



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Rajasthan



ECONOMIC REVIEW 2021-22

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Statistics Department



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2021-22

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.**



**Chief Minister
Rajasthan**



M E S S A G E

Despite the adverse situations arising from COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Rajasthan has strived to put untiring efforts and make strategic initiatives to ensure economic growth and overall development of the State. The Government has made strong attempt to keep up the economic well-being of the State and reach out to the vulnerable sections through various schemes and welfare measures.

Three core principles - '*Sensitivity, Transparency and Accountability*' have been the guiding force for good governance in the State and have been instrumental in shaping the plans, policies and programs of the State Government.

"Economic Review, 2021-22" provides a detailed overview of the socio-economic scenario of the State and presents the progress and trends of development in various sectors of the State's economy.

I appreciate the efforts of all individuals involved in bringing out this publication. I believe this publication will be useful to all the readers who are engaged or interested in the analysis of the socio-economic status of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)



Minister
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan



F O R E W O R D

The Government is working with dedication for the betterment of weaker, backward and deprived sections of society and has introduced various welfare schemes for benefitting them. The government aims to provide sustainable livelihood, affordable healthcare, socially inclusive and poverty-free life to people of the state.

For rapid growth of the state, core areas like solar energy, information technology, healthcare, mines & minerals, agriculture and allied activities, exports and MSMEs have been identified. “**Economic Review 2021-22**” highlights the progress under the above identified core areas.

I believe this publication will be beneficial to the public representatives, Government Departments, all the organisations and individuals interested in the study of overall social and economic development of the State.

(Govind Ram Meghwal)



**State Minister
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan**



PREFACE

The “**Economic Review 2021-22**” exhibits the status of progress and trends of development in various sectors of the state economy. This includes the status of economic growth and progress of socio-economic development of the state, basic social services and state-wise important economic indicators. It is an annual document that is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of presentation of the state government budget.

I pay my gratitude to all the departments who have extended their support in bringing this publication in time.

I hope this publication will be useful for the readers and also assist the policy makers, academicians and institutions engaged in the socio-economic development of the State.

(Ashok Chandna)



**Chief Secretary
Government of Rajasthan**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State Government is taking significant steps to ensure rapid and inclusive growth of all sections of the society through various socio-economic development policies, plan and programmes. Schemes like Mukhyamatri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana has been instrumental in ensuring Universal Health Coverage to people of Rajasthan, especially during the current pandemic.

The “**Economic Review 2021-22**” presented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics gives a complete vision of the government and its implementation through various schemes.

I compliment the efforts of the team for this publication and hope that this publication will serve as a handbook for policy makers, Government officials and civil society organizations.

(Usha Sharma)



Secretary
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan

PROLOGUE

Government of Rajasthan is strongly working for socio-economic development of the state. The reliable and comprehensive picture of state's economy have been extremely important as it forms the essential basis for planning of sustainable & inclusive development.

“**Economic Review 2021-22**” provides a panoramic view of the State's socio-economic developments and depicts the recent trends across various sectors along with the new schemes and programmes launched by the State Government.

I hope that this publication will be useful to all planners, policy makers and all the stake holders.

(Naveen Jain)



Director and Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Rajasthan

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review 2021-22 provides a bird's eye view of the State's Economy. In this Publication an attempt has been made to depict the progress of various sectors viz. Overview of Macro Economic Trends, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Industrial Development, Infrastructure Development, Service Sector, Urbanisation and Urban Development, Basic Social Services- Education and Health, Other Social Services/Programmes. Apart from these, chapters on State Finance and Other Resources for Development, Sustainable Development Goals and flagship programs of various departments have also been included in this publication. The current publication also includes Socio-Economic time series data in the form of Statistical Appendix for analysis purpose.

I would like to thank all the officers of various departments of the state for extending their support in providing information in time. I record my appreciation for all the officers and staff of this Directorate for their dedicated efforts in preparation of this publication.

Suggestions for amelioration of the publication are welcomed.


(Dr. Om Prakash Bairwa)

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
	i	Key Indicators of Economic Development
	iv	Executive Summary
1	1	Overview of Macro Economic Trends State Domestic Product Per Capita Income Gross Fixed Capital Formation Wholesale Price Index Consumer Price Index
2	16	Agriculture and Allied Sectors Agriculture Scenario Land Utilisation Operational Land Holdings Monsoon Agricultural Production Horticulture Agriculture Marketing Water Resources Colonisation Command Area Development (CAD) Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) Ground Water Watershed Development State Warehousing Corporation Animal Husbandry Gopalan Department Dairy Development Fisheries Forestry Environment Department Co-operative
3	49	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Rural Development Panchayati Raj Rural Infrastructure Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)
4	64	Industrial Development Industrial Overview Department of Industries Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) Delhi-Mumbai Industries Corridor(DMIC) Khadi and Village Industries Factories and Boilers Mining Sector in Rajasthan Oil and Natural Gas Labour Employment Department Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)

Index

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
5	91	Infrastructure Development Power Road Transport Railway Postal and Telecommunication Services Disaster Management and Relief
6	105	Service Sector Overview of Service Sector in Rajasthan Tourism Culture Archaeology and Museums Devasthan Department Financial Services Information Technology and Communication Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana Science & Technology Rajasthan Foundation Planning (Manpower) Department Evaluation Organisation
7	124	Urbanisation and Urban Development Urbanisation in Rajasthan Urban Development in Rajasthan Rajasthan Housing Board Town Planning Department Department of Local Self Government Urban Water Supply
8	143	Basic Social Services- Education and Health Education Medical and Health Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESI) Family Welfare National Health Mission (NHM)
9	172	Other Social Services/Programmes Water Supply Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Child Right Public Distribution System Social Justice and Empowerment Specially Abled Persons Minority Affairs Women Empowerment Twenty Point Programme
10	198	State Finance and Other Resources for Development Fiscal Management Schematic Budget Outlay Externally Aided Projects(EAP) Public Private Partnership (PPP)
11	220	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
	A1-A44	Statistical Appendix

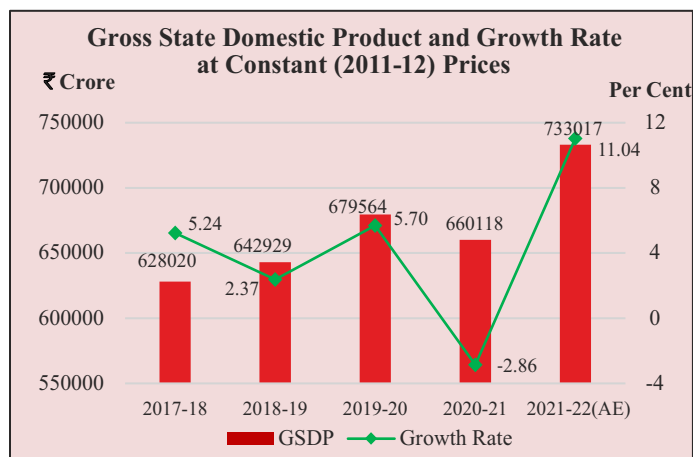
KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹Crore	628020	642929	679564	660118	733017
	(b) Current Prices		832529	911674	999050	1013323	1196137
2.	GSDP Growth Rate at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	Per cent	5.24	2.37	5.70	-2.86	11.04
	(b) Current Prices		9.46	9.51	9.58	1.43	18.04
3.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices of						
	(a) Agriculture	Per cent	25.20	26.14	28.05	30.45	28.85
	(b) Industry		32.52	27.65	26.09	25.26	26.34
	(c) Services		42.28	46.21	45.86	44.29	44.81
4.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices of						
	(a) Agriculture	Per cent	26.14	25.88	27.83	30.98	30.23
	(b) Industry		29.23	26.26	24.54	23.42	24.67
	(c) Services		44.63	47.86	47.63	45.60	45.10
5.	Net State Domestic Product at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹Crore	557618	568102	598550	583645	648142
	(b) Current Prices		748490	819340	898081	914262	1078903
6.	Per Capita Income at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	73529	73929	76882	74009	81231
	(b) Current Prices		98698	106624	115356	115933	135218

Note: For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimates II, Year 2020-21 - Revised Estimates I and Year 2021-22- Advance Estimates (AE), GSVA: Gross State Value Added

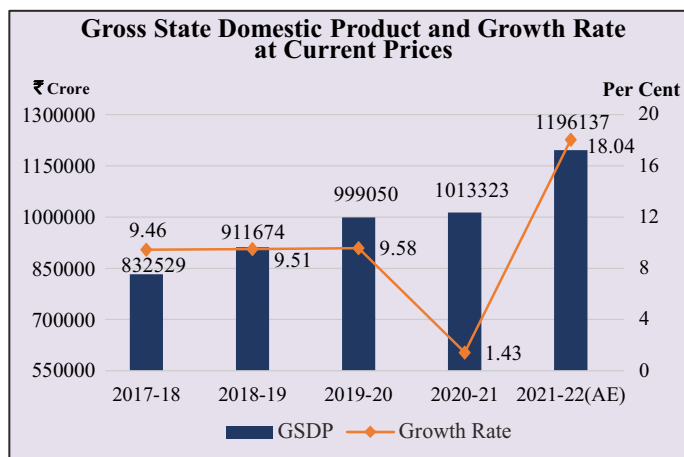
Key Indicators of Economic Development

Figure 1



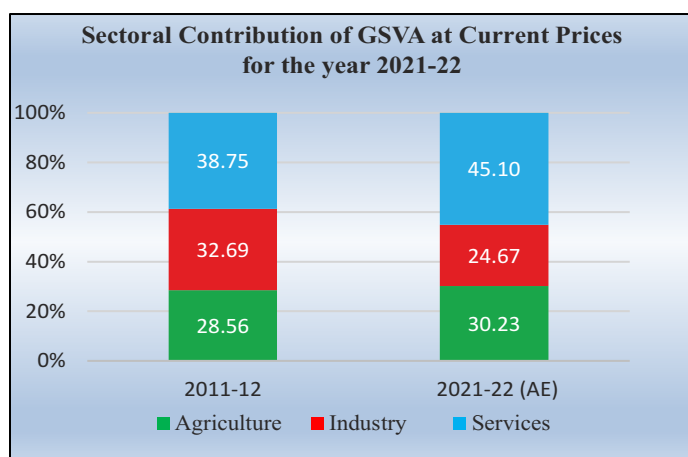
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 2



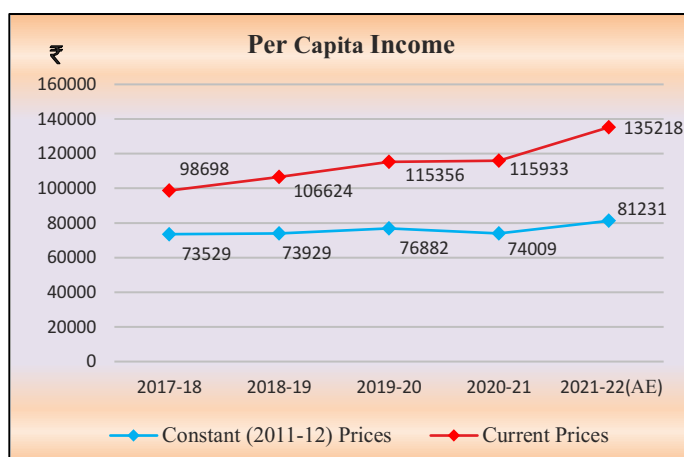
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 3



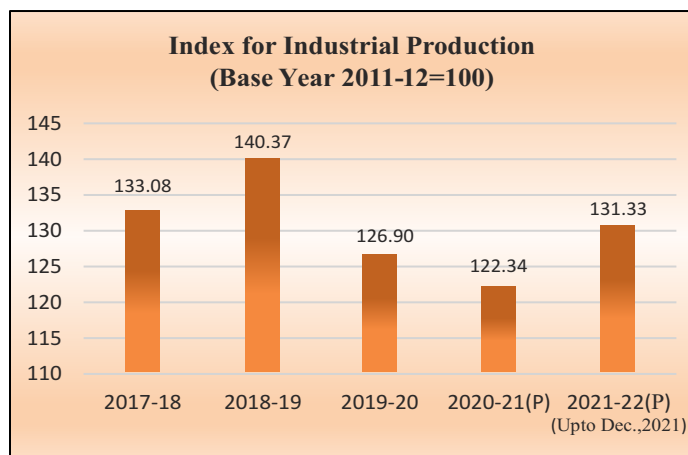
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 4



