non-agricultural income largely due to good contribution made by domestic tourism. Udaipur, Kota, Rajsamand, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, and Kota also have relatively high contribution of non-agricultural income.

Table 4.14

Composite Ranks of Districts for State Domestic Product

S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	6
2	Alwar	2
3	Banswara	20
4	Baran	16

5	Barmer	18
6	Bharatpur	10
7	Bhilwara	12
8	Bikaner	11
9	Bundi	19
10	Chittorgarh	5
11	Churu	18
12	Dausa	22
13	Dhaulpur	24
14	Dungarpur	25
15	Ganganagar	4
16	Hanumangarh	13
17	Jaipur	1
18	Jaisalmer	24
19	Jalore	22
20	Jhalawar	17
21	Jhunjhunu	14
22	Jodhpur	3
23	Karauli	21
24	Kota	8
25	Nagaur	7
26	Pali	9
27	Rajsamand	15
28	Sawai Madhopur	23
29	Sikar	13
30	Sirohi	17
31	Tonk	19
32	Udaipur	7

Districts having very high contribution of agricultural income are Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Ajmer, Banswara, Churu, Karauli and Udaipur.

Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Nagaur have significant contribution of mining sub-sector. Industries seem to be a major source of NSDP in Kota, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Alwar, Jaipur and Jodhpur. As is evident, large number of otherwise backward districts either have no industrial units or have just a few small scale units.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

LEGEND

- Extremely Developed
- Highly Developed
- Developed
- Moderately Developed
- Average
- Backward
- Highly Backward
- Extremely Backward

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In Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Sikar and, above all, in Jaipur district, construction sub-sector contributes significantly to NSDP. In case of electricity, gas, water supply etc., besides Jaipur, districts like Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Pali and Nagaur have been prominent districts.

As far as per capita income (PCI) is concerned, in 1999-2000 the highest rank was assigned to Kota (PCI=Rs.20,521) followed by Ganganagar (Rs.19,793), Baran (Rs.16,928), Hanumangarh (Rs.16,043), Jhalawar (Rs.14,472), Sirohi (Rs.14,229) etc. It is strange that per capita income in Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Jaipur has been lower than the levels estimated for these districts. The fact remain that extremely backward districts like Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore and Churu, have ranked very low on this count. Surprisingly, even moderately advanced districts like Bhilwara, Udaipur and Sikar have very low ranks with respect to per capita income. Average income per capita in Jaisalmer is even higher than the level estimated in Jaipur, perhaps due to sparsely distributed population in the districts of former category. The same is true for an otherwise backward district like Jhalawar.

4.4.12 POVERTY

As explained earlier, a lower proportion of BPL families in Rajasthan than many, even the developed, states, have large number of households across the State are termed as *Daridra Narayan* and *Atyadhik Nirdhan*. However, the number of BPL among the other categories (with household income between Rs.6000-8500 and those having a household income in the range of Rs. 8500-11000 is relatively small. Nevertheless as shown in Table 4.2, these poverty related indicators have inverse relationship with development.

Besides level of household income of BPL families, Human Poverty Index is the other indicator used in this study bearing inverse relationship with development. Data relating to each such indicator and ranks assigned to districts have been presented in Annexure IV-13.

Table 4.15 shows composite ranks assigned to all the districts with respect to all the five indicators.

Table 4.15

Composite Ranks of Districts According to Poverty-Related Indicators

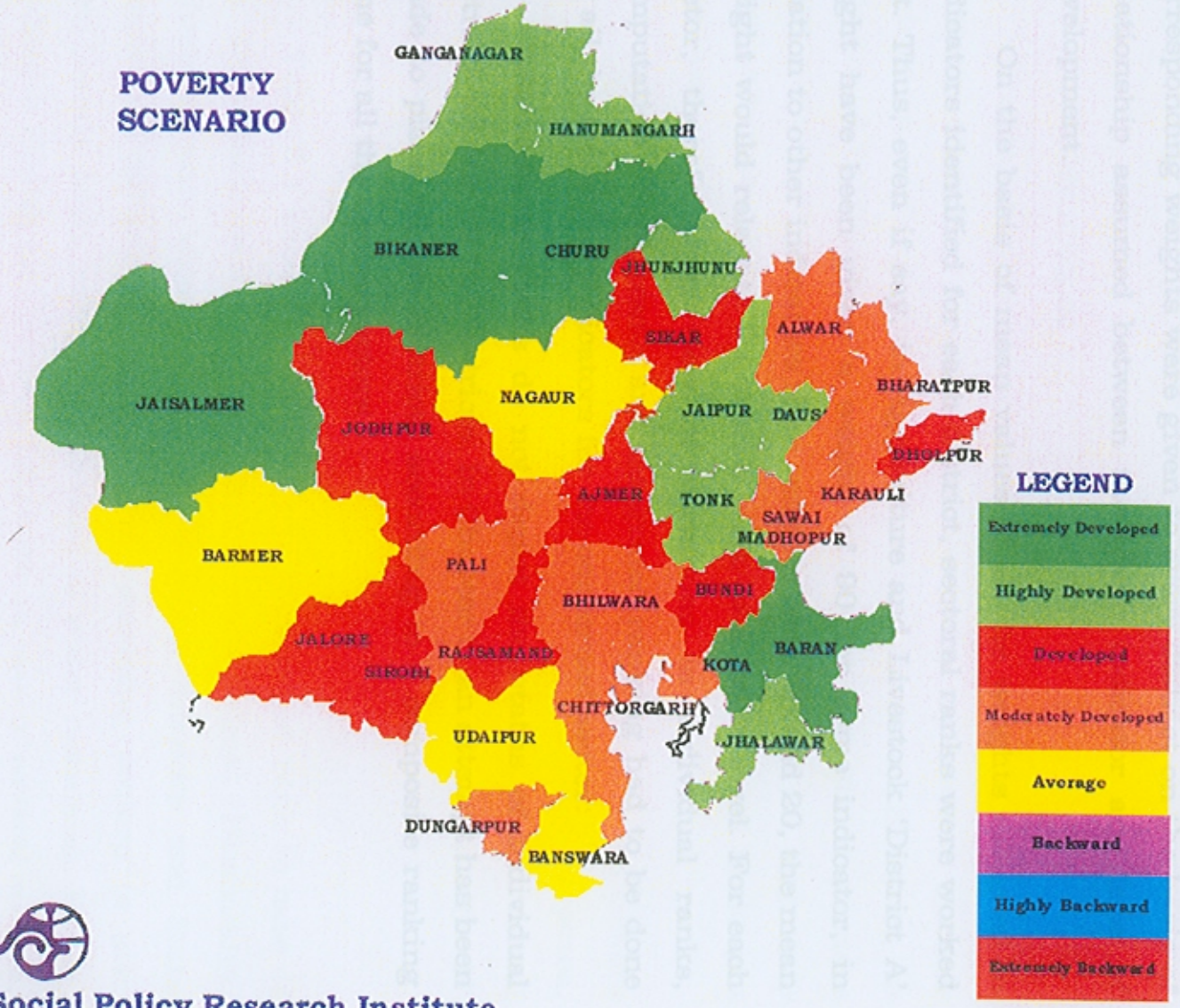
S.No.	Districts	Composite Rank
1	Ajmer	11
2	Alwar	15
3	Banswara	19
4	Baran	2
5	Barmer	17
6	Bharatpur	14
7	Bhilwara	16
8	Bikaner	4
9	Bundi	9
10	Chittorgarh	15
11	Churu	4
12	Dausa	6
13	Dhaulpur	9
14	Dungarpur	16
15	Ganganagar	7

16	Hanumangarh	6
17	Jaipur	8
18	Jaisalmer	3
19	Jalore	10
20	Jhalawar	6
21	Jhunjhunu	5
22	Jodhpur	12
23	Karauli	15
24	Kota	1
25	Nagaur	18
26	Pali	13
27	Rajsamand	9
28	Sawai Madhopur	15
29	Sikar	9
30	Sirohi	9
31	Tonk	7
32	Udaipur	20

Table 4.15 reveals some very interesting ratings related to poverty. It shows that Udaipur has the highest concentration of poverty, followed by Banswara, Nagaur and Barmer. A detailed enquiry on the basis of data given in Annexure IV-12 shows that Banswara, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Nagaur, and even moderately developed districts such as BPL families and Alwar have very heavy concentration of these categorized as *Daridra Narayan and Atyadhik Nirdhan*.

Data given in Annexure IV-13 also reveal that generally poverty index, which depicts the poverty in relation to area and infrastructure, has high coefficients in these districts.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan



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CONCLUSION

This Chapter provides a comprehensive account of all the 97 indicators identified for this study. Each district was first assigned a rank in respect of each indicator. Normative ranks and corresponding weights were given to every district on the basis of relationship assumed between the given indicator and level of development.

On the basis of mean values of all the weights assigned to indicators identified for each district, sectoral ranks were worked out. Thus, even if say, in Agriculture and Livestock 'District A' might have been given a weight of 90 for some indicator, in relation to other indicators if its weights were 30 and 20, the mean weight would relegate its overall rank to a lower level. For each sector, therefore, in view of variations in individual ranks, computation of composite and integrated ranking had to be done for all the identified indicators for the concerned sector.

Yet, sectoral ranks do not depict the status of individual districts among all the districts. In Chapter 5, an attempt has been made to place all the districts according to a composite ranking done for all the twelve sectors.

CHAPTER 5

INTER-DISTRICT INEQUALITIES : COMPOSITE RANKING

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 gave an account of ranks assigned to different districts according to average scores (weights) secured by each district in each of the twelve identified sectors. However, as mentioned in Section 5.1, sectoral ranking sometimes yields a hazy picture. It thus appears appropriate to take an aggregate view and rank all districts according to all the sectoral ranks put together.

Appendix V-1 shows average weights assigned to all sectors on the basis of which sectoral composite ranks were prepared. Such weights were then used to construct composite ranks for all the districts in respect of all sectors encompassing all the 97 development indicators.

5.1 REVIEW OF SECTORAL RANKS

Table 5.1 shows that Jaipur has the highest rank in case of six important sectors (Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Industries and Minerals, Power, Banking Services and State Domestic Product. Its rank in the remaining sectors is also significantly high, except in the case of water resources, Roads, Medical & Health and poverty. Likewise, in case of several sectors, Ajmer, Alwar, Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Jhunjhunun have an edge over other districts.

On the other hand, backward districts include Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Barmer, Banswara, Dungarpur and Banswara, which have low ranks in case of majority of sectors covered in this Study.

It is observed that Jaisalmer has the lowest rank in case of agriculture, banking services and communication, whereas Dhaulpur has been the least developed district in indicators related to power and medical and health services. Barmer, Baran, Banswara, Karauli and Jhalawar also have low ranks in most of the sectors.

Sector by sector ranking done for districts reveals quite inconsistent results. For instance, Bhilwara is among the top six districts in respect of agriculture, industry & minerals and communication, but in relation to poverty ratio its rank is among the bottom six districts. In the case of water resources and human development also the rank of this district is very low.

In short, if one goes through a sector-to-sector rating, no consistency is observed in respect of any district. It was, therefore, decided to prepare a composite index covering simultaneously all the indicators for assigning ranks to the districts.

Table 5.1
Composite Sectoral Ranks of Selected Districts

S.No	SECTOR	Top Six, With Ranks	Bottom Six, with ranks
1.	Agriculture & Livestock	Alwar(1), Jaipur(2,) Bhilwara(3), Ganganagar(4), Bharatpur(5), Sikar(6)	Jaisalmer(24), Dungarpur(23), Rajsamand(22), Churu(21), Banswara(20), Sirohi(19)
2.	Industries & Minerals	Jaipur(1), Ajmer(2), Udaipur(3), Bhilwara(3) Alwar(4), Nagaur(5), Jodhpur(6), Bikaner(6)	Karauli(24), Baran(23), Jaisalmer(22), Dholpur(21), Churu(20), Jalawar(19)
3.	Water Resources	Kota(1), Sawai Madhopur(2), Tonk(2), Bundi(3), Baran(4), Karauli(4), Barmer(5), Churu(5), Pali(6)	Jalore(19), Rajsamand(18), Sirohi(17), Jaisalmer(16), Dausa(15), Chittorgarh(15), Hanumangarh(15), Jhalawar(14)
4.	Power	Jaipur(1), Jodhpur(2), Ajmer(3), Ganganagar(4), Alwar(5), Udaipur(5), Hanumangarh(5), Jhalawar(6), Kota(6), Tonk(6)	Dholpur(21), Baran(20), Jaisalmer(19), Bundi(18), Sawai Madhopur(17), Dausa(17), Banswara(17), Bharatpur(16)
5.	Population & Demography	Ganganagar(1), Jhunjhunu(1), Sikar(2), Ajmer(2), Hanumangarh(3), Jaipur(4), Churu(5), Pali(5), Jodhpur(6), Kota(6)	Karauli(19), Dholpur(18), Sawai Madhopur(17), Barmer(16), Tonk(15), Bharatpur(14), Jaisalmer(13)
6.	Human Development	Jhunjhunu(1), Kota(2), Jaipur(3), Sikar(4), Ajmer(4), Hanumangarh(5), Baran(6)	Dungarpur(32), Dholpur(31), Barmer(30), Tonk(30), Jalore(29), Bhilwara(28), Tonk(27)
7.	Medical & Health	Kota(1), Baran(2), Ajmer(3), Jhunjhunu(4), Rajsamand(5), Bikaner(6), Sikar(6)	Jaisalmer(21), Barmer(21), Dholpur(20), Bharatpur(19), Dausa(18), Karauli(17), Banswara(17), Alwar(16), Tonk(16)

8.	Roads	Ajmer(1), Pali(2), Jodhpur(3), Sirohi(4), Rajsamand(5), Jodhpur(6), Dholpur(6)	Jhalawar(20), Tonk(19), Baran(18), Kota(18), Sawai Madhopur(18), Udaipur(17), Chittorgarh(16), Bundi(15)
9.	Communication	Nagaur(1), Alwar(2), Jaipur(2), Udaipur(2), Barmer(3), Bhilwara(4), Jhunjhunu(4), Sikar(4), Bharatpur(5), Ajmer(6), Jodhpur(6)	Jaisalmer(19), Dholpur(18), Bundi(17), Sirohi(17), Karauli(16), Dausa(15), Baran(14)
10.	Banking	Jaipur(1), Udaipur(1), Ajmer(2), Jodhpur(2), Kota(3), Alwar(4), Ganganagar(4), Bikaner(5), Bhilwara(5), Sikar(6), Jhunjhunu(6), Bharatpur(6)	Jaisalmer(17), Jalore(16), Jhalawar(15), Baran(14), Barmer(14), Bundi(13), Dausa(13), Dungarpur(13), Karauli(13), Tonk(13), Nagaur(12), Sawai Madhopur(12)
11.	State Domestic Product	Jaipur(1), Alwar(2), Jodhpur(3), Ganganagar(4), Chittorgarh(5), Ajmer(6)	Dungarpur(26), Jaisalmer(25), Sawai Madhopur(24), Jalore(23), Karauli(23), Dausa(23), Banswara(22), Tonk(21), Bundi(21)
12.	Poverty	Kota(1), Baran(2), Jaisalmer(3), Churu(4), Bikaner(4), Jhunjhunu(5), Jhalawar(6), Hanumangarh(6), Dausa(6)	Udaipur(20), Banswara(19), Nagaur(18), Barmer(17), Dungarpur(16), Bhilwara(16), Sawai Madhopur(15), Karauli(15), Chittorgarh(15), Alwar(15)

5.2 COMPOSITE RANKING OF DISTRICTS BASED ON ALL INDICATORS

As indicated in Chapter 4, nine normative ranks (from A to I) were identified for this study. Since it seemed illogical to provide normative ranks to all the districts, on the basis of actual values reported for each indicator, districts were distributed in such nine categories as given below :

Ranks	Normative Rank	Weights
1-4	A	90
5-8	B	80
9-12	C	70
13-16	D	60
17-20	E	50
21-24	F	40
25-28	G	30
29	H	20
30-32	I	10

Having assigned sectoral ranks to all the districts, for constructing the Composite Rank for all sectors for each district, average value of all weights was worked out.

Districts were arranged in a descending order according to the average values of weights, and ranks assigned accordingly. Table 5.2 presents this scenario.

Table 5.2

Composite Rant of All Sectors for each District (Average value of all weight)

S.No.	District	Composite Ranks
1	Ajmer	2
2	Alwar	7
3	Banswara	28
4	Baran	21
5	Barmer	25
6	Bharatpur	16
7	Bhilwara	11
8	Bikaner	10
9	Bundi	24
10	Chittorgarh	17
11	Churu	15
12	Dausa	23
13	Dholpur	31
14	Dungarpur	26
15	Ganganagar	6
16	Hanumangarh	14
17	Jaipur	1
18	Jaisalmer	32
19	Jalore	27
20	Jhalawar	22
21	Jhunjhunu	5
22	Jodhpur	3
23	Karauli	30
24	Kota	4
25	Nagaur	12
26	Pali	9
27	Rajsamand	18
28	Sawai Madhopur	29
29	Sikar	8
30	Sirohi	19
31	Tonk	20
32	Udaipur	13

Table 5.2 clearly indicates that Jaipur has been the most developed district in Rajasthan, followed by Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Jhunjhunu and Ganganagar. As Table 5.3 and Annexure V-1 show, the weighted average score of these districts has been above 66 points. Interestingly enough, Alwar, Sikar, Pali and Bikaner also have a weighted average score of above 61 per cent (See Annexure V-1). Districts of the first category may be termed as highly advance, whereas those placed in the second category may be considered as developed districts. Their weighted average score is between 61 and 66 points. The third category of districts which have an average score of above 56 but below 61 points include Bhilwara, Nagaur, Hanumangarh, Churu, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh and Udaipur. They may be designated as moderately developed districts.

Table 5.3
Ranking of Districts According to Level of Development

S.No.	District	Weighted Average of Scores	Rank
1	Jaipur	74.05	1
2	Ajmer	71.99	2
3	Jodhpur	68.16	3
4	Kota	66.94	4
5	Jhunjhunu	66.72	5
6	Ganganagar	66.27	6
7	Alwar	65.37	7
8	Sikar	64.25	8
9	Pali	62.17	9
10	Bikaner	62.12	10
11	Bhilwara	60.77	11
12	Nagaur	59.39	12
13	Udaipur	59.02	13
14	Hanumangarh	57.79	14
15	Churu	57.52	15
16	Bharatpur	56.71	16
17	Chittorgarh	56.12	17
18	Rajsamand	55.96	18
19	Sirohi	54.89	19
20	Tonk	52.20	20
21	Baran	51.66	21
22	Jhalawar	50.08	22
23	Dausa	49.62	23
24	Bundi	49.51	24
25	Barmer	49.21	25
26	Dungarpur	47.83	26
27	Jalore	47.38	27
28	Banswara	46.84	28
29	Sawai Madhopur	46.35	29
30	Karauli	45.11	30
31	Dholpur	42.50	31
32	Jaisalmer	40.17	32

Turning to the status of backward districts, as Table 5.2 shows, while Jaisalmer has been the most backward district, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Barmer and Jalore are among the least developed districts of Rajasthan.

The scenario of development in other backward districts like Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa and Banswara is marginally better than the extremely backward districts mentioned above. The weighted average scores of all these districts are below 50.

Inter-Regional Inequalities in Rajasthan

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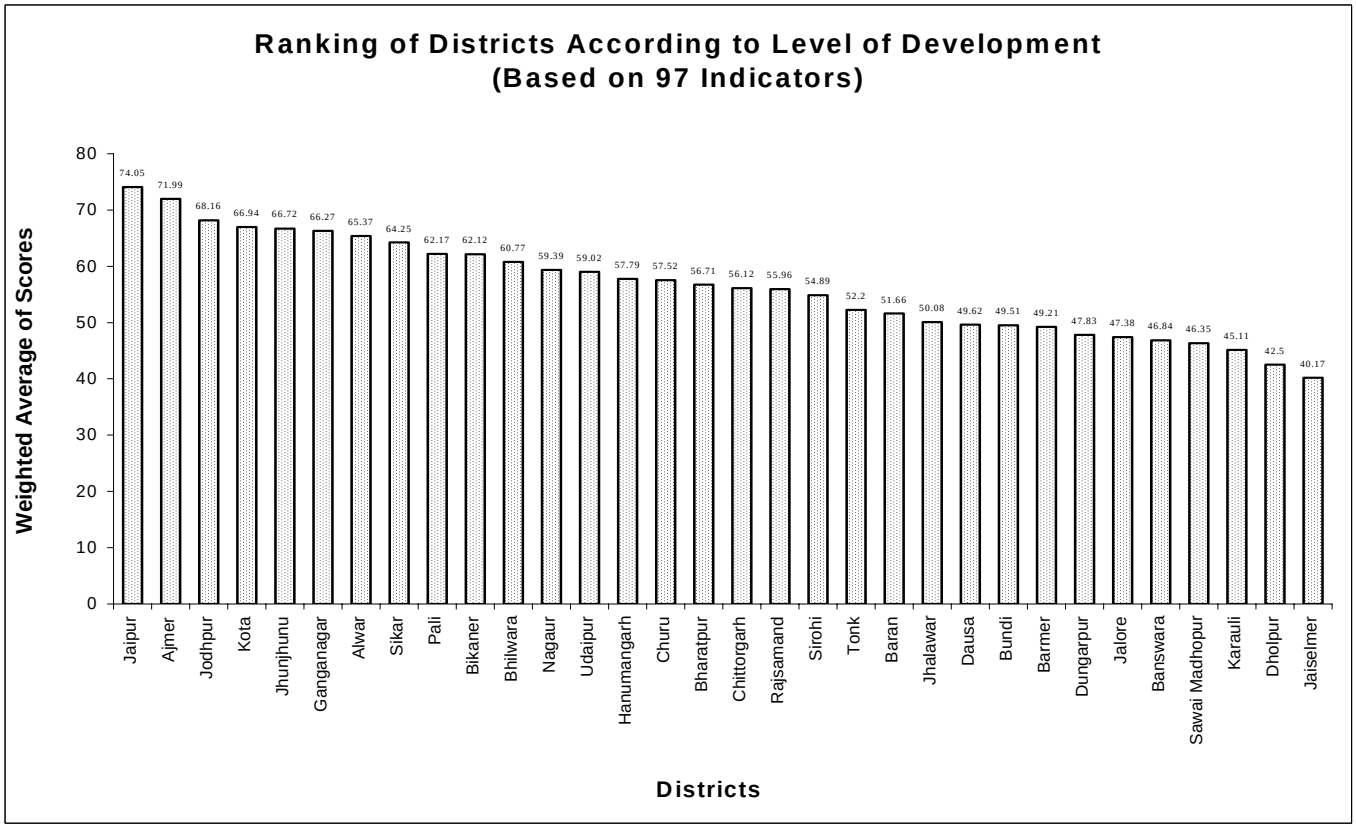
Ranking of Districts According to Level of Development
(Based on 97 Indicators)
Weighted Average of Scores
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
74.05
71.99
68.16
66.94
66.72
66.27
65.37
64.25
62.17
62.12
60.77
59.39
59.02
57.79
57.52
56.71
56.12
55.96
54.89
52.2
51.66
50.08
49.62
49.51
49.21
47.83
47.38
46.84
46.35
45.11
42.5
40.17
Jaipur
Ajmer
Jodhpur
Kota
Jhunjhunu
Ganganagar
Alwar
Sikar
Pali
Bikaner
Bhilwara
Nagaur
Udaipur
Hanumangarh
Churu
Bharatpur
Chittorgarh
Rajsamand
Sirohi
Tonk
Baran
Jhalawar
Dausa
Bundi
Barmer
Dungarpur
Jalore
Banswara
Sawai Madhopur
Karauli
Dholpur
Jaiselmer
Districts

5.3 CONCLUSION

The Composite Ranks assigned to districts and presented in Table 5.2 are based on the data available for 2000-01 (except in case of one or two indicators). It was assumed that the performance of districts had not changed in later years, especially because the two subsequent years experienced severe state-wide droughts which adversely affected agriculture, industry and other sectors, across the districts of Rajasthan. In other words, it was assumed that during 2001-02 and 2002-03 there had been no paradigm shift in the performance of different districts and their ranking.

But, such rankings need not be construed as an instrument for dismissing the development registered in Rajasthan during the past five decades preceding 2000-01. The State has, on the whole, registered satisfactory progress in various sectors through all these decades.

It is admitted that just on the basis of one-year data no objective assessment of planning could be made. This is only an indicative analysis Yet, inter-district disparities have persisted, and by using time series data for all sectors, a better inference could be drawn about the trend of performance in developed vis-à-vis backward districts of Rajasthan. This would warrant availability of additional resources including time. Such study could also cover additional indicators, if any.

5.4 ROLE OF PLAN ALLOCATIONS

As highlighted in Chapter 6, whereas physical / natural constraints and activities relating to service and infrastructure whether initiated by private sector or by the State Government, the inter district disparities also owe a lot to the biases shown by policy makers and implementers while allocating plan funds.

CHAPTER 6

INTER-DISTRICT INEQUALITIES : ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAYS

6.0 INTRODUCTION

In Chapter 1, it was mentioned that physical, natural, social, political, institutional and administrative factors generally determine the pace of economic development in a given region. Admittedly, the most critical of these determinants is the category of physical and natural resources including minerals, levels of precipitation, water, climate, forests, soils etc., which in reality show the potential of development in a region.

One may find examples of quite a few countries which were not bestowed with rich physical and natural resources and yet have registered a very high level of economic growth. Japan, for instance, started its process of industrial development under the Meiji Regime in the last quarter of 19th century. Likewise, Great Britain remained a big economic power for over 150 years without adequate mineral wealth, rich soils and water resources. In recent decades, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, China and Singapore have registered a phenomenal growth even though these countries are not rich in physical and natural resources.

In India, states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. have shown very high levels of economic growth not due to huge physical and natural resources (like minerals, soils etc.) but due to administrative acumen and high quality of governance.

One factor which perpetuates inter-regional economic inequalities is the administrative decision making, and priorities which the Government

generally identifies while allocating resources. In Rajasthan, for example, higher plan outlays have been allocated to those districts, which have performed otherwise also well in relation to other districts. An attempt has been made in this Chapter to study the trend of plan outlay allocations for the districts of Rajasthan. This includes sector-wise allocations for these districts. Two points need to be kept in view while a review of such allocations is done. First, data on district-wise allocation of plan outlays were first published for1993-94, and, therefore, *such analysis for earlier years cannot be done.* Secondly, data on such outlays were available for some sectors, and were inclusive of outlays proposed for centrally sponsored schemes. Obviously, when some special programmes were initiated in a given district, such a district received a larger share than the trend level. It, thus, seems useful to look at the general trend of total as well as sectoral outlays for the eight years ending 2000-01.

Annexure VI-1 shows district-wise aggregated plan outlays for the period 1993-94 through 2000-01. It is evident that such outlays increased from Rs.1,700 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.4146 crore, showing an increase of 144 per cent. This amounts to an annual linear growth rate of 18 per cent. However, such an aggregated outlay, *inter alia*, shows unassigned allocations as well, which do not pertain to any sectoral outlay.

A glance through Annexure VI-1 will show that while some districts have consistently received a major chunk of such outlays, some other districts have remained neglected. In order to ascertain such uneven distribution, outlays provided to districts have been assigned ranks, implying that the district receiving the highest outlay in a given year was assigned first rank, whereas the district receiving the lowest chunk was given the lowest rank. (Annexure VI-2)

Table 6.1 shows such ranks among the eight most favoured districts as well as the ranks of eight most neglected districts through the eight years under review. The following inferences can be drawn from this table:

(1) Among the top eight districts, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota have consistently maintained their high ranks in receiving plan outlays whereas Jodhpur's rank has significantly improved. On the other hand, the ranks of Ajmer and Chittorgarh have gone down. It is interesting to observe that Alwar has shown wide fluctuations in the allocation of plan outlays, even though it has maintained a relatively high rank.

Table 6.1
District-wise Ranks of the Most Favoured and the Most Neglected Districts in Allocation of Plan Outlays (1993-94 through 2000-01)

SN	Districts	Rank							
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998- 99	1999-2000	2000-01
A	**Top Eight Districts**								
1	Jaipur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Ajmer	2	2	4	7	9	8	9	9
3	Alwar	7	4	2	3	7	6	5	7
4	Udaipur	4	7	3	2	2	4	4	4
5	Kota	8	6	5	5	6	7	6	6
6	Jodhpur	5	5	6	6	3	2	2	2
7	Bikaner	3	8	7	4	4	3	3	3
8	Chittorgarh	9	10	9	8	10	9	10	12
B	**Bottom Eight Districts**								
1	Dhaulpur	30	30	31	31	31	29	31	32
2	Dausa	26	29	30	28	24	27	29	27
3	Churu	27	26	29	9	8	19	22	10
4	Barmer	28	25	25	25	28	23	24	24
5	Bundi	29	28	28	29	27	26	27	28
6	Sawai Madhopur	16	12	15	18	15	25	25	30
7	Jhalawar	25	20	21	24	25	22	20	23
8	Rajsamand	24	24	22	27	30	30	30	26

Source: Annexure 6 A-I.

(2) As far as the bottom eight districts are concerned, Dhaulpur seems to have been the most neglected district. Dausa, Barmer, Bundi, Jhalawar, and Rajsamand have very low ranks, albeit some year wise variations could also be observed in the allocation of plan outlays and, obviously, in their ranking.

A further perusal of Table 6.1 will reveal that during these eight years, while Sawai Madhopur has suffered a set back, and its rank has fallen from 16 to 30 Churu seemed to be doing very well, whose rank has generally

improved during these years. On the other hand, the rank of Jodhpur has significantly improved during the last four years.

Table 6.2
Ranks and Shares of Districts in
Plan Outlays (2000-01)

(Amount in lakh Rs)

State/District	Total Outlay	% age	Rank
Ajmer	12022.5	2.90	9
Alwar	13324.3	3.21	7
Banswara	7439.9	1.79	18
Baran	6292.4	1.52	22
Barmer	5991.1	1.44	24
Bharatpur	8963.9	2.16	16
Bhilwara	6948.7	1.68	19
Bikaner	19293.0	4.65	3
Bundi	4699.0	1.13	28
Chittorgarh	10661.7	2.57	12
Churu	11725.9	2.83	10
Dausa	5045.5	1.22	27
Dhaulpur	2847.5	**0.69**	**32**
Dungarpur	4146.3	1.00	31
Ganganagar	9259.6	2.23	15
Hanumangarh	15622.8	3.77	5
Jaipur	41874.2	**10.10**	**1**
Jaisalmer	9814.2	2.37	14
Jalor	6918.3	1.67	20
Jhalawar	6168.0	1.49	23
Jhunjhunu	11379.8	2.74	11
Jodhpur	21785.9	5.25	2
Karauli	4641.3	1.12	29
Kota	14426.5	3.48	6
Nagaur	13069.1	3.15	8
Pali	8565.4	2.07	17
Rajsamand	5246.9	1.27	26
Sawai Madhopur	4618.4	1.11	30
Sikar	10007.7	2.41	13
Sirohi	5276.3	1.27	25
Tonk	6434.8	1.55	21
Udaipur	15903.6	3.84	4
Rajasthan	414615.0	100.00	

Table 6.2 shows the shares of different districts in the allocation of plan outlays for 2000-01. It is interesting to note that Jaipur district received more than 10 per cent of plan outlays followed by Jodhpur (5.25 per cent),

Udaipur (3.84 per cent), Bikaner (4.65 per cent), and Kota (3.48 per cent). Thus these five districts received about 27.32 per cent of the total allocations. On the other hand, Dhaulpur received less than 0.7 per cent share. The total share of Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Dausa, Rajsamand and Barmer in plan outlays for 2000-01 was just 6.86 per cent.

Incidentally, the newly created and ravinous district of Karauli in 2000-01 ranked 29th in allocation of plan outlays (Karauli was carved out from Sawai Madhopur in 1997) and its share was just 1.12 per cent in that year.

The other districts which may be termed as backward on the basis of allocations made in 2000-01 are Baran, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Jalore, which were recipients of less than 2 per cent of the plan outlays.

6.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAYS AND COMPOSITE (ECONOMIC) RANKING OF DISTRICTS

In Chapter 5 districts were assigned composite ranks on the basis of indicators that depict the level of economic development of a given region or district. In the foregoing sections of this Chapter all the districts were assigned ranks on the basis of financial outlays allocated under plans. Obviously, one would be tempted to feel that biases in allocation of plan outlays could aggravate inter-district disparities; or alternatively, such disparities could be reduced via a deliberate attempt to allocate more funds to backward districts than what was contemplated for the advanced districts.

In Table 6.1, data relating to district-wise ranks were presented for the top eight districts and the same were compared with the plan outlays allocated for the bottom eight districts of Rajasthan. Taking 2000-01 as our reference year for comparison, both types of ranking have been presented for ensuring whether ranking based on plan outlays and the one based on indicators of development are mutually dependent. Table 6.2 presents both types of rank for all the districts. However, for a meaningful comparison, it was considered appropriate to consider the composite ranks as well as the ranks assigned on the basis of allocation of plan outlays for the top eight and bottom eight districts.

Table 6.3

Composite Ranks and Ranking Based on Plan Outlays for the Advanced And Backward Districts (2000-01)

S.No.	Districts	Ranks Based on	
		Plan Outlays	Development Related Indicators
(A)	**Top Eight Districts**		
1.	Jaipur	1	1
2.	Ajmer	9	5
3.	Alwar	7	2
4.	Udaipur	4	7
5.	Kota	6	11
6.	Jodhpur	2	3
7.	Bikaner	3	16
8.	Chittorgarh	12	14
(B)	**Bottom Eight Districts**		
1.	Dholpur	32	30
2.	Dausa	27	21
3.	Churu	10	15
4.	Barmer	24	18
5.	Bundi	28	28
6.	Sawai Madhopur	30	23
7.	Jhalawar	23	25
8.	Rajsamand	26	24

It needs to be made clear that a district having a very high rank on the basis of development index would not get the favour of receiving a large share in plan outlays. Alwar is such an example, where investment of private capital in industries has led to a significant improvement in its development index, and corresponding rank. On the other hand, Bikaner ranks No.3 in allocation of plan outlays. Yet on account of a large area under arid zone coupled with very little industrial development, its rank in relation to development-related indicators has been extremely low. Perhaps, high rank of Bikaner in receiving high plan outlays is a result of high investment being made in Indira Gandhi Canal-Project.

Advanced Districts

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota are very well placed in terms of development-related indicators as well as financial outlays. Chittorgarh also indicates that allocation of plan outlays and economic development seem to have a positive correlation. In short, there appears to be a distinct correspondence between the ranking of a district on the basis of its development and the allocation of plan outlays.

Backward Districts

Fluctuations in plan outlays notwithstanding, there is a direct correspondence between plan outlays and the general index of development even for the bottom eight districts. For example, Dhaulpur stood 32nd in allocation of plan outlays in 2000-01, and on the basis of economic development index also its rank was extremely low.

The other districts exhibiting such direct correspondence are Bundi, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Barmer and Dausa, where economic development related ranks as well as ranks based on allocation of plan outlays are extremely low. Churu, however, appears to be an exception for the year 2000-01, where allocation of funds suddenly improved, and so did the pace of economic development.

Table 6.2 also shows that in 2000-01, Dungarpur was among the least favoured district in receiving plan outlays and its rank in development was also 31, showing a perfect correlation.

In short, generally backward districts remain backward due to, *inter alia*, very low preference given to these districts in plan allocations. Advanced districts, on the other hand, not only have enough physical-natural resources, good quality of infrastructure, high human development index etc., but they continue to remain saddled with enough financial resources from the public as well as private sources.

Rank Correlation

An attempt was made to work out the coefficients of Rank Correlation (known as Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation). Results of this exercise are presented in Appendix VI-I

As it reveals, even at 99.9 per cent of confidence, there is significant correlation between two parameters (Composite Index and Plan allocations). It implies that highly developed districts in Rajasthan are receiving a very high share in the plan outlays.

Sector-wise coefficients of rank correlation were also computed. As shown, except water sector and poverty, the respective coefficients are quite significant in relation to all the sectors (Appendix VI –II).

Appendix VI-1

Rank Correlation Between Composite Rank of Development and Allocation of Plan Outlays Among Districts

Rank correlation generally depicts the degree of relationship between two services on the basis of their ranks. In Chapter 6 it was stated that while allocating plan outlays among districts in Rajasthan, highly developed districts were given precedence over the backward districts. Ranks of districts computed on the basis of financial outlays were juxtaposed with the composite rank estimated for each district. The two sets of ranks were then used for estimating the Spearman's Coefficient of Rank Correlation.*

As the enclosed table (App.VI-II) shows, the sum total of d^2 works out to be 1238 and the Coefficient of Rank correlation as per formula noted below. Thus r_s in this situation is 0.773, which is pretty high.

In the second stage "t" value was estimated for ascertaining the statistical significance of r_s computed in the above exercise.

Thus,

$$t = \frac{r_s \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_s^2}}$$

$$\text{or } t = \frac{0.773 \times \sqrt{32-2}}{\sqrt{1-(.773)^2}}$$

$$\text{or } t = \frac{0.773 \times 5.477}{0.634} = 6.68$$

In this exercise the "t" value (i.e., 6.68) is highly significant even at 0.001% level of significance, implying that allocation of financial outlays among the districts and their composite rank of development had very significant correlation.

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* Following formula was used for estimation of the coefficient of Rank Correlation

$$r_s = 1 - 6\left[\frac{\sum d^2}{n(n^2-1)}\right]$$

Where d is the difference between the two sets of rank. In this exercise n=32, i.e., the number of districts in Rajasthan.

Appendix VI-II

Rank Correlation Of Overall development Index and Sectoral Indices

	Sector	Value of Spearmen's Coefficient	't' Value	Significance Level (%)
1	Plan Allocations	0.773	6.68	.001
2	Roads	0.280	1.59	.10
3	Power	0.556	3.67	.001
4	Agriculture and Livestock	0.578	3.88	.001
5	Demography and Population	0.489	3.07	.01
6	Water	0.134	0.74	Insignificant
7	Banking	0.453	2.78	.01
8	Human Development Index	0.624	4.37	.001
9	Medical and Health	0.535	3.47	.001
10	Poverty	0.193	1.07	Insignificant
11	Industries and Minerals	0.678	5.05	.001
12	Communication	0.431	2.62	.01

CHAPTER – 7

PERCEPTIONS OF PEOPLE

7.0 INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made in this Chapter to analyze the level of satisfaction of people and gap between their expectations and achievements from Government sponsored programmes.

Development is a multidimensional process which involves major changes in social structure, popular attitude and national institutions as well as acceleration of economic growth. The reduction of inequality and the eradication of absolute poverty are also the two coveted goals of development.

It is generally believed that economic development also facilitates reduction to inter-regional and inter-personal inequalities. However, it is often observed that people for whom development initiatives are meant are either unaware of various programmes which are targeted at them, or even if they are, their perceptions about the development priorities are different from what the policy makers generally envisage. It is a widely known fact that lack of such awareness inhibits people's participation for making these programmes successful.

7.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

In order to record the views and perceptions of people, a sample of 1350 respondents was randomly drawn from different districts. Such sample comprised a cross section of rural and urban households to whom generally such programmes are addressed. However, while 27 were non-response cases, 1323 individuals actually responded to the pre-tested questionnaires circulated among them.

It needs to be made clear in this context that the primary data collected *via* field survey were based on the presumption that it is the people who are the real beneficiaries of different programmes. If a programme is designed without knowing their perceptions and *implemented without their active support, the battle against poverty and social / economic backwardness remains only half won*. The purpose of this Survey was just to record (a) their awareness about resource potential in their area, (b) programmes initiated for optimum use of such resources, (c) perceptions about their problem, and (d) their choice of the possible solutions in their order of priority.

Table 7.1 depicts the distribution of sample households according to occupation.

Table 7.1
District wise Sample units according to Occupation

Category	**Number of respondents**
Farmers	449
Labourers	262
Govt. Employees	227
Public Representatives	86
Women	73
Students	100
Businessmen	123
Others	3
Total	**1323**

Tables 7.2 to 7.5 present data about the caste wise, gender wise, location and education wise classification of sample units.

Table 7.2
Caste wise distribution of Sample Units

Caste	No.	%
SC	200	15.1
ST	217	16.4
OBC	475	35.9
General	431	32.6
TOTAL	**1323**	**100.0**

Table 7.3

Gender wise distribution of Sample Units

Sex	No. of Respondents	%
Male	993	75.10
Female	330	24.90
TOTAL	**1323**	**100.00**

Table 7.4

Location wise distribution of Sample Units

Location	No. of Respondents	%
Rural	1208	91.30
Urban	115	8.70
TOTAL	**1323**	**100.00**

Table 7.5

Level of Education of Responding Household

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%
Illiterate	249	18.80
Primary	221	16.70
Middle	237	17.90
Upper	316	23.90
Higher	289	21.90
No Response	11	0.80
TOTAL	**1323**	**100.00**

As these tables reveal, sample households were selected on the basis of various criteria such as occupation, gender, caste, level of education and place of habitat.

It must be noted that disparities are inherent in the process of development and are largely dependent on distribution of natural resources among different regions. All the regions of an economy do not possess the same natural advantages relating to resources, climate, location etc. Disparities can also be man-made, reflected generally in formulation of programmes and resource allocation.

Thus, about one third of the respondents belonged to general category, while the rest comprised SC (15.10%), ST (16.40%), and OBC (35.90%). Incidentally, only one quarter of respondents were women. It is also observed that 91.30 % of respondents were from rural areas. As Table 7.5 shows, about 19 per cent were illiterate but about 45 per cent of them had received education beyond eighth standard.

7.1.1 THE MODEL OF PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

In a democratic society it is generally envisaged that people are the ultimate owners as well as beneficiaries of all development activities. No policy can be effective unless people are, not only, made aware of the programmes, but also about the mode of their implementation. Prior to that, it is also imperative that they know about the physical and natural resources which form the potential of development in their area. As a corollary to that, they must also express their awareness of the programmes which the Government had initiated for their development. It has been observed that tailor made programmes are seldom able to get acceptance of people. People respond and support actively in programmes, if designed to their needs and satisfaction.

Chart 2 : Model of Participatory Development in a Region

The chart given above is based on the assumption that participation of people in development process warrants that people must be first aware of the availability of resources in their respective areas, their potential for development and the extent of present use. It must be followed by their awareness about the initiatives taken by the Government to optimally use these resources. It begins with the premise that the coveted goal of participatory development can be achieved if only people have a positive perception about the development initiatives.

7.2 AVAILABILITY OF PHYSICAL AND NATURAL RESOUCRES

Availability of adequate natural resources plays an important role in the process of economic development. Natural resources which indicate potential of wealth of a region mainly include land, water, marine resources, minerals, forests, climate, rainfall, and topography. Out of the aforesaid resources, some are known *a priori* to man e.g., topography of a region, the size of land surface, the climate and the area under forests. However, there are mineral resources which also form an important part of the natural resources and can be well quantified, but about which respondents are not properly aware.

Rajasthan is basically an agrarian economy. Most of its population lives in small villages and dhanies (hamlets). Western part of the State being an arid area has a huge population of sheep and milch animals of excellent breeds. This part, however, has adequate fodder for livestock only during the monsoon season. In the event of a drought, the situation worsens, and the poor animal breeders do not find enough pasture lands to graze their livestock.

The floral wealth of Rajasthan is rich and varied. The western half is a desert. Most of the area under forests is restricted to eastern and southern parts of the State.

Out of all the natural resources, water is undoubtedly the most important for plant and animal life.

Data given in the Table 7.6 reveal the awareness among respondents about availability / non-availability of natural resources within their respective villages.

Table 7.6

Awareness about Adequacy of Natural Resources

(Number of Participants)

	Water	Forest	Mineral	Livestock
Awareness	256	281	37	949
Unawareness	1067	1041	1286	374

Thus, by and large, a vast majority of respondents was not able to state whether or not water, forest and mineral resources in and around the places of their habitat, were adequate for promoting economic activities and providing employment. They, however, did show their awareness about livestock resources and their development potential.

7.3 POPULAR PROGRAMMES INITIATED BY GOVERNMENT

The main objectives of the Rural Development Programmes are poverty alleviation among rural masses, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social development in rural areas, generation of more employment opportunities and investment in rural areas, removal of disparities and to enable weaker sections to lead a better social and economic life.

In order to achieve these objectives, Rural Development Department of the State Government, is implementing 23 schemes / programmes. Out of these, 13 are centrally-sponsored and the remaining 10 are State sponsored schemes. Sample respondents were asked to state whether they have any knowledge of these programmes initiated in their villages or towns.

Table 7.7

Awareness about Government Sponsored Training Programmes

(in %)

	Primary Education Prog.	Agriculture Prog.	Training related Prog.	Women organization	Village forest conservation prog.	District poverty elevation prog.	Self employment prog.	Pradan Mantri Sarak Pariyojana	Health related prog.	Industries dev. Prog.	Women & Child Dev. Prog.	Others
Awareness	81.1	64.2	38.1	52.4	29.2	34.6	39.7	61.8	75.7	16.4	65.1	6.9
Unawareness	18.9	35.8	61.9	47.6	70.8	65.4	60.3	38.2	24.3	83.6	34.9	93.1

During the survey it was found that the most popular programmes about which the respondents were aware, were related to primary education, Prime Minister's Gramin Sarak Yojna and Women & Child Programme. (Table 7.7)

- Primary Education: 81% people were aware and felt the need for more such programmes in their area.
- Health-Related Programmes: 76% respondents were aware about these programmes.
- Programmes related to Women & Child Development: 52% respondents had knowledge about such programmes.
- About 64 per cent people were aware about programmes related to agriculture and training.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Pariyojna (PMGSY).

But about other programmes they generally were ignorant as given in Table 7.7.

In order to remove poverty, several anti-poverty programmes have been initiated by the State Government. These programmes include Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Tribal Development Programme (TDP), Hills Development Programme (HDP), and Minimum Need Programme. People generally apprehend that these programmes are not implemented properly and have failed to

ameliorate the conditions of the rural poor. This is evident by the field survey as 65.5% of respondents did not even know about such programmes.

One basic question: Is development possible without environmental degradation? Whether the conflict can be avoided and harmony resorted? Development and environment are not incompatible. Our planning within the framework of ecosystem approach is directed to maximizing development within the given resource constraint, so as to unshackle people from the vicious circle of hunger and poverty. Our efforts undoubtedly should be directed to promote development but, at the same time, we must ensure that this does not happen at the cost of environmental quality.

Although the people were aware about the availability of physical / natural resources, they seemed to be deprived of optimum utilization of such resources.

7.4 DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS AREAS DURING THE LAST FEW DECADES

Reduction in regional disparities and economic growth generally go together. Three major sectors on which economic development of the State depends are agriculture, industry and poverty alleviation.

Field data collected for this Study show that according to the respondents covered in Field Survey, the level of agricultural development had been higher than the initiatives taken for poverty alleviation. As Table 7.8 shows, 69.2 per cent of respondents felt that lot of effort had been made for agricultural development, while 24.1 per cent stated that poverty alleviation had been the focus of government policies. However, only 6.7 per cent were aware of any initiative taken for development of industries.

Table 7.8

Awareness for Development

Particulars	%
Agriculture	69.2
Industry	6.7

Poverty Alleviation	24.1

7.5 PERCEPTIONS ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS FIELDS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

It is evident from Table 7.9 that, during the last decade, standard of living of people has shown significant improvement, but only 15 per cent felt that facilities for education have at all improved. As shown in Table 7.9, 77.9% of the respondents felt that their standard of living had improved due to increase in family income.

Table 7.9

People's Perception about Improvements in Various Fields during the Last Decade

Particulars	**(%)**
Standard of Living	77.9
Education Improvements	15
Gender Equality	70.4
Mobility Improvement	4.8
Communication	5.2
Panchayati Raj Institutions	1
Overall Improvement	5.6
Agriculture Development	4.2
Health Improvement	6.6

Inequality between men and women is one of the most crucial disparities in Rajasthan. Differences in female and male literacy rates are one aspect of this broader phenomenon of gender based inequality. Generally, women used to fare quite badly in relation to men, even within the same families. This reflected not only in matters like education and opportunity to develop talents but also in the more elementary fields of nutrition, health and survival. However, data collected in the field depict that 70.4% respondents now believe that there is a distinct improvement in gender equality.

The respondents perceived that there was some improvement in areas like health, agriculture, communication facilities and mobility (transport facility) as 6.6%, 4.2%, 5.2%, and 4.8% respondents respectively reported such improvements in these sectors in their areas.

To sum up, the people's perceptions about improvement during the last 10 years show that in the fields of mobility, empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions, agriculture, health, and communication life appeared to be better.

7.6 PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS

It was observed that there were numerous problems facing the people. Besides improvement in availability of raw material, man power etc., no significant development of any region seemed to have taken place. Both rural and urban respondents were asked to prioritize their problems, because every effective and meaningful policy is generally based on the needs which people reveal in an order of priority. Obviously, the order of such priorities would be different according to type of their response.

Table 7.10

Prioritisation of Needs (Priority I)

Problem	Rural	%	Urban	%
Water	467	38.65	44	38.59
Electricity	162	13.41	2	1.75
Roads	177	14.65	5	4.38
Employment	113	9.36	19	16.38
Health	107	8.85	3	2.63
Education	71	5.88	16	14.03
Others	111	9.18	25	21.93
Total	1208	100	114	100

As noted earlier, out of all the respondents, about 91.3 per cent were from rural areas, while the rest were from towns. All the respondents were asked to categorize their problems into two priorities. Table 7.10 shows that 38.65 per cent rural and 38.59 per cent urban respondents assigned first priority to the availability of safe drinking water. About 14.65 per cent respondents in villages assigned first priority to connectivity with road, although in urban areas such proportion was only 4.38 per cent. This shows that the problem of drinking water supply is more intriguing in the rural masses than towns.

It is interesting to note that provision of employment was given a high priority in urban areas by 16.38 per cent of the respondents, though in rural areas about 9.36 per cent people gave first preference to this issue. Better educational facilities were demanded by 14 per cent of urban respondents, but in rural areas first preference to this need was given by less than 6 per cent individuals.

When respondents were asked to state their second priority among various issues confronting them, the order showed a significant change in their response. About 18.21 per cent rural respondents revealed that if they

were given a second choice, they would go for electricity, whereas 15.81 per cent gave drinking water as their second preference. In urban areas, 22.8 per cent stated that next to water their second choice would be for road connectivity. (See Table 7.11). Drinking water and employment however, remained their next (second) choices.

Table 7.11

Prioritisation of Needs (Priority II)

Problem	Rural	%	Urban	%
Water	191	15.81	19	16.66
Employment	136	11.25	16	14.03
Health	124	10.26	1	0.87
Roads / Transport	143	11.83	26	22.80
Electricity	220	18.21	5	4.38
Sanitation	55	4.55	7	6.14
Others	335	27.73	40	35.08
Total	1208	100.00	114	100.00

7.7 CHOICE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Data make it clear that generally people, both in rural and urban areas, want various programmes to be initiated in their areas over the next few years. Once again, respondents were asked to reveal their first and second choices among programmes pertaining to different sectors. A policy is needed to be evolved to identify thrust areas in each region. Programmes which are preferred for development are classified into eight categories according to priority. Various activities related to agriculture, industries, education, health, water etc. were identified by the respondents. (Table 7.12)

Table 7.12

First Choice of Respondents

(%)

Sector	Rural	Urban
Agricultural Development	14.90	7.01
Industrial Development	7.61	26.31
Pucca Road Construction	7.69	9.64
Better Education Facilities	9.18	5.26
Health	9.27	9.64
Electricity	9.43	2.63
Supply of safe drinking water	36.03	35.96
Others	5.89	3.55
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 7.12 shows that about 15 per cent rural respondents assigned top priority to development of agriculture, whereas in urban areas 26.3 per cent respondents preferred to have programmes related to industrial development. These were their obvious choices. In both these strata, schemes for ensuring supply of safe drinking water received top preference among more than 36 per cent of the respondents.

About 9.2 per cent rural and 5.26 per cent urban respondents assigned top priority to improved educational facilities. Better health care was also assigned first preference by more than 9 per cent of respondents among both the strata.

As far as the second choice was concerned, the number of preference areas (sectors) was rather low at six. Highest number of respondents assigned second priority to improvement in availability of power. This was followed by better health cover both in rural and urban areas. Yet, respondents showed some apprehensions that the process of development would not be smooth, unless a properly conceived policy was made to that effect.

Table 7.13

Second Choice of Respondents

(%)

Sector	Rural	Urban
Agricultural Development	9.10	4.38
Better Facilities for Education	11.00	9.64
Health Cover	18.79	12.28
Electricity	25.99	32.45
Supply of safe drinking water	16.72	16.66
Others	18.40	24.59
Total	100.00	100.00

7.8 PERCEPTIONS ON OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT

Development is an ongoing process, but it is subjected to may constraints. When respondents were asked to identify obstacles to development process, they were frank enough to reveal that apathy on the part of local government officials and lack of compassion among them was a major road block to development, and does not allow the poor strata of people to receive the fruits of developmental activities. About 57.8 per cent categorically asserted that no one among the local bureaucrats would show any concern for the welfare of poor people. They also felt that considerable delay in implementing programmes was a routine phenomenon, and did not allow their timely completion, thus obstructing the flow of benefits.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

This Study was undertaken with a view to analyse the inter-district inequalities prevalent in Rajasthan.

- Present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

  (1) Assessment of the level of development in various sectors.

  (2) Measuring inter-regional inequalities with respect to various indicators of development.

  (3) Studying the perceptions of a cross section of people about development process.

  (4) Suggesting measures to reduce inter-regional inequalities.

  (5) Analysing the factors responsible for creating or aggravating inequalities.