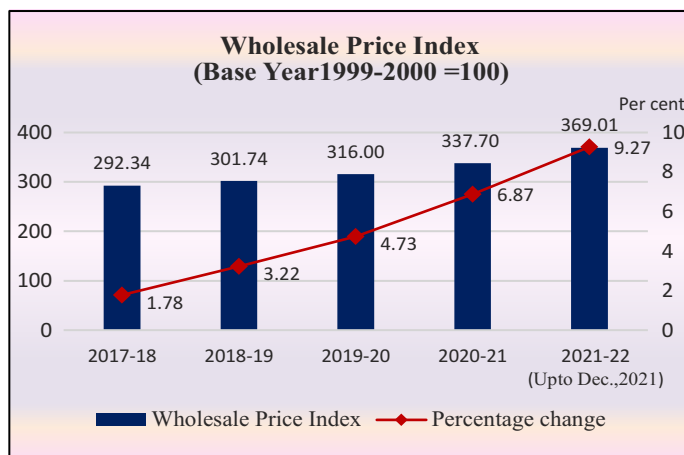
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 5



P-Provisional

Figure 6



S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices [@]	₹Crore	236069	265091	283423	276473	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		170.17	183.07	202.56	204.97 ⁺	-
9.	Total Foodgrain Production*	Lakh MT	221.05	231.60	266.35	269.09 ⁺	225.20 [~]
10.	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		133.08	140.37	126.90	122.34 [@]	131.33 ^{@@}
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000 =100)		292.34	301.74	316.00	337.70	369.01 ^{\$}
	Percentage change		1.78	3.22	4.73	6.87	9.27
12.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	19553	21078	21176	21979	23321 ^{\$}
13.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹Crore	219643	267523	315149	343406	375030

* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

~ Advance

@ Provisional

@@ Provisional upto December, 2021

\$ Upto December, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

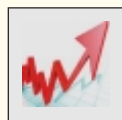
Rajasthan's Contribution to Indian Economy (2021-22)



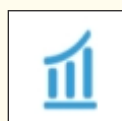
Size of the Economy
at Current Prices
India: ₹232.15 Lakh Crore
Rajasthan: ₹11.96 Lakh Crore



State's percentage contribution in GDP of India
at Current Prices
Rajasthan : 5.15



GDP/GSDP Growth Rate (%)
at Constant (2011-12) Prices
India : 9.2 | Rajasthan : 11.04

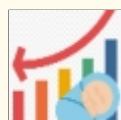


Per Capita Income
at Current Prices
India : ₹ 1,50,326
Rajasthan : ₹ 1,35,218

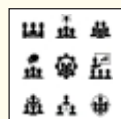
Social Indicators



Literacy Rate (%)
(As per Census 2011)
India: 73.0 | Rajasthan: 66.1



Birth Rate - 2019
(Per 1,000 population)
India: 19.7 | Rajasthan: 23.7

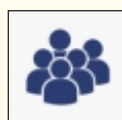


Work Participation Rate (%)
(As per Census 2011)
India: 39.8 | Rajasthan: 43.6

Demographic Profile



Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)
(As per Census 2011)
India: 32.87 | Rajasthan: 3.42



Population
(As per Census 2011)
India : 121.09 Crore
Rajasthan : 6.85 crore



Sex Ratio (As per Census 2011)
(females per 1,000 males)
India: 943 | Rajasthan: 928

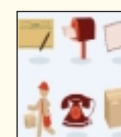
Physical Infrastructure in Rajasthan



Installed Power Capacity (MW)
India : 3,93,389 | Rajasthan : 23,321



Road Density (Per 100 sq. Km)
India : 161.71 Km.
Rajasthan : 79.76 Km.



Postal & Telecommunication Services (March, 2021)
Post offices :
India: 1,56,721 | Rajasthan: 10,287
Telecom subscribers (Crore) :
India: 120.12 | Rajasthan: 6.68

Rajasthan the largest state of the country in terms of area is located in the north-western part of the sub-continent and is bounded to the north and north-east by the states of Punjab and Haryana, to the east and south-east by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, to the south-west by the state of Gujarat and to the west and north-west by Pakistan. It has geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km, comprising of 10.41 per cent of total geographical area of the country and 5.66 per cent of total population of India (Census of India, 2011). The shape of the state is rhomboid and stretches lengthwise 869 km from west to east and 826 km north to south. The southern part of the state is about 225 km from the Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur, the capital city, lies in the east-central part of the state.

Physiographically, the state can be divided into 4 major regions, namely (i) the western desert: with barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains, (ii) the Aravalli hills: running south-west to north-east starting from Gujarat and ending in Delhi, (iii) the eastern plains: with rich alluvial soils and (iv) the south-eastern plateau. The state has varied climatic conditions ranging from semi-arid to arid. Administratively, it is divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

STATE ECONOMY

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State. GSDP generally known as 'State Income' is a key measure to assess the economic performance of the state during a specific period of time and it reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development. The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per Capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and well-being of people. The advance estimates of the state reveals that:

- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹11.96 lakh crore for the year 2021-22 as compared to ₹10.13 lakh crore

during the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 18.04 per cent over the previous year. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.33 lakh crore, as against ₹6.60 lakh crore during the year 2020-21 registering an increase of 11.04 per cent over the preceding year.

- Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is worked out to be ₹10.79 lakh crore for the year 2021-22, as compared to ₹9.14 lakh crore during the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 18.01 per cent over the previous year. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2021-22 has been estimated at ₹6.48 lakh crore as against ₹5.84 lakh crore of the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 11.05 per cent.
- The Per Capita Income for the year 2021-22 at current prices worked out to be ₹1,35,218 as against ₹1,15,933 during the year 2020-21 registering an increase of 16.63 per cent over the previous year. The Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2021-22 is likely to be ₹81,231 as compared to ₹74,009 in the year 2020-21 registering an increase of 9.76 per cent over the previous year.

WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 1999-2000=100) of the state during the year 2021 stood at 363.23 as against 330.86 in the year 2020, which shows an increase of 9.78 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles, Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants and Manufactured Product's Group registered an increase of 14.10, 11.91 and 4.91 per cent over the previous year respectively. While at All India level, the General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 2011-12=100) increased by 10.67 per cent in the year 2021 over the previous year. Currently the Consumer Price Index are being released from September, 2020 on the base year 2016=100, the Alwar centre is included in place of Ajmer centre in the state. A rising trend has also been

observed in Consumer Price Index (Base year 2016=100) for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for the month of December, 2021 recorded an increase of 5.0 per cent at Alwar centre, 3.9 per cent at Bhilwara centre and 2.6 per cent at Jaipur centre over December, 2020.

BANKING & FINANCE

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September 2021, there are total of 7,791 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 4,219 are Public Sector, 1,575 are regional rural, 1,560 are private sector, 9 are foreign, 393 are small finance and 35 Payment bank branches/offices in the state.

In Rajasthan, the deposits increased by 9.03 per cent in September, 2021 as compared to September, 2020 while at all India level deposits increased by 10.08 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 75.53 per cent in Rajasthan and 70.01 per cent at all India level as on September, 2021, whereas it was 75.41 per cent in Rajasthan and 72.04 per cent at all India level as on September, 2020.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2021, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar and Sirohi districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2021 in the State was 485.40 mm which is 17.10 per cent more than the normal rainfall of 414.50 mm.

There has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and allied sectors at constant prices as well as current prices; it increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹1.95 lakh crore in 2021-22, showing a compound annual growth rate of 5.04 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹3.37 lakh crore in 2021-22

showing a compound annual growth rate of 10.97 per cent.

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2021-22, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 225.20 lakh tonnes, which is a decrease of 16.31 per cent over the production of 269.09 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity of major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from the Central Government enabled the State to attain new heights in agriculture productivity. Productivity of cereals, pulses and oilseeds have increased by 101.51 per cent, 46.61 per cent and 77.71 per cent respectively in the year 2020-21 in comparison to the average productivity of 1997-98 to 2001-02. Productivity of cotton has increased by 100.30 per cent from 337 kg per hectare (average productivity of 1997-98 to 2001-02) to 675 kg per hectare in the year 2020-21.

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2021-22, a budget of ₹571.40 crore is proposed under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹199.98 crore has been utilized upto December, 2021.

"Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance in case of accident during agriculture work including agriculture marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹32.39 crore has been disbursed to 2,087 farmers during the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021.

IRRIGATION

Major, medium and minor irrigation projects have made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing/managing state's limited water resources. Irrigation facilities have been provided in a total area of 39.03 lakh hectare by constructing major, medium

and small irrigation projects. During financial year 2021-22, additional irrigation potential of 9,854 hectare has been created upto December, 2021.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 27 districts to treat 4.70 lakh hectare irrigated area of farmers. The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- Micro irrigation (PMKSY-MI) is being run in the state that focuses on drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation which are the efficient water management practices. During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹56.82 crore (₹34.08 crore as central share and ₹22.74 crore as state share) upto December, 2021 has been incurred. Under drip and mini sprinkler and sprinkler irrigation an area of 19,312 hectare and 34,518 hectare have been covered respectively upto December, 2021.

Atal Bhujal scheme has been launched on 1st April, 2020 by Government of India with assistance of World Bank (50:50) to prevent the reducing level of ground water and for its better management. The total budget amount for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as grant. Under this scheme 1,144 gram panchayats of 38 panchayat samiti of 17 districts of Rajasthan states have been identified.

INDUSTRIES

Several industry specific reform and initiatives taken by the government have significantly improved the overall industrial environment of the state, especially after 2 complete lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The industry sector witnessed a growth of 15.37 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2021-22. The sectoral contribution of the Industries sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the state stands at 24.67 per cent at current prices in 2021-22. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards state's industrial production, export, employment and

creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. In particular, their contribution to employment generation is widely recognized.

To ease the procedure of MSME registration in accordance with the revised MSME definition, Ministry of MSME launched a new portal Udyam Registration Portal (<https://udyamregistration.gov.in>) on 1st July, 2020. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), total 2,02,947 industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units with a total investment of ₹7,699.46 crore have generated opportunity of direct employment for 11,28,082 persons.

For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and commenced from 13th December, 2019.

The Bureau of Investment Promotion is responsible for facilitating the investment proposals in the state. BIP actively brings investment opportunities to both domestic as well as foreign companies. During the year 2021, 16 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹1,68,490 crore and employment to 1,01,721 persons have been recommended.

To strengthen the existing Single Window Clearance System (SWCS), facilitate large investment proposals and expedite requisite approvals/clearances/permissions for the same in time-bound manner under one roof, "One Stop Shop" facility has been established by Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP). Under the One Stop Shop, a "Board of Investment" has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide approvals/clearances to the investment proposals.

RIICO is the apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the state. It also helps in developing industrial infrastructure and providing financial assistance to attract investment in the state.

RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), RIICO has acquired 3,816.51 acres land, developed 1,440.16 acres of land and allotted 1,524 plots (Includes Industrial, Commercial, Residential and others). In this, allotment letter issued for 1,271 plots and offer letter issued for 253 plots. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹293.24 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹809.11 crore from the same.

EXPORTS

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

Niti Ayog has released Export Preparedness Index (EPI)-2020 in which under the category of 'Landlocked States', Rajasthan emerges as a top performer with index value of 62.55. Except export growth and orientation the state has performed tremendously well across all pillars and sub pillars.

In Rajasthan engineering goods, textiles, handicrafts, metal and chemical & allied are top five export items that account for more than 50 per cent of exports from the State. The total export value for the state is ₹52,764.31 crore during the year 2020-21.

MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is one of the richest State in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country. It has deposits of 82 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Lead & Zinc ores, Selenite and Wollastonite. Almost entire production

of Silver, Calcite and Gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also the leading producer of Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite. The state is leading producer of cement grade & steel grade limestone in India. At present mining leases are being granted by e-auction process.

There are 174 mining leases for major minerals, 15,280 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,577 quarry licenses in the State. During the financial year 2021-22 revenue target of ₹7,100 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology Department out of which a total of ₹4,159.13 crore of revenue has been achieved upto December, 2021.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the state. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. The company is having a long-term low Silica Limestone supply agreement with Steel Authority of India. During the financial year 2021-22 the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML are ₹1,343.44 crore and ₹448.21 crore respectively.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 20 per cent (6 million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (30 MMTPA) in India and is the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent. Petroleum producing area in the state is spread over of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 petroliferous basins. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), revenue of ₹2,903.14 crore is accrued.

Two new blocks for oil and gas exploration from

Bikaner-Nagaur Basin have been awarded to Oil India Limited on 17th November, 2020 by MoP&NG under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)-V of new HELP (Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy) Policy and Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) have been granted on 17th June, 2021 by the State Government.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

State Government vide its notification dated 30th July, 2021 has revised the rates of minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers to ₹252, ₹264, ₹276 and ₹326 per day respectively with effect from 1st July, 2020.

Under The Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana scheme of state government that was started on 1st February, 2019 an unemployment allowance worth ₹3,000 for male and ₹3,500 for female, transgender and Specially abled persons are being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they got employed/self-employed, whichever is earlier.

With a view to make the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana more effective and to increase the employability of youth, new guidelines of the Scheme – “Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana-2021” (MYSY-2021) have been released on 27th October, 2021 as per which now applicants will have to undergo skill training for at least three months followed by internship for four hours daily in various government departments mandatorily to get unemployment allowance. Apart from this, allowance amount has also been raised by ₹1,000 (i.e. ₹4,000 in case of male and ₹4,500 in case of female, Specially abled persons & transgender applicants). The provisions of MYSY-2021 have come in effect from 1st January, 2022.

POWER

The main sources of energy generation in the state are Thermal Projects, Hydel Projects, Wind Farm Projects, Biomass Projects, Captive Power Plant Projects, Inter State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects.

The installed capacity of power in the state upto March, 2021 was 21,979 MW. Generation capacity added during the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021 is 1,342.50 MW. As such, the installed capacity upto December, 2021 is 23,321.40 MW.

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network of the state upto March, 2017 was 36,079 ckt. km (circuit km), which has increased to 43,111 ckt. km (with PPP) upto March, 2021. During the financial year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) total 243.12 ckt. km has been added to the transmission network.

The energy availability in the state upto March, 2017 was 6,922 crore units which had increased to 8,561 crore units upto March, 2021. The total energy availability has been increased by 23.68 per cent from the year 2017-18 to 2020-21. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 27.61 per cent.

To achieve the 100 percent rural electrification in the state, the state government has electrified 43,201 inhabited Villages upto December, 2021.

As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 gigawatt of electricity from green energy. The state, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as the biggest hub of green energy. Solar power plants of total 9,228.70 MW capacity have been commissioned in the state upto December, 2021. Further, The State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

Rajasthan has a robust transport system which is one of the powerful engines of its economic development. The increase in registration of motor vehicle clearly shows growth in transportation facility in the state. The total number of motor vehicles registered during the year 2020-21 with the transport department in the state was 9.92 lakh and 7.83 lakh in the year 2021-22 up to December, 2021 which shows decrease of 21.06 per cent from last year.

Significant efforts are being made to improve the state road network in past years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949, increased to 2,72,959.28 km up to March, 2021. The road density in the state is 79.76 km per 100 sq. km of total area at the end of March, 2021 whereas national road density is 161.71 km per 100 sq. km.

Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years. The First phase work in 183 GP (Gram Panchayat) has been started while work has been completed in 168 GP (Gram Panchayat) and remaining works are in progress.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across state. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹194.99 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹412.30 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been instrumental in providing employment to rural people. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹7,965.05 crore has been incurred and 2,962.73 lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 63.26 lakh households.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana– Gramin- (PMAY-G) This scheme was launched by Government of India on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹1,010.25 crore has been spent and 94,302 new houses have been constructed.

Prashashan Gaon ke sang Abhiyan 2021 : State Government has launched a campaign "Prashashan

Gaon ke sang Abhiyan 2021" from 2nd October, 2021 to resolve on spot solution of issues for rural area. One day camp is organised at each Gram Panchayat Hq. The progress of Panchayati Raj Department in the campaign is as follow (up to December, 2021):

- Total 10 lakh Pattas have been issued in the campaign.
- Total 23,384 works of Name transfer/ Sub-division/ Revalidation of Pattas /Land conversion have been executed.
- Total 11,354 proposals of residential land extension have been passed.
- Total 17,212 complaints regarding drinking water scheme have been resolved.
- Total 4,24,933 Birth & Death certificates issued.
- The amount was provided to 86,760 families for the construction of toilets under the SBM(G) scheme.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban areas contain about a quarter of the total population and is increasing at a pace similar to the nation as a whole. Percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 24.87 per cent in 2011.

In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts including Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalore (8.30 per cent), Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent), Barmer (6.98 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanised districts.

In the Census of India, urban houses are classified into three categories like Good, Livable and Dilapidated on the basis of their condition. Out of which about 68.9 per cent houses in Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition as compared to 68.4 per cent of all India level. In addition, 29.3 per cent of the houses are classified as Livable and 1.8 per cent of the house are in dilapidated condition without proper physical infrastructure.

The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural development of Jaipur region. It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. Total receipts of Jaipur Development Authority, is ₹698.71 crore which included ₹56.62 crore loan from National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB) in the year 2021-22. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹818.06 crore has been incurred out of which ₹446.46 crore was capital expenditure.

Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is ₹145.49 crore and expenditure of ₹87.15 crore incurred on Roads/Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction/Maintenance of Roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB) primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for the society with special emphasis on economically weaker sections. In this regard RHB has been commenced various scheme like Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission, Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay, Mahatma Gandhi Dastakar Nagar Yojana, Chief Minister Shikshak Awas Yojana & Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi Sambal Residential Scheme, "AIS Residency" Residential Scheme, Housing for MLAs, Development of Coaching Hub at Pratap Nagar, Jaipur, Development of "City Park" in Mansarovar Jaipur, Jaipur Chowpatty, RHB Awas mobile app, RHB Green mobile app and website, Establishment of Open Air Gym etc.

As on December, 2021 Rajasthan Housing Board has taken up construction of 2,56,780 dwelling units, out of which 2,50,131 dwelling units have been completed, 2,48,275 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,35,707 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG).

RHB has initiated a unique scheme "10 pratisat dijiye griha pravesh kijiye" which is at a discounted rate of upto 50% under Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid submission at hire purchase with 156 EMIs. This scheme was started from 10th June, 2020 to facilitate participation of a common man through e-Auction. A total of 6,471 residential properties were disposed off in the auction upto December, 2021, realising ₹908.42 crore.

"Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang" campaign was started from 2nd October, 2021. 59,741 lease deed/patta issued, 65,054 applications for various other services (building permission, name transfer, subdivision/reorganization, lease etc.) have been disposed off under this campaign by 3 authorities and 14 trusts of the urban development department. A total of 4,707 applications of various services have also been disposed off by the Rajasthan Housing Board upto December, 2021.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

In order to provide information on government services to the citizens in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner, the portals related to various projects are currently being developed, based on the suggestions received from the concerned department. In this endeavour, the Jan Soochna Portal was inaugurated on 13th September, 2019.

In order to promote Startups in the state, only on the basis of Project Appraisal, the provision available for the year 2021-22 in the Startup Scheme for giving ₹5 lakh per Startup assistance as Seed Money without any condition, while giving approval by the Finance Department ₹20.03 crore has been asked for expenditure. In compliance of which the meeting of Evaluation Committee was held on 6th to 9th December, 2021 in which 28 Startups were selected.

To promote women entrepreneurs, a road show was organized by the department in collaboration with NITI Aayog on 22nd December, 2021 at Techno-hub for the promotion of the 5th edition of Women

Transforming India Awards-2021. The event was attended by more than 100 women entrepreneurs including CEOs in addition to women founders.

Bharatpur incubator was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19th December, 2021 Kota and Ajmer incubation Centre (now established in Abhay Command Control Center) is under construction.

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

Rajasthan Sampark Portal is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated. Till 31st December, 2021 Out of more than 89.16 lakh complaints/problems received by the war room, around 88.04 lakh complaints/ problems were resolved.

The modules of Leave Management & Leave Encashment Application, Annual Assessment Report (ACR/PAR), No Objection Certificate (for NOC Passport, Foreign Travel and Higher Education), Government housing allotment application and allotment process are being done online, File Tracking Monitoring System etc. Implemented under Raj-Kaj project are being done with Single Sign on (SSO). State wide guideline are to be issued by the DOP to make the above modules effective and mandatory for all state government offices.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, movement of officers/ employees/ public representatives was restricted. Video Conferencing set-up was extensively used up to panchayat level for face-to-face communication.

COVID-19 STATISTICS Application and BI

Dashboards/Reports: looking to the requirement of capturing various statistics related to the widespread of COVID-19 pandemic across the state, in house team of DoIT&C developed a centralized web-based online application "COVID-19 STATISTICS" in record time of just 72 hours and was gradually upgraded to include more aspects/ features as required by State Government from time to time

Mobility Pass: Through RajCop Citizen APP, application can be obtained for e-pass for obtaining permission from District Administration, District police, Traffic Department etc. For emergency movement of individuals and vehicles.

Some Important steps taken by the Department of Information Technology and Communications to address the challenges posed by COVID-19. www.covidinfo.rajasthan.gov.in website was made operational for dissemination of information after collection from war room and other sources from the state level during COVID-19 of which all orders/ instruction/ press releases etc. issued from the levels can be seen at one place. "E-Aushadhi-COVID-19" monitoring the stock of 57 types of important drugs and other items used in COVID-19 pandemic through this dashboard. To track the spread of COVID-19 'The Raj-Covidinfo App' developed under the Geographical Information System using heat-based/ thematic maps from a system in the state.

TOURISM

Rajasthan state is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic and international tourists.

Significant efforts are being made by the state government to develop tourism in the state, since it has immense potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2021, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 220.24 lakh (219.89 lakh domestic and 0.35 lakh foreigners).

EDUCATION

The State Government is making concerted efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The state is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/ schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme and Saakshar Bharat Mission.

In view of the adversity of circumstances created by COVID-19, a unique initiative has been taken by the department for a stable provision to facilitate education to the students by conducting digital online classes for the students of class 6 to 12 across the state as an innovative action.

Under the Mid-day Meal Scheme due to COVID-19 food grains (wheat/rice) is being distributed to the Parents/Guardians of students studying in class 1 to 8 in Government schools, Madrasas and Special training centres and also combo packets (Spices, pulses and oil) are being distributed from the head of cooking conversion cost to the Parents/ Guardians of students in a phased manner.

There are 36,264 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,532 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 15,333 Government Secondary/Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes in the state. The total enrolment in Government schools is 64.64 lakh as per DISE report 2020-21.

The Free Text Book distribution scheme:- Under this scheme, the State Government is providing free text books to the students studying regularly in classes 1 to 8 in all government schools through the State Text Book Board, Jaipur. In the year 2021-22 an amount of ₹64.80 crore has been received and text book of ₹64.40 crore has been distributed successfully in all the state government schools up to December, 2021.

Pre - metric scholarship: - Pre metric scholarship is being provided the students belongs to SC, ST, OBC,

SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC). In the financial year 2021-22, ₹170.51 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2021 against the allocation of ₹2,650 lakh under this scheme.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. In this Act, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys / girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The state Government has developed a web portal www.rte.raj.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms). In financial Year 2020-21 income limit has increased ₹1.00 lakh to ₹2.50 lakhs for admission of 25 per cent seats in private schools under section of 12(C) under RTE Act 2009. An amount of ₹125.66 crore has been reimbursed in year 2021-22 upto December, 2021 to these schools by the State Government.

To promote Girls Education in the state, 316 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 38,501 girls are studying in these schools. For this, ₹9,489.14 lakh (71.26 percent) has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹13,316.82 lakh.

Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 15,449 government secondary/higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 474 secondary and 766 higher secondary schools are running for girls and out of the above schools, 128 schools were named after martyrs in secondary education. As a result of qualitative improvement of education in the government schools there has been an increase of 17.41 percent enrolment ie 8.97 lakh enrolment in the session 2021-22 compared to the last academic session 2020-21. Thus the enrolment under Secondary Education in these government schools class 1st to 12th is 60.51 lakh.

The Higher Education Department caters to the work

management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence in the state, there were only 7 colleges of General Education but presently the numbers of colleges have reached to 2,413. Out of which 356 Government Colleges, 16 Government Law Colleges, 2,033 Private colleges, 2 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership are working in the state. 1,479 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 28 State self-Financed Universities, 52 Private Universities and 8 Deemed Universities in the State.

To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 87 (Including 01 Engineering college having Architecture Branch) Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these 1 is autonomous engineering college established by Central Government, 17 are constituent colleges of Rajasthan Technical University Kota, Bikaner Technical University Bikaner, MBM University Jodhpur, Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University Udaipur, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology Udaipur, Agriculture University of Jodhpur and Govind Guru Jan Jatiya University, Banswara and 69 are private un-aided colleges with total admissions capacity of around 29,087 students per year. Similarly, for Management education at PG level, 48 MBA institutions (6 Government/ Govt. aided and 42 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 3,282 students as per Registration in RMAP 2021. All these UG and PG level constituent / private engineering colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner. MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner, MBM University Jodhpur, Mohan Lal Sukhadiya University Udaipur, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology Udaipur, Agriculture University of Jodhpur and Govind Guru Jan Jatiya University, Banswara. In addition to it, one Indian institute of technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota, at MNIT campus Jaipur and one Indian institute of

Management (IIM) at Udaipur, MNIT at Jaipur are also functioning in the State.

There are 26 Medical Colleges in the State of Rajasthan as on 31.12.2021, out of these 6 are in Government sector, one Jhalawar Hospital & Medical College Society, Jhalawar, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 07 Medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), one ESI college, Alwar, one All India Meerabai Institute of medical Sciences Jodhpur and remaining 9 are in Private Sector. Process of setting up of Medical College in Dholpur is sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Phase-II is under progress. Sanction for 15 new Medical Colleges namely, Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Shri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur have been received from Government of India during 2019-20 under CSS phase-III. State has issued an Administrative and Financial approval of ₹4,875.00 crore, ₹325 crore (₹195 crore as central and ₹130 crore as state share) per college on dated 28th September, 2021. The work for establishment of these colleges is under process.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

State Government has made sustained efforts in implementing major health reforms, public health policy initiatives aimed at providing essential health services for all with special emphasis to weaker sections of society, poor and vulnerable. The State Government is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases to provide curative and preventive services to the people of the state.