- Due largely to non-availability of time series data for all the 97 indicators selected for this study for all the 32 districts, the status of inequalities was studied as it existed in 2000-01.

- Secondary data available through various reports and plan documents were used for assigning ranks-both sectoral as well as the overall levels of performance shown by districts.

- Chapter 2 of the study reviews various methodologies used by scholars to measure inter-regional disparities. For the purpose of this study, districts were first ranked according to their original values and then composite

ranks were worked out for all districts for each sector. Finally, composite ranks for all the 97 indicators were worked out for all the 32 districts.

Districts were divided in nine categories through normative ranks and weights assigned for each normative rank in a descending order (90 to 10). For Composite Sectoral as well as overall ranking weighted average score was used.

- Inter-state and inter-taluk inequalities have been studied by several scholars. One such study was recently undertaken by Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) to delineate Indian states on the basis of their performance in various sectors using 2001 as the reference year. While some of them used inter-temporal comparisons, large number of studies were based on the data available for a given reference year only. Review of literature on inter-state or inter-regional inequalities was therefore attempted in Chapter 3. However, majority of the studies measured inter-regional inequalities on the basis of Principal Component Analysis.

Chapter 3 of the Report presents a review of the literature so far published for measuring inter-state, inter-district and inter-tehsil inequalities. Different scholars have analysed disparities prevalent at various points of time. Some of them studied regional disparities on the basis of Principal Component Analysis, whereas others have used coefficients of dispersion around the mean levels of different indicators.

Couple of studies have undertaken inter-temporal analysis to study changes in the level of development, but majority of studies took a single year for measuring inter-regional disparities. However, in most of the reports, only a small number of indicators was used for studying inter-regional inequalities, probably due to inadequacy of data. In some studies income disparities were studied in relation to different states. However, district-wise scenario for measuring disparities was not the focal point in such studies,

except the one known as the National Committee on Backward Areas Development.

About Rajasthan, regional disparities were studied by only three scholars. These studies were conducted by using data for 1971 and 1975. However, no meaningful inference could be drawn from these studies in view of a very small number of indicators used therein.

The first comprehensive analysis of economic disparities was initiated by Shastri (1997). He covered all the tehsils (taluks) of Rajasthan in his Study. He divided tehsils in eight categories on the basis of their level of development ranging from extremely backward to extremely developed tehsils. All tehsils were assigned ranks to ascertain the level of their development. Shastri concluded that 54.72 per cent of tehsils in Rajasthan could be termed as backward while only 25 per cent were placed in the categories of developed tehsils.

The Study showed that generally there was no variation in the status of backward districts between 1961 and 1984. However, the methodology used by Shastri is complex.

Status of different districts in relation to their performance was presented in Chapter 4 by assigning ranks on the basis of each indicator. Sectoral ranks were allocated to each district with respect to indicators included in each sector. Such composite ranks were presented in Chapter 4. It was observed that in Agriculture and Livestock sector Alwar, Jaipur, Bhilwara and Ganganagar respectively had the first four ranks with respect to the **average weighted scores** of all the 21 indicators. The districts which showed very poor performance in this sector were Jalore, Banswara, Bhilwara, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Baran, Barmer, Bundi and Dhaulpur.

With respect to Industries and Minerals Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Alwar, Nagaur and Jodhpur showed extremely good performance,

partly due to high number of industries, value of output, investment, low level of sickness, and partly on account of high concentration of mineral production. The Chapter also shows Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Udaipur and Kota and even a backward district like Jhalawar generally had a comfortable position in power sector. However, in Dholpur, Baran, Jaisalmer, Bundi, Dausa, Banswara, and Bharatpur the availability / use of power was not satisfactory. However, advanced districts claimed a lion's share in power.

Rajasthan has been traditionally a deficient State in respect of water resources. Interestingly enough, except Kota, all the agriculturally advanced districts are over-exploiting their ground water resources, and have a large number of dark and critical zones. Safe availability of water is the privilege of Kota, Bundi, Baran, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Churu districts only.

Chapter 4 also shows that in respect of all the indicators relating to population and demography, districts of Shekhawati Region like Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Western districts like Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, as also Kota, Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur are doing very well as compared to other districts. As far as human development is concerned, again the composite ranks for Jhunjhunu, Kota, Jaipur, Sikar and Ajmer are significantly higher than other districts, but Banswara, Jalore, Bhilwara, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Dhaulpur, and Chitorgarh have shown very poor performance on this front.

The Study shows that in relation to medical services and health cover Kota, Ajmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur and even a backward district like Baran have higher ranks than many others, especially the backward districts. Chapter 4 also shows that with respect to all the four indicators identified for road sector, Ajmer, Pali, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur, Jalore (mostly moderately developed or backward districts), Sikar, Jodhpur and Nagaur have a very good road network as compared to other districts.

However, with respect to communication, the economically advanced districts as well as backward districts do not show much variation. As far as banking services are concerned, highly developed districts like Jaipur, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Udaipur have an edge over other districts.

Chapter 4 also shows that with respect to all the 13 indicators pertaining to SDP, Jaipur has the highest rank, followed by Alwar, Jodhpur and Ganganagar. However, extremely backward and backward districts such as Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Dhaulpur, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Dausa have very low composite ranks for this sector. On the contrary, on the basis of data collected on poverty, composite ranks of these districts are significantly lower than the ones assigned to backward and extremely backward districts like Jaisalmer, Baran, Churu, Tonk and Jhalawar.

Chapter 5 presents composite rank of all districts based on the weighted average scores of all sectoral ranks. It reveals that generally districts having a very high level of performance in production sectors like agriculture and allied sectors, industries and mineral sectors also have good levels of performance in infrastructure development, population & demography, banking services, to some extent in human development, and State Domestic Product. However, in human development, population and demography, poverty and water resources they do not seem to be doing very well. Composite ranks of all indicators, however, reveal that there is no consistency in such ranks, if the performance of the districts is reviewed on sectoral basis. The Chapter, therefore, divided selected districts on the basis of ratings assigned to the top six and bottom districts. It thus came out that Jaipur has the highest rank on the basis of its overall rating in all the sectors. Ajmer, Jodhpur and Kota were placed next to Jaipur in sequence. One may therefore, conclude that these are the ‘extremely developed’ districts in Rajasthan. The second category comprises of ‘highly developed’ districts

like Jhunjhunu, Ganganagar, Alwar, and Sikar. Districts like Pali, Bikaner, Bhilwara and Nagaur are categorized as 'developed' districts. Districts with 'moderate development' are Udaipur, Hanumangarh, Churu and Bharatpur. The 'average' districts are Chittoregarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Tonk.

Chapter 5 also presents the scores of backward districts demonstrating very low ranks in almost all the sectors. These backward districts are Jaisalmer (32), Dhaulpur (31), Karauli (30), Sawai Madhopur (29), Jalore (27), Banswara (28), Dungarpur (26), Barmer (25), Bundi (24), Dausa (23), Jhalawar (22) and Baran (21).

Chapter 6 attempts to show that in addition to physical and natural constraints, inter-district economic inequalities are also a result of a bias in the allocation of plan outlays by the State Government. This Chapter presents an account of the district-wise allocations of plan outlays made during the period 1993-94 through 2000-01. Districts were assigned ranks on the basis of such allocations. It was assumed at the outset that whereas niggardly behaviour of the Mother Nature in allocating minerals, land resources, water, forests, soils and other physical / natural resources, there has been a similar discrimination against backward districts of Rajasthan while allocating plan outlays Barring a few years, the six "most favourite" districts received a lion's share in plan outlays, whereas the six most backward districts could receive only a small fraction of the total allocations. It was argued that such discrimination in allocation of plan outlays helped in aggravating the problem of inter-district economic disparities.

It is observed that generally there is a direct correspondence between the level of performance of different districts (reflected in their composite ranks) and their share in plan outlays. The study points out that inter-regional or inter district disparities emerge, *inter-alia*, due to endowment of physical and natural resources and social parameters, as also in-built biases of policy makers while allocating plan funds.

Chapter 7 presents an account of the perceptions of people about the resource potential in their respective areas. A sample of 1323 households was chosen from rural and urban areas. A cross-section of S.T., S.C. and general households was selected. They were asked to reveal their awareness about various programmes going on in their areas and their levels of satisfaction about such programmes. Respondents were also asked to prioritize their problems as also the possible solutions.

On the whole, the respondents were found to have very little awareness of the resource potential. The Chapter was based on the premise that without such awareness and without positive perceptions, development programmes would not invoke positive participation of people.

STRATEGY OF DECENTRALIZED PLANNING IN RAJASTHAN

In view of the prevalent inter-district disparities in the level of development in different regions of Rajasthan, it appears imperative to initiate a strategy of formulating and implementing plans at the district level.

A. The Three Levels of Planning

All programmes whose benefits are likely to be received by two or more districts, and all the centrally sponsored schemes should be covered under the State Level Plan. Allocation of financial resources would obviously be done out of the total outlay of a given State Five Year Plan and all yearly plans. They could, for example, include major and medium irrigation projects, State PSEs, all institutions of higher and technical education, State highways, development of major and medium industries, Malaria Eradication Programme, Power, Family Planning Projects, Tourism, Forest Development, Drinking water, policies for employment generation, etc. whose strategy needs to be prepared by the State Planning Department.

The second level of decentralized planning would be related to schemes, projects and programmes whose benefits will be, by and large,

available to the people of the concerned districts. They may include schemes of minor irrigation, secondary education, development and upgradation of major district roads, other roads, urban development, health related programmes, sanitation, drainage, small scale industries, growth centers, decentralized industrial sector, etc.

At the third and grass-root level, such schemes need to be initiated whose primary focus is development of rural economy with a strategy to formulate plans / programmes at the Panchayat Samiti (PS) Level. Primary education, primary health, pasture development, afforestation, village roads, rural godowns, agricultural extension, rural drinking water, watershed development, khadins, anicuts, dairy and schemes related to livestock development, women and child development, village industries and other income generating schemes, etc. could be prepared at the P.S. level. In fact, PRIs need to be assigned this role of identifying the problems of villages, studying the resource potential and formulating as well as implementing such programmes.

B Steps Required in Preparation of Decentralized Plans

(1) Identification of problems in the area under its jurisdiction.

(2) Preparation of resource map.

(3) Identifying the bottlenecks to development.

(4) Prioritization of problems and formulation of shelf of projects for each sector / sub-sector.

(5) Estimating the financial requirement and preparing a policy for mobilization of additional resources.

(6) Formulating of plan (annual as also medium term) with the help of people's representatives.

(7) Given the financial and physical constraints, finalization of a road map showing five yearly and yearly break up of targets and financial allocations.

(8) Formation of people's committees to ensure that schemes / programmes are implemented with their support.

C Agencies which may help in formulation and Implementation of Decentralized Plans

Table : 8.1

Agencies for Various Levels of Planning

S.No.	Agency	Task to be Performed
1.	State Planning Department & State Level Council	i) Formulation of State Level Plan. ii) Coordination of District level and P.S. Plans. iii) Facilitation in formulation of plans to be prepared at the district and P.S. levels. iv) Allocating financial resources for the district and P.S. level plans. v) Additional Resource Mobilization. vi) Implementation of State Plans through various departments. vii) Monitoring & Evaluation.
2.	Zila Parishad (District Level Council)	(i) Preparations of resource maps (ii) Study of Problems and their prioritization. (iii) Formulation of district plans. (iv) Coordinating the P.S. level plans and programmes. (v) Detailing experts for district and P.S. level plans. (vi) Mobilization of additional resources for financing district plans. (vii) Implementation of plans and programmes through

		district level agencies of State Government departments. (viii) Monitoring & Evaluation.
3.	Panchayat Samiti (Block Level Council)	(i) Resource Mapping for all villages (ii) Study of village level problems and their prioritization. (iii) Formulation of P.S. level schemes and plans. (iv) Motivating people for participation in formulation and implementation of programmes. (v) Mobilization of additional resources for financing village level plans. (vi) Implementation of village level plans / programmes with support from people' representatives. (vii) Monitoring & Evaluation

It is evident from the above Table 8.1 that in spite of a shift from the centralized to decentralized system of plan formulation and implementation, the role of State Planning Department remains pivotal. However, in the suggested new framework, problems confronting districts and villages are expected to be addressed at their respective levels, and programmes / schemes will be formulated in a more meaningful fashion. Further, such decentralized plans are expected to reflect the aspirations of people who will also be required to contribute in the process of their implementation as also in monitoring and evaluation. Such an approach is likely to ensure that planning process in reality more participatory, and at various levels people come forward to contribute their share in solving their own problems.

ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAYS FOR REDUCING INTER-DISTRICT ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES

The focus of this study was primarily on the measurement of inter-district economic inequalities in Rajasthan. One may hope that a switch over from the centralized plan formulation and implementation to a decentralized and participatory development process may reduce such disparities. However, for the initial few years, a strategy to reduce inter-district inequalities would also warrant that the State Government must redesign its method of devolving plan outlays via providing more funds to districts lagging behind the other districts in a given sector. Stated differently, while retaining a part, say 60 per cent, of a sectoral outlay, the remaining part of such plan outlay may be allocated in such a manner that backward districts receive a larger share than the districts which have consistently remained on the forefront in the sector concerned.

It can be expected that if for all programmes to be initiated under each sector, the sectoral outlay earmarked for districts were to be allocated in this fashion, inter-district inequalities highlighted in this Study would be minimized in the course of next 10 years or so, although the inequalities emanating largely due to physical and natural factors may still persist.

In the following pages, district-wise sectoral allocations proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan (2002-2007) have been attempted for all the 32 districts in respect of all the major sectors. As noted earlier, such allocations have been made with a view to providing higher weights for the relatively backward districts identified in this Report on the basis of ranks assigned in relation to each major sector. As stated above, tentatively one could assume that 60 per cent of a sector's total outlay is retained by the State Planning Department and the remaining part is allocated among the districts according to the method suggested below.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDUCE INTER-DISTRICT INEQUALITIES

The problem of inter-regional or inter-district disparities is an obvious outcome of uneven distribution of physical and natural resources, variations in the level of infrastructure development as also in the distribution of various facilities needed for development.

In earlier Chapters, districts were ranked according to different indicators which culminated into composite ratings of districts according to different sectors. Finally, composite ranks were assigned to districts in respect of all the indicators.

In Chapter 5 and 6 detailed analyses were presented to delineate backward and advanced districts. An attempt was made to show that backward districts like Jaisalmer, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jalore, Banwara, Bundi, Jhalawar etc. not only suffered from the problem of poor infrastructure, but also from their neglect in allocation of plan funds.

Two types of measures must, therefore, be initiated for this problem of inter-district inequalities, whether originating from the niggardly distribution of physical / natural resources, or on account of discrimination in allocation of plan outlays.

(A) Measures of General Nature

(1) Problems of backward and extremely backward districts must be studied at length on the basis of data available and / or base line surveys of concerned areas. Such problems must then be prioritized. In short, data base on inter-district inequalities must be strengthened without loss of time. Ideally, block wise data need to be collected for this purpose.

(2) A detailed study needs to be initiated on the factors which have led to the extremely low level of development in some of the districts of Rajasthan in comparison to the others.

(3) Inventory of all physical and natural resources be prepared, and their levels of present use be analysed in order to ascertain the optimum potential of such resources in development process.

(4) Planning at the district level needs to be assigned top priority. It must be done according to the priorities identified in each district and availability of resources – both *physical and financial*. Eventually, it must culminate into planning at the district level.

(5) A paradigm shift needs to be envisaged in the approach to planning. The philosophy of trickle down approach in our plans must be replaced by area-specific planning, based on the inventory of resources.

(6) At the State level, plan outlays need to be allocated in accordance with the sectoral ranking attempted for each district. For example, where road network was grossly inadequate, or medical and health facilities were poor, preference must be given to such districts while distributing the total kitty of plan outlay for the given sector or sectors.

(7) Periodical review of the performance of districts, especially the backward ones, must be undertaken to adjudge whether there has been any improvement in the scenario of inter-district disparities.

(B) Measures of Specific Nature & Road Map

On the basis of this study, one may draw an inference that more stress needed to be given on formulation of sector-specific programmes of development in given districts to ensure that *economic backwardness in the concerned districts was minimized in a given time frame.* For instance, a district showing backwardness in road-network must receive priority in

construction of roads. Another district having crisis in availability of water could be chosen for initiating water conservation schemes **on priority basis**. Yet another district could receive priority in reviving sick industries.

In this section, an attempt has been made to broadly identify the sectors which need to receive greater attention of planners in specific districts. Formulation of schemes within the given sector could be contemplated on the basis of resource constraints (both physical / natural and financial) identified by planners.

What is important is the preparation of Action Plan for each district covering a short as well as long run period. Such an action plan will obviously cover targets for each sector which will be achieved within a given time frame.

This will warrant that planners of the State have to work over time, and prepare a Road Map for each sector, with milestones which have to be achieved at the end of each year, and within each five year plan duration in every district. This will help them in optimally allocating financial resources among different districts. Such programmes need to be designed in such a manner that short of physical and natural resources, inter district inequalities are minimized over the, say, next 10 or 15 years.

(C) Measures on the basis of Sectoral Ranks

On the basis of sectoral ranks developed under this study, broadly the development strategies for different districts may be outlined as follows :

(a) The group of districts with very high level of development falling under category A, need not be given high preference in allocating plan outlays. What is actually needed for these districts is the consolidation of what has been already achieved in the social infrastructure and economic sectors.

(b) For districts falling in categories B, C and D, as the present study reveals, some sectors are highly developed whereas in others, the concerned districts show a relatively low level of development. It would, thus, be appropriate to consolidate the gains achieved in the already developed sectors, while giving impetus to sectors where the level of development is low in spite of good soils, availability of power and infrastructure development.

(c) For districts falling in the categories E, F and G, most of the indicators reveal backwardness in sectoral development. On the basis of the strategy outlined for allocating sectoral outlays, it would appear that the share of outlays will be higher in some sectors than the districts falling in the categories B, C and D.

(d) There are some districts whose performance has been highly unsatisfactory in respect of most sectors (Categories H and I). The need for increasing the rate of development in these districts is greater in such districts than all other districts. In particular, the State Government is expected to ensure that in the next few years these districts show a significant improvement in their level of development in almost all the sectors.

A model is presented below to suggest an alternative method for allocating plan outlays among all the districts in correspondence with the strategy suggested above. Such model has been prepared only for illustration, but may be considered while formulating the State's Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Suggested Model for Allocation of Sectoral Outlay (For Illustration)

The suggested model is based on the assumption that 60 per cent of the fund allocation would be alloted for meeting out the commited expenditure and state level programmes and remaining 40 per cent can be reserved for allotment to districts . The allocation to the districts should be based on the performance of the district. The model has used the following formula for determining the district allocation:

Allocation for district A with Rank i for jth sector

$$Aij = \frac{R_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{32} R_i} \times (S_j)$$

	Water		Agriculture and Livestock		Power		Medical and Health		Industries and Minerals	
Districts	Rank	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)	Rank	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)	Rank	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)	Rank	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)	Rank	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
Ajmer	9	21226.77	9	16919.141	3	3039.6772	3	217.35243	2	222.71256
Alwar	13	30660.90	1	1879.9045	5	5066.1287	16	1159.2129	4	445.42512
Banswara	9	21226.77	20	37598.09	17	17224.838	17	1231.6637	13	1447.6316
Baran	4	9434.12	13	24438.759	20	20264.515	2	144.90162	23	2561.1944
Barmer	5	11792.65	21	39477.995	7	7092.5802	21	1521.467	15	1670.3442
Bharatpur	8	18868.24	5	9399.5225	16	16211.612	19	1376.5654	10	1113.5628
Bhilwara	13	30660.90	3	5639.7135	8	8105.806	11	796.9589	3	334.06884
Bikaner	7	16509.71	15	28198.568	13	13171.935	6	434.70485	6	668.13768
Bundi	3	7075.59	11	20678.95	18	18238.063	8	579.60647	14	1558.9879
Chittaurgarh	15	35377.96	9	16919.141	7	7092.5802	12	869.4097	7	779.49396
Churu	5	11792.65	21	39477.995	7	7092.5802	11	796.9589	20	2227.1256
Dausa	15	35377.96	14	26318.663	17	17224.838	18	1304.1146	16	1781.7005
Dhaulpur	13	30660.90	18	33838.281	21	21277.741	20	1449.0162	21	2338.4819
Dungarpur	13	30660.90	23	43237.804	13	13171.935	10	724.50809	18	2004.413
Ganganagar	13	30660.90	4	7519.618	4	4052.903	11	796.9589	10	1113.5628
Hanumangarh	15	35377.96	17	31958.377	5	5066.1287	14	1014.3113	20	2227.1256
Jaipur	11	25943.84	2	3759.809	1	1013.2257	6	434.70485	1	111.35628
Jaisalmer	16	37736.49	24	45117.708	19	19251.289	21	1521.467	22	2449.8382
Jalor	19	44812.08	17	31958.377	15	15198.386	15	1086.7621	18	2004.413
Jhalawar	14	33019.43	16	30078.472	6	6079.3545	10	724.50809	19	2115.7693
Jhunjhunun	11	25943.84	12	22558.854	9	9119.0317	4	289.80323	12	1336.2754
Jodhpur	12	28302.37	12	22558.854	2	2026.4515	8	579.60647	6	668.13768
Karauli	4	9434.12	15	28198.568	12	12158.709	17	1231.6637	24	2672.5507
Kota	1	2358.53	12	22558.854	6	6079.3545	1	72.450809	8	890.85024
Nagaur	12	28302.37	7	13159.332	10	10132.257	15	1086.7621	5	556.7814
Pali	6	14151.18	10	18799.045	9	9119.0317	9	652.05728	9	1002.2065
Rajsamand	18	42453.55	22	41357.899	14	14185.16	5	362.25404	12	1336.2754
S. Madhopur	2	4717.06	8	15039.236	17	17224.838	14	1014.3113	17	1893.0568
Sikar	10	23585.31	6	11279.427	11	11145.483	6	434.70485	17	1893.0568
Sirohi	17	40095.02	19	35718.186	11	11145.483	7	507.15566	11	1224.9191
Tonk	2	4717.06	6	11279.427	6	6079.3545	16	1159.2129	14	1558.9879
Udaipur	11	25943.84	17	31958.377	5	5066.1287	13	941.86051	3	334.06884
	326	50376.04	409	768880.94	334	338417.4	366	26516.996	400	44542.512

The allocations calculated for the suggested model are based on the allocations to the these sectors in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The Allocations are : 1922202.36 Lakh for Agriculture and Allied Services, 111356.28 lakh for Industries and Mineral Development 3542058.7 lakh for transport sector, 166308.75 lakh for general education, 66292.49 lakh for medical and health, 125940.1 lakh for water development and 846043.5 lakh for power sector.

This method of allocating sectoral outlays among the districts may appear to be rudimentary, yet it deserves a consideration. As more data are made available, a detailed exercise may be undertaken to rationalize sectoral allocations among different districts with an ultimate goal of reducing the inter-district economic inequalities in Rajasthan.

Annexure I-1

Soils of Rajasthan

Soil Type	Distribution / occurrence	Characteristics	Problem & their management
Chambal Series	Extensive in Chambal command area covering Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts.	- Clay-cultivated soils. - Deep, calcareous and clayey. - These soils have nutrient and moisture retentivity. - Moderately well drained with slow to very slow permeability. - Due to cracking nature they conserve most of the initial rainfall received but once saturated they are susceptible runoff and erosion. - Saline, alkali and water logged phases of the series are mapped by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), including nature and intensity of problems due to irrigation.	- Slow permeability & susceptibility to water erosion are major problems. - Canal irrigation will pose problems of water stagnation and hence land shaping and provision of drainage are necessary. - Leaching of salts and use of amendments to replace sodium in the exchange complex by calcium are necessary. - Green manuring may help improve the physical conditions of the soils.
Chandawa 1 series	Occupy 61,700 ha in Raipur, Jaitaran & Kharchia tehsils of Pali district.	- Sandy loam-cultivated soils. - Well drained with moderate permeability. - Suited to all climatically adapted crops.	- Major limitation to crop growth in these soils is aridity and uncertainty of rainfall. - Essential management practices include Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) measures and prevention of wind erosion.
Chirai Series	Extensive in Jodhpur & Bikaner districts.	- Loamy fine sand-cultivated. - Excessively drained with moderately rapid permeability. - Surface sandy layer makes them susceptible to wind erosion. - Soils are droughty due to low available moisture capacity.	- Aridity is the major limiting factor to crop production. - Crops like millets and legumes can be raised 5 to 6 years in a cycle of 10 years.
Chomu Series	Extensive in Chomu, Amer and Jaipur tehsils of Jaipur district.	- Fine sand – cultivated. - Excessively drained with rapid permeability. - Have low available moisture capacity.	- Soils are susceptible to drought. - Under irrigation a variety of crops can be grown.
Dhaber Series	16,600 ha in some panchayat samitis of Pali and 25,000 ha in Jalore district.	- Sandy loam-cultivated. -Well drained with moderate permeability.	- Major constraints are due to aridity and highly variable rainfall.