As on December, 2021 there are 129 Hospitals, 693 Community Health Centres (CHC), 2,170 Primary Health Centres (Rural), 190 Dispensaries, 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centers, 51 Primary Health Centers (Urban) and 14,423 Sub Centres functional in the state.

Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the Health

care sector and has launched the Mukhayamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May, 2021 in Rajasthan.

The MMCSBY envisages to provide health insurance coverage to the entire population of the State. Under the scheme families of NFSA, SECC, small and marginal farmers, contractual workers and beneficiaries of COVID-19 ex-gratia scheme have been given free of cost health insurance. The rest of the population can on board the scheme by paying a small amount of ₹850 per family per year which is 50 percent of the premium cost to the government. The remaining 50 percent premium cost is being borne by the State Government.

Health Insurance cover of ₹50,000 (for general illnesses) and of ₹4.50 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis. Total 1,597 disease packages are offered under the scheme, which include 465 secondary packages and 1,132 tertiary packages. Out of the total packages, 51 packages are reserved for Government Medical Institutions. Treatment of COVID-19, Mucormycosis and dialysis is being done on trust mode.

Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals. 634 private and 788 Government empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana” in the State with the assistance of Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines and consumables things, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021 provisional) 25.08 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, 9.67 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 6.71 lakh pregnant women availed hot food, 4.67 lakh pregnant women availed transport home to hospital, 31,151 pregnant women availed transport facility from

hospital to higher Health Institutions, 5.21 lakh pregnant women availed transport hospital to home facility and 60,328 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services. Total number of children who availed free cost medicine, lab test, blood transfusion services and transport services is 3,25,312, 1,35,589, 5,241 and 96,940 children respectively. (upto December, 2021 provisional)

In view of the outrage of COVID-19 being declared as an international public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO) and subsequent guidelines pertaining to the pandemic being received from Ministry of Health, Government of India, various measures for prevention, control, treatment, investigation (contact tracing) and dissemination of information in the state were taken up. Special focus has been laid on activities like screening of passengers at international airports, identification of symptomatic passengers in medical colleges and district hospitals, screening and admission of infected passengers in isolation wards, collection of information from incoming passengers from all parts of the country. The first incidence of COVID-19 in the state was found in Jaipur on 2nd March, 2020 in an Italian citizen.

January, 2021 to December, 2021 total 6,47,984 patient have been found covid positive in the state, out of which 6,268 patients have lose their life. Beginning since March, 2020 till December, 2021, a total of 9,56,227 patients have been found covid positive in the state, out of which 8,964 patients have lost their life.

- **Active Surveillance (Ghar-Ghar Survey):** Around 25,000 survey teams in the state are doing daily door to door survey with 50 houses each team.
- **Passive Surveillance :** separate OPD is functioning for the screening of suspected patients in hospitals.
- **Mission Lisa :** In order to monitor the high risk group category of people in Mission Lisa State, awareness and situation wise investigation work is being done by house-to-house survey. Since

beginning up to December 2021, total 1,40,35,878 persons were screened in the state out of which 13,84,794 were found to be of high risk group.

- **Quarantine / Isolation Center :** As on dated 31st December, 2021 total 1,14,288 Quarantine Beds and 36,834 Isolation Beds have been identified in the state for monitoring or treatment of suspected corona patients / persons in the state.
- **Resources :** PPE Kits, N-95, Triple Layer Mask and VTM etc. are being procured through Rajasthan Medical Service Corporation (RMSCL), as well as supply is being made in coordination with Disaster Management Department.
- **Testing Facility and Result :** Testing facility for Corona Virus is available in all districts at 72 centers in the state and January, 2021 to December, 2021, total 1,09,44,243 persons have been tested, out of which total 6,47,984 have been found positive.
- **Contact Tracing :** While screening 19,65,372 persons who came in contact with 9,56,227 positive patients upto December, 2021 samples of 7,35,827 contact persons have been taken on the basis of symptoms.
- **Other Special :** District Collector has been made the nodal officer of the district for COVID-19, under the Rajasthan Epidemic Act-1957, COVID-19 has been included in the list of notifiable diseases. Publicity is being done through newspapers / flax / banner / pamplate / radio/ personally during the survey, action is being taken according to the containment plan in the positive case area.

WATER SUPPLY

The State has been facing scarcity in ground water resources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both

in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is complex due of its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water. To explore the possibilities of surface source of drinking water supply, 3 drinking water supply schemes are executed through Water Resource Department namely Isarda dam (Dausa), Batisa Nala (Sirohi), Parwan Akawad WSS (Jhalawar).

By vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,877 habitations, 53,062 habitations are fully covered 56,636 habitation are partially covered with availability of safe drinking water and remaining 12,179 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2020. Since 15th August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. Hence the focus of department now changed from coverage of habitations to providing FHTC to every household 3,702 habitations have been covered in the year 2020-21.

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. 8,361 Single Village Schemes and 122 Major Water Supply Projects with estimated cost of ₹53,979 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 80 Lakh families will be benefited with water supply through house hold water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 21.84 lakh rural families have been benefitted with house hold connections.

Households having tap connection up to 31st March, 2021 is 19.57 lakh and during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) total 2.54 lakh new connections have been provided.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in its 70th

Session held on 25th September, 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. SDGs are universal (for all nations-developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that "No one left Behind". The 17 SDGs and associated 169 targets came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016.

With less than ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders at the SDG Summit in September, 2019 called for a 'Decade of Action' to accelerate efforts in achieving SDGs by 2030.

Planning Department has been declared as the Nodal Department for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the state. Centre/Cell for SDGs Implementation is established and working in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) for collection of data on indicators and periodic review of progress. A state level implementation and monitoring committee is institutionalized under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. Based on the recommendation of this state level committee, 8 Sectoral Working Groups have been constituted for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

Keeping in view the localization for better planning and implementation of SDGs at grass root level, Government of Rajasthan has constituted District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committees under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector.

Rajasthan Released State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF), respectively consisting of 330 and 251 indicators for monitoring the achievements in the SDGs at state and district level.

CHIEF MINISTER'S RAJASTHAN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (CMRETAC)

In the compliance of budget announcement-189 for the year 2019-20, the Chief Minister's Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRETAC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister on 7th March 2020 to act as a think-tank for improving the economic-financial landscape of the State. Dr. Arvind Mayaram, Economic Advisor to Chief Minister and former Finance Secretary to Government of India, has been nominated as Vice-Chairman and 21 other eminent personalities of different sectors also nominated as members in the Council. The Council is working to achieve the following objectives:-

- Identify and provide specific actionable advice on a range of economic growth and development challenges facing the state specifically in the areas of fiscal management, productivity enhancement, creation of employment opportunities, and provision of basic services such as health, sanitation and education
- Commission studies on specific economic and financial policy issues for in-depth analysis
- Map the ongoing initiatives in the state and recalibrate strategic and operational steps to ensure achievement of medium term growth
- Facilitate the development of implementable solutions for medium-term development challenges faced by the state's development plan and provide recommendations for its implementation
- Provide periodic guidance to the line departments in implementing the recommendations of the Council and suggest mid-course correction/modification as required.
- Organize lectures of national and international eminent speakers on subjects that have a bearing on the economic development and growth in the state.

The first meeting of the council was held on 15th October, 2020 and the second meeting was held

on 5th August, 2021 through video conferencing under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Important suggestions given by the members of the Council have been sent to the concerned departments for necessary action.

Study papers are being prepared by the council on the following topics related to the socio-economic development of the state, which will be useful for future policy making for these areas:-

1. Managing the Urban Informal Sector
2. Sustainable Agriculture
3. Integrated Agro-Business Infrastructure in the Rural Areas
4. Quantifying the Contribution of Intangible Cultural Assets to the Economy
5. Education and the new Paradigm
6. Medical Services
7. Doing Business
8. Public-Private-Partnerships in Infrastructure
9. Fiscal Management of the State

FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

The State Government has decided to declare the following schemes/programs as State Flagship Programme with a view to empowering the weaker sections of the society and bringing them into the mainstream of development.

Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan

In order to make pure food commodity available to all the consumers of the state, a campaign "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh" is being conducted by the Government of Rajasthan from 26th October, 2020. A team has been constituted in which administrative officer, police officer, food safety officer, enforcement officer, legal metrology officer and dairy representative are included. State level and district level quality control committee has been formed to prevent adulteration of substances in food adulterate. Under this campaign, by making 5,040 inspections, 4,549 samples have been taken out. Out of which 530 samples have been found substandard, 219 misbranded and 119 unsafe in the year 2021-22.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan : In each revenue village and urban ward in the state, one health friend (woman and man) has been selected and trained. A total of 79,731 Swasthya Mitra (women and men) have been selected in rural areas and 14,373 Swasthya Mitra (women and men) in urban area in the state. For the above purposes, volunteer persons have to work as Swasthya Mitra without any remuneration. These Swasthya Mitra will encourage the public to attend the Chiranjeevi health camps and make them aware to stay healthy.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana : In the year 2021-22, two new medicines have been included in the essential medicine list (Essential Drug List) and 4 medicines have been deleted and categories of 6 medicines have been changed to ensure availability of medicines in rural area's at medical institutions. At present as per essential drug list 711 medicines, 181 surgical items & 77 sutures are listed and an expenditure of ₹760 crore has been incurred and 8.58 crore patients have been benefitted up to December, 2021.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana : Under this scheme, 40 crore investigations and 17.37 crore beneficiaries were benefitted upto December, 2021. Every day approximately 1.25 to 1.50 lakh investigations are being done on free of cost in Rajasthan.

Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY)

Moving towards achieving the goal of Universal Health Care as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals developed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and also looking at the devastating Corona pandemic which has been causing havoc, the State of Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the Health care sector and has launched the Mukhayamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May 2021 in Rajasthan. Total 1,597 disease packages are offered under the scheme and ₹785.33 crore has been incurred of 11,68,283 claims from 1st May, 2021 to 31st December, 2021.

Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools : On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, to provide facility of study of English medium in government schools, state government had decided to convert government schools into Mahatma Gandhi Government School (English Medium) for class 1st to 12th from the session 2019-20. In the year 2021-22, according to the budget announcement, a proposal has been made to convert 1,200 Government Schools to Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) in the next two years in villages and towns having population of more than 5000. In this sequence, 346 government schools have been converted in the session 2021-22. The selection process of Principal and other staffs for these schools is under process. Thus a total of 551 (33 in Session 2019-20, 172 in Session 2020-21 and 346 in Session 2021-22) Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) are running in the state.

₹1 per kg wheat : Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families per month is being provided at ₹1 per kg instead of ₹2 per kg during the year 2021-22. 6.95 lakh MT wheat was made available to 1.37 crore persons upto December, 2021 by the State Government.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana : Sahayog and Uphar Yojana has been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefitted at different stages. ₹31,000 are being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes. In this scheme, during the period of 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), the total sum of ₹3,903.03 lakh has been rewarded to 9,390 girls.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme : The Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme is conducted for various professional courses and competitive examinations for jobs such as Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC, RAS or Subordinate Services Combined Competitive

Examination conducted by RPSC etc. Other examinations of Pay Level 10 and above, REET Examination, Patwari/Junior Assistant and other examinations of the above level conducted by RSSB, Constable Examination, Engineer/Medical Entrance Examination, CLAT, CAFC, CSEET and CMFAC examinations. It has been started for the year 2021-22.

In the said scheme, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, special backward classes, minorities, economically backward classes and specially abled persons whose annual family income is less than ₹8 lakhs or parents are in government service, whose salary drawing in the level of pay matrix up to 11 are eligible in this Scheme. Under the scheme, a budget provision of ₹25 crore has been set and a target has been set to benefit 10 thousand students.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under Old Age Samman Pension Yojana, women aged 55 years and above, men aged 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹750 per month. After the age of 75 years and above the old age pensioners are eligible for getting ₹1,000 per month. During the year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) total 52,30,324 old age persons have been benefited.

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided pension. During the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021 a total sum of ₹1,95,039.34 lakh has been distributed among 16,95,629 beneficiaries under this pension scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹750 to ₹1,500 per month to the various specially abled persons. In the year of 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a total sum of ₹51,946.33 lakh has been distributed to the specially abled person. Total 5,90,547 persons benefitted under this scheme.

Palanhar Yojana : This scheme aims to take care of those children whose both parents have either died, or parents are serving life imprisonment or death

sentence or the mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹45,605.69 lakh has been spent and 5,24,189 children have been benefited under this scheme.

Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019 : Capital subsidy for establishing agro-processing and infrastructure development, 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY) : Under this scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹5 crore and 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), amount ₹485.32 crore loan has been disbursed among 1,601 entrepreneurs.

The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act - 2019 : During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a total of 2,766 Declaration of Intent were received and Acknowledgment Certificates have been issued instantaneously to them. Out of these, 1,393 certificates of Micro category, 811 of Small category and 562 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2019 : To promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019 has been made effective from 17th December, 2019. In this scheme provisions have been made to provide concessions such as upto 100 per cent reimbursement of SGST for 7 years for new investment in manufacturing & service sector industries and exemption in electricity tax, stamp duty and mandi duty up to 100 per cent. Under the scheme,

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Special Package a provision of has been made to promote S.T/S.C. entrepreneur. This scheme has been included in State Government Flagship Scheme. Under the scheme, exemption certificates were issued for 3,268 applications with investment proposal of ₹54,254.84 crore in the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021.

Jan Soochna Portal : Jan Soochna Portal has been created by the department of information technology and communication to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time. Jan Soochna Portal has been made available 562 information of 260 schemes running in 115 departments.

Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana : The Jan Aadhaar card has been recognized as the proof of Identity and Proof of Address and proof of relationship document for the family and its members by the Government of India (UIDAI), through its circular as on 9th May, 2020. Under this scheme total enrolled families are 1.87 crore, total enrolled individuals are 7.15 crore, total number of transactions (Cash and Non-Cash) are 105.47 crore and total cash benefit transacted through DBT are ₹44,997 crore upto 31st December, 2021.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme : If a widow woman who is entitled to the pension scheme marries, there was a provision of giving ₹15,000 as a gift from the state government on the occasion of her marriage. In the year 2016-17 it had been increased to ₹30,000 and in the year 2019-20 it has been again increased to ₹51,000. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹3.36 lakh has been incurred and 7 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Ujjwala Yojana: This scheme is to prevent women and their children involved in prostitution from indulging in undesirable activities, making them self-supporting and making them self-sufficient to lead a dignified life in the society and rehabilitating them in the society through voluntary organizations. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹22.68 lakh has been incurred.

Swadhar Greh Yojana : Swadhar Yojana was started by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India from the year 2001-02 to provide shelter to the women living in adverse conditions. Under the scheme, they are rehabilitated by providing shelter, food, clothing, counseling services, training, health related and legal aid, so that they can live their life with dignity and confidence. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹16.33 lakh has been incurred.

Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana: In order to provide economic, social and educational support to the orphaned children, widowed women and their children in the state due to the COVID-19, the Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana has been announced. From 25th June, 2021, the scheme is operational in the entire state.

Under the scheme, a lump sum assistance of ₹1 lakh is payable to each orphan Boy/Girls as immediate assistance, ₹2,500 per month till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually. On completion of 18 year age, an amount of ₹5 lakh is payable. Along with this, under educational / other assistance, free education upto 12 to these children, through the medium of government residential school/hostel/school, priority admission to the girl students studying in the college in the hostels run by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, those studying in the college Ambedkar DBT for residential facilities for the students. Benefit of voucher scheme and unemployment allowance under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana is given priority. Similarly, under the scheme, an amount of ₹1,500 per month is payable to the widow woman along with immediate assistance of ₹1 lakh, as well as ₹1,000 per month to the widow's children till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually are payable. In this way, 15,311 children/widow women are being benefitted by spending ₹10,838 lakh till December, 2021 under this scheme.

Gadiya Lohar Bhawan Nirman Grant-in-aid Scheme: For permanent settlement of Gadia Lohars, the state government has made provision for

allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas. Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Nirman Yojana from the year 2013-14, there is a provision to give ₹70,000 in three instalments to the Gadia Lohar families if they have their own plot for building construction. ₹25,000 in the first instalment, ₹25,000 in the second instalment and ₹20,000 in the third instalment. Under the scheme in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), in which 116 beneficiaries have been benefitted by spending ₹81.05 lakh.

Gadiya Lohar Raw Material Purchase Grant-in-aid Scheme: From the year 2013-14 there is a provision to give ₹5,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the state government for purchasing raw materials for making the Gadia Lohars self-reliant for their business. Under this scheme in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), in which 100 beneficiaries have been benefitted by spending ₹5 lakh.

Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme : Under Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas. Applications of 1,77,386 lakh beneficiaries have been sent to the banks upto December, 2021.

SOME IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS AND AWARDS

- Safe Tourism Destination Award at Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Kolkata.
- Best Decoration Award at Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Ahmedabad.
- 7th ITCTA - B2B International Tourism Expo & Conclave Best Award for Fair and Festival at New Delhi.
- Domestic Tourism Promotion Campaign and Best Presentation Award at India International Travel Mart (IITM), Bangalore.
- Best Iconic Landscape Destination Award For Garariya Mahadev (Kota) at India Today Tourism Awards 2021, New Delhi.

- Best Festival Destination Award for Desert Festival (Jaisalmer), India Today Tourism Awards 2021, New Delhi.
- Best State in India Award by Travel and Leisure Magazine.
- Best Wedding Destination Award by Travel and Leisure Magazine.
- Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation was awarded on 4th May, 2021 by World Book of Records, London and a Certificate of Commitment was given for his outstanding work during the global pandemic COVID-19.
- A prestigious award "Skoch Award 2021" for Housing Sector was bestowed to the Housing board in the Gold Category on 13th November, 2021.
- Rajasthan Housing Board has been bestowed award of trophy by Indian Building Congress, New Delhi for its Aravalli Apartment housing project of 104 flats (B+S+13) of HIG at Mansarovar under the category of "Residential Units & Housing Complexes".
- State Level awards scheme: On the International Divyangjan Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, SAP with outstanding achievement award for excellent work for Specially Abled Persons Voluntary organization, offices, agencies and others. In this scheme as a reward financial aid upto ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, letter of appreciation and memento is given to per persons/per institution. During the year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) ₹4.30 lakh have been spend and

39 specially abled persons and 4 institutions have been benefitted.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- As per Census 2011, Rajasthan's total population is 6.85 crore with one of the lowest density of population in the country. As regards region wise break up, Rajasthan's urban population is 1.70 crore that is 24.9 per cent of the total population whereas the rural population stands at 5.15 crore which is 75.1 per cent of the total population.
- As per Census 2011, Sex Ratio in Rajasthan was 928 female per 1000 male. In urban regions of Rajasthan, Sex Ratio was 914 female per 1000 male in 2011, as compared to 890 female per thousand male in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been improved by 24 female per 1000 male. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas stands at 933 female per 1000 male in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 female per thousand male which was significantly higher than urban region statistics.
- The literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 percent, rising from 60.4 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for Urban regions was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.4 per cent in rural region. The key indicators of the State vis-à-vis India are given in the table 0.1

Table 0.1: Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km	200	382
Urban Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.1
Schedule Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Female Per 1,000 Male	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children Per 1,000 Male Children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Crude Birth Rate	2019*	Per 1,000 Mid-Year Population	23.7	19.7
Crude Death Rate	2019*	Per 1,000 Mid-Year Population	5.7	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate	2019*	Per 1,000 Live births	35	30
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2016-18*	Per lakh Live births	164	113
Life Expectancy at Birth	2014-18*	Year	68.7	69.4

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India



OVERVIEW OF MACRO ECONOMIC TRENDS

Economy at a Glance

Size of the Economy at Current Prices (2021-22)

- ❖ India: ₹232.15 Lakh Crore | Rajasthan: ₹11.96 Lakh Crore

Growth in Economy at Constant Prices (2021-22)

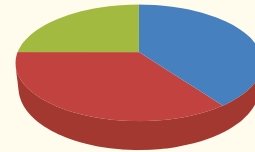
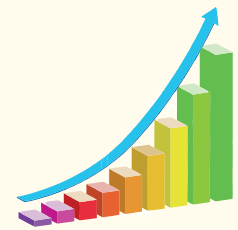
- ❖ India: 9.2% | Rajasthan: 11.04%

Per Capita Income at Current Prices (2021-22)

- ❖ India: ₹1,50,326 | Rajasthan: ₹1,35,218

Sectoral Contribution at Current Prices (2021-22)

India	Rajasthan
Agriculture: 18.76%	Agriculture: 30.23%
Industry: 28.20%	Industry: 24.67%
Services: 53.04%	Services: 45.10%



Globally economic growth suffered a huge set back due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic further imposing 2 complete lockdown in two consecutive years. These lockdowns not only confined millions of citizens to homes but also all the major economic activities were ceased to a great extent. The income of the state in the year 2020-21 was suffered to a great extend but with the efforts of the government and their policies the economy of the state was able to recover in the current year. The manufacturing sector second to agriculture & allied services have been the major driving sector to boost up the economy of the state. In the year 2021-22 the overall economy of Rajasthan is expected to grow at 11.04 per cent as compared to 9.2 per cent of All India level.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

The Estimates of State Domestic Product representing the value of all goods and services produced within the State is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the state. State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of the Rajasthan are prepared at both current and constant

prices. The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates of GSDP are prepared on current as well as constant prices.

Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of GSDP at current

prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services.

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for Rajasthan at Current Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹11.96 lakh crore, as against ₹10.13 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 showing a growth of 18.04 per cent in the year 2021-22 against 1.43 per cent in the year 2020-21.

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GDP for All India at Current Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹232.15 lakh crore, showing a growth of 17.6 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.15 per cent to the nation's GDP.

The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at current prices are being presented in the table 1.1 and GSDP of Rajasthan in figure 1.1.

Table: 1.1 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India (At Current Prices)

(₹Crore)

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (AE)
GSDP - Rajasthan	832529	911674	999050	1013323	1196137
Growth Rate (%)	9.46	9.51	9.58	1.43	18.04
GDP- All India	17090042	18886957	20351013	19745670	23214703
Growth Rate (%)	11.0	10.5	7.8	-3.0	17.6

For Rajasthan- For the For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2020-21- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

For All India- For the Year 2020-21- Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Basic Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹11.16 lakh crore, as against ₹9.50 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 showing a growth of 17.41 per cent in the year 2021-22 against 1.92 per cent in the year 2020-21. The corresponding

sectoral growths are 14.57 per cent in Agriculture, 23.66 per cent in Industry and 16.14 per cent in Service sector in the year 2021-22 over the year 2020-21.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Current Basic prices from the year 2017-18 onwards is depicted in figure 1.2 and the GSVA are shown in table 1.2.