		- Moderate water holding capacity.	- Under irrigation their performance depends on the quality of irrigation water.
Dune Series	Extensive in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.	- Sand-uncultivated. - Excessively drained and very rapidly permeable. (- Cutivated at places on the flanks in years of good rainfall, but mostly used as open grazing area.)	- Major use limitations are due to high dunes, sandy nature and high susceptibility to wind erosion. - Environmental constraints are aridity, droughtiness and low & erratic rainfall. - Soils are not suitable for cultivation.
Gajsinghpura Series	Extensive in Nagaur and moderately extensive in Jodhpur districts.	- Sandy clay loam-cultivated. - Well drained with moderate permeability. - Available water capacity is moderate to high. - These soils are agriculturally important.	- Major limitation is due to aridity and highly variable low rainfall. - Under irrigation a variety of climatically suited crops can be grown.
Jadan Series	Occupy large area in Pali district.	- Loam-cultivated. - Well drained with moderate permeability. - Available moisture capacity range is low and varies with depth of soil and texture of surface soil.	- Aridity and highly variable rainfall are the major problems.
Jaitaran Series	Extensive in the Luni basin and in scattered patches of other parts of Pali district.	- Sandy loam-cultivated. - Well drained or moderately well drained with moderate permeability. - Available water capacity of soils is moderate.	- Aridity is the major limitation to grow crops. - Main management practices required are measures to control wind erosion and conservation of soil moisture.
Kavani Series	Extensive in Bikaner district and arid western Rajasthan.	- Coarse sand-uncultivated. - Well drained with rapid permeability. - Coarse textured and droughty. - Susceptible to wind erosion and consequent overburden of the surface by sandy material.	- Important measures required are controlling wind erosion, conservation of moisture and controlled grazing. - For irrigation development, major constraints are rapid intake rate, low fertility status and wind erosion. - Land need to be levelled for irrigation and water flow should be in excess of the intake rate.
Khiran Series	Moderately extensive in the canal areas.	- Coarse sand-uncultivated. - High intake rate and highly permeable. - Nodular lime substratum does not appear to restrict movement of water.	- Problem associated with high infiltration and permeability rates. - The loose overburden sand is susceptible to erosion. -Wind erosion control

			measures are necessary. - For irrigation, levelling requirements are slight to moderate.
Kolu Series	Northern parts of Jodhpur district, also in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts.	- Sand-uncultivated. - Excessively drained with rapid permeability. - Coarse textured and underlain by a thick impervious petrocalcic horizon. - In heavy rains water may stagnate for some time due to hard underlying stratum.	- Major limitations are aridity, droughtiness and highly variable low rainfall conditions. - Soils not suited for agriculture.
Masitawali Series	Extensive in flood plain of arid north-west.	- Very fine sandy loam-cultivated. - Well drained with moderately rapid permeability.	- Soils have climatic limitation. - Under irrigation, they support a variety of crops which respond to management.
Molasar Series	Extensive in Nagaur, Jalore and Pali districts.	- Loamy sand-cultivated. - Excessively drained with rapid permeability. - Droughty and susceptible to wind erosion.	- Major limiting factor is low rainfall. - When irrigated, major portion of irrigation water is lost due to deep percolation. - The soils seem to respond to management under irrigation.
Pal Series	Extensive in Jodhpur Tehsil of Jodhpur and Rohit Tehsil of Pali.	- Sandy loam-cultivated. - Well drained or moderately well drained with rapid permeability. - Soils are droughty as the available moisture capacity is low.	- Major limiting factor is low and unpredictable rainfall. - Under irrigation, water loss due to percolation will be significant. - These soils will respond to management under irrigation. - Measures to control wind erosion and to conserve moisture and essential.
Pali Series	Extensive in Pali and to some extent in Jalore districts.	- Loan-cultivated. - Well drained with moderate permeability. - Shallow soils with low available moisture capacity. - Runoff loss is estimated to be 15 to 20 per cent of total rainfall.	- Moisture deficit is the main problem.
Panchroli Series	Extensive in Merta Tehsil of Nagaur.	- Loamy sand-cultivated. - Well drained with rapid permeability. - Low moisture retention capacity. - Susceptible to wind erosion.	- Aridity is the major limitation. - The soils will respond to management under irrigation.
Parbatsar Series	Extensive in south eastern parts of Nagaur district.	- Sandy loam-cultivated soils. - Well drained with rapid	- Main problems are due to aridity, drought and

		permeability. - Coarse textured. - Available water holding capacity is low but water intake and transmit ability is high. - Susceptible to wind erosion.	highly variable low rainfall. - Need water conservation and erosion control measures.
Piper Series	Extensive in Bilara and Jodhpur tehsils of Jodhpur.	- Sandy loam-cultivated soils. - Well drained with rapid permeability. - Low available moisture capacity.	- Main problems are due to aridity and highly variable rainfall.
Shakhi Series	Moderately extensive in command area of IGNP.	- Loamy fine sand-cultivated. - Excessively drained and highly permeable.	- Droughtiness, low water holding capacity, high rate of percolation losses and susceptibility to erosion are the main problems of the soils. - Under irrigation, need levelling and high flow rates of short duration to spread the water evenly with frequent applications.
Sobhasar Series	Extensive in Bikaner district.	- Sand-uncultivated (pasture) soils. - Excessively drained with rapid permeability. - Coarse textures, droughty, low in fertility and calcareous. Susceptible to wind erosion.	- Main problems are arid climate and unpredictable rains. - For irrigation development, major problems are rapid infiltration rate, low fertility status, uneven topography and wind erosion.
Thar Series	Extensive in West Rajasthan	- Loamy fine sand-uncultivated soils. - Well drained with very rapid permeability. - Low water retention.	- Aridity is the major limitation. - Soil need major levelling. - Rapid permeability & low water retention characteristics cause problems under irrigation.

Source: GoR (1994) Resource Atlas of Rajasthan, Department of Science and Technology, Jaipur.

Annexure I-2

District-wise plan allocation of Plan Outlays in Rajasthan

(1999-2000)

State/District	1999-2000		
	Total Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	**Per cent**	**Rank**
Ajmer	14519.2	2.9	9
Alwar	18583.0	3.7	5
Banswara	9324.8	1.9	19
Baran	7751.9	1.5	23
Barmer	7668.4	1.5	24
Bharatpur	8494.3	1.7	21
Bhilwara	10708.6	2.1	16
Bikaner	23775.1	4.7	3
Bundi	6500.0	1.3	27
Chittaurgarh	14212.6	2.8	10
Churu	8343.5	1.7	22
Dausa	5062.6	1.0	29
Dhaulpur	**4240.1**	**0.8**	**31**
Dungarpur	6573.3	1.3	26
Ganganagar	11938.0	2.4	12
Hanumangarh	14949.0	3.0	7
Jaipur	**46665.1**	**9.3**	**1**
Jaisalmer	14876.4	3.0	8
Jalor	10525.4	2.1	17
Jhalawar	8944.3	1.8	20
Jhunjhunun	10711.4	2.1	15
Jodhpur	24247.9	4.8	2
Karauli	4150.0	0.8	32
Kota	18068.1	3.6	6
Nagaur	13675.9	2.7	11
Pali	10393.7	2.1	18
Rajsamand	4796.4	1.0	30
Sawai Madhopur	6958.6	1.4	25
Sikar	10809.7	2.2	13
Sirohi	6332.4	1.3	28
Tonk	10763.4	2.1	14
Udaipur	19800.5	3.9	4
Rajasthan	502184.7	100.0	

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOR, Rajasthan.

Annexure I-3

Ranking of Districts According to Value of Agricultural Production
(Average for Triennium 1990-93)

Value Rs./ha

S.No	State/District	Value	Rank
1.	Ajmer	2502	21
2.	Alwar	5656	8
3.	Banswara	4280	14
4.	Baran	4948	9
5.	Barmer	941	29
6.	Bharatpur	7108	2
7.	Bhilwara	4417	12
8.	Bikaner	1834	27
9.	Bundi	6721	4
10.	Chittaurgarh	6605	5
11.	Churu	1312	28
12.	Dausa	4170	15
13.	Dhaulpur	5929	6
14.	Dungarpur	3756	19
15.	Ganganagar(including Hanumangarh)	6980	3
16.	Jaipur	4170	15
17.	Jaisalmer	769	30
18.	Jalor	2185	24
19.	Jhalawar	4654	11
20.	Jhunjhunun	2205	22
21.	Jodhpur	1841	26
22.	Kota	7540	1
23.	Nagaur	2189	23
24.	Pali	2694	20
25.	Rajsamand	3974	17
26.	Sawai Madhopur (including Karauli)	5674	7
27.	Sikar	2039	25
28.	Sirohi	4784	10
29.	Tonk	3835	18
30.	Udaipur	4282	13

Source: Bhalla, G.S. and G. Singh (1996) "Agricultural Growth in India (1980-83 to 1990-93): A District-wise Study" School of Social Sciences, JNU.

Annexure I-4

Ranking of Districts in Rajasthan According to Land Productivity (Rs./ha) (Hashim, 1997, Planning Commission)

S.No	Land Productivity (Rs./ha)	Level of Rural Poverty	In Indian District (Bhalla & Singh)	In Rajasthan Districts
1	Chittorgarh(Rs.5532)	Medium	202	1
2	Bharatpur(Rs.5486)	Low	182	2
3	Dholpur(Rs.5371)	Medium	235	3
4	Bundi(Rs.5039)	Low	196	4
5	Alwar(Rs.4858)	Low	232	5
6	Ganganagar+Hanumangarh (Rs.4458)	Low	189	6
7	Kota+Baran (Rs.4423)	Medium	162	7
8	Sawai Madhopur+Karauli (Rs.4194)	Low	251	8
9	Jaipur(Rs.3674)	Low	347	9
10	Sirohi(Rs.3540)	Low	298	10
11	Banswara(Rs.3493)	High	341	11
12	Bhilwara(Rs.3269)	Low	327	12
13	Udaipur+Rajsamand (Rs.3239)	V.High	340	13
14	Dungarpur(Rs.2938)	High	376	14
15	Pali(Rs.2819)	Low	406	15
16	Jhalawar(Rs.2368)	Medium	309	16
17	Jalore(Rs.2302)	Low	412	17
18	Tonk(Rs.2291)	Low	368	18
19	Nagaur(Rs.2269)	Low	411	19
20	Bikaner(Rs.2184)	Low	416	20
21	Jhunjhunu(Rs.1665)	Low	410	21
22	Ajmer(Rs.1583)	Low	408	22
23	Sikar(Rs.1140)	Low	413	23
24	Jodhpur(Rs.954)	Low	415	24
25	Churu(Rs.740)	Low	418	25
26	Jaisalmer(Rs.605)	Low	420	26
27	Barmer(Rs.324)	Low	419	27

No. of Districts in different levels of Rural Poverty (Hashim)

I	Very High Poverty Districts:	Udaipur + Rajsamand	(1)
II	High Poverty Districts :	Banswara, Dungarpur	(2)
III	Medium Poverty Districts:	Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Kota+Baran, Jhalawar	(4)
IV	Low Poverty Districts:	Bharatpur, Bundi, Alwar, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur(+Karauli), Jaipur, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Pali, Jalore, Tonk, Nagaru, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Churu, Jaisalmer, Barmer	(20)
			(27)

Source : Hashim, S.R. (1997) :25 Year Perspective Plan for the Development of Rainfed Areas of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Annexure IV-1

P a r a m e t e r s

Agriculture & Livestock 1. Production of Barley 2. Production of Coriander 3. Production of Cumin Seed 4. Production of Red chillies 5. Production of Wheat 6. Production of Bajra 7. Production of Rape Mustard 8. Production of Gram 9. Production of Soyabean 10. Production of Moong 11. Production of Arhar 12. Production of Groundnut 13. No. of Tractors 14. Consumption of Fertilizers 15. % of area under forest 16. Crop loan 17. % of Non Food Crop area 18. Livestock Density 19. No. of Veterinary Hosp. 20. Total Milk production 21. Total Irrigated area	**Population and Demography** 1. Density of Population 2. Total population employed in non agriculture 3. Decadel growth rate 4. Life Expectancy 5. TFR 6. IMR 7. CBR 8. Per cent Urban Population 9. CDR
Industry and Mining 1. No. of industrial units 2. No. of Small Scale units 3. % of sick units facing incipient, sickness and closed units 4. Industrial investment 5. Industrial investment in SSI's 6. Value of output 7. Value of production of Khadi 8. Value of production of Village industry 9. Value of production of handloom industry 10. Value of mineral production	**Water** 1. Blockwise Status of ground water: Safe 2. Net Annual ground water availability 3. Existing gross ground water draft for irrigation 4. Existing gross ground water draft for domestic and industrial use 5. Allocation for domestic and industrial requirement as on 2025. 6. Net GW availability for future irrigation development 7. Present GW balance 8. % of safe drinking water
Power 1. Power per capita consumption 2. Electricity Consumption in domestic 3. Electricity Consumption in commercial 4. Electricity Consumption in industrial 5. Electricity Consumption in other sectors. 6. No. of energised pumping sets	**Roads** 1. Road length 2. Village connectivity 3. Percentage of pucca roads 4. Index of road development

Medical and Health 1. No. of hospitals 2. No. of beds 3. No of doctors 4. Couple Protection Rate 5. Immunization 6. % of current users of Family Planning 7. % of safe delivery	**Human Development Indices** 1. HDI 2. % girl married below 18 years of age 3. Gender Health Index 4. Literacy rate(female) 5. Literacy rate (male) 6. Deprivation of toilet facility 7. Children's enrolment 8. Gender Development Index
Banking 1. No. of Banks 2. Deposits per bank 3. Credit per bank	**Communication** 1. No. of Post Offices 2. No. of Telegraph Offices 3. No. of PCO's (Rural)
State Income 1. Income from : Agriculture and Livestock Mining Mfg. Units Regd. Mfg. Units Unregd. Construction Electricity, Gas, Water Supply Railways Other Transport Storage Communication Trade, Hotel, Restaurants Banking and Insurance 13. Per Capita Income 1999-2000	**Poverty** BPL Families in different Income groups 1. below 4000 2. 4000 – 6000 3. 6000 – 8500 4. 8500 – 11000 5. Human poverty Index

TOTAL PARAMETERS = 97

Annexure IV-2

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Production of Crops in tonees

Districts	Red Chillies			Wheat			Bajra			Moong			Arhar			Groundnut		
Ajmer	573	**14**	60	41829	**26**	30	9494	**18**	50	7758	**4**	90	2815	**1**	90	748	**19**	50
Alwar	679	**10**	70	724108	**1**	90	257768	**1**	90	5	**31**	10	0	**20**	50	212	**26**	30
Banswara	42	**27**	30	49590	**22**	40	37	**28**	30	13	**29**	20	1711	**2**	90	59	**28**	30
Baran	248	**20**	50	186595	**9**	70	816	**23**	40	50	**23**	40	76	**13**	60	961	**17**	50
Barmer	10	**30**	10	36898	**28**	30	179484	**4**	90	9482	**3**	90	0	**20**	50	0	**31**	10
Bharatpur	2325	**4**	90	605340	**2**	90	166932	**5**	80	17	**28**	30	617	**6**	80	57	**29**	20
Bhilwara	660	**11**	70	95371	**19**	50	379	**25**	30	1321	**11**	70	0	**20**	50	10566	**6**	80
Bikaner	5	**31**	10	49099	**23**	40	38143	**15**	60	79	**19**	50	0	**20**	50	28164	**2**	90
Bundi	341	**17**	50	259176	**7**	80	443	**24**	40	26	**25**	30	116	**10**	70	749	**18**	50
Chittorgarh	837	**7**	80	129286	**13**	60	15	**30**	10	104	**18**	50	158	**9**	70	23436	**3**	90
Churu	2	**32**	10	42306	**25**	30	52277	**13**	60	856	**12**	70	0	**20**	50	7074	**9**	70
Dausa	67	**25**	30	270712	**6**	80	100466	**10**	70	20	**27**	30	95	**12**	70	16756	**4**	90
Dholpur	4974	**3**	90	115721	**15**	60	97510	**11**	70	24	**26**	30	855	**4**	90	386	**23**	40
Dungarpur	17	**28**	30	26750	**29**	20	42	**27**	30	10	**30**	10	1512	**3**	90	0	**31**	10
Ganganagar	318	**19**	50	537028	**3**	90	1309	**22**	40	1500	**10**	70	7	**16**	60	591	**20**	50
Hanumangarh	12	**29**	20	519657	**4**	90	8453	**19**	50	265	**15**	60	3	**18**	50	73	**27**	30
Jaipur	327	**18**	50	354096	**5**	80	138591	**7**	80	468	**14**	60	61	**14**	60	45326	**1**	90
Jaisalmer	89	**23**	40	26426	**30**	10	5432	**21**	40	62	**20**	50	0	**20**	50	285	**25**	30
Jalore	641	**12**	70	43263	**24**	40	107127	**9**	70	7172	**6**	80	0	**20**	50	31	**30**	10
Jhalawar	721	**9**	70	86361	**20**	50	5	**31**	10	55	**22**	40	160	**8**	80	1416	**14**	60
Jhunjhunu	548	**15**	60	165008	**12**	70	147531	**6**	80	4467	**8**	80	1	**19**	50	486	**22**	40
Jodhpur	8735	**1**	90	101724	**18**	50	65967	**12**	70	7262	**5**	80	0	**20**	50	2636	**11**	70
Karauli	1225	**6**	80	118884	**14**	60	132456	**8**	80	4	**32**	10	109	**11**	70	2434	**12**	70
Kota	473	**16**	60	241324	**8**	80	15	**30**	10	132	**16**	60	54	**15**	60	568	**21**	40
Nagaur	635	**13**	60	184326	**10**	70	241392	**2**	90	19585	**1**	90	0	**20**	50	3359	**10**	70
Pali	736	**8**	80	74074	**21**	40	20196	**16**	60	5897	**7**	80	0	**20**	50	1670	**13**	60
Rajsamand	93	**22**	40	7208	**32**	10	106	**26**	30	107	**17**	50	0	**20**	50	309	**24**	40
Sawaimadhopur	6126	**2**	90	111612	**16**	60	52116	**14**	60	61	**21**	40	518	**7**	80	9848	**7**	80
Sikar	146	**21**	40	171194	**11**	70	194421	**3**	90	2069	**9**	70	4	**17**	50	10887	**5**	80
Sirohi	62	**26**	30	25630	**31**	10	7581	**20**	50	750	**13**	60	0	**20**	50	1024	**16**	60
Tonk	1850	**5**	80	108495	**17**	50	20137	**17**	50	9670	2	90	0	**20**	50	9606	**8**	80
Udaipur	87	**24**	40	38009	**27**	30	18	**29**	20	28	24	40	688	**5**	80	1045	**15**	60

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Production of Crops in tonees

Districts	Soyabeen			Rape Mustard			Gram			No.of Tractors			Consumption of Fertilizers (Kg. /Ha.)			Crop Loan (Rs/Ha.)		
Ajmer	10	**12**	70	4091	**26**	30	2782	**22**	40	9662	**10**	70	29.93	**22**	40	775.96	**17**	50
Alwar	1	**16**	60	216932	**1**	90	34906	**3**	90	23218	**5**	80	52.61	**15**	60	959.86	**12**	70
Banswara	6673	**6**	80	50	**31**	10	6424	**18**	50	1817	**29**	20	80.62	**8**	80	699.16	**20**	50
Baran	120467	**2**	90	113173	**4**	90	14363	**12**	70	7317	**17**	50	102.33	**2**	90	108.11	**31**	10
Barmer	0	**17**	50	2220	**28**	30	14	**32**	10	3919	**26**	30	3	**31**	10	545.57	**22**	40
Bharatpur	3	**14**	60	145965	**2**	90	16927	**7**	80	30734	**4**	90	71.69	**10**	70	1078.09	**6**	80
Bhilwara	699	**8**	80	5720	**25**	30	5628	**19**	50	12403	**8**	80	59.83	**12**	70	846.28	**16**	60
Bikaner	0	**17**	50	7301	**24**	40	24953	**5**	80	6940	**19**	50	12.33	**29**	20	208.08	**28**	30
Bundi	24612	**5**	80	30136	**15**	60	17827	**6**	80	7240	**18**	50	94.99	**3**	90	765.96	**18**	50
Chittorgarh	58671	**4**	90	7446	**23**	40	3091	**20**	50	9192	**13**	60	91.9	**5**	80	935.17	**14**	60
Churu	0	**17**	50	16274	**20**	50	1239	**26**	30	5513	**22**	40	2.41	**32**	10	245.35	**25**	30
Dausa	0	**17**	50	32736	**14**	60	15780	**8**	80	3999	**25**	30	73.62	**9**	70	117.15	**30**	10
Dholpur	1	**16**	60	34066	**13**	60	2404	**23**	40	6859	**20**	50	93.35	**4**	90	235.60	**26**	30
Dungarpur	21	**11**	70	33	**32**	10	1670	**24**	40	1522	**30**	10	36.78	**20**	50	1018.24	**9**	70
Ganganagar	0	**17**	50	141994	**3**	90	12897	**13**	60	53355	**1**	90	70.9	**11**	70	1825.51	**3**	90
Hanumangarh	0	**17**	50	49492	**10**	70	12206	**14**	60	9318	**12**	70	44.86	**16**	60	68.88	**32**	10
Jaipur	1	**16**	60	26957	**16**	60	15233	**9**	70	22169	**6**	80	43.31	**18**	50	1143.50	**5**	80
Jaisalmer	0	**17**	50	26883	**17**	50	2818	**21**	40	1422	**31**	10	7.33	**30**	10	208.82	**27**	30
Jalore	0	**17**	50	14627	**21**	40	283	**29**	20	9387	**11**	70	19.95	**24**	40	702.54	**19**	50
Jhalawar	113288	**3**	90	16896	**19**	50	6589	**17**	50	5576	**21**	40	80.71	**7**	80	1261.42	**4**	90
Jhunjhunu	0	**17**	50	59561	**7**	80	68079	**1**	90	5326	**23**	40	14.61	**28**	30	695.31	**21**	40
Jodhpur	0	**17**	50	34100	**12**	70	225	**30**	10	33215	**3**	90	14.92	**27**	30	523.93	**23**	40
Karauli	8	**13**	60	36626	**11**	70	28841	**4**	90	1361	**32**	10	86.16	**6**	80	180.38	**29**	20
Kota	129419	**1**	90	50151	**9**	70	7469	**16**	60	15579	**7**	80	136.67	**1**	90	2100.83	**2**	90
Nagaur	0	**17**	50	62398	**6**	80	10454	**15**	60	40825	**2**	90	17.62	**25**	30	404.94	**24**	40
Pali	0	**17**	50	7594	**22**	40	1302	**25**	30	8531	**14**	60	28.75	**23**	40	1004.66	**10**	70
Rajsamand	2	**15**	60	150	**30**	10	76	**31**	10	2256	**28**	30	36.14	**21**	40	922.06	**15**	60
Sawaimadhopur	1219	**7**	80	55298	**8**	80	15118	**10**	70	10863	**9**	70	52.69	**14**	60	2312.64	**1**	90
Sikar	0	**17**	50	23675	**18**	50	51005	**2**	90	7660	**15**	60	16.9	**26**	30	1019.24	**8**	80
Sirohi	0	**17**	50	3107	**27**	30	581	**28**	30	3821	**27**	30	39.46	**19**	50	938.22	**13**	60
Tonk	77	**10**	70	76134	**5**	80	14584	**11**	70	7342	**16**	60	44.48	**17**	50	1020.65	**7**	80
Udaipur	694	**9**	70	1023	**29**	20	848	**27**	30	5181	24	40	56.32	**13**	60	996.83	**11**	70

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Production of Crops in tonees

Districts	Live stock Density (Per Sq. Km.)			Total hospital / 1000 live stock population			Total Milk Prod. (Tonnes)			% of non Food crop Area			Barley		
Ajmer	248	**5**	80	0.029	**16**	60	473	**3**	90	4.45	**3**	90	14804	**9**	70
Alwar	193	**12**	70	0.024	**27**	30	458	**4**	90	3.25	**6**	80	51656	**2**	90
Banswara	234	**6**	80	0.041	**4**	90	72	**29**	20	0.01	**25**	30	1070	**25**	30
Baran	119	**28**	30	0.029	**17**	50	98	**23**	40	2.65	**8**	80	1282	**24**	40
Barmer	147	**24**	40	0.029	**18**	50	170	**17**	50	0.00	**28**	30	103	**32**	10
Bharatpur	180	**15**	60	0.026	**23**	40	333	**6**	80	0.30	**13**	60	11423	**12**	70
Bhilwara	259	**4**	90	0.041	**5**	80	258	**11**	70	3.25	**5**	80	15189	**8**	80
Bikaner	93	**29**	20	0.027	**21**	40	343	**5**	80	3.28	**4**	90	2349	**19**	50
Bundi	177	**16**	60	0.028	**19**	50	86	**26**	30	0.04	**21**	40	2847	**17**	50
Chittorgarh	160	**20**	50	0.034	**9**	70	146	**20**	50	0.25	**14**	60	5944	**13**	60
Churu	125	**26**	30	0.031	**13**	60	228	**14**	60	0.04	**20**	50	3745	**16**	60
Dausa	268	**2**	90	0.027	**20**	50	161	**18**	50	0.01	**26**	30	16311	**6**	80
Dholpur	149	**22**	40	0.024	**26**	30	81	**27**	30	0.00	**28**	30	1031	**26**	30
Dungarpur	272	**1**	90	0.043	**3**	90	116	**22**	40	0.10	**18**	50	677	**29**	20
Ganganagar	130	**25**	30	0.020	**28**	30	529	**2**	90	52.49	**1**	90	38432	**4**	90
Hanumangarh	130	**25**	30	0.020	**30**	10	329	**7**	80	39.04	**2**	90	24024	**5**	80
Jaipur	200	**11**	70	0.020	**29**	20	732	**1**	90	0.04	**22**	40	106103	**1**	90
Jaisalmer	65	**30**	10	0.067	**1**	90	76	**28**	30	0.05	**19**	50	201	**31**	10
Jalore	170	**18**	50	0.031	**14**	60	203	**15**	60	0.13	**16**	60	962	**27**	30
Jhalawar	148	**23**	40	0.026	**22**	40	94	**24**	40	0.01	**27**	30	557	**30**	10
Jhunjhunu	211	**9**	70	0.037	**8**	80	266	**10**	70	0.03	**23**	40	13710	**10**	70
Jodhpur	166	**19**	50	0.032	**11**	70	230	**13**	60	1.52	**10**	70	886	**28**	30
Karauli	156	**21**	40	0.025	**24**	40	150	**19**	50	0.00	**28**	30	2260	**20**	50
Kota	120	**27**	30	0.018	**31**	10	161	**18**	50	0.00	**28**	30	2020	**23**	40
Nagaur	182	**14**	60	0.016	**32**	10	273	**8**	80	1.41	**11**	70	15483	**7**	80
Pali	221	**8**	80	0.040	**7**	80	135	**21**	40	3.10	**7**	80	5309	**14**	60
Rajsamand	260	**3**	90	0.046	**2**	90	88	**25**	30	0.56	**12**	70	2153	**21**	40
Sawaimadhopur	232	**7**	80	0.025	**25**	30	237	**12**	70	0.00	**28**	30	2131	**22**	40
Sikar	186	**13**	60	0.031	**12**	70	271	**9**	70	0.11	**17**	50	46225	**3**	90
Sirohi	156	**21**	40	0.040	**6**	80	94	**24**	40	2.55	**9**	70	2469	**18**	50
Tonk	173	**17**	50	0.034	**10**	70	178	**16**	60	0.20	**15**	60	13364	**11**	70
Udaipur	203	**10**	70	0.030	**15**	60	237	**12**	70	0.02	**24**	40	3968	**15**	60

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Production of Crops in tonees

Districts	Coriander			Cuminseed			% of total forest area			Total Irrigated area(TIA)(ha)			totalmean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	189	**6**	80	1560	**6**	80	1.88	**19**	50	103867	**24**	40	1310	62.38	**9**	Ajmer
Alwar	68	**8**	80	4	**22**	40	5.57	**4**	90	451984	**3**	90	1450	69.05	**1**	Alwar
Banswara	0	**22**	40	3	**23**	40	1.82	**20**	50	69858	**27**	30	940	44.76	**20**	Banswara
Baran	87937	**1**	90	0	**26**	30	3.81	**10**	70	271301	**7**	80	1220	58.10	**13**	Baran
Barmer	3	**19**	50	29011	**1**	90	6.78	**3**	90	161289	**17**	50	910	43.33	**21**	Barmer
Bharatpur	7	**18**	50	1	**25**	30	1.09	**25**	30	293777	**5**	80	1360	64.76	**5**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	9	**16**	60	1358	**8**	80	2.44	**15**	60	180856	**14**	60	1380	65.71	**3**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	12	**15**	60	258	**11**	70	3.32	**11**	70	214229	**12**	70	1120	53.33	**15**	Bikaner
Bundi	2322	**4**	90	9	**19**	50	4.60	**7**	80	215006	**11**	70	1250	59.52	**11**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	759	**5**	80	94	**14**	60	8.11	**2**	90	160411	**19**	50	1310	62.38	**9**	Chittorgarh
Churu	14	**14**	60	170	**13**	60	0.25	**31**	10	56328	**30**	10	900	42.86	**21**	Churu
Dausa	7	**18**	50	10	**18**	50	0.87	**28**	30	159087	**21**	40	1140	54.29	**14**	Dausa
Dholpur	0	**22**	40	1	**25**	30	1.97	**17**	50	98190	**26**	30	1020	48.57	**18**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	0	**22**	40	0	**26**	30	1.99	**16**	60	29449	**31**	10	870	41.43	**23**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	2	**20**	50	2	**24**	40	1.95	**18**	50	807737	**1**	90	1370	65.24	**4**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	0	**22**	40	0	**26**	30	0.74	**29**	20	560796	**2**	90	1090	51.90	**17**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	33	**10**	70	186	**12**	70	2.91	**12**	70	403059	**4**	90	1430	68.10	**2**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	0	**22**	40	1359	**7**	80	1.81	**21**	40	108618	**23**	40	800	38.10	**24**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	1	**21**	40	14990	**3**	90	1.68	**22**	40	238447	**9**	70	1090	51.90	**17**	Jalore
Jhalawar	39308	**2**	90	1	**25**	30	4.24	**9**	70	160390	**20**	50	1110	52.86	**16**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	3	**19**	50	3	**23**	40	1.25	**23**	40	211029	**13**	60	1230	58.57	**12**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	29	**11**	70	6929	**4**	90	1.04	**26**	30	180096	**15**	60	1230	58.57	**12**	Jodhpur
Karauli	8	**17**	50	7	**20**	50	5.55	**5**	80	98882	**25**	30	1120	53.33	**15**	Karauli
Kota	35490	**3**	90	6	**21**	40	4.28	**8**	80	235624	**10**	70	1230	58.57	**12**	Kota
Nagaur	73	**7**	80	15029	**2**	90	0.73	**30**	10	283699	**6**	80	1340	63.81	**7**	Nagaur
Pali	12	**15**	60	3957	**5**	80	2.91	**12**	70	160867	**18**	50	1260	60.00	**10**	Pali
Rajsamand	7	**18**	50	3	**23**	40	1.21	**24**	40	25172	**32**	10	890	42.38	**22**	Rajsamand
Sawaimadhopur	14	**14**	60	48	**15**	60	2.89	**14**	60	158916	**22**	40	1330	63.33	**8**	Sawaimadhopur
Sikar	20	**13**	60	42	**16**	60	1.97	**17**	50	257356	**8**	80	1350	64.29	**6**	Sikar
Sirohi	1	**21**	40	637	**10**	70	4.91	**6**	80	62572	**28**	30	1010	48.10	**19**	Sirohi
Tonk	60	**9**	70	1057	**9**	70	1.02	**27**	30	174634	**16**	60	1350	64.29	**6**	Tonk
Udaipur	22	**12**	70	25	**17**	50	14.41	**1**	90	57636	**29**	20	1090	51.90	**17**	Udaipur

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Districts	No. of Industrial Units 2001			No. of small Scale Industry			% of Sick, Units facing Incepient Sickness and Closed units. As on 16 Sept 2002			Industrial Invest.Small Scale (value in lakh)			Industrial Invest. (Thousand Rs)			Value of Output (Thousand Rs)		
Ajmer	446	**4**	90	11430	**7**	80	4.50	**1**	90	205285.36	**1**	90	10839821	**7**	80	12021569	**8**	80
Alwar	552	**3**	90	17051	**2**	90	20.02	**9**	70	49281.32	**3**	90	33965996	**1**	90	61662520	**1**	90
Banswara	42	**17**	50	6473	**14**	60	14.20	**5**	80	3910.95	**18**	50	3041805	**14**	60	672475	**28**	30
Bara	5	**27**	30	915	**29**	20	40.06	**23**	40	506.6	**30**	10	72524	**30**	10	2738167	**17**	50
Barmer	118	**12**	70	3848	**21**	40	62.08	**32**	10	3836.59	**19**	50	394865	**24**	40	4515941	**13**	60
Bharatpur	52	**16**	60	7070	**11**	70	28.90	**16**	60	6798.5	**13**	60	1136856	**18**	50	2452837	**18**	50
Bhilwara	424	**5**	80	12308	**6**	80	28.34	**14**	60	17015.23	**6**	80	13667816	**6**	80	33609872	**3**	90
Bikaner	240	**9**	70	7809	**10**	70	17.49	**8**	80	11796.93	**7**	80	1538587	**17**	50	4349459	**14**	60
Bundi	29	**19**	50	3526	**23**	40	16.52	**7**	80	1424.61	**28**	30	1719760	**16**	60	3857044	**16**	60
Chittorgarh	114	**13**	60	5568	**18**	50	22.61	**11**	70	7361.06	**12**	70	16463759	**5**	80	2032887	**19**	50
Churu	15	**22**	40	5120	**19**	50	53.34	**30**	10	5525.55	**15**	60	285170	**26**	30	260742	**30**	10
Dausa	10	**24**	40	2168	**26**	30	28.55	**15**	60	1794.68	**24**	40	380285	**25**	30	765970	**27**	30
Dholpur	10	**24**	40	2168	**26**	30	9.10	**2**	90	2833.1	**22**	40	251016	**27**	30	926040	**26**	30
Dungarpur	6	**26**	30	2384	**25**	30	25.30	**12**	70	1525.83	**27**	30	805163	**22**	40	1464525	**23**	40
Ganganagar	309	**8**	80	6857	**13**	60	45.45	**28**	30	9555.79	**10**	70	6396233	**11**	70	14733291	**7**	80
Hanumangarh	140	**10**	70	619	**30**	10	38.72	**22**	40	1550.54	**26**	30	947822	**21**	40	1717269	**21**	40
Jaipur	1014	**1**	90	25765	**1**	90	27.56	**13**	60	58740.39	**2**	90	17987221	**3**	90	40484926	**2**	90
Jaisalmer	6	**26**	30	2046	**27**	30	34.21	**20**	50	945.1	**29**	20	30453	**31**	10	21677	**31**	10
Jalore	8	**25**	30	3381	**24**	40	10.02	**4**	90	4035.07	**17**	50	143841	**29**	20	570185	**29**	20
Jhalawar	15	**22**	40	5724	**17**	50	38.16	**21**	40	1792.68	**25**	30	1098523	**19**	50	1597544	**22**	40
Jhunjhunu	13	**23**	40	4684	**20**	50	30.50	**17**	50	3023.24	**21**	40	2796487	**15**	60	4086730	**15**	60
Jodhpur	599	**2**	90	14914	**3**	90	32.74	**19**	50	19352.63	**5**	80	9706906	**8**	80	21304210	**5**	80
Karauli	1	**28**	30	134	**31**	10	46.93	**29**	20	82.71	**31**	10	3336	**32**	10	13703	**32**	10
Kota	89	**15**	60	9988	**8**	80	21.51	**10**	70	3277.33	**20**	50	31646801	**2**	90	32510815	**4**	90
Nagaur	95	**14**	60	13495	**5**	80	9.20	**3**	90	11675.41	**8**	80	3523997	**13**	60	4822013	**12**	70
Pali	351	**6**	80	8348	**9**	70	44.36	**27**	30	8375.56	**11**	70	6606341	**10**	70	9488814	**10**	70
Rajsamand	122	**11**	70	1933	**28**	30	30.97	**18**	50	6483.93	**14**	60	4822483	**12**	70	6712934	**11**	70
Sawaimadhopur	18	**21**	40	5903	**15**	60	41.14	**24**	40	1933.78	**23**	40	235205	**28**	30	1285034	**24**	40
Sikar	39	**18**	50	5866	**16**	60	57.65	**31**	10	5213.07	**16**	60	782223	**23**	40	1786882	**20**	50
Sirohi	95	**14**	60	3698	**22**	40	43.42	**25**	30	10804.8	**9**	70	17881399	**4**	90	10623155	**9**	70
Tonk	23	**20**	50	7001	**12**	70	43.80	**26**	30	3277.33	**20**	50	1032659	**20**	50	1103821	**25**	30
Udaipur	325	**7**	80	13737	**4**	90	14.80	**6**	80	21177.07	**4**	90	9395595	**9**	70	15062812	**6**	80

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Districts	Village Industry			Handloom			Khadi2001			Value of Mineral production			Total Mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	2371.88	**7**	80	0.5	**8**	80	121.99	**6**	80	202736	**9**	70	820	82	**2**	Ajmer
Alwar	4217.53	**1**	90	0	**15**	60	36.38	**13**	60	565	**26**	30	760	76	**4**	Alwar
Banswara	1706.91	**10**	70	0	**15**	60	27.67	**14**	60	272	**28**	30	550	55	**12**	Banswara
Bara	878.23	**26**	30	0.21	**9**	70	0	**23**	40	0	**30**	10	310	31	**23**	Bara
Barmer	1244.06	**18**	50	0	**15**	60	85.58	**8**	80	27745	**17**	50	510	51	**14**	Barmer
Bharatpur	1648.53	**11**	70	0.79	**4**	90	0	**23**	40	1631	**22**	40	590	59	**9**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	2132.37	**8**	80	0.05	**12**	70	119.61	**7**	80	2042971	**2**	90	790	79	**3**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	1455.51	**14**	60	0	**15**	60	341.7	**4**	90	161579	**10**	70	690	69	**6**	Bikaner
Bundi	913.75	**25**	30	0.76	**5**	80	0	**23**	40	103067	**13**	60	530	53	**13**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	1856.8	**9**	70	0	**15**	60	2452	**1**	90	786038	**4**	90	690	69	**6**	Chittorgarh
Churu	1412.84	**15**	60	0.18	**10**	70	44.65	**12**	70	0	**30**	10	410	41	**20**	Churu
dausa	1062.14	**20**	50	1.38	**2**	90	345.74	**3**	90	2170	**21**	40	500	50	**15**	dausa
Dholpur	523.98	**30**	10	0	**15**	60	6.88	**17**	50	0	**30**	10	390	39	**21**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	1001.4	**22**	40	0	**15**	60	19.97	**16**	60	14956	**19**	50	450	45	**18**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	1026.36	**21**	40	0	**15**	60	0	**23**	40	71161	**14**	60	590	59	**9**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	414.44	**32**	10	0	**15**	60	0	**23**	40	137527	**11**	70	410	41	**20**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	3556.66	**2**	90	3.55	**1**	90	723.8	**2**	90	48985	**16**	60	840	84	**1**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	512.33	**31**	10	0	**15**	60	191.91	**5**	80	399253	**7**	80	380	38	**22**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	580.82	**29**	20	0.51	**7**	80	1.19	**20**	50	19754	**18**	50	450	45	**18**	Jalore
Jhalawar	1081.05	**19**	50	0	**15**	60	0	**23**	40	299	**27**	30	430	43	**19**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	928.29	**23**	40	0.11	**11**	70	20.29	**15**	60	1308954	**3**	90	560	56	**11**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	3089.3	**4**	90	0.01	**14**	60	0	**23**	40	1131	**25**	30	690	69	**6**	Jodhpur
Karauli	3142	**3**	90	0	**15**	60	0	**23**	40	125	**29**	20	300	30	**24**	Karauli
Kota	923.27	**24**	40	0.03	**13**	60	0	**23**	40	122689	**12**	70	650	65	**7**	Kota
Nagaur	2431.68	**5**	80	0	**15**	60	77.99	**9**	70	61459	**15**	60	710	71	**5**	Nagaur
Pali	1497.02	**13**	60	0	**15**	60	0.03	**22**	40	254393	**8**	80	630	63	**8**	Pali
Rajsamand	814.04	**27**	30	0	**15**	60	0.24	**21**	40	568537	**6**	80	560	56	**11**	Rajsamand
Sawaimadhopur	1399.87	**16**	60	0.84	**3**	90	0	**23**	40	1498	**24**	40	480	48	**17**	Sawaimadhopur
Sikar	1515.99	**12**	70	0	**15**	60	1.83	**18**	50	1594	**23**	40	490	49	**16**	Sikar
Sirohi	740.13	**28**	30	0	**15**	60	1.73	**19**	50	586703	**5**	80	580	58	**10**	Sirohi
Tonk	1246.99	**17**	50	0.6	**6**	80	64.53	**10**	70	4821	**20**	50	530	53	**13**	Tonk
Udaipur	2384.91	**6**	80	0	**15**	60	45.71	**11**	70	3636174	**1**	90	790	79	**3**	Udaipur

POWER Annexure IV-4																					
Districts	**Per capita power consumption**			**Domestic**			**Commercial**			**Industrial**			**Others**			**No. of energised Pumping Set**			**Total Mean**	**Average**	**Rank**	**District**
Ajmer	0.00036	**8**	80	182.1	**10**	70	47.7	**11**	70	399.7	**6**	80	84.8	**11**	70	12870	**14**	60	430	71.6667	**3**	Ajmer
Alwar	0.00036	**7**	80	112.2	**15**	60	30.1	**14**	60	524.91	**2**	90	26.98	**22**	40	30795	**5**	80	410	68.3333	**5**	Alwar
Banswara	0.00009	**29**	20	50.08	**25**	30	10.04	**25**	30	63.4	**22**	40	7.69	**27**	30	8983	**17**	50	200	33.3333	**17**	Banswara
Baran	0.00011	**28**	30	26.4	**28**	30	5.6	**31**	10	8.5	**30**	10	4.44	**32**	10	8303	**19**	50	140	23.3333	**20**	Bara
Barmer	0.00013	**26**	30	234	**8**	80	146.3	**3**	90	263.8	**12**	70	599.4	**3**	90	2724	**27**	30	390	65	**7**	Barmer
Bharatpur	0.00013	**25**	30	65.9	**21**	40	13.8	**22**	40	67.62	**21**	40	53.91	**15**	60	3485	**25**	30	240	40	**16**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	0.00028	**13**	60	99.9	**16**	60	29.6	**15**	60	76.3	**19**	50	243.5	**5**	80	17819	**9**	70	380	63.3333	**8**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	0.00024	**17**	50	99.1	**17**	50	27.4	**16**	60	60.1	**23**	40	96.6	**10**	70	2136	**28**	30	300	50	**13**	Bikaner
Bundi	0.00029	**12**	70	15.8	**31**	10	6.3	**29**	20	59.7	**24**	40	4.5	**31**	10	5789	**23**	40	190	31.6667	**18**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	0.00048	**1**	90	75.23	**20**	50	17.84	**21**	40	392.22	**7**	80	24.6	**23**	40	36695	**3**	90	390	65	**7**	Chittorgarh
Churu	0.00019	**21**	40	770.9	**3**	90	128.8	**5**	80	128.7	**17**	50	1828.6	**2**	90	4546	**24**	40	390	65	**7**	Churu
dausa	0.00017	**22**	40	26.2	**29**	20	6.5	**28**	30	15.4	**29**	20	7.6	**28**	30	12983	**13**	60	200	33.3333	**17**	dausa
Dholpur	0.00007	**31**	10	16.38	**30**	10	3.7	**32**	10	24.9	**27**	30	4.78	**30**	10	2066	**29**	20	90	15	**21**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	0.00008	**30**	10	374.6	**6**	80	69.8	**7**	80	112.6	**18**	50	50.17	**18**	50	3070	**26**	30	300	50	**13**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	0.00024	**18**	50	1404.2	**1**	90	325.82	**1**	90	1069.99	**1**	90	17688	**1**	90	179	**31**	10	420	70	**4**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	0.00020	**20**	50	927.1	**2**	90	145.1	**4**	90	500.9	**4**	90	156.2	**7**	80	165	**32**	10	410	68.3333	**5**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	0.00047	**3**	90	620.5	**4**	90	277.7	**2**	90	450.7	**5**	80	149.75	**8**	80	81060	**1**	90	520	86.6667	**1**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	0.00026	**15**	60	15.2	**32**	10	6.7	**27**	30	3.4	**32**	10	28.22	**21**	40	458	**30**	10	160	26.6667	**19**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	0.00027	**14**	60	32.68	**26**	30	8.01	**26**	30	25.58	**26**	30	19.16	**25**	30	23014	**6**	80	260	43.3333	**15**	jalore
Jhalawar	0.00020	**19**	50	311.04	**7**	80	62.44	**9**	70	279.91	**10**	70	61.98	**14**	60	17074	**10**	70	400	66.6667	**6**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	0.00005	**32**	10	120.9	**14**	60	22.3	**18**	50	323.22	**8**	80	52.4	**16**	60	31816	**4**	90	350	58.3333	**9**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	0.00043	**4**	90	203.02	**9**	70	69.2	**8**	80	242.4	**14**	60	179.3	**6**	80	13039	**12**	70	450	75	**2**	Jodhpur
Karauli	0.00013	**27**	30	142.01	**12**	70	41.4	**12**	70	44.35	**25**	30	66.96	**13**	60	9778	**15**	60	320	53.3333	**12**	Karauli
Kota	0.00041	**5**	80	143.8	**11**	70	36.7	**13**	60	277.82	**11**	70	100.88	**9**	70	8702	**18**	50	400	66.6667	**6**	Kota
Nagaur	0.00034	**9**	70	75.6	**19**	50	12.9	**23**	40	73.9	**20**	50	35.4	**19**	50	22289	**7**	80	340	56.6667	**10**	Nagaur
Pali	0.00029	**11**	70	75.9	**18**	50	21.3	**19**	50	139.4	**16**	60	21.1	**24**	40	21640	**8**	80	350	58.3333	**9**	Pali
Rajsamand	0.00026	**16**	60	62.3	**22**	40	23	**17**	50	242.7	**13**	60	7.28	**29**	20	7417	**20**	50	280	46.6667	**14**	Rajsamand
Sawaimadhopur	0.00016	**23**	40	27.06	**27**	30	6	**30**	10	7.6	**31**	10	71	**12**	70	6042	**21**	40	200	33.3333	**17**	Sawaimadhopur
Sikar	0.00037	**6**	80	56.745	**23**	40	10.683	**24**	40	19.321	**28**	30	28.807	**20**	50	40907	**2**	90	330	55	**11**	Sikar
Sirohi	0.00047	**2**	90	53.1	**24**	40	18.3	**20**	50	229.7	**15**	60	10.1	**26**	30	9448	**16**	60	330	55	**11**	Sirohi
Tonk	0.00014	**24**	40	414	**5**	80	76.3	**6**	80	295.8	**9**	70	255.92	**4**	90	6000	**22**	40	400	66.6667	**6**	Tonk
Udaipur	0.00033	**10**	70	139.5	**13**	60	59.4	**10**	70	514.2	**3**	90	50.38	**17**	50	14344	**11**	70	410	68.3333	**5**	Udaipur

WATER Annexure IV-5

District	Safe			% coverage of safe drinking water			Net annual GW availablity (mcm)			Existing Gross GW draft for irrigation (mcm)			Allocation for dom. & Ind. Requirment as on 2025 (mcm)		
Ajmer	0	**7**	80	74.42	**4**	90	314.42	**18**	50	305.23	**22**	40	102.60	**6**	80
Alwar	0	**7**	80	50.24	**23**	40	912.30	**1**	90	1063.58	**32**	10	120.82	**5**	80
Banswara	6	**2**	90	61.53	**16**	60	162.50	**29**	20	28.60	**2**	90	24.70	**28**	30
Baran	2	**5**	80	78.33	**1**	90	495.30	**5**	80	305.13	**21**	40	42.14	**23**	40
Barmer	0	**7**	80	38.25	**26**	30	249.80	**22**	40	204.51	**10**	70	81.20	**11**	70
Bharatpur	6	**2**	90	26.83	**27**	30	514.26	**4**	90	452.27	**26**	30	78.38	**12**	70
Bhilwara	0	**7**	80	62.31	**13**	60	426.79	**7**	80	424.33	**25**	30	75.90	**15**	60
Bikaner	2	**5**	80	60.94	**17**	50	197.60	**27**	30	110.70	**5**	80	78.09	**13**	60
Bundi	2	**5**	80	74.02	**5**	80	355.70	**16**	60	212.04	**11**	70	42.11	**24**	40
Chittorgarh	0	**7**	80	74.66	**3**	90	460.11	**6**	80	503.90	**27**	30	65.63	**19**	50
Churu	4	**3**	90	53.3	**21**	40	197.68	**26**	30	77.96	**4**	90	67.44	**18**	50
Dausa	0	**7**	80	68.65	**7**	80	269.00	**20**	50	277.24	**17**	50	46.68	**21**	40
Dholpur	1	**6**	80	39.62	**24**	40	237.21	**24**	40	229.76	**12**	70	35.77	**26**	30
Dungarpur	0	**7**	80	67.82	**8**	80	92.78	**31**	10	63.68	**3**	90	35.77	**27**	30
Ganganagar	7	**1**	90	62.44	**12**	70	198.83	**25**	30	131.02	**6**	80	6.32	**32**	10
Hanumangarh	3	**4**	90	62.44	**12**	70	194.60	**28**	30	162.08	**8**	80	10.28	**31**	10
Jaipur	2	**5**	80	68.65	**7**	80	684.40	**2**	90	855.42	**31**	10	389.29	**1**	90
Jaisalmer	1	**6**	80	65.63	**10**	70	52.59	**32**	10	26.44	**1**	90	22.35	**29**	20
Jalore	0	**7**	80	57.3	**19**	50	423.61	**8**	80	797.74	**30**	10	74.34	**16**	60
Jhalawar	0	**7**	80	53.6	**20**	50	397.69	**13**	60	362.75	**24**	40	46.21	**22**	40
Jhunjhunu	0	**7**	80	62.07	**14**	60	243.03	**23**	40	358.08	**23**	40	139.25	**4**	90
Jodhpur	1	**6**	80	70.47	**6**	80	393.13	**14**	60	555.83	**28**	30	182.46	**3**	90
Karauli	2	**5**	80	39.15	**25**	30	412.66	**11**	70	298.64	**18**	50	77.44	**14**	60
Kota	2	**5**	80	78.33	**1**	90	404.10	**12**	70	191.62	**9**	70	67.50	**17**	50
Nagaur	0	**7**	80	50.65	**22**	40	628.15	**3**	90	707.77	**29**	20	228.89	**2**	90
Pali	1	**6**	80	61.67	**15**	60	413.39	**10**	70	304.41	**19**	50	54.43	**20**	50
Rajsamand	0	**7**	80	66.38	**9**	70	154.18	**30**	10	131.72	**7**	80	36.41	**25**	30
Sawai Madhop	3	**4**	90	39.15	**25**	30	384.70	**15**	60	262.41	**15**	60	99.06	**7**	80
Sikar	1	**6**	80	64.45	**11**	70	324.52	**17**	50	305.11	**20**	50	84.13	**10**	70
Sirohi	0	**7**	80	76.47	**2**	90	265.64	**21**	40	240.90	**14**	60	17.67	**30**	10
Tonk	4	**3**	90	60.41	**18**	50	414.53	**9**	70	230.65	**13**	60	95.57	**8**	80
Udaipur	0	**7**	80	66.38	**9**	70	283.62	**19**	50	271.83	**16**	60	85.78	**9**	70

WATER RESOURCES

District	Net GW availablity for future irri. Dev. (mcm)			Present GW Balance (mcm)			Existing Gross GW draft for Domestic & Industrial use (mcm)			Total mean	Average	Rank	District
Ajmer	-93.41	**25**	30	-34.4	**25**	30	43.58	**8**	80	480	60	**9**	Ajmer
Alwar	-272.10	**28**	30	-199.77	**28**	30	48.48	**7**	80	440	55	**13**	Alwar
Banswara	109.18	**3**	90	123.29	**5**	80	10.59	**29**	20	480	60	**9**	Banswara
Baran	148.02	**1**	90	173.31	**2**	90	16.85	**23**	40	550	68.75	**4**	Baran
Barmer	-35.91	**20**	50	-6.1	**19**	50	51.39	**5**	80	470	58.75	**5**	Barmer
Bharatpur	-16.39	**18**	50	34.6	**12**	70	27.37	**16**	60	490	61.25	**8**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	-73.45	**23**	40	-23.59	**23**	40	26.04	**17**	50	440	55	**13**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	8.80	**12**	70	53.08	**11**	70	33.81	**13**	60	500	62.5	**7**	Bikaner
Bundi	101.54	**4**	90	123.58	**4**	90	20.07	**20**	50	560	70	**3**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	-109.42	**26**	30	-59.36	**26**	30	15.56	**25**	30	420	52.5	**15**	Chittorgarh
Churu	52.27	**8**	80	80.33	**7**	80	39.38	**12**	70	530	66.25	**5**	Churu
Dausa	-54.92	**21**	40	-26.28	**24**	40	18.04	**22**	40	420	52.5	**15**	Dausa
Dholpur	-28.32	**19**	50	-8.58	**20**	50	16.03	**24**	40	400	50	**13**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	-6.65	**15**	60	16.25	**16**	60	12.84	**27**	30	440	55	**13**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	61.48	**6**	80	65.27	**10**	70	2.53	**32**	10	440	55	**13**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	22.24	**11**	70	27.94	**13**	60	4.58	**31**	10	420	52.5	**15**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	-560.30	**32**	10	-331.58	**31**	10	160.56	**1**	90	460	57.5	**11**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	3.79	**14**	60	12.99	**17**	50	13.14	**26**	30	410	51.25	**16**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	-448.46	**31**	10	-403.86	**32**	10	29.73	**14**	60	360	45	**19**	Jalore
Jhalawar	-11.27	**16**	60	16.45	**15**	60	18.48	**21**	40	430	53.75	**14**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	-254.30	**27**	30	-176.63	**27**	30	61.59	**4**	90	460	57.5	**11**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	-345.16	**30**	10	-267.73	**30**	10	105.03	**3**	90	450	56.25	**12**	Jodhpur
Karauli	36.57	**9**	70	71.85	**9**	70	42.16	**9**	70	500	62.5	**4**	Karauli
Kota	144.98	**2**	90	183.3	**1**	90	29.17	**15**	60	600	75	**1**	Kota
Nagaur	-308.51	**29**	20	-213.98	**29**	20	134.36	**2**	90	450	56.25	**12**	Nagaur
Pali	54.53	**7**	80	83.09	**6**	80	25.92	**19**	50	520	65	**6**	Pali
Raj Samand	-13.95	**17**	50	10.56	**18**	50	11.89	**28**	30	400	50	**18**	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur	23.23	**10**	70	73.16	**8**	80	49.12	**6**	80	550	68.75	**2**	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	-64.72	**22**	40	-20.17	**22**	40	39.58	**11**	70	470	58.75	**10**	Sikar
Sirohi	7.06	**13**	60	18.27	**14**	60	6.46	**30**	10	410	51.25	**17**	Sirohi
Tonk	88.30	**5**	80	143.86	**3**	90	40.01	**10**	70	590	73.75	**2**	Tonk
Udaipur	-73.99	24	40	-14.94	**21**	40	26	**18**	50	460	57.5	**11**	Udaipur