Figure 1.1

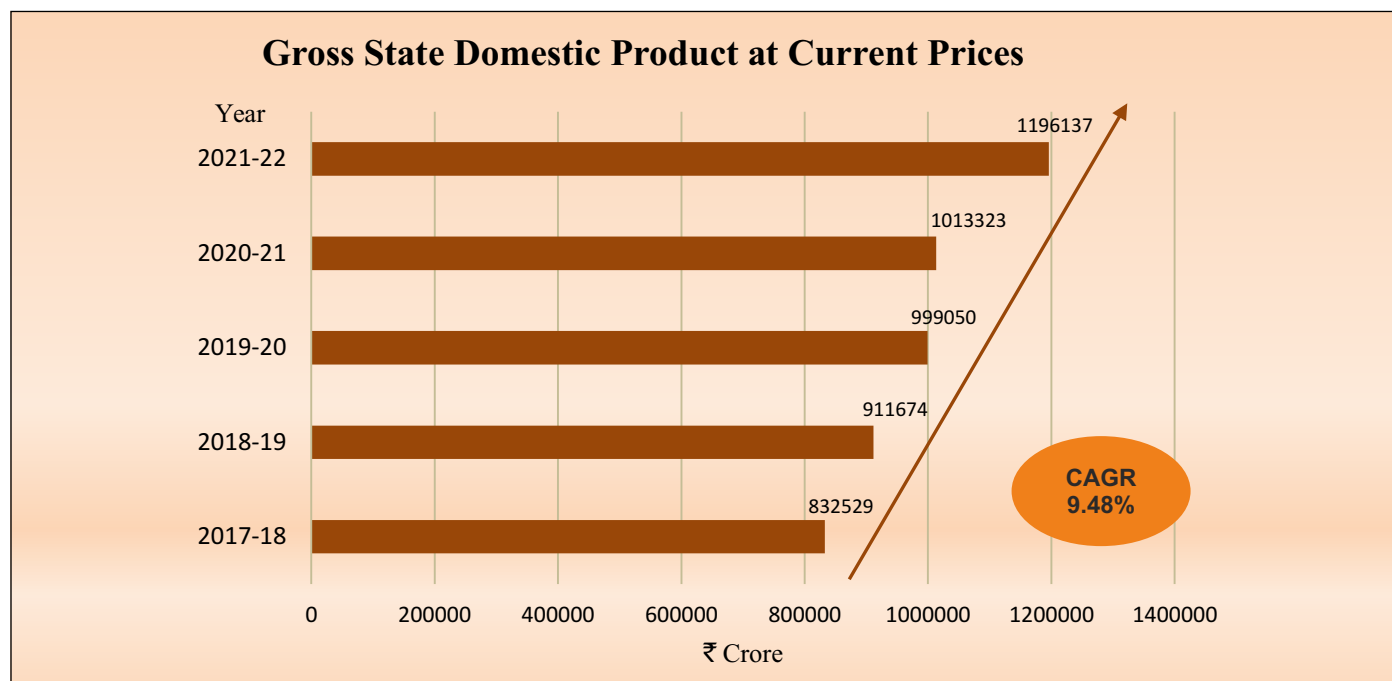


Figure 1.2

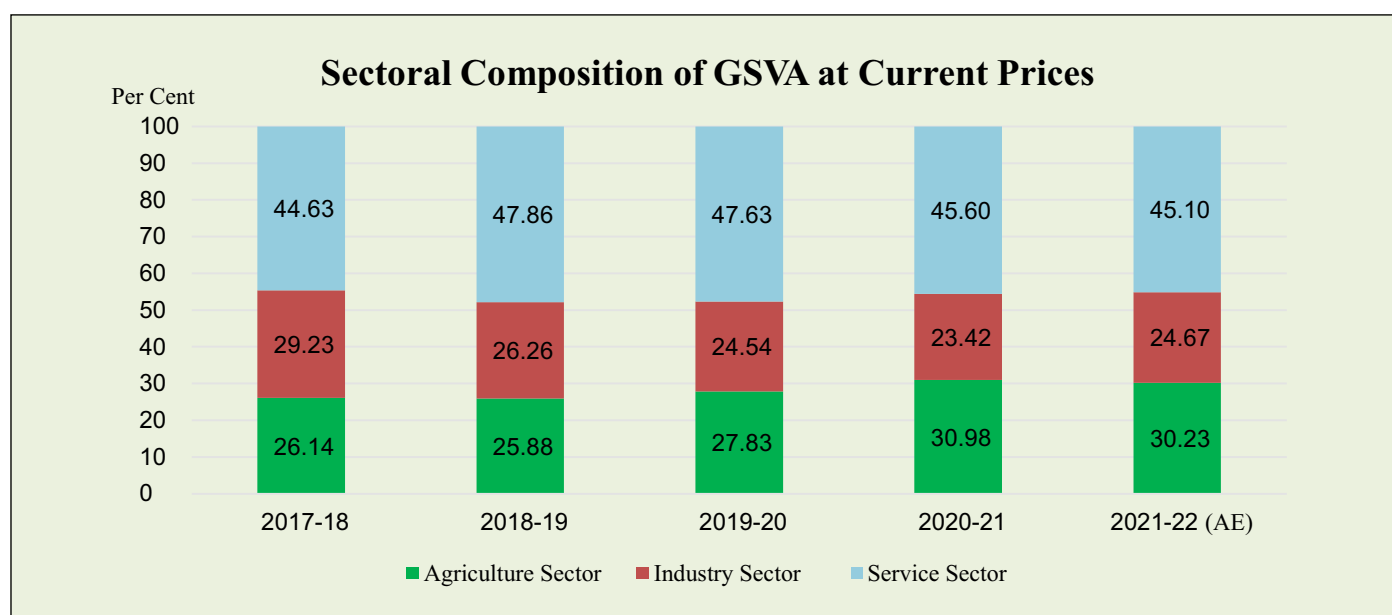


Table 1.2 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices

(₹Crore)

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (AE)
Agriculture Sector	205920	222377	259493	294348	337221
Industry Sector	230230	225599	228721	222524	275163
Service Sector	351566	411269	443979	433244	503180

For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2020-21- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that there is a growth in the contribution of Agricultural Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) in the economy of Rajasthan from year 2011-12 to 2021-22. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector, which was 28.56 per cent during 2011-12, is likely to be increase at 30.23 per cent in 2021-22. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction contributed 32.69 per cent in the total GSVA in the year 2011-12 which is likely to decline to 24.67 per cent during 2021-22. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration, Railway and Other Services are the major contributor in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution of 38.75 per cent in the total GSVA during 2011-12 and its contribution is expected to be increase 45.10 per cent during 2021-22.

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

In order to eliminate the effect of price changes /

inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

As per the advance estimates, the real GSDP for Rajasthan at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.33 lakh crore, as against ₹6.60 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 showing a growth of 11.04 per cent in the year 2021-22 against decline of 2.86 per cent in the year 2020-21.

As per the advance estimates, GDP for All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹147.54 lakh crore, showing a growth of 9.2 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 4.97 per cent to the nation's GDP.

The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at Constant (2011-12) prices are being presented in the table 1.3 and GSDP of Rajasthan in figure 1.3.

Table: 1.3 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (AE)
GSDP - Rajasthan	628020	642929	679564	660118	733017
Growth Rate (%)	5.24	2.37	5.70	-2.86	11.04
GDP- All India	13144582	14003316	14569268	13512740	14753535
Growth Rate (%)	6.8	6.5	4.0	-7.3	9.2

For Rajasthan- For the For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2020-21- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

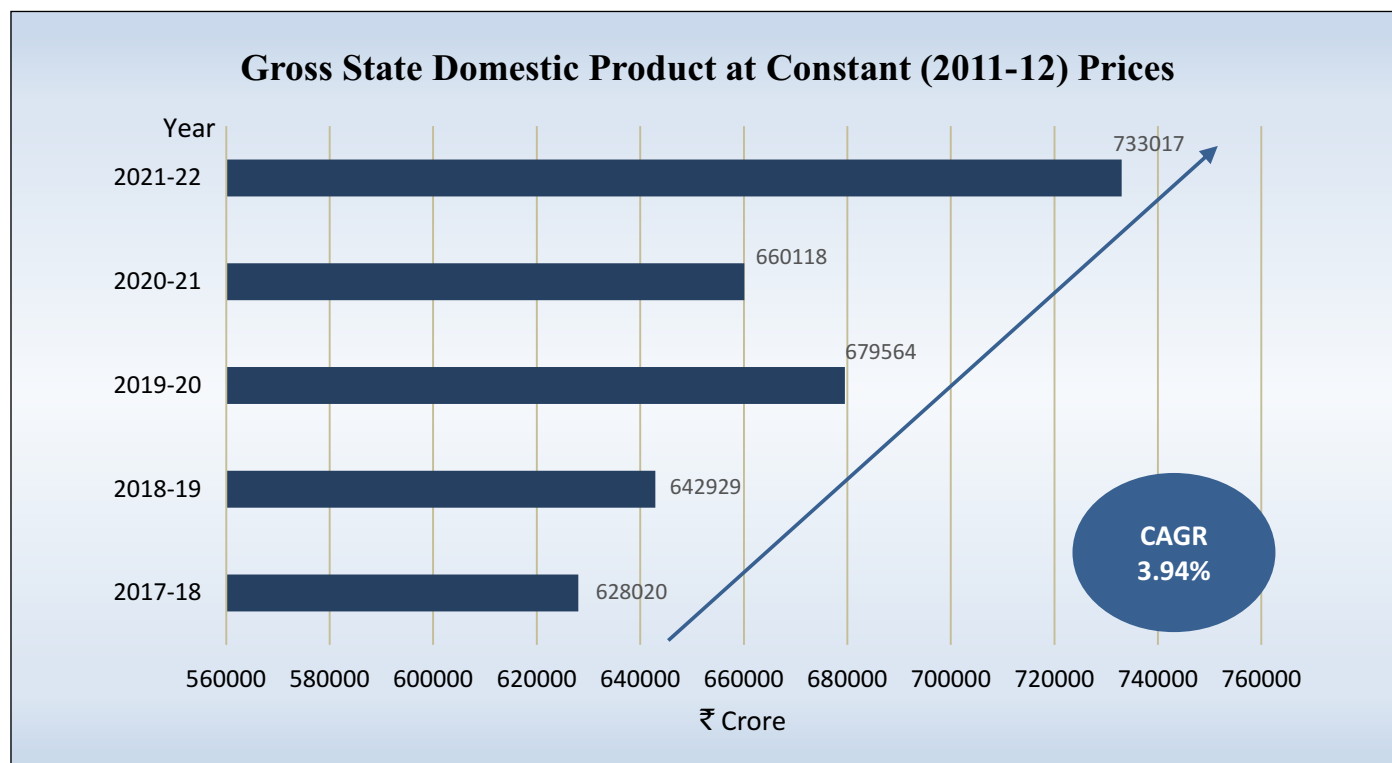
For All India- For the Year 2020-21- Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

GSVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.75 lakh crore, as against ₹6.10 lakh crore for the year 2020-21 showing an increase of 10.60 per cent in 2021-22 against the decline of 2.51 per cent in 2020-21.

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry and fishing sector increased to 28.85 per cent in the year 2021-22 from 28.56 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,94,722 crore in the year 2021-22 showing a positive growth of 4.78 per cent over previous year.

Figure 1.3



The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & remedial services and construction sector decreased to 26.34 per cent in the year 2021-22 from 32.69 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,77,801 crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 15.37 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sectors which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of

dwelling, public administration, financial and other services sectors increased to 44.81 per cent in the year 2021-22 from 38.75 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹3,02,418 crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 11.89 per cent over previous year.

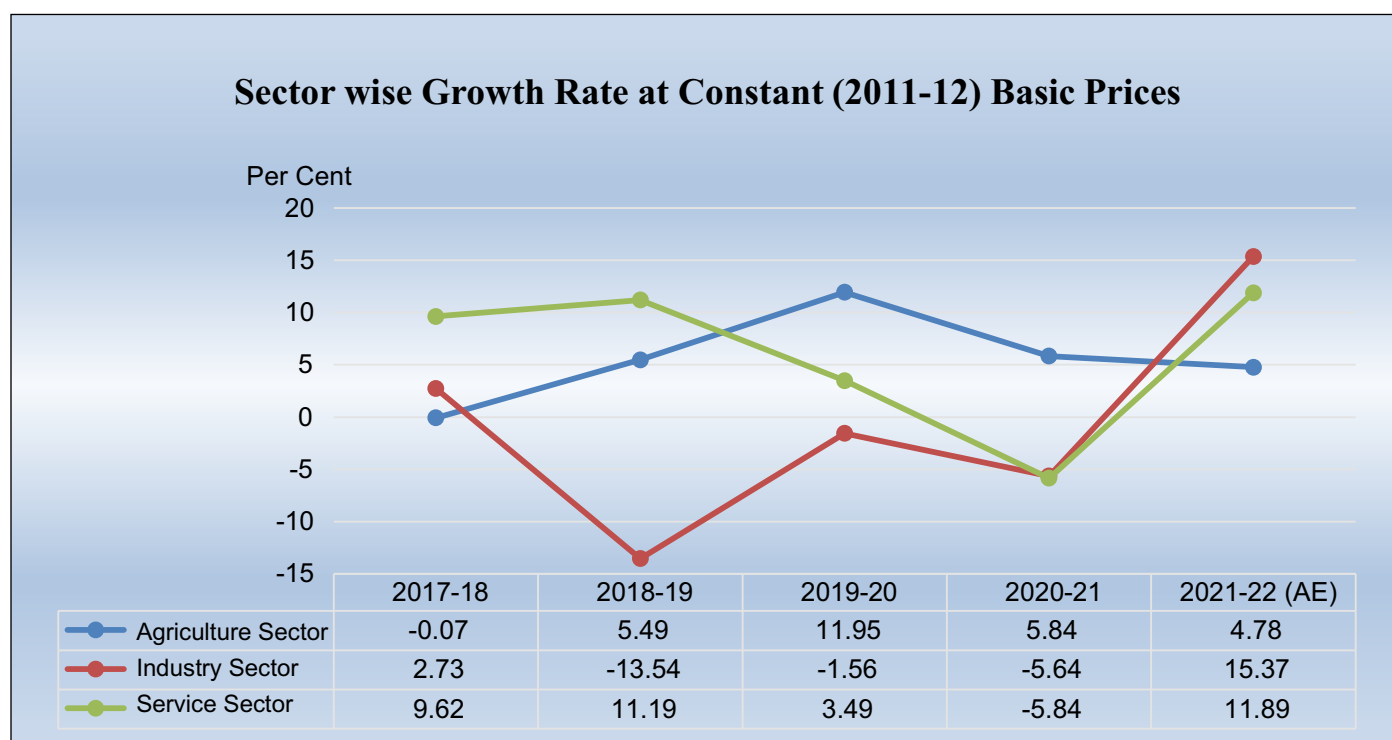
The Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at constant (2011-12) Basic prices from the year 2017-18 onwards is depicted in shown in table 1.4 and sector wise growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices is shown in figure 1.4.

Table 1.4 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (AE)
Agriculture Sector	148692	156850	175590	185839	194722
Industry Sector	191886	165912	163320	154115	177801
Service Sector	249430	277350	287035	270284	302418

For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2020-21- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.4



Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the Gross State Domestic Product to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

NSDP at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2021-22 is likely to attain a level of ₹10.79 lakh crore, as against ₹9.14 lakh crore

in the year 2020-21, it's showing a growth of 18.01 per cent in the year 2021-22 against 1.80 per cent in the year 2020-21.