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Annexure IV-6

Districts	Total population Employed in Non Agriculture No.			Density of Population (Per Sq. Km)			Decadal Growth rate for the year 2001(%)			Urban Population (%)			CBR		
Ajmer	1037310	**2**	90	257	**11**	70	26.10	**11**	70	40.09	**3**	90	26.52	**1**	90
Alwar	424904	**4**	90	357	**4**	90	30.23	**25**	30	14.53	**22**	40	31.13	**10**	70
Banswara	102993	**30**	10	298	**7**	80	29.84	**22**	40	7.15	**29**	20	33.04	**17**	50
Baran	98180	**31**	10	146	**24**	40	26.19	**13**	60	16.94	**19**	50	33.13	**18**	50
Barmer	202544	**16**	60	69	**29**	20	36.83	**30**	10	7.40	**27**	30	35.00	**31**	10
Bharatpur	218941	**14**	60	414	**2**	90	27.05	**16**	60	19.47	**12**	70	34.76	**30**	10
Bhilwara	336396	**6**	80	192	**17**	50	26.14	**12**	70	20.64	**10**	70	30.55	**8**	80
Bikaner	271919	**12**	70	61	**30**	10	38.18	**31**	10	35.52	**4**	90	34.60	**29**	20
Bundi	127737	**28**	30	173	**19**	50	24.80	**10**	70	18.61	**15**	60	31.30	**12**	70
Chittaurgarh	210522	**15**	60	166	**21**	40	21.46	**3**	90	16.04	**20**	50	30.45	**7**	80
Churu	178533	**19**	50	114	**28**	30	24.60	**9**	70	27.86	**6**	80	34.24	**26**	30
Dausa	144056	**24**	40	384	**3**	90	32.42	**27**	30	10.31	**25**	30	33.30	**21**	40
Dhaulpur	187789	**17**	50	324	**5**	80	31.13	**26**	30	17.95	**16**	60	36.16	**32**	10
Dungarpur	130444	**26**	30	294	**9**	70	26.58	**14**	60	7.24	**28**	30	32.75	**16**	60
Ganganagar	282482	**11**	70	224	**14**	60	27.53	**19**	50	25.28	**7**	80	28.94	**4**	90
Hanumangarh	149880	**23**	40	120	**27**	30	24.34	**8**	80	20.01	**11**	70	28.95	**5**	80
Jaipur	1096587	**1**	90	471	**1**	90	35.10	**29**	20	49.38	**2**	90	33.83	**23**	40
Jaisalmer	95070	**32**	10	13	**31**	10	47.45	**32**	10	15.25	**21**	40	28.87	**3**	90
Jalor	165590	**22**	40	136	**25**	30	26.78	**15**	60	7.59	**26**	30	31.16	**11**	70
Jhalawar	105497	**29**	20	190	**18**	50	23.34	**5**	80	14.25	**23**	40	29.97	**6**	80
Jhunjhunun	232601	**13**	60	323	**6**	80	20.90	**2**	90	20.64	**10**	70	28.74	**2**	90
Jodhpur	449347	**3**	90	126	**26**	30	33.77	**28**	30	33.75	**5**	80	34.01	**24**	40
Karauli	135724	**25**	30	218	**15**	60	29.96	**23**	40	14.25	**23**	40	34.27	**27**	30
Kota	314710	**7**	80	288	**10**	70	28.52	**20**	50	53.42	**1**	90	34.10	**25**	30
Nagaur	311190	**9**	70	157	**22**	40	29.33	**21**	40	17.20	**18**	50	31.42	**14**	60
Pali	313040	**8**	80	147	**23**	40	22.39	**4**	90	21.48	**8**	80	30.79	**9**	70
Rajsamand	183352	**18**	50	256	**12**	70	19.88	**1**	90	13.05	**24**	40	33.33	**22**	40
Sawai Madhopur	128778	**27**	30	248	**13**	60	27.44	**18**	50	19.05	**13**	60	34.29	**28**	30
Sikar	302327	**10**	70	296	**8**	80	24.11	**6**	80	20.64	**10**	70	31.33	**13**	60
Sirohi	172895	**20**	50	166	**21**	40	30.08	**24**	40	17.72	**17**	50	32.21	**15**	60
Tonk	166019	**21**	40	168	**20**	50	24.24	**7**	80	20.90	**9**	70	33.24	**19**	50
Udaipur	398942	**5**	80	196	**16**	60	27.37	**17**	50	18.62	**14**	60	33.29	**20**	50

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Districts	LIFE EXPECTANCY			TFR			Infant Mortality Rate			Crude Death Rate			Total mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	59.17	**18**	50	3.9	**1**	90	94	**15**	60	9.4	**13**	60	670	74.44	**2**	Ajmer
Alwar	49.96	**26**	30	4.9	**9**	70	99	**18**	50	9.6	**15**	60	530	58.89	**10**	Alwar
Banswara	63.25	**11**	70	4.7	**7**	80	82	**10**	70	8.7	**8**	80	500	55.56	**12**	Banswara
Baran	62.57	**13**	60	4.9	**9**	70	83	**11**	70	8.8	**9**	70	480	53.33	**14**	Baran
Barmer	69.34	**5**	80	5.5	**14**	60	77	**8**	80	8.5	**7**	80	430	47.78	**16**	Barmer
Bharatpur	53.23	**24**	40	5.7	**16**	60	113	**22**	40	10.4	**20**	50	480	53.33	**14**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	55.76	**22**	40	4.4	**4**	90	105	**20**	50	10	**17**	50	580	64.44	**7**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	75.39	**1**	90	5.3	**13**	60	46	**1**	90	6.9	**1**	90	530	58.89	**10**	Bikaner
Bundi	58.67	**19**	50	4.8	**8**	80	96	**16**	60	9.5	**14**	60	530	58.89	**10**	Bundi
Chittaurgarh	56.88	**21**	40	4.3	**3**	90	101	**19**	50	9.7	**16**	60	560	62.22	**9**	Chittaurgarh
Churu	70.56	**2**	90	5.1	**11**	70	60	**2**	90	7.6	**2**	90	600	66.67	**5**	Churu
Dausa	62.22	**14**	60	5.1	**11**	70	85	**12**	70	8.9	**10**	70	500	55.56	**12**	Dausa
Dhaulpur	53.23	**24**	40	6.1	**17**	50	113	**22**	40	10.3	**19**	50	410	45.56	**18**	Dhaulpur
Dungarpur	62.57	**13**	60	4.6	**6**	80	83	**11**	70	8.8	**9**	70	530	58.89	**10**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	69.79	**3**	90	4.4	**4**	90	62	**3**	90	7.7	**3**	90	710	78.89	**1**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	62.79	**12**	70	4.1	**2**	90	62	**3**	90	7.7	**3**	90	640	71.11	**3**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	62.22	**14**	60	5.2	**12**	70	85	**12**	70	8	**5**	80	610	67.78	**4**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	69.78	**4**	90	4.7	**7**	80	66	**5**	80	8	**5**	80	490	54.44	**13**	Jaisalmer
Jalor	63.42	**10**	70	5	**10**	70	81	**9**	70	8.7	**8**	80	520	57.78	**11**	Jalor
Jhalawar	59.51	**17**	50	4.5	**5**	80	93	**14**	60	9.3	**12**	70	530	58.89	**10**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunun	68.05	**9**	70	4.4	**4**	90	68	**6**	80	8	**5**	80	710	78.89	**1**	Jhunjhunun
Jodhpur	68.84	**8**	80	5.3	**13**	60	65	**4**	90	7.9	**4**	90	590	65.56	**6**	Jodhpur
Karauli	54.81	**23**	40	5.6	**15**	60	108	**21**	40	10.1	**18**	50	390	43.33	**19**	Karauli
Kota	62.57	**13**	60	5	**10**	70	83	**11**	70	8.8	**9**	70	590	65.56	**6**	Kota
Nagaur	69.06	**6**	80	4.8	**8**	80	71	**7**	80	8.2	**6**	80	580	64.44	**7**	Nagaur
Pali	58.19	**20**	50	4.8	**8**	80	97	**17**	50	9.7	**16**	60	600	66.67	**5**	Pali
Rajsamand	60.18	**15**	60	4.6	**6**	80	91	**13**	60	9.2	**11**	70	560	62.22	**9**	Rajsamand
Sawai Madhopur	54.81	**23**	40	5.6	**15**	60	108	**21**	40	10.1	**18**	50	420	46.67	**17**	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	68.88	**7**	80	4.9	**11**	70	71	**7**	80	8.2	**6**	80	670	74.44	**2**	Sikar
Sirohi	60.01	**16**	60	4.8	**9**	70	91	**13**	60	9.2	**11**	70	500	55.56	**12**	Sirohi
Tonk	52.62	**25**	30	5.2	**12**	70	116	**23**	40	10.5	**21**	40	470	52.22	**15**	Tonk
Udaipur	60.18	**15**	60	4.6	**6**	80	91	**13**	60	9.2	**11**	70	570	63.33	**8**	Udaipur

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (Anx IV -7)

Districts	HDI			GDI (1999)			GHI			% girl married below 18 years of age			Children's Enrolement Rate in schools (%)			Literacy rate of Female (%)			Literacy rate of Male (%)			Deprivation of toilet facility 1991			Total Mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	0.4602	12	70	0.532	6	80	0.4586	14	60	62.5	19	50	86.8	3	90	49.10	7	80	79.96	8	80	68	4	90	600	75.00	4	Ajmer
Alwar	0.4734	9	70	0.546	4	90	0.4009	22	40	53.4	11	70	74.0	9	70	43.95	10	70	78.91	10	70	88	14	60	540	67.50	8	Alwar
Banswara	0.3990	25	30	0.439	23	40	0.4370	17	50	65.6	21	40	63.3	23	40	27.86	30	10	60.24	30	10	91	15	60	280	35.00	23	Banswara
Baran	0.5348	4	90	0.525	8	80	0.4953	11	70	61	18	50	74.3	7	80	42.18	16	60	76.86	12	70	92	16	60	560	70.00	6	Baran
Barmer	0.3628	30	10	0.402	27	30	0.4574	15	60	58	16	60	46.8	30	10	43.91	11	70	73.64	21	40	88	14	60	340	42.50	21	Barmer
Bharatpur	0.3938	26	30	0.484	14	60	0.3318	27	30	56.9	13	60	68.6	14	60	44.12	9	70	81.39	5	80	82	9	70	460	57.50	11	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	0.3875	28	30	0.471	19	50	0.3283	28	30	76.2	27	30	58.3	27	30	33.47	26	30	68.12	27	30	65	3	90	320	40.00	22	Bhilwara
Bikaner	0.5314	5	80	0.525	8	80	0.6412	1	90	63.7	20	50	56.1	28	30	42.55	14	60	70.78	25	30	84	10	70	490	61.25	10	Bikaner
Bundi	0.4606	11	70	0.504	9	70	0.3958	23	40	80.6	29	20	64.4	20	50	37.76	21	40	72.17	23	40	87	13	60	390	48.75	16	Bundi
Chittorgarh	0.4550	13	60	0.409	26	30	0.3598	26	30	60	17	50	63.6	22	40	36.45	24	40	50.55	31	10	78	7	80	340	42.50	21	Chittorgarh
Churu	0.4223	18	50	0.476	17	50	0.5528	6	80	68	23	40	67.0	17	50	53.87	5	80	79.52	9	70	0	1	90	510	63.75	9	Churu
Dausa	0.4965	6	80	0.487	12	70	0.4807	13	60	71.6	25	30	100.0	1	90	43.15	13	60	80.37	7	80	70	5	80	550	68.75	7	Dausa
Dholpur	0.3547	31	10	0.269	28	30	0.3158	31	10	56.4	12	70	66.1	19	50	42.36	15	60	75.85	14	60	88	14	60	350	43.75	20	Dholpur
Dungarpur	0.3445	32	10	0.420	25	30	0.4452	16	60	34.4	1	90	70.2	13	60	31.22	28	30	66.19	28	30	94	17	50	360	45.00	19	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	0.5929	1	90	0.596	1	90	0.5819	2	90	47.8	5	80	61.7	25	30	30.07	29	20	75.49	15	60	45	2	90	550	68.75	7	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	0.5885	2	90	0.539	5	80	0.5748	3	90	51.6	10	70	51.5	29	20	52.71	6	80	77.41	11	70	45	2	90	590	73.75	5	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	0.4932	8	80	0.547	3	90	0.4830	12	70	44	3	90	66.8	18	50	56.18	4	90	83.58	4	90	70	5	80	640	80.00	3	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	0.4247	15	60	0.430	24	40	0.5120	8	80	50.6	9	70	66.1	19	50	11.28	32	10	44.99	32	10	86	12	70	390	48.75	16	Jaisalmer
Jalore	0.3820	29	20	0.430	24	40	0.4167	18	50	48.2	6	80	45.2	31	10	27.53	31	10	65.10	29	20	94	17	50	280	35.00	24	Jalore
Jhalawar	0.4092	22	40	0.470	20	50	0.4094	20	50	74.2	26	30	64.1	21	40	40.39	18	50	74.29	18	50	88	14	60	370	46.25	18	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	0.4616	10	70	0.529	7	80	0.5616	4	90	48.3	7	80	77.6	4	90	60.10	2	90	86.61	1	90	81	8	80	670	83.75	1	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	0.4941	7	80	0.500	11	70	0.5558	5	80	57.3	15	60	73.0	10	70	39.18	19	50	73.86	20	50	74	6	80	540	67.50	8	Jodhpur
Karauli	0.4084	23	40	0.503	10	70	0.3255	30	10	57	14	60	67.2	16	60	45.44	8	80	80.93	6	80	87	13	60	460	57.50	12	Karauli
Kota	0.5393	3	90	0.570	2	90	0.4989	10	70	61	18	50	90.0	2	90	61.25	1	90	86.25	2	90	74	6	80	650	81.25	2	Kota
Nagaur	0.4523	14	60	0.483	15	60	0.5056	9	70	67.2	22	40	58.7	26	30	40.45	17	50	75.33	16	60	85	11	70	440	55.00	13	Nagaur
Pali	0.4244	16	60	0.471	19	50	0.3820	25	30	50.6	9	70	67.3	15	60	36.70	23	40	73.06	22	40	85	11	70	420	52.50	14	Pali
Raj Samand	0.4142	20	50	0.486	13	60	0.4134	19	50	49.3	8	80	74.7	5	80	37.89	20	50	74.05	19	50	84	10	70	490	61.25	10	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur	0.4129	21	40	0.503	10	70	0.3280	29	20	57	14	60	71.3	11	70	35.44	25	30	76.75	13	60	87	13	60	410	51.25	15	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	0.4244	17	50	0.478	16	60	0.5375	7	80	42.2	2	90	70.8	12	70	56.70	3	90	85.20	3	90	82	9	70	600	75.00	4	Sikar
Sirohi	0.4192	19	50	0.460	22	40	0.3906	24	40	47.6	4	90	74.5	6	80	37.37	22	40	70.58	26	30	84	10	70	440	55.00	13	Sirohi
Tonk	0.3922	27	30	0.475	18	50	0.2927	32	10	78.3	28	30	74.2	8	80	32.30	27	30	71.25	24	40	86	12	70	340	42.50	21	Tonk
Udaipur	0.4042	24	40	0.465	21	40	0.4021	21	40	69.6	24	40	62.1	24	40	43.71	12	70	74.47	17	50	84	10	70	390	48.75	17	Udaipur

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (Anx IV -7)

Districts	HDI			GDI (1999)			GHI			% girl married below 18 years of age			Children's Enrolement Rate in schools (%)			Literacy rate of Female (%)			Literacy rate of Male (%)			Deprivation of toilet facility 1991			Total Mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	0.4602	12	70	0.532	6	80	0.4586	14	60	62.5	19	50	86.8	3	90	49.10	7	80	79.96	8	80	68	4	90	600	75.00	4	Ajmer
Alwar	0.4734	9	70	0.546	4	90	0.4009	22	40	53.4	11	70	74.0	9	70	43.95	10	70	78.91	10	70	88	14	60	540	67.50	8	Alwar
Banswara	0.3990	25	30	0.439	23	40	0.4370	17	50	65.6	21	40	63.3	23	40	27.86	30	10	60.24	30	10	91	15	60	280	35.00	23	Banswara
Baran	0.5348	4	90	0.525	8	80	0.4953	11	70	61	18	50	74.3	7	80	42.18	16	60	76.86	12	70	92	16	60	560	70.00	6	Baran
Barmer	0.3628	30	10	0.402	27	30	0.4574	15	60	58	16	60	46.8	30	10	43.91	11	70	73.64	21	40	88	14	60	340	42.50	21	Barmer
Bharatpur	0.3938	26	30	0.484	14	60	0.3318	27	30	56.9	13	60	68.6	14	60	44.12	9	70	81.39	5	80	82	9	70	460	57.50	11	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	0.3875	28	30	0.471	19	50	0.3283	28	30	76.2	27	30	58.3	27	30	33.47	26	30	68.12	27	30	65	3	90	320	40.00	22	Bhilwara
Bikaner	0.5314	5	80	0.525	8	80	0.6412	1	90	63.7	20	50	56.1	28	30	42.55	14	60	70.78	25	30	84	10	70	490	61.25	10	Bikaner
Bundi	0.4606	11	70	0.504	9	70	0.3958	23	40	80.6	29	20	64.4	20	50	37.76	21	40	72.17	23	40	87	13	60	390	48.75	16	Bundi
Chittorgarh	0.4550	13	60	0.409	26	30	0.3598	26	30	60	17	50	63.6	22	40	36.45	24	40	50.55	31	10	78	7	80	340	42.50	21	Chittorgarh
Churu	0.4223	18	50	0.476	17	50	0.5528	6	80	68	23	40	67.0	17	50	53.87	5	80	79.52	9	70	0	1	90	510	63.75	9	Churu
Dausa	0.4965	6	80	0.487	12	70	0.4807	13	60	71.6	25	30	100.0	1	90	43.15	13	60	80.37	7	80	70	5	80	550	68.75	7	Dausa
Dholpur	0.3547	31	10	0.269	28	30	0.3158	31	10	56.4	12	70	66.1	19	50	42.36	15	60	75.85	14	60	88	14	60	350	43.75	20	Dholpur
Dungarpur	0.3445	32	10	0.420	25	30	0.4452	16	60	34.4	1	90	70.2	13	60	31.22	28	30	66.19	28	30	94	17	50	360	45.00	19	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	0.5929	1	90	0.596	1	90	0.5819	2	90	47.8	5	80	61.7	25	30	30.07	29	20	75.49	15	60	45	2	90	550	68.75	7	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	0.5885	2	90	0.539	5	80	0.5748	3	90	51.6	10	70	51.5	29	20	52.71	6	80	77.41	11	70	45	2	90	590	73.75	5	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	0.4932	8	80	0.547	3	90	0.4830	12	70	44	3	90	66.8	18	50	56.18	4	90	83.58	4	90	70	5	80	640	80.00	3	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	0.4247	15	60	0.430	24	40	0.5120	8	80	50.6	9	70	66.1	19	50	11.28	32	10	44.99	32	10	86	12	70	390	48.75	16	Jaisalmer
Jalore	0.3820	29	20	0.430	24	40	0.4167	18	50	48.2	6	80	45.2	31	10	27.53	31	10	65.10	29	20	94	17	50	280	35.00	24	Jalore
Jhalawar	0.4092	22	40	0.470	20	50	0.4094	20	50	74.2	26	30	64.1	21	40	40.39	18	50	74.29	18	50	88	14	60	370	46.25	18	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	0.4616	10	70	0.529	7	80	0.5616	4	90	48.3	7	80	77.6	4	90	60.10	2	90	86.61	1	90	81	8	80	670	83.75	1	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	0.4941	7	80	0.500	11	70	0.5558	5	80	57.3	15	60	73.0	10	70	39.18	19	50	73.86	20	50	74	6	80	540	67.50	8	Jodhpur
Karauli	0.4084	23	40	0.503	10	70	0.3255	30	10	57	14	60	67.2	16	60	45.44	8	80	80.93	6	80	87	13	60	460	57.50	12	Karauli
Kota	0.5393	3	90	0.570	2	90	0.4989	10	70	61	18	50	90.0	2	90	61.25	1	90	86.25	2	90	74	6	80	650	81.25	2	Kota
Nagaur	0.4523	14	60	0.483	15	60	0.5056	9	70	67.2	22	40	58.7	26	30	40.45	17	50	75.33	16	60	85	11	70	440	55.00	13	Nagaur
Pali	0.4244	16	60	0.471	19	50	0.3820	25	30	50.6	9	70	67.3	15	60	36.70	23	40	73.06	22	40	85	11	70	420	52.50	14	Pali
Raj Samand	0.4142	20	50	0.486	13	60	0.4134	19	50	49.3	8	80	74.7	5	80	37.89	20	50	74.05	19	50	84	10	70	490	61.25	10	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur	0.4129	21	40	0.503	10	70	0.3280	29	20	57	14	60	71.3	11	70	35.44	25	30	76.75	13	60	87	13	60	410	51.25	15	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	0.4244	17	50	0.478	16	60	0.5375	7	80	42.2	2	90	70.8	12	70	56.70	3	90	85.20	3	90	82	9	70	600	75.00	4	Sikar
Sirohi	0.4192	19	50	0.460	22	40	0.3906	24	40	47.6	4	90	74.5	6	80	37.37	22	40	70.58	26	30	84	10	70	440	55.00	13	Sirohi
Tonk	0.3922	27	30	0.475	18	50	0.2927	32	10	78.3	28	30	74.2	8	80	32.30	27	30	71.25	24	40	86	12	70	340	42.50	21	Tonk
Udaipur	0.4042	24	40	0.465	21	40	0.4021	21	40	69.6	24	40	62.1	24	40	43.71	12	70	74.47	17	50	84	10	70	390	48.75	17	Udaipur

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Anx IV-8)

Districts	No. of Hospital / 1 lakh population			No. of beds / 1 lakh population			No. of Doctors per 1 lakh population			Complete Immunisation			% CURRENT users of family planning Methods			CPR%			% safe delivery			Total Mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	16.4	**30**	50.0	95.8	**4**	90.0	19.4	**1**	90.0	28.2	**23**	40.0	41.2	**10**	70.0	43.5	**19**	50.0	46.6	**5**	80.0	470.0	67.1	**3**	Ajmer
Alwar	19.0	**27**	50.0	51.8	**21**	40.0	5.0	**26**	30.0	33.2	**20**	50.0	45.9	**5**	80.0	45.0	**16**	60.0	29.3	**29**	20.0	330.0	47.1	**14**	Alwar
Banswara	31.7	**2**	10.0	63.2	**11**	70.0	3.2	**29**	20.0	23.1	**28**	30.0	34.3	**19**	50.0	50.2	**11**	70.0	45.9	**7**	80.0	330.0	47.1	**14**	Banswara
Bara	24.4	**11**	30.0	59.7	**17**	50.0	11.7	**5**	80.0	59.9	**1**	90.0	44.0	**6**	80.0	52.0	**6**	80.0	50.9	**1**	90.0	500.0	71.4	**2**	Bara
Barmer	25.1	**10**	30.0	45.4	**27**	30.0	4.9	**27**	30.0	11.5	**29**	20.0	20.4	**27**	30.0	33.1	**27**	30.0	41.9	**14**	60.0	230.0	32.9	**18**	Barmer
Bharatpur	20.9	**23**	40.0	49.7	**25**	30.0	8.5	**13**	60.0	23.2	**27**	30.0	33.1	**21**	40.0	32.3	**30**	10.0	31.1	**25**	30.0	240.0	34.3	**17**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	23.6	**14**	40.0	68.1	**9**	70.0	2.5	**31**	10.0	58.7	**2**	90.0	35.7	**15**	60.0	48.8	**13**	60.0	33.8	**23**	40.0	370.0	52.9	**11**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	16.8	**29**	50.0	105.5	**2**	90.0	8.7	**12**	70.0	39.2	**11**	70.0	41.9	**9**	70.0	30.6	**32**	10.0	42.5	**13**	60.0	420.0	60.0	**7**	Bikaner
Bundi	22.5	**19**	40.0	51.7	**22**	40.0	10.1	**8**	80.0	52.1	**6**	80.0	39.4	**12**	70.0	31.5	**31**	10.0	45.6	**8**	80.0	400.0	57.1	**9**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	26.2	**7**	30.0	61.1	**14**	60.0	11.4	**7**	80.0	33.0	**21**	40.0	23.1	**25**	30.0	51.8	**7**	80.0	39.0	**18**	50.0	370.0	52.9	**11**	Chittorgarh
Churu	22.7	**18**	40.0	62.2	**12**	70.0	11.8	**4**	90.0	25.2	**24**	40.0	39.6	**11**	70.0	39.3	**24**	40.0	20.1	**31**	10.0	360.0	51.4	**12**	Churu
Dausa	20.1	**26**	40.0	36.9	**32**	10.0	6.6	**22**	40.0	35.2	**14**	60.0	34.6	**18**	50.0	41.5	**22**	40.0	36.0	**22**	40.0	280.0	40.0	**16**	Dausa
Dholpur	20.3	**24**	40.0	41.1	**30**	10.0	6.2	**23**	40.0	33.4	**19**	50.0	21.5	**26**	30.0	41.1	**23**	40.0	30.2	**27**	30.0	240.0	34.3	**17**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	31.9	**1**	10.0	61.9	**13**	60.0	8.3	**15**	60.0	33.8	**18**	50.0	38.6	**13**	60.0	58.5	**3**	90.0	42.9	**12**	70.0	400.0	57.1	**9**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	24.0	**12**	40.0	49.0	**26**	30.0	5.9	**24**	40.0	42.7	**8**	80.0	62.9	**1**	90.0	48.8	**13**	60.0	31.9	**24**	40.0	380.0	54.3	**10**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	18.8	**28**	50.0	41.5	**29**	20.0	5.6	**25**	30.0	38.2	**12**	70.0	61.9	**2**	90.0	48.8	**13**	60.0	24.9	**30**	10.0	330.0	47.1	**14**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	13.1	**32**	60.0	102.8	**3**	90.0	2.3	**32**	10.0	42.5	**9**	70.0	50.8	**4**	90.0	32.7	**28**	30.0	46.1	**6**	80.0	430.0	61.4	**6**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	28.9	**3**	10.0	65.0	**10**	70.0	7.3	**20**	50.0	24.3	**25**	30.0	21.5	**26**	30.0	37.1	**26**	30.0	18.3	**32**	10.0	230.0	32.9	**18**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	25.1	**9**	30.0	51.3	**23**	40.0	7.0	**21**	40.0	41.9	**10**	70.0	33.9	**20**	50.0	54.8	**4**	90.0	29.8	**28**	30.0	350.0	50.0	**13**	Jalore
Jhalawar	23.5	**16**	40.0	60.8	**15**	60.0	3.6	**28**	30.0	29.1	**22**	40.0	43.0	**7**	80.0	64.8	**1**	90.0	40.4	**16**	60.0	400.0	57.1	**9**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunun	22.9	**17**	40.0	57.7	**19**	50.0	10.0	**9**	70.0	38.0	**13**	60.0	54.2	**3**	90.0	51.3	**10**	70.0	50.9	**1**	90.0	470.0	67.1	**3**	Jhunjhunun
Jodhpur	20.3	**25**	40.0	106.2	**1**	90.0	17.8	**2**	90.0	34.5	**16**	60.0	35.7	**15**	60.0	32.5	**29**	20.0	37.0	**20**	50.0	410.0	58.6	**8**	Jodhpur
Karauli	21.2	**21**	40.0	38.7	**31**	10.0	7.5	**19**	50.0	24.2	**26**	30.0	26.0	**24**	40.0	51.4	**8**	80.0	43.7	**10**	70.0	320.0	45.7	**15**	Karauli
Kota	13.6	**31**	60.0	75.2	**6**	80.0	12.2	**3**	90.0	59.9	**2**	90.0	44.0	**6**	80.0	44.6	**18**	50.0	50.9	**1**	90.0	540.0	77.1	**1**	Kota
Nagaur	23.6	**15**	40.0	49.8	**24**	40.0	8.4	**14**	60.0	33.9	**17**	50.0	35.3	**16**	60.0	38.8	**25**	30.0	38.8	**19**	50.0	330.0	47.1	**14**	Nagaur
Pali	28.5	**4**	10.0	70.1	**7**	80.0	11.5	**6**	80.0	42.8	**7**	80.0	35.0	**17**	50.0	45.0	**16**	60.0	36.5	**21**	40.0	400.0	57.1	**9**	Pali
Rajsamand	26.8	**6**	30.0	68.4	**8**	80.0	9.6	**11**	70.0	57.4	**3**	90.0	32.4	**22**	40.0	52.8	**5**	80.0	40.9	**15**	60.0	450.0	64.3	**4**	Rajsamand
Sawaimadhop	21.0	**22**	40.0	41.9	**28**	30.0	7.9	**16**	60.0	24.2	**26**	30.0	26.0	**24**	40.0	51.4	**8**	80.0	43.7	**10**	70.0	350.0	50.0	**13**	Sawaimadhopur
Sikar	22.2	**20**	40.0	56.6	**20**	50.0	7.9	**17**	50.0	55.6	**4**	90.0	42.5	**8**	80.0	42.9	**21**	40.0	47.7	**4**	90.0	440.0	62.9	**5**	Sikar
Sirohi	27.0	**5**	30.0	59.8	**16**	60.0	9.8	**10**	70.0	35.1	**15**	60.0	30.1	**23**	40.0	63.8	**2**	90.0	44.5	**9**	70.0	420.0	60.0	**7**	Sirohi
Tonk	26.0	**8**	30.0	59.2	**18**	50.0	3.0	**30**	10.0	53.3	**5**	80.0	37.2	**14**	60.0	49.2	**12**	70.0	30.3	**26**	30.0	330.0	47.1	**14**	Tonk
Udaipur	23.9	**13**	40.0	93.5	**5**	80.0	7.7	**18**	50.0	23.1	**28**	30.0	34.3	**19**	50.0	43.2	**20**	50.0	40.3	**17**	50.0	350.0	50.0	**13**	Udaipur

ROADS (Anx IV-9)

Districts	RoadLength/100sq km			% of Village connected			Road Dev. Index 1991(* 2001 data not available)			% villages not connected pucca road			Total Mean	Average	Rank	DISTRICT
Ajmer	33.53	**11**	70	83.86	**4**	90	0.7807	**4**	90	34.84	**4**	90	340	85.00	**1**	AJMER
Alwar	43.44	**2**	90	62.59	**12**	70	0.4913	**21**	40	48.03	**13**	60	260	65.00	**7**	ALWAR
Banswara	33.89	**10**	70	55.49	**19**	50	0.5304	**18**	50	51.8	**18**	50	220	55.00	**10**	BANSWARA
Bara	21.51	**24**	40	41.96	**29**	20	0.3832	**26**	30	66.3	**29**	20	110	27.50	**18**	BARAN
Barmer	18.38	**27**	30	60.55	**14**	60	0.5335	**17**	50	58.14	**23**	40	180	45.00	**13**	BARMER
Bharatpur	39.46	**6**	80	55.17	**21**	40	0.5695	**13**	60	48.73	**14**	60	240	60.00	**8**	BHARATPUR
Bhilwara	37.19	**9**	70	58.66	**17**	50	0.5393	**16**	60	57.97	**22**	40	220	55.00	**10**	BHILWARA
Bikaner	13.38	**29**	20	73.28	**8**	80	0.7138	**7**	80	42.32	**8**	80	260	65.00	**7**	BIKANER
Bundi	27.21	**17**	50	45.16	**27**	30	0.4225	**24**	40	63.94	**27**	30	150	37.50	**15**	BUNDI
Chittorgarh	26.17	**19**	50	45.40	**26**	30	0.3964	**25**	30	64.94	**28**	30	140	35.00	**16**	CHITTORGARH
Churu	18.42	**26**	30	61.56	**13**	60	0.6674	**10**	70	51.15	**15**	60	220	55.00	**10**	CHURU
Dausa	46.91	**1**	90	43.61	**28**	30	0.3489	**28**	30	51.58	**16**	60	210	52.50	**11**	DAUSA
Dholpur	37.51	**7**	80	58.98	**16**	60	0.5663	**14**	60	41.61	**7**	80	280	70.00	**6**	DHOLPUR
Dungarpur	40.27	**5**	80	65.13	**10**	70	0.6052	**12**	70	42.39	**9**	70	290	72.50	**5**	DUNGARPUR
Ganganagar	16.13	**28**	30	47.63	**24**	40	0.4663	**22**	40	38.45	**5**	80	190	47.50	**12**	GANGANAGAR
Hanumangarh	26.17	**18**	50	51.63	**22**	40	0.5065	**20**	50	38.45	**5**	80	220	55.00	**10**	HANUMANGARH
Jaipur	29.19	**14**	60	60.35	**15**	60	0.5218	**19**	50	51.58	**16**	60	230	57.50	**9**	JAIPUR
Jaisalmer	10.04	**32**	10	56.18	**18**	50	0.6139	**11**	70	59.1	**24**	40	170	42.50	**14**	JAISALMER
Jalore	25.00	**21**	40	89.62	**2**	90	0.9068	**2**	90	44.19	**10**	70	290	72.50	**5**	JALORE
Jhalawar	22.32	**23**	40	27.62	**32**	10	0.2845	**32**	10	71.84	**32**	10	70	17.50	**20**	JHALAWAR
Jhunjhunu	41.77	**3**	90	73.67	**5**	80	0.3039	**29**	20	29.06	**3**	90	280	70.00	**6**	JHUNJHUNUN
Jodhpur	25.99	**20**	50	93.72	**1**	90	0.9081	**1**	90	26.84	**1**	90	320	80.00	**3**	JODHPUR
Karauli	29.63	**13**	60	55.33	**20**	50	0.5304	**18**	50	59.17	**26**	30	190	47.50	**12**	KARAULI
Kota	13.17	**30**	10	48.46	**23**	40	0.4636	**23**	40	66.3	**29**	20	110	27.50	**18**	KOTA
Nagaur	28.43	**15**	60	73.36	**6**	80	0.7293	**6**	80	57.22	**21**	40	260	65.00	**7**	NAGAUR
Pali	37.50	**8**	80	86.95	**3**	90	0.8097	**3**	90	45.03	**11**	70	330	82.50	**2**	PALI
Rajsamand	41.32	**4**	90	64.95	**11**	70	0.6884	**8**	80	54.65	**19**	50	290	72.50	**5**	RAJSAMAND
Sawaimadhopur	11.50	**31**	10	41.36	**30**	10	0.5533	**15**	60	59.14	**25**	30	110	27.50	**18**	SAWAI MADHOPUR
Sikar	32.45	**12**	70	70.57	**9**	70	0.6724	**9**	70	45.59	**12**	70	280	70.00	**6**	SIKER
Sirohi	28.21	**16**	60	73.32	**7**	80	0.731	**5**	80	28.58	**2**	90	310	77.50	**4**	SIROHI
Tonk	23.38	**22**	40	38.37	**31**	10	0.3543	**27**	30	71.71	**31**	10	90	22.50	**19**	TONK
Udaipur	20.19	**25**	30	47.40	**25**	30	0.2901	**30**	10	54.65	**19**	50	120	30.00	**17**	UDAIPUR

COMMUNICATION (Anx IV-10)

District	PO			Telegraph O			PCOs(Rural) as on 1999-2000			Total Mean	Average	Rank	District
Ajmer	430	**7**	80	61	**17**	50	989	**6**	80	210	70.00	**6**	Ajmer
Alwar	485	**4**	90	82	**12**	70	1073	**4**	90	250	83.33	**2**	Alwar
Banswara	277	**17**	50	58	**20**	50	815	**12**	70	170	56.67	**9**	Banswara
Baran	197	**27**	30	53	**22**	40	724	**18**	50	120	40.00	**14**	Baran
Barmer	479	**5**	80	104	**5**	80	896	**7**	80	240	80.00	**3**	Barmer
Bharatpur	415	**8**	80	79	**13**	60	880	**8**	80	220	73.33	**5**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	393	**13**	60	95	**7**	80	1180	**1**	90	230	76.67	**4**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	222	**23**	40	97	**6**	80	537	**25**	30	150	50.00	**11**	Bikaner
Bundi	176	**31**	10	31	**25**	30	512	**28**	30	70	23.33	**17**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	403	**10**	70	61	**17**	50	780	**14**	60	180	60.00	**8**	Chittorgarh
Churu	397	**12**	70	89	**9**	70	682	**21**	40	180	60.00	**8**	Churu
Dausa	244	**22**	40	19	**28**	30	638	**23**	40	110	36.67	**15**	Dausa
Dholpur	188	**29**	20	31	**25**	30	340	**32**	10	60	20.00	**18**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	298	**16**	60	54	**21**	40	532	**26**	30	130	43.33	**13**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	328	**15**	60	93	**8**	80	1118	**3**	90	230	76.67	**4**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	249	**20**	50	22	**27**	30	760	**17**	50	130	43.33	**13**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	600	**1**	90	143	**3**	90	859	**9**	70	250	83.33	**2**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	154	**32**	10	27	**26**	30	374	**30**	10	50	16.67	**19**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	265	**18**	50	60	**18**	50	513	**27**	30	130	43.33	**13**	Jalore
Jhalawar	250	**19**	50	69	**15**	60	702	**19**	50	160	53.33	**10**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	414	**9**	70	106	**4**	90	839	**10**	70	230	76.67	**4**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	400	**11**	70	86	**10**	70	822	**11**	70	210	70.00	**6**	Jodhpur
Karauli	247	**21**	40	27	**26**	30	373	**31**	10	80	26.67	**16**	Karauli
Kota	196	**28**	30	59	**19**	50	699	**20**	50	130	43.33	**13**	Kota
Nagaur	542	**2**	90	165	**1**	90	1026	**5**	80	260	86.67	**1**	Nagaur
Pali	378	**14**	60	95	**7**	80	772	**16**	60	200	66.67	**7**	Pali
Raj Samand	210	**26**	30	33	**24**	40	790	**13**	60	130	43.33	**13**	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur	214	**25**	30	71	**14**	60	551	**24**	40	130	43.33	**13**	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	470	**6**	80	153	**2**	90	773	**15**	60	230	76.67	**4**	Sikar
Sirohi	180	**30**	10	40	**23**	40	378	**29**	20	70	23.33	**17**	Sirohi
Tonk	221	**24**	40	62	**16**	60	664	**22**	40	140	46.67	**12**	Tonk
Udaipur	494	**3**	90	85	**11**	70	1136	**2**	90	250	83.33	**2**	Udaipur

BANKING (Anx IV-11)

Districts	No. of offices			Deposites per bank			Credit per bank			Total Mean	Average	Rank	Districts
Ajmer	153	**4**	90	1143.803922	**4**	90	309.980	**8**	80	260	86.67	**2**	Ajmer
Alwar	165	**2**	90	707.9454545	**12**	70	297.406	**9**	70	230	76.67	**4**	Alwar
Banswara	89	**16**	60	575.4269663	**20**	50	167.865	**25**	30	140	46.67	**11**	Banswara
Baran	57	**24**	40	406.4561404	**30**	10	209.246	**16**	60	110	36.67	**14**	Baran
Barmer	73	**18**	50	466.5753425	**27**	30	145.521	**28**	30	110	36.67	**14**	Barmer
Bharatpur	111	**14**	60	582.6756757	**18**	50	356.694	**6**	80	190	63.33	**6**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	122	**9**	70	623.1229508	**15**	60	610.025	**2**	90	220	73.33	**5**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	133	**6**	80	741.7443609	**9**	70	249.511	**11**	70	220	73.33	**5**	Bikaner
Bundi	63	**21**	40	415.2063492	**29**	20	225.730	**14**	60	120	40.00	**13**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	112	**13**	60	627.9285714	**14**	60	220.277	**15**	60	180	60.00	**7**	Chittorgarh
Churu	116	**10**	70	597.0948276	**17**	50	165.353	**26**	30	150	50.00	**10**	Churu
Dausa	59	**23**	40	504.2711864	**24**	40	169.119	**24**	40	120	40.00	**13**	Dausa
Dholpur	38	**26**	30	518.7894737	**22**	40	237.868	**12**	70	140	46.67	**11**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	63	**21**	40	691.1587302	**13**	60	138.746	**29**	20	120	40.00	**13**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	136	**5**	80	728.1176471	**10**	70	356.478	**7**	80	230	76.67	**4**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	88	**17**	50	579.0113636	**19**	50	293.466	**10**	70	170	56.67	**8**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	382	**1**	90	1834.295812	**1**	90	1273.332	**1**	90	270	90.00	**1**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	38	**26**	30	348.9736842	**32**	10	135.237	**31**	10	50	16.67	**17**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	61	**22**	40	470.0491803	**26**	30	125.770	**32**	10	80	26.67	**16**	Jalore
Jhalawar	64	**20**	50	357.703125	**31**	10	156.000	**27**	30	90	30.00	**15**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	93	**15**	60	904.1612903	**6**	80	193.677	**18**	50	190	63.33	**6**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	160	**3**	90	1197.55	**3**	90	433.513	**5**	80	260	86.67	**2**	Jodhpur
Karauli	49	**25**	30	522.877551	**21**	40	181.735	**20**	50	120	40.00	**13**	Karauli
Kota	124	**8**	80	1034.137097	**5**	80	456.476	**4**	90	250	83.33	**3**	Kota
Nagaur	131	**7**	80	517.6335878	**23**	40	136.420	**30**	10	130	43.33	**12**	Nagaur
Pali	114	**11**	70	603.9473684	**16**	60	173.289	**22**	40	170	56.67	**8**	Pali
Raj Samand	59	**23**	40	711.1694915	**11**	70	205.153	**17**	50	160	53.33	**9**	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhop	69	**19**	50	449.7246377	**28**	30	182.232	**19**	50	130	43.33	**12**	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	113	**12**	70	834.1504425	**7**	80	175.363	**21**	40	190	63.33	**6**	Sikar
Sirohi	59	**23**	40	816.220339	**8**	80	229.847	**13**	60	180	60.00	**7**	Sirohi
Tonk	69	**19**	50	470.9855072	**25**	30	170.971	**23**	40	120	40.00	**13**	Tonk
Udaipur	160	**3**	90	1259.8375	**2**	90	493.038	**3**	90	270	90.00	**1**	Udaipur

INCOME (Anx IV-12)

District	%Agriculturen livestock income			Mining			Mfg. Regd.			Mfg. Unregd.			Const.			Electricity, gas, water Supply		
Ajmer	0.55	**28**	30	2478	**15**	60	22244	**8**	80	30342	**2**	90	35150	**6**	80	12189	**5**	80
Alwar	2.57	**2**	90	1338	**24**	40	68928	**3**	90	15806	**7**	80	25573	**10**	70	14720	**3**	90
Banswara	0.72	**24**	40	1808	**21**	40	7166	**15**	60	5229	**28**	30	61728	**2**	90	1950	**26**	30
Baran	1.35	**8**	80	1441	**22**	40	1643	**22**	40	10689	**20**	50	13345	**19**	50	1622	**29**	20
Barmer	1.17	**12**	70	900	**28**	30	1310	**23**	40	11802	**16**	60	10243	**23**	40	3882	**18**	50
Bharatpur	1.91	**5**	80	2145	**19**	50	45857	**4**	90	11454	**19**	50	17578	**16**	60	4203	**17**	50
Bhilwara	0.83	**22**	40	8632	**5**	80	8348	**14**	60	12583	**12**	70	22122	**14**	60	7525	**10**	70
Bikaner	1.13	**13**	60	3453	**10**	70	3535	**17**	50	13010	**11**	70	20108	**15**	60	7152	**12**	70
Bundi	1.17	**11**	70	4917	**9**	70	-18203	**32**	10	5785	**26**	30	10082	**24**	40	2911	**22**	40
Chittorgarh	1.84	**6**	80	5840	**8**	80	22555	**7**	80	11590	**17**	50	43565	**3**	90	11670	**7**	80
Churu	0.63	**26**	30	365	**30**	10	385	**25**	30	8165	**21**	40	23217	**13**	60	5017	**16**	60
Dausa	0.93	**18**	50	166	**31**	10	388	**24**	40	11913	**15**	60	9921	**25**	30	2971	**21**	40
Dholpur	0.73	**23**	40	1114	**26**	30	3415	**18**	50	5158	**29**	20	7759	**30**	10	1047	**32**	10
Dungarpur	0.26	**30**	10	2248	**18**	50	75	**27**	30	3857	**31**	10	6119	**31**	10	1556	**30**	10
Ganganagar	3.19	**1**	90	2716	**14**	60	4457	**16**	60	13191	**9**	70	16942	**18**	50	6391	**14**	60
Hanumangarh	2.35	**3**	90	2358	**16**	60	-1803	**29**	20	11455	**18**	50	8361	**28**	30	3831	**19**	50
Jaipur	1.92	**4**	90	6265	**7**	80	73291	**2**	90	59899	**1**	90	84169	**1**	90	38194	**1**	90
Jaisalmer	0.38	**29**	20	3442	**11**	70	121	**26**	30	1721	**32**	10	8062	**29**	20	1236	**31**	10
Jalore	1.02	**16**	60	937	**27**	30	28	**28**	30	6016	**25**	30	9207	**26**	30	6757	**13**	60
Jhalawar	1.64	**7**	80	3120	**13**	60	3149	**19**	50	6938	**23**	40	6005	**32**	10	3015	**20**	50
Jhunjhunu	0.87	**20**	50	2326	**17**	50	9964	**13**	60	13315	**8**	80	29072	**9**	70	12289	**4**	90
Jodhpur	0.96	**17**	50	10926	**4**	90	39122	**5**	80	22693	**3**	90	42216	**4**	90	16346	**2**	90
Karauli	0.86	**21**	40	1420	**23**	40	-2028	**31**	10	5411	**27**	30	12250	**20**	50	1805	**27**	30
Kota	1.24	**10**	70	7798	**6**	80	94471	**1**	90	16113	**6**	80	25034	**11**	70	2071	**25**	30
Nagaur	1.29	**9**	70	11361	**3**	90	3134	**20**	50	18189	**4**	90	24744	**12**	70	9981	**9**	70
Pali	0.65	**25**	30	1956	**20**	50	16871	**10**	70	17655	**5**	80	29652	**8**	80	11984	**6**	80
Raj Samand	0.17	**32**	10	12464	**2**	90	36916	**6**	80	8133	**22**	40	17324	**17**	50	7521	**11**	70
Sawai Madhopur	0.89	**19**	50	1338	**24**	40	-1910	**30**	10	5095	**30**	10	11536	**21**	40	1700	**28**	30
Sikar	1.10	**14**	60	1221	**25**	30	2933	**21**	40	12491	**13**	60	38673	**5**	80	2688	**23**	40
Sirohi	0.23	**31**	10	3378	**12**	70	14155	**11**	70	6112	**24**	40	11021	**22**	40	10184	**8**	80
Tonk	1.03	**15**	60	430	**29**	20	12952	**12**	70	13122	**10**	70	8497	**27**	30	5807	**15**	60
Udaipur	0.59	**27**	30	33340	**1**	90	18587	**9**	70	12296	**14**	60	34743	**7**	80	2687	**24**	40

INCOME

District	Railways			Other Transport			Per Capita income (Rs)19 99-00			Trade, hotel, Hotel Resturants		
Ajmer	2166	**10**	70	5394	**10**	70	13710	**14**	60	62643	**2**	90
Alwar	2166	**10**	70	5394	**10**	70	14215	**9**	70	46309	**4**	90
Banswara	492	**21**	40	1227	**22**	40	12163	**18**	50	12631	**30**	10
Baran	788	**19**	50	1961	**20**	50	16928	**3**	90	20719	**20**	50
Barmer	2560	**9**	70	6377	**9**	70	9087	**30**	10	21628	**19**	50
Bharatpur	2856	**7**	80	7111	**7**	80	14018	**12**	70	30651	**16**	60
Bhilwara	2166	**10**	70	5394	**10**	70	10385	**25**	30	31303	**14**	60
Bikaner	1773	**13**	60	4414	**13**	60	14166	**10**	70	34840	**12**	70
Bundi	1871	**12**	70	4660	**12**	70	13212	**15**	60	13561	**29**	20
Chittorgarh	1379	**14**	60	3433	**14**	60	16039	**6**	80	31955	**13**	60
Churu	4136	**4**	90	10298	**4**	90	9175	**29**	20	38310	**9**	70
Dausa	1083	**17**	50	2697	**16**	60	11142	**21**	40	19714	**25**	30
Dholpur	1182	**16**	60	2943	**15**	60	11055	**23**	40	13803	**28**	30
Dungarpur	98	**23**	40	246	**24**	40	6499	**31**	10	10092	**31**	10
Ganganagar	5121	**2**	90	12751	**2**	90	19793	**2**	90	40171	**8**	80
Hanumangarh	4530	**3**	90	11281	**3**	90	16043	**5**	80	34958	**11**	70
Jaipur	5416	**1**	90	13488	**1**	90	14016	**13**	60	99115	**1**	90
Jaisalmer	886	**18**	50	2207	**19**	50	14132	**11**	70	4765	**32**	10
Jalore	1083	**17**	50	2697	**16**	60	9399	**27**	30	17313	**27**	30
Jhalawar	295	**22**	40	736	**23**	40	14472	**7**	80	20689	**21**	40
Jhunjhunu	886	**18**	50	2207	**19**	50	10385	**25**	30	30344	**17**	50
Jodhpur	2954	**6**	80	7357	**6**	80	12580	**17**	50	54576	**3**	90
Karauli	788	**19**	50	2651	**17**	50	11104	**22**	40	19877	**24**	40
Kota	1182	**16**	60	2943	**15**	60	20521	**1**	90	31234	**15**	60
Nagaur	3250	**5**	80	8091	**5**	80	9235	**28**	30	37706	**10**	70
Pali	2560	**9**	70	6377	**9**	70	12126	**19**	50	41961	**5**	80
Raj Samand	1379	**14**	60	3433	**14**	60	16356	**4**	90	26942	**18**	50
Sawai Madhopur	1280	**15**	60	2497	**18**	50	11562	**20**	50	18717	**26**	30
Sikar	2659	**8**	80	6621	**8**	80	10024	**26**	30	41058	**6**	80
Sirohi	591	**20**	50	1471	**21**	40	14229	**8**	80	19958	**23**	40
Tonk	788	**19**	50	1961	**20**	50	13134	**16**	60	20270	**22**	40
Udaipur	2068	**11**	70	5150	**11**	70	10642	**24**	40	40736	**7**	80

INCOME													
District	**Banking, Insurance**			**Storage**			**Communication**			**Total Mean**	**Average**	**Rank**	**District**
Ajmer	10693	**5**	80	154	**17**	50	2642	**7**	80	920	70.77	**6**	Ajmer
Alwar	11532	**2**	90	146	**18**	50	2956	**4**	90	990	76.15	**2**	Alwar
Banswara	6151	**16**	60	317	**9**	70	2002	**16**	60	620	47.69	**20**	Banswara
Baran	4264	**21**	40	661	**2**	90	1689	**20**	50	700	53.85	**16**	Baran
Barmer	4893	**17**	50	76	**21**	40	2612	**8**	80	660	50.77	**18**	Barmer
Bharatpur	7758	**14**	60	82	**20**	50	2405	**11**	70	850	65.38	**10**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	8387	**10**	70	194	**13**	60	2940	**5**	80	820	63.08	**12**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	9296	**7**	80	229	**11**	70	1550	**23**	40	830	63.85	**11**	Bikaner
Bundi	4612	**19**	50	439	**5**	80	1279	**26**	30	640	49.23	**19**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	7827	**13**	60	526	**3**	90	2200	**14**	60	930	71.54	**5**	Chittorgarh
Churu	8038	**11**	70	21	**28**	30	2108	**15**	60	660	50.77	**18**	Churu
Dausa	4053	**26**	30	66	**24**	40	1603	**22**	40	520	40.00	**22**	Dausa
Dholpur	2656	**28**	30	66	**24**	40	968	**30**	10	430	33.08	**24**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	4403	**20**	50	187	**14**	60	1550	**23**	40	370	28.46	**25**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar	9435	**6**	80	175	**16**	60	2769	**6**	80	960	73.85	**4**	Ganganagar
Hanumangarh	6151	**16**	60	24	**27**	30	1823	**18**	50	770	59.23	**13**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	26419	**1**	90	207	**12**	70	2963	**3**	90	1110	85.38	**1**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	2656	**28**	30	75	**22**	40	982	**29**	20	430	33.08	**24**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	4264	**22**	40	61	**25**	30	1521	**24**	40	520	40.00	**22**	Jalore
Jhalawar	4893	**17**	50	361	**8**	80	1783	**19**	50	670	51.54	**17**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	6430	**15**	60	124	**19**	50	2415	**10**	70	760	58.46	**14**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	11113	**3**	90	21	**28**	30	2356	**12**	70	980	75.38	**3**	Jodhpur
Karauli	4176	**24**	40	389	**6**	80	1343	**25**	30	530	40.77	**21**	Karauli
Kota	8667	**9**	70	366	**7**	80	1689	**20**	50	890	68.46	**8**	Kota
Nagaur	9155	**8**	80	43	**26**	30	3099	**1**	90	900	69.23	**7**	Nagaur
Pali	7968	**12**	70	248	**10**	70	2325	**13**	60	860	66.15	**9**	Pali
Raj Samand	4194	**23**	40	72	**23**	40	1831	**17**	50	730	56.15	**15**	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur	3932	**27**	30	366	**7**	80	1265	**27**	30	510	39.23	**23**	Sawai Madhopur
Sikar	7827	**13**	60	185	**15**	60	2502	**9**	70	770	59.23	**13**	Sikar
Sirohi	4124	**25**	30	476	**4**	90	1094	**28**	30	670	51.54	**17**	Sirohi
Tonk	4823	**18**	50	76	**21**	40	1677	**21**	40	640	49.23	**19**	Tonk
Udaipur	11042	**4**	90	1189	**1**	90	3034	**2**	90	900	69.23	**7**	Udaipur