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates of the year 2021-22, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹6.48 lakh crore, as against ₹5.84 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 showing a growth of 11.05 per cent in the year 2021-22 against the decline of 2.49 per cent in 2020-21. The Estimates of NSDP of Rajasthan is presented in the table 1.5.

Table: 1.5 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Years	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (AE)
Current Prices	748490	819340	898081	914262	1078903
Growth Rate (%)	9.65	9.47	9.61	1.80	18.01
Constant (2011-12) Prices	557618	568102	598550	583645	648142
Growth Rate (%)	5.28	1.88	5.36	-2.49	11.05

For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2020-21- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

Per Capita Income (PCI)

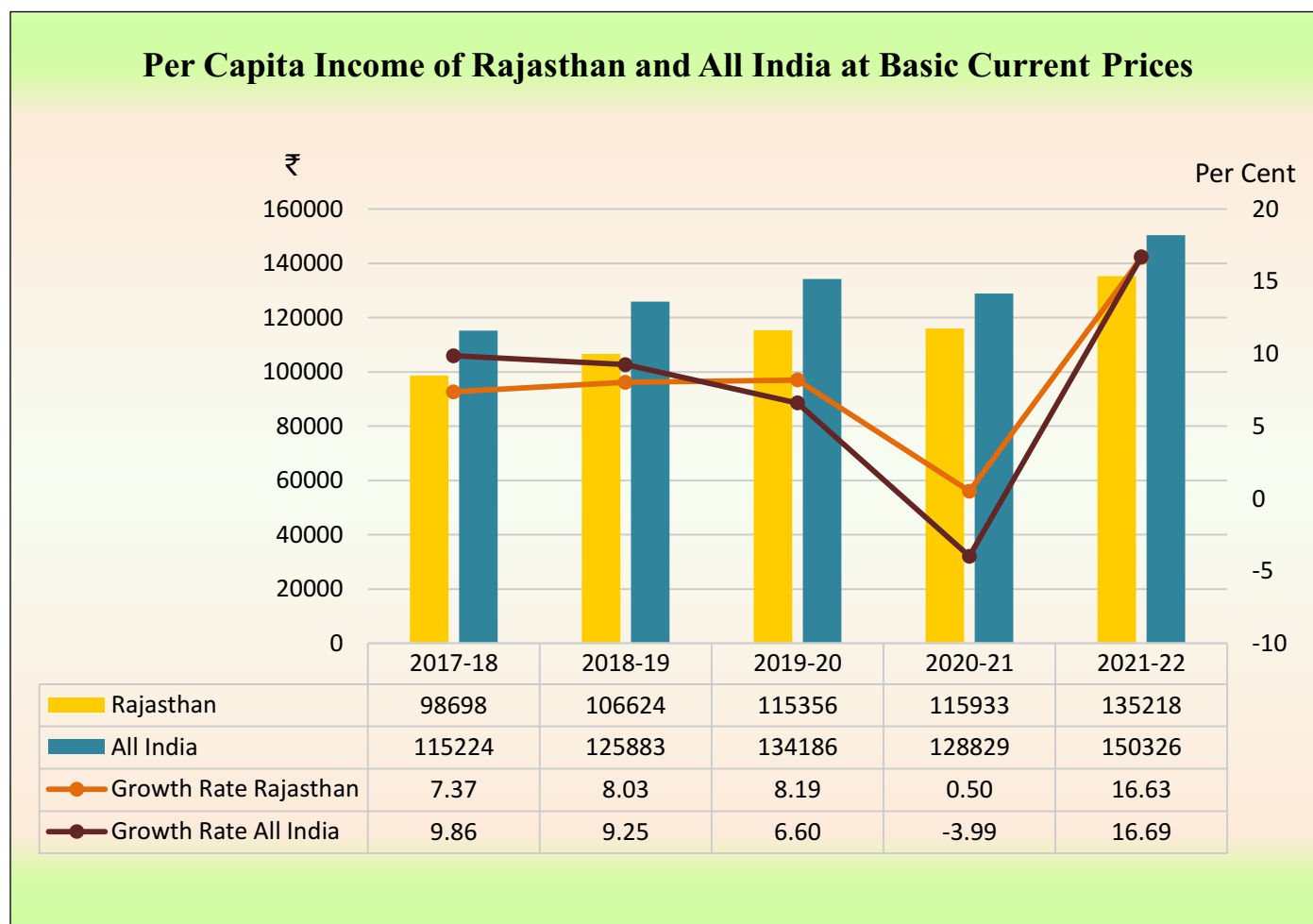
The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people.

Per Capita Income at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income

at current prices for the year 2021-22 is estimated to be ₹1,35,218 as compared to ₹1,15,933 for the year 2020-21 registering an increase of 16.63 per cent in 2021-22 over the previous year 2020-21. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at current Prices are depicted in figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5



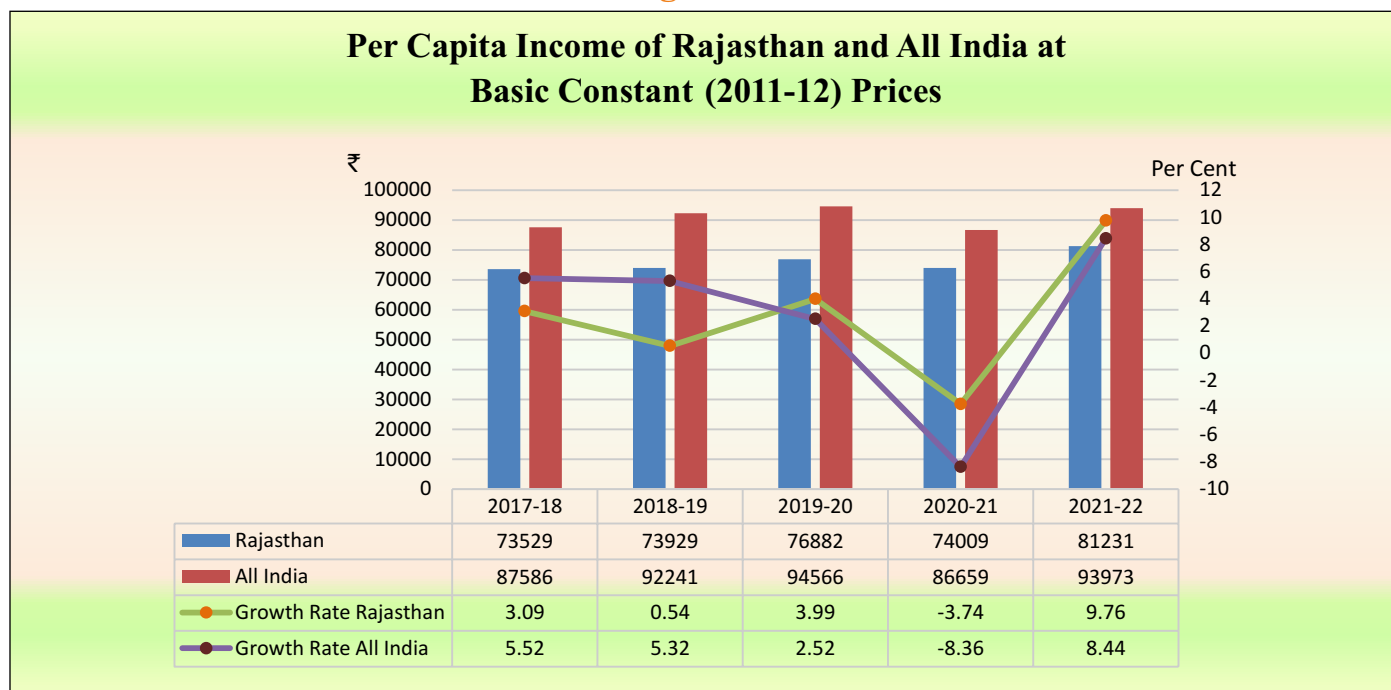
Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2021-22 is estimated to be ₹81,231 as compared to ₹74,009 for the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 9.76 per cent in 2021-22 over the previous year 2020-21. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in figure 1.6.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

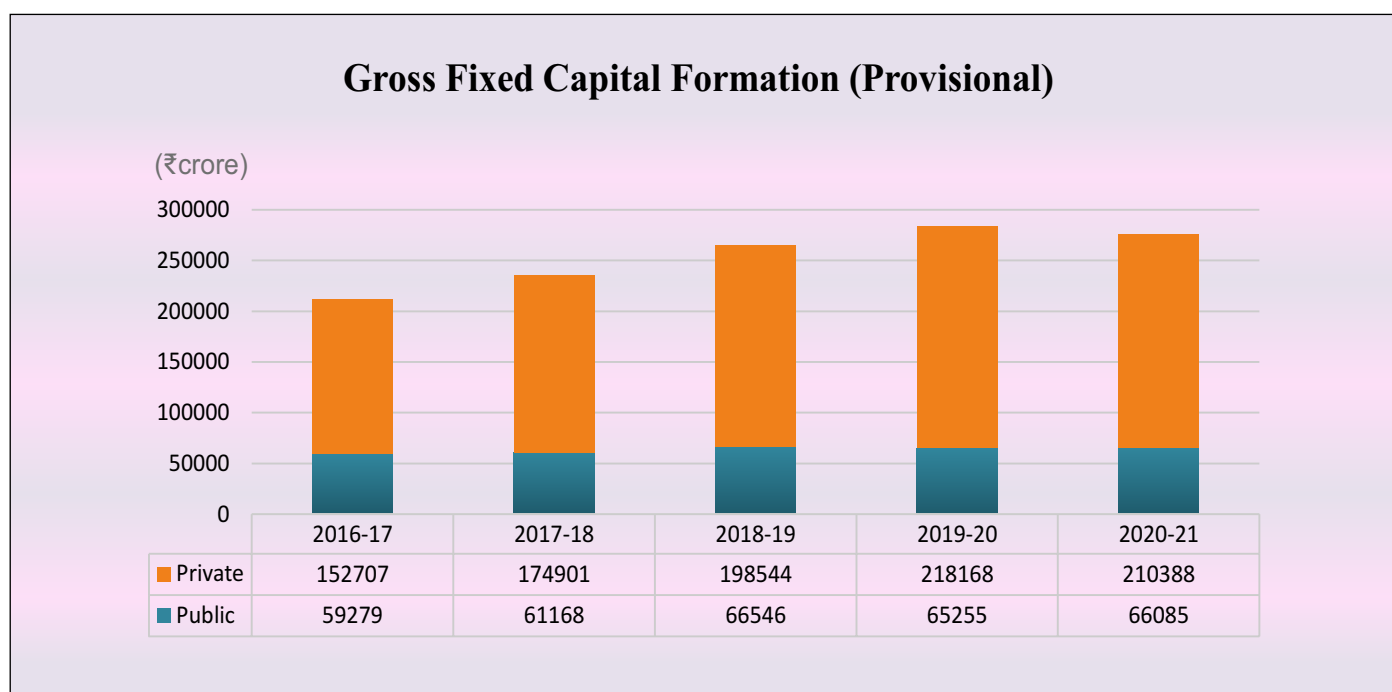
Figure 1.6



At the end of the year 2020-21, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,76,473 crore, which is 27.28 per cent of the GSDP (₹10,13,323 crore). The GFCF in the year 2020-21 decreased by 2.45 per cent over the previous year 2019-20. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the

year 2016-17 has been shown in figure 1.7. The contribution of Private and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2020-21 are on an average 76.10 and 23.90 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2016-17 is shown in the table 1.6

Figure 1.7



Time series data from the year 2004-05 is shown in Appendix A13

Table-1.6 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Sector / Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Agriculture	8994	10260	8686	9095	10086
2	Forestry	195	177	112	98	156
3	Fishing	4	4	2	2	2
4	Mining	2646	2728	2717	2605	2533
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12156	14327	13768	13319	12338
6	Construction	70779	77603	94164	107419	97812
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17942	14826	16947	16159	13811
8	Railways	971	1185	1295	1188	1247
9	Communication	7663	14981	17236	19915	17377
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels & Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	8423	11089	10448	10868	10578
11	Financial Services	801	400	1452	2487	1446
12	Residential Building	52843	57908	63322	66405	72495
13	Public Administration	28568	30581	34942	33864	36592
Total		211986	236069	265091	283423	276473

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

PRICES STATISTICS

Prices tend to change over time as well as across geographical areas due to various economic, social and political factors. Since prices influence various economic decisions, particularly financial monitoring of price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. The primary tool for monitoring these changes is the price index. Price Index measures relative change in the price levels of commodities or

services in a region during a given period of time. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), are two important indices which measure the prices at retail and wholesale level respectively.

Price Statistics in Rajasthan

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

the prices of livestock products, by-products, rates for the construction material used in building and labour wages are collected from all districts of the state. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan (Base Year 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the government and is also used by financial institutions, industries and business circles. It also helps in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material, industrial products, food and other non-food items. Price index helps in comparative study of changes of prices at national and global level.