POVERTY (Anx IV-13)

District	Upto Rs. 4000 (Daridra Narayan)			Atyadhik Nirdhan (Rs. 4000 to 6000)			6000 to 8500			8500 to 11000			Human Poverty Index		Total Mean	Average	Rank	District
Ajmer	28699	**24**	40	26356	**21**	40	17432	**20**	50	6935	**16**	60	**1**	90	280	56	**11**	Ajmer
Alwar	24739	**21**	40	30142	**27**	30	27602	**28**	30	15050	**28**	30	**10**	70	200	40	**15**	Alwar
Banswara	55560	**29**	20	41854	**29**	20	29990	**29**	20	13469	**26**	30	**24**	40	130	26	**19**	Banswara
Baran	6750	**3**	90	10534	**5**	80	6572	**3**	90	3629	**2**	90	**5**	80	430	86	**2**	Baran
Barmer	14930	**14**	60	23640	**19**	50	24003	**27**	30	15662	**29**	20	**31**	10	170	34	**17**	Barmer
Bharatpur	33057	**27**	30	29388	**26**	30	17543	**21**	40	9151	**20**	50	**9**	70	220	44	**14**	Bharatpur
Bhilwara	31056	**26**	30	31746	**28**	30	23783	**26**	30	11302	**24**	40	**16**	60	190	38	**16**	Bhilwara
Bikaner	9921	**9**	70	8746	**2**	90	8929	**6**	80	6365	**12**	70	**14**	60	370	74	**4**	Bikaner
Bundi	17543	**17**	50	16693	**14**	60	10082	**11**	70	3649	**3**	90	**21**	40	310	62	**9**	Bundi
Chittorgarh	26325	**23**	40	27570	**23**	40	20716	**23**	40	10619	**21**	40	**22**	40	200	40	**15**	Chittorgarh
Churu	7746	**4**	90	11248	**7**	80	9826	**10**	70	5643	**10**	70	**13**	60	370	74	**4**	Churu
Dausa	10039	**10**	70	14347	**11**	70	9522	**8**	80	4668	**6**	80	**19**	50	350	70	**6**	Dausa
Dholpur	16684	**15**	60	11702	**8**	80	5775	**2**	90	8839	**18**	50	**28**	30	310	62	**9**	Dholpur
Dungarpur	30219	**25**	30	29044	**25**	30	21344	**24**	40	10761	**22**	40	**18**	50	190	38	**16**	Dungarpur
Ganganagar #	13741	**12**	70	15258	**12**	70	12343	**15**	60	6652	**13**	60	**6**	80	340	68	**7**	Ganganagar #
Hanumangarh	13741	**12**	70	15258	**12**	70	12343	**15**	60	6652	**13**	60	**4**	90	350	70	**6**	Hanumangarh
Jaipur	9388	**8**	80	20105	**17**	50	16432	**18**	50	8884	**19**	50	**3**	90	320	64	**8**	Jaipur
Jaisalmer	5885	**2**	90	4857	**1**	90	4174	**1**	90	2857	**1**	90	**17**	50	410	82	**3**	Jaisalmer
Jalore	9012	**5**	80	10848	**6**	80	11078	**14**	60	6716	**14**	60	**32**	10	290	58	**10**	Jalore
Jhalawar	14522	**13**	60	10343	**3**	90	8200	**4**	90	6875	**15**	60	**20**	50	350	70	**6**	Jhalawar
Jhunjhunu	9242	**7**	80	15288	**13**	60	11039	**13**	60	4527	**5**	80	**7**	80	360	72	**5**	Jhunjhunu
Jodhpur	22267	**19**	50	17968	**16**	60	16055	**17**	50	11390	**25**	30	**8**	80	270	54	**12**	Jodhpur
Karauli	40139	**28**	30	27229	**22**	40	17241	**19**	50	7621	**17**	50	**26**	30	200	40	**15**	Karauli
Kota	4210	**1**	90	10412	**4**	90	9031	**7**	80	4292	**4**	90	**2**	90	440	88	**1**	Kota
Nagaur	25090	**22**	40	28463	**24**	40	22353	**25**	30	14995	**27**	30	**29**	20	160	32	**18**	Nagaur
Pali	22662	**20**	50	24269	**20**	50	18541	**22**	40	10848	**23**	40	**12**	70	250	50	**13**	Pali
Raj Samand	18658	**18**	50	17418	**15**	60	10653	**12**	70	6086	**11**	70	**15**	60	310	62	**9**	Raj Samand
Sawai Madhopur *	40139	**28**	30	27229	**22**	40	17241	**19**	50	7621	**17**	50	**27**	30	200	40	**15**	Sawai Madhopur *
Sikar	17445	**16**	60	22137	**18**	50	12352	**16**	60	5568	**9**	70	**11**	70	310	62	**9**	Sikar
Sirohi	9174	**6**	80	14178	**10**	70	9753	**9**	70	5021	**7**	80	**30**	10	310	62	**9**	Sirohi
Tonk	12794	**11**	70	12721	**9**	70	8541	**5**	80	5241	**8**	80	**23**	40	340	68	**7**	Tonk
Udaipur	71929	**30**	10	54835	**30**	10	38212	**30**	10	17837	**30**	10	**25**	30	70	14	**20**	Udaipur

Composite Index (Anx V - 1)

	Demography		Water		Banking		Road		Agriculture and		Power		Human Development		Medical and Health		Poverty		Industries and Minerals		Communication		Income		Composite Ranking		
Districts	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Average	Rank	Total	Average	**Rank**
Ajmer	74.44	**2**	60.00	**9**	86.67	**2**	85.00	**1**	62.38	**9**	71.67	**3**	75.00	**4**	70.00	**3**	56.00	**11**	82.00	**2**	70.00	**6**	70.77	**6**	863.93	71.99	**2**
Alwar	58.89	**10**	55.00	**13**	76.67	**4**	65.00	**7**	69.05	**1**	68.33	**5**	67.50	**8**	48.57	**16**	40.00	**15**	76.00	**4**	83.33	**2**	76.15	**2**	784.50	65.37	**7**
Banswara	55.56	**12**	60.00	**9**	46.67	**11**	55.00	**10**	44.76	**20**	33.33	**17**	35.00	**23**	47.14	**17**	26.00	**19**	55.00	**13**	56.67	**9**	46.92	**22**	562.05	46.84	**28**
Baran	53.33	**14**	68.75	**4**	36.67	**14**	27.50	**18**	58.10	**13**	23.33	**20**	70.00	**6**	71.43	**2**	86.00	**2**	31.00	**23**	40.00	**14**	53.85	**17**	619.95	51.66	**21**
Barmer	47.78	**16**	58.75	**5**	36.67	**14**	45.00	**13**	43.33	**21**	65.00	**7**	42.50	**21**	35.71	**21**	34.00	**17**	51.00	**15**	80.00	**3**	50.77	**19**	590.51	49.21	**25**
Bharatpur	53.33	**14**	61.25	**8**	63.33	**6**	60.00	**8**	64.76	**5**	40.00	**16**	57.50	**11**	38.57	**19**	44.00	**14**	59.00	**10**	73.33	**5**	65.38	**10**	680.47	56.71	**16**
Bhilwara	64.44	**7**	55.00	**13**	73.33	**5**	55.00	**10**	65.71	**3**	63.33	**8**	40.00	**22**	55.71	**11**	38.00	**16**	79.00	**3**	76.67	**4**	63.08	**12**	729.28	60.77	**11**
Bikaner	58.89	**10**	62.50	**7**	73.33	**5**	65.00	**7**	53.33	**15**	50.00	**13**	61.25	**10**	64.29	**6**	74.00	**4**	69.00	**6**	50.00	**11**	63.85	**11**	745.44	62.12	**10**
Bundi	58.89	**10**	70.00	**3**	40.00	**13**	37.50	**15**	59.52	**11**	31.67	**18**	48.75	**16**	60.00	**8**	62.00	**9**	52.00	**14**	23.33	**17**	49.23	**21**	592.89	49.41	**24**
Chittaurgarh	62.22	**9**	52.50	**15**	60.00	**7**	35.00	**16**	62.38	**9**	65.00	**7**	42.50	**21**	54.29	**12**	40.00	**15**	68.00	**7**	60.00	**8**	71.54	**5**	673.43	56.12	**17**
Churu	66.67	**5**	66.25	**5**	50.00	**10**	55.00	**10**	42.86	**21**	65.00	**7**	63.75	**9**	55.71	**11**	74.00	**4**	41.00	**20**	60.00	**8**	50.00	**20**	690.24	57.52	**15**
Dausa	55.56	**12**	52.50	**15**	40.00	**13**	52.50	**11**	54.29	**14**	33.33	**17**	68.75	**7**	42.86	**18**	70.00	**6**	49.00	**16**	36.67	**15**	40.00	**23**	595.45	49.62	**23**
Dhaulpur	45.56	**18**	50.00	**13**	46.67	**11**	70.00	**6**	48.57	**18**	15.00	**21**	43.75	**20**	37.14	**20**	62.00	**9**	39.00	**21**	20.00	**18**	32.31	**25**	509.99	42.50	**31**
Dungarpur	58.89	**10**	55.00	**13**	40.00	**13**	72.50	**5**	41.43	**23**	50.00	**13**	45.00	**19**	57.14	**10**	38.00	**16**	45.00	**18**	43.33	**13**	27.69	**26**	573.99	47.83	**26**
Ganganagar	78.89	**1**	55.00	**13**	76.67	**4**	47.50	**12**	65.24	**4**	70.00	**4**	68.75	**7**	55.71	**11**	68.00	**7**	59.00	**10**	76.67	**4**	73.85	**4**	795.27	66.27	**6**
Hanumangarh	71.11	**3**	52.50	**15**	56.67	**8**	55.00	**10**	51.90	**17**	68.33	**5**	73.75	**5**	51.43	**14**	70.00	**6**	41.00	**20**	43.33	**13**	58.46	**14**	693.49	57.79	**14**
Jaipur	67.78	**4**	57.50	**11**	90.00	**1**	57.50	**9**	68.10	**2**	86.67	**1**	80.00	**3**	64.29	**6**	64.00	**8**	84.00	**1**	83.33	**2**	85.38	**1**	888.54	74.05	**1**
Jaisalmer	54.44	**13**	51.25	**16**	16.67	**17**	42.50	**14**	38.10	**24**	26.67	**19**	48.75	**16**	35.71	**21**	82.00	**3**	37.00	**22**	16.67	**19**	32.31	**25**	482.06	40.17	**32**
Jalor	57.78	**11**	45.00	**19**	26.67	**16**	72.50	**5**	51.90	**17**	43.33	**15**	35.00	**24**	50.00	**15**	58.00	**10**	45.00	**18**	43.33	**13**	40.00	**23**	568.52	47.38	**27**
Jhalawar	58.89	**10**	53.75	**14**	30.00	**15**	17.50	**20**	52.86	**16**	66.67	**6**	46.25	**18**	57.14	**10**	70.00	**6**	43.00	**19**	53.33	**10**	51.54	**18**	600.93	50.08	**22**
Jhunjhunun	78.89	**1**	57.50	**11**	63.33	**6**	70.00	**6**	58.57	**12**	58.33	**9**	83.75	**1**	67.14	**4**	72.00	**5**	56.00	**12**	76.67	**4**	58.46	**14**	800.65	66.72	**5**
Jodhpur	65.56	**6**	56.25	**12**	86.67	**2**	80.00	**3**	58.57	**12**	75.00	**2**	67.50	**8**	60.00	**8**	54.00	**12**	69.00	**6**	70.00	**6**	75.38	**3**	817.93	68.16	**3**
Karauli	43.33	**19**	62.50	**4**	40.00	**13**	47.50	**12**	53.33	**15**	53.33	**12**	57.50	**12**	47.14	**17**	40.00	**15**	30.00	**24**	26.67	**16**	40.00	**23**	541.31	45.11	**30**
Kota	65.56	**6**	75.00	**1**	83.33	**3**	27.50	**18**	58.57	**12**	66.67	**6**	81.25	**2**	78.57	**1**	88.00	**1**	67.00	**8**	43.33	**13**	68.46	**8**	803.24	66.94	**4**
Nagaur	64.44	**7**	56.25	**12**	43.33	**12**	65.00	**7**	63.81	**7**	56.67	**10**	55.00	**13**	50.00	**15**	32.00	**18**	71.00	**5**	86.67	**1**	68.46	**8**	712.63	59.39	**12**
Pali	66.67	**5**	65.00	**6**	56.67	**8**	82.50	**2**	60.00	**10**	58.33	**9**	52.50	**14**	58.57	**9**	50.00	**13**	63.00	**9**	66.67	**7**	66.15	**9**	746.06	62.17	**9**
Rajsamand	62.22	**9**	50.00	**18**	53.33	**9**	72.50	**5**	42.38	**22**	46.67	**14**	61.25	**10**	65.71	**5**	62.00	**9**	56.00	**12**	43.33	**13**	56.15	**16**	671.55	55.96	**18**
S. Madhopur	46.67	**17**	68.75	**2**	43.33	**12**	27.50	**18**	63.33	**8**	33.33	**17**	51.25	**15**	51.43	**14**	40.00	**15**	48.00	**17**	43.33	**13**	39.23	**24**	556.16	46.35	**29**
Sikar	74.44	**2**	58.75	**10**	63.33	**6**	70.00	**6**	64.29	**6**	55.00	**11**	75.00	**4**	64.29	**6**	62.00	**9**	48.00	**17**	76.67	**4**	59.23	**13**	771.00	64.25	**8**
Sirohi	55.56	**12**	51.25	**17**	60.00	**7**	77.50	**4**	48.10	**19**	55.00	**11**	55.00	**13**	61.43	**7**	62.00	**9**	58.00	**11**	23.33	**17**	51.54	**18**	658.70	54.89	**19**
Tonk	52.22	**15**	73.75	**2**	40.00	**13**	22.50	**19**	64.29	**6**	66.67	**6**	42.50	**21**	48.57	**16**	68.00	**7**	52.00	**14**	46.67	**12**	49.23	**21**	626.39	52.20	**20**
Udaipur	63.33	**8**	57.50	**11**	90.00	**1**	30.00	**17**	51.90	**17**	68.33	**5**	48.75	**17**	52.86	**13**	14.00	**20**	79.00	**3**	83.33	**2**	69.23	**7**	708.24	59.02	**13**

Annexure VI-1

District wise Plan Allocations

(Rs. in Lakh)

State/District	1993-94	%	R	1994-95	%	R	1995-96	%	R	1996-97	%	R	1997-98	%	R	1998-99	%	R	1999-00	%	R	2000-01	%	R
Ajmer	11203.0	6.6	2	15118.6	6.2	2	14932.6	4.7	4	13195.9	4.1	7	12302.8	3.5	9	12178.9	3.3	8	14519.2	2.9	9	12022.5	2.9	9
Alwar	7887.0	4.6	7	12498.9	5.1	4	17196.2	5.4	2	14747.3	4.6	3	14375.6	4.1	7	14622.0	3.9	6	18583.0	3.7	5	13324.3	3.2	7
Banswara	4645.0	2.7	10	6404.3	2.6	11	8959.0	2.8	11	8516.4	2.7	13	9138.4	2.6	13	7840.2	2.1	17	9324.8	1.9	19	7439.9	1.8	18
Baran	3740.2	2.2	18	2994.4	1.2	27	4692.7	1.5	27	4596.6	1.4	26	5034.5	1.4	26	6734.0	1.8	20	7751.9	1.5	23	6292.4	1.5	22
Barmer	1835.0	1.1	28	3159.2	1.3	25	4806.2	1.5	25	5084.1	1.6	25	4492.9	1.3	28	6304.9	1.7	23	7668.4	1.5	24	5991.1	1.4	24
Bharatpur	2945.0	1.7	19	3986.6	1.6	22	5743.1	1.8	23	6004.1	1.9	23	6492.2	1.9	21	6733.7	1.8	21	8494.3	1.7	21	8963.9	2.2	16
Bhilwara	4208.0	2.5	11	5547.7	2.3	16	8765.1	2.7	12	8374.0	2.6	15	8530.7	2.4	14	9477.1	2.6	13	10708.6	2.1	16	6948.7	1.7	19
Bikaner	10261.6	6.0	3	11969.7	4.9	8	13230.4	4.1	7	13827.7	4.3	4	18206.4	5.2	4	18766.1	5.1	3	23775.1	4.7	3	19293.0	4.7	3
Bundi	1718.0	1.0	29	2964.7	1.2	28	4517.6	1.4	28	4034.7	1.3	29	4612.9	1.3	27	4861.3	1.3	26	6500.0	1.3	27	4699.0	1.1	28
Chittaurgarh	4798.0	2.8	9	6694.9	2.7	10	10046.4	3.1	9	10418.3	3.3	8	10298.3	2.9	10	11243.5	3.0	9	14212.6	2.8	10	10661.7	2.6	12
Churu	2173.0	1.3	27	3104.9	1.3	26	4378.3	1.4	29	10106.4	3.2	9	12541.7	3.6	8	6826.2	1.8	19	8343.5	1.7	22	11725.9	2.8	10
Dausa	2551.8	1.5	26	2680.2	1.1	29	3989.4	1.2	30	4254.3	1.3	28	5509.2	1.6	24	4823.6	1.3	27	5062.6	1.0	29	5045.5	1.2	27
Dhaulpur	**960.0**	0.6	30	1848.0	0.8	30	3130.0	1.0	31	3217.3	1.0	31	3726.0	1.1	31	4233.4	1.1	29	4240.1	0.8	31	2847.5	0.7	32
Dungarpur	3934.0	2.3	14	4678.2	1.9	18	7892.4	2.5	18	7421.5	2.3	20	6353.1	1.8	23	5879.4	1.6	24	6573.3	1.3	26	4146.3	1.0	31
Ganganagar	8031.0	4.7	6	12856.0	5.2	3	8362.6	2.6	13	8394.8	2.6	14	9140.3	2.6	12	10043.5	2.7	11	11938.0	2.4	12	9259.6	2.2	15
Hanumangarh	-			-			10368.0	3.2	8	9875.3	3.1	11	7205.1	2.1	17	10960.7	3.0	10	14949.0	3.0	7	15622.8	3.8	5
Jaipur	**12201.8**	7.2	1	16640.0	6.8	1	26927.0	8.4	1	29345.2	9.2	1	33733.9	9.6	1	35159.7	9.5	1	46665.1	9.3	1	41874.2	10.1	1
Jaisalmer	4114.8	2.4	13	7669.7	3.1	9	9793.4	3.1	10	10019.8	3.1	10	15218.0	4.3	5	14704.2	4.0	5	14876.4	3.0	8	9814.2	2.4	14
Jalor	2913.1	1.7	20	6149.0	2.5	13	7993.7	2.5	17	7769.9	2.4	17	7204.2	2.1	18	8057.3	2.2	16	10525.4	2.1	17	6918.3	1.7	20
Jhalawar	2555.3	1.5	25	4266.7	1.7	20	6458.7	2.0	21	5608.2	1.8	24	5216.3	1.5	25	6309.7	1.7	22	8944.3	1.8	20	6168.0	1.5	23
Jhunjhunun	4167.7	2.5	12	5322.4	2.2	17	8038.5	2.5	16	7462.6	2.3	19	7041.7	2.0	19	8852.2	2.4	14	10711.4	2.1	15	11379.8	2.7	11
Jodhpur	9376.2	5.5	5	12398.7	5.1	5	13792.7	4.3	6	13263.8	4.1	6	19309.8	5.5	3	21550.1	5.8	2	24247.9	4.8	2	21785.9	5.3	2
Karauli	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2703.1	0.7	31	4150.0	0.8	32	4641.3	1.1	29
Kota	6529.7	3.8	8	12350.1	5.0	6	14765.0	4.6	5	13676.7	4.3	5	14389.8	4.1	6	13400.6	3.6	7	18068.1	3.6	6	14426.5	3.5	6
Nagaur	3780.8	2.2	15	5698.5	2.3	14	7848.7	2.5	19	8706.2	2.7	12	9527.6	2.7	11	9738.9	2.6	12	13675.9	2.7	11	13069.1	3.2	8
Pali	2894.6	1.7	21	4501.5	1.8	19	4732.5	1.5	26	6293.1	2.0	21	6367.0	1.8	22	7675.5	2.1	18	10393.7	2.1	18	8565.4	2.1	17
Rajsamand	2647.5	1.6	24	3417.6	1.4	24	6087.3	1.9	22	4411.8	1.4	27	4330.5	1.2	30	3893.2	1.1	30	4796.4	1.0	30	5246.9	1.3	26
Sawai Madhopur	3769.4	2.2	16	6256.2	2.6	12	8180.6	2.6	15	7624.1	2.4	18	8036.9	2.3	15	5212.5	1.4	25	6958.6	1.4	25	4618.4	1.1	30
Sikar	3753.7	2.2	17	5671.6	2.3	15	7206.6	2.3	20	7853.8	2.5	16	7918.5	2.3	16	8375.1	2.3	15	10809.7	2.2	13	10007.7	2.4	13
Sirohi	2802.9	1.6	22	3664.6	1.5	23	5404.5	1.7	24	3989.6	1.2	30	4345.5	1.2	29	4399.3	1.2	28	6332.4	1.3	28	5276.3	1.3	25
Tonk	2665.2	1.6	23	4187.8	1.7	21	8255.1	2.6	14	6035.8	1.9	22	6846.7	2.0	20	1091.0	0.3	32	10763.4	2.1	14	6434.8	1.6	21
Udaipur	9403.7	5.5	4	12000.6	4.9	7	16887.5	5.3	3	15067.5	4.7	2	20049.1	5.7	2	16321.0	4.4	4	19800.5	3.9	4	15903.6	3.8	4
Rajasthan	170000.0	100.0		245000.0	100.0		320000.0	100.0		320000.0	100.0		350413.0	100.0		370490.0	100.0		502184.7	100.0		414615.0	100	

Source : Statistical Abstract (1994-2001), Dept. of Economics and Statistics, GoR.
%= Per cent to the district of the total outlay
R= Rank of the district

Annexure VI-2

Ranking of Districts according to Total Plan Outlays

District	1993-94	%	R
Jaipur	12201.8	7.2	1
Ajmer	11203	6.6	2
Bikaner	10261.6	6.0	3
Udaipur	9403.7	5.5	4
Jodhpur	9376.2	5.5	5
Dausa	2551.8	1.5	26
Churu	2173	1.3	27
Barmer	1835	1.1	28
Bundi	1718	1.0	29
Dhaulpur	960	0.6	30
Rajasthan	170000	100.0	
% Top five	**52446.3**	**30.9**	
% Last five	**9237.8**	**5.4**	

District	1994-95	%	R
Jaipur	16640	6.8	1
Ajmer	15118.6	6.2	2
Ganganagar	12856	5.2	3
Alwar	12498.9	5.1	4
Jodhpur	12398.7	5.1	5
Churu	3104.9	1.3	26
Baran	2994.4	1.2	27
Bundi	2964.7	1.2	28
Dausa	2680.2	1.1	29
Dhaulpur	1848	0.8	30
Rajasthan	245000	100.0	
% Top five	69512.2	28.4	
% Last five	13592.2	5.5	

District	1995-96	%	R
Jaipur	26927	8.4	1
Alwar	17196.2	5.4	2
Udaipur	16887.5	5.3	3
Ajmer	14932.6	4.7	4
Kota	14765	4.6	5
Baran	4692.7	1.5	27
Bundi	4517.6	1.4	28
Churu	4378.3	1.4	29
Dausa	3989.4	1.2	30
Dhaulpur	3130	1.0	31
Rajasthan	320000	100.0	
% Top five	**90708.3**	**28.3**	
% Last five	**20708**	**6.5**	

District	1996-97	%	R
Jaipur	29345.21	9.2	1
Udaipur	15067.48	4.7	2
Alwar	14747.32	4.6	3
Bikaner	13827.69	4.3	4
Kota	13676.73	4.3	5
Rajsamand	4411.78	1.4	27
Dausa	4254.3	1.3	28
Bundi	4034.68	1.3	29
Sirohi	3989.59	1.2	30
Dhaulpur	3217.34	1.0	31
Rajasthan	320000	100.0	
% Top five	**86664.43**	**27.1**	
% Last five	**19907.69**	**6.2**	

District	1997-98	%	R
Jaipur	33733.9	9.6	1
Udaipur	20049.1	5.7	2
Jodhpur	19309.8	5.5	3
Bikaner	18206.4	5.2	4
Jaisalmer	15218	4.3	5
Bundi	4612.9	1.3	27
Barmer	4492.9	1.3	28
Sirohi	4345.5	1.2	29
Rajsamand	4330.5	1.2	30
Dhaulpur	3726	1.1	31
Rajasthan	350413	100.0	
% Top five	**106517.2**	**30.4**	
% Last five	**21507.8**	**6.1**	

District	1998-99	%	R
Jaipur	35159.7	9.5	1
Jodhpur	21550.1	5.8	2
Bikaner	18766.1	5.1	3
Udaipur	16321	4.4	4
Jaisalmer	14704.2	4.0	5
Sirohi	4399.3	1.2	28
Dhaulpur	4233.4	1.1	29
Rajsamand	3893.2	1.1	30
Karauli	2703.1	0.7	31
Tonk	1091	0.3	32
Rajasthan	370490	100.0	
% Top five	**106501.1**	**28.7**	
% Last five	**16320**	**4.4**	

District	1999-00	%	R
Jaipur	46665.1	9.3	1
Jodhpur	24247.9	4.8	2
Bikaner	23775.1	4.7	3
Udaipur	19800.5	3.9	4
Alwar	18583	3.7	5
Sirohi	6332.4	1.3	28
Dausa	5062.6	1.0	29
Rajsamand	4796.4	1.0	30
Dhaulpur	4240.1	0.8	31
Karauli	4150	0.8	32
Rajasthan	502184.7	100.0	
% Top five	**133071.6**	**26.5**	
% Last five	**24581.5**	**4.9**	

	2000-01	%	R
Jaipur	41874.2	10.1	1
Jodhpur	21785.9	5.3	2
Bikaner	19293	4.7	3
Udaipur	15903.6	3.8	4
Hanumangarh	15622.8	3.8	5
Bundi	4699	1.1	28
Karauli	4641.3	1.1	29
S.Madhopur	4618.4	1.1	30
Dungarpur	4146.3	1.0	31
Dhaulpur	2847.5	0.7	32
Rajasthan	414615	100.0	
% Top five	**114479.5**	**27.6**	
% Last five	**20952.5**	**5.1**	

Source : Statistical Abstract (1994-2001), Dept. of Economics and Statistics, GoR.
District wise plan allocations in Rs. in Lakh
%= Per cent to the district of the total outlay
R= Rank of the district

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