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

The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 330.86 in the year 2020 to 363.23 in the year of 2021, registered an increase of 9.78 per cent. It increased from 331.49 to 378.22 for Primary Articles, from 509.26 to 569.93 for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants and from 272.27 to 285.65 for 'Manufactured Products group during the year. The index of Primary Articles, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 14.10, 11.91 and 4.91 per cent over the previous year respectively. The all India index of WPI move from 121.8 in the year 2020 to 134.8 in the year 2021, it registered an average increase of 10.67 per cent respectively. The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2017 to 2021 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 1.7 & 1.8 and figure 1.7 & 1.8

Table 1.7 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S. No.	Major Groups	Annual Average Index				
		2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021
1	Primary Articles	294.05	299.08	317.48	331.49	378.22
(a)	Agricultural Articles	292.40	295.87	314.89	328.58	377.10
(b)	Minerals	306.55	323.29	337.05	353.47	386.65
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	428.71	463.78	461.22	509.26	569.93
3	Manufactured Products	243.61	247.78	256.74	272.27	285.65
All Commodities		290.79	300.27	310.56	330.86	363.23

*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to COVID-19 pandemic)

Table 1.8 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

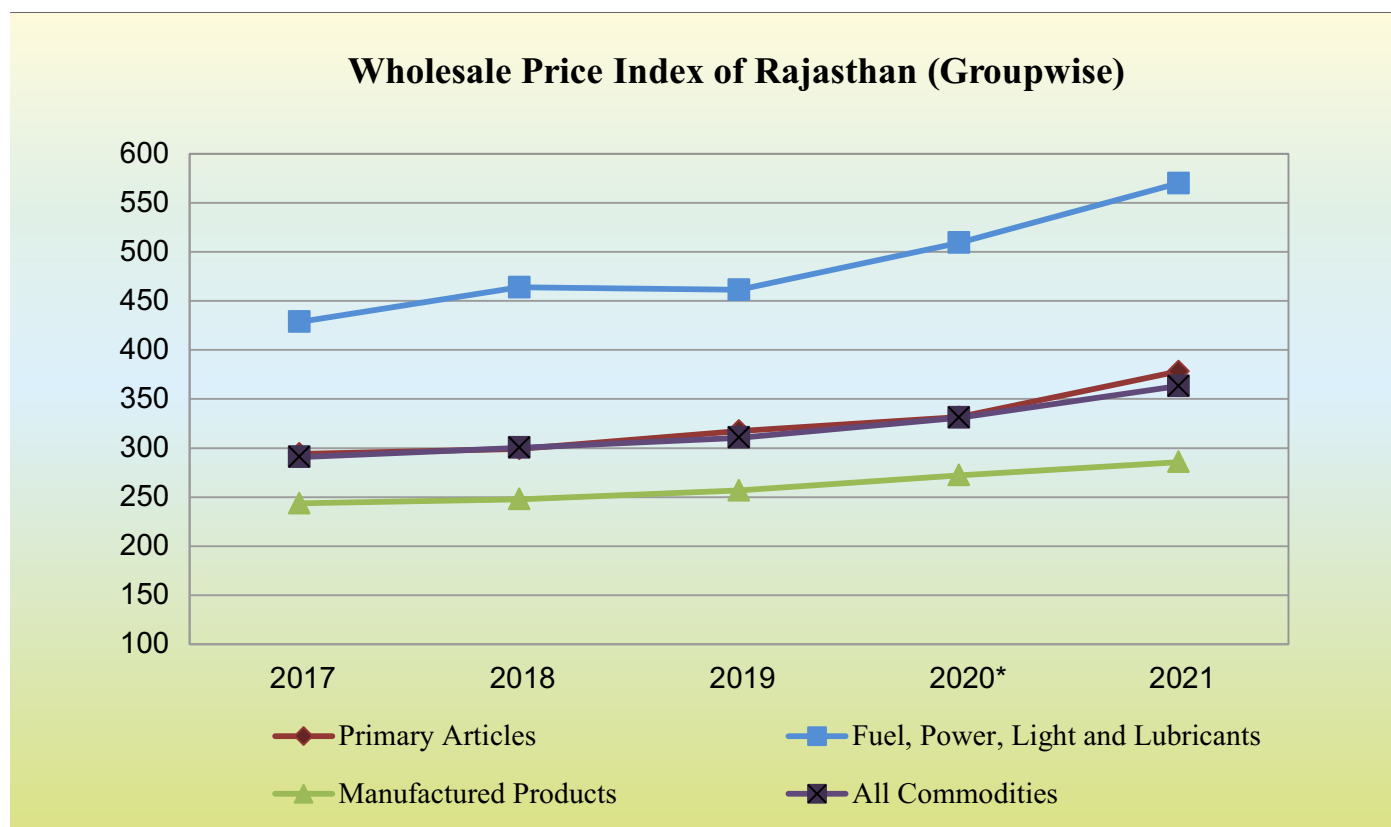
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S. No.	Major Groups	Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021
1	Primary Articles	-2.61	1.71	6.15	4.41	14.10
(a)	Agricultural Articles	-3.59	1.19	6.43	4.35	14.77
(b)	Minerals	5.08	5.46	4.26	4.87	9.39
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	9.44	8.18	-0.55	10.42	11.91
3	Manufactured Products	4.16	1.71	3.62	6.05	4.91
All Commodities		2.89	3.26	3.43	6.54	9.78

*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to COVID-19 pandemic)

Figure 1.7

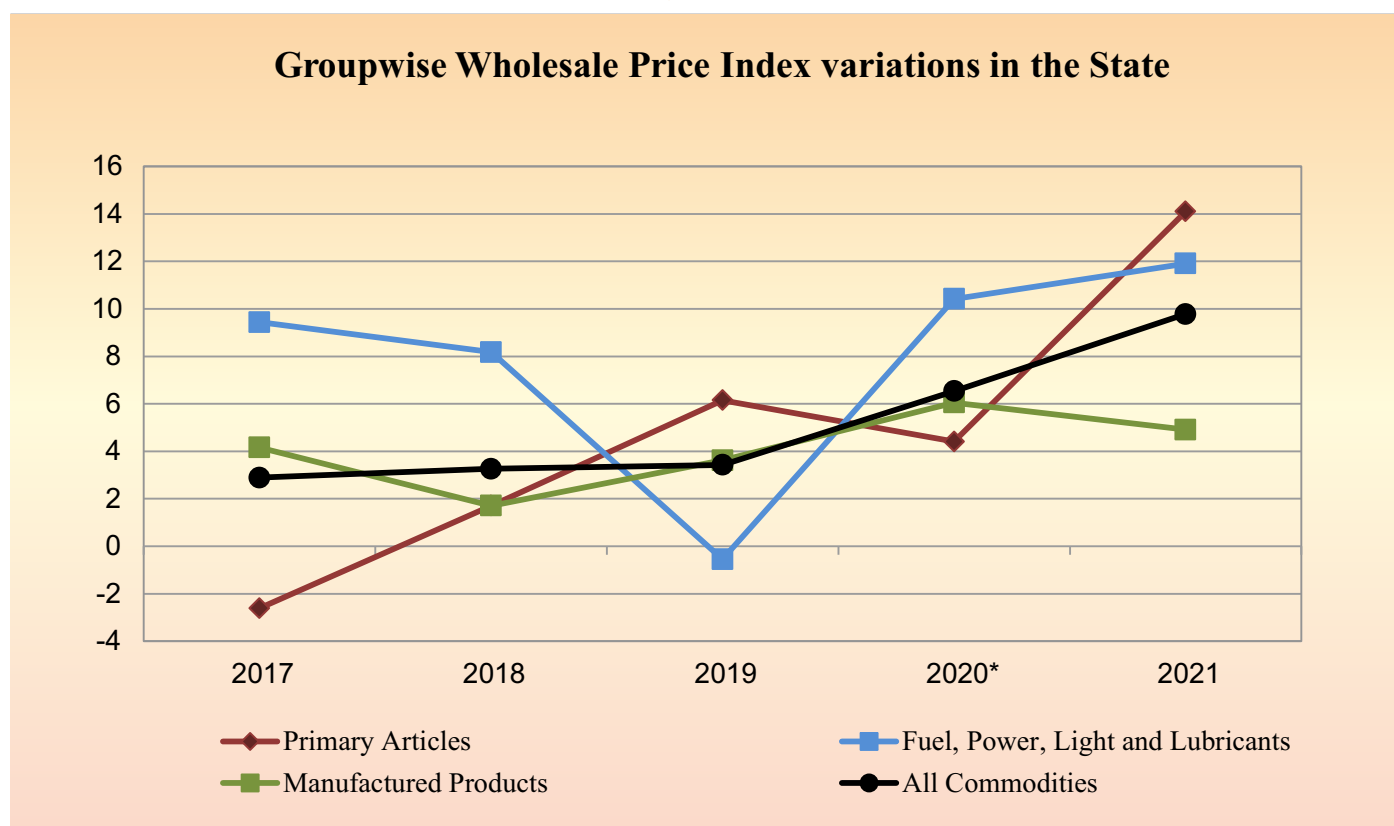
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)



*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to COVID-19 pandemic)

Figure 1.8

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)



*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to COVID-19 pandemic)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

A Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that households purchase for the purpose of consumption. Such changes effect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. As this index captures the movement in prices for each and every consumer, the Government focuses more on Consumer Price Index (CPI) than Wholesale Price index (WPI) inflation. Four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), and (d) Rural and Urban (CPI-R&U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the National Statistical Office (NSO), New Delhi. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers was released on the base year 2001=100 till August, 2020 and currently the Consumer Price Index are being released from

September, 2020 on the base year 2016=100, the Alwar Centre is included in place of Ajmer Centre in the state.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal change in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports and docks, railways, and electricity production and distribution establishments. This Index is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100) : The consumer price indices for industrial workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100) is preparing and release by Labour

Overview of Macro Economic Trends

Bureau, Shimla. Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur were included in the old series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (Base Year 2001=100). Presently, in the New Series of the Consumer Price Index is being released by Labour Bureau, Shimla from the month of September 2020 as per the new base year 2016=100, which includes Alwar centre in place of Ajmer centre in the state. At the national level, CPI (IW) for central series is constructed on the basis of 88 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centres based in Rajasthan (Alwar, Bhilwara and

Jaipur). A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2021. The General Index of Consumer Price for the month of December, 2021 recorded an increase of 5.0 per cent at Alwar centre, 3.9 per cent at Bhilwara centre, 2.6 per cent at Jaipur centre and All India 5.6 per cent over December, 2020 of the previous year. CPI Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur centres are summarized for the month of December, 2021 over December, 2020 as year on year inflation in the table 1.9

Table 1.9 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2016 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Alwar Centre		% Change over Dec., 2020	Bhilwara Centre		% Change over Dec., 2020	Jaipur Centre		% Change over Dec., 2020	ALL INDIA		% Change over Dec., 2020
		Dec, 21	Dec, 20		Dec, 21	Dec, 20		Dec, 21	Dec, 20		Dec, 21	Dec, 20	
1	Food & Beverages Group	126.5	121.7	3.9	116.2	110.7	5.0	118.7	114.6	3.6	126.8	119.7	5.9
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	144.0	136.1	5.8	143.9	123.3	16.7	128.7	128.6	0.1	140.8	133.3	5.6
3	Clothing & Footwear Group	114.6	115.7	-1.0	124.4	124.4	0.0	117.6	111.2	5.8	122.0	117.6	3.7
4	Housing Group	112.3	110.4	1.7	114.0	112.2	1.6	109.8	108.7	1.0	116.8	113.5	2.9
5	Fuel & Light	157.7	135.9	16.0	153.8	133.6	15.1	140.2	120.7	16.2	157.7	132.4	19.1
6	Miscellaneous Group	122.2	113.4	7.8	120.8	119.3	1.3	113.0	113.7	-0.6	122.5	117.6	4.2
	General Index	124.4	118.5	5.0	120.4	115.9	3.9	116.5	113.5	2.6	125.4	118.8	5.6

On the new base year 2016=100 of the Consumer Price Index, a trend of increasing has been observed from December, 2020 to December, 2021, in the same way the old base year 2001=100

of the Consumer Price Index has been trending up for the last five years (from 2016 to 2020) for Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jaipur and All India, are given in table 1.10

Table 1.10 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001 = 100)

Year	Ajmer		Bhilwara		Jaipur		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
2016	256	3.23	269	3.86	257	4.90	274	4.98
2017	260	1.56	274	1.86	268	4.28	281	2.55
2018	272	4.62	278	1.46	282	5.22	295	4.98
2019	292	7.35	296	6.47	313	10.99	317	7.46
2020 ^s	300*	2.74	310	4.73	327	4.47	335	5.68

* Average of months (Jan. 2020 to Aug., 2020)

\$ Average up to December, 2020 (For Bhilwara, Jaipur and All India index converted to old series year 2001 for the month of September to December, 2020)

Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base 1986-87=100)

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the

Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2017-18 to 2021-22 are given in table 1.11 and figure 1.9

Table 1.11 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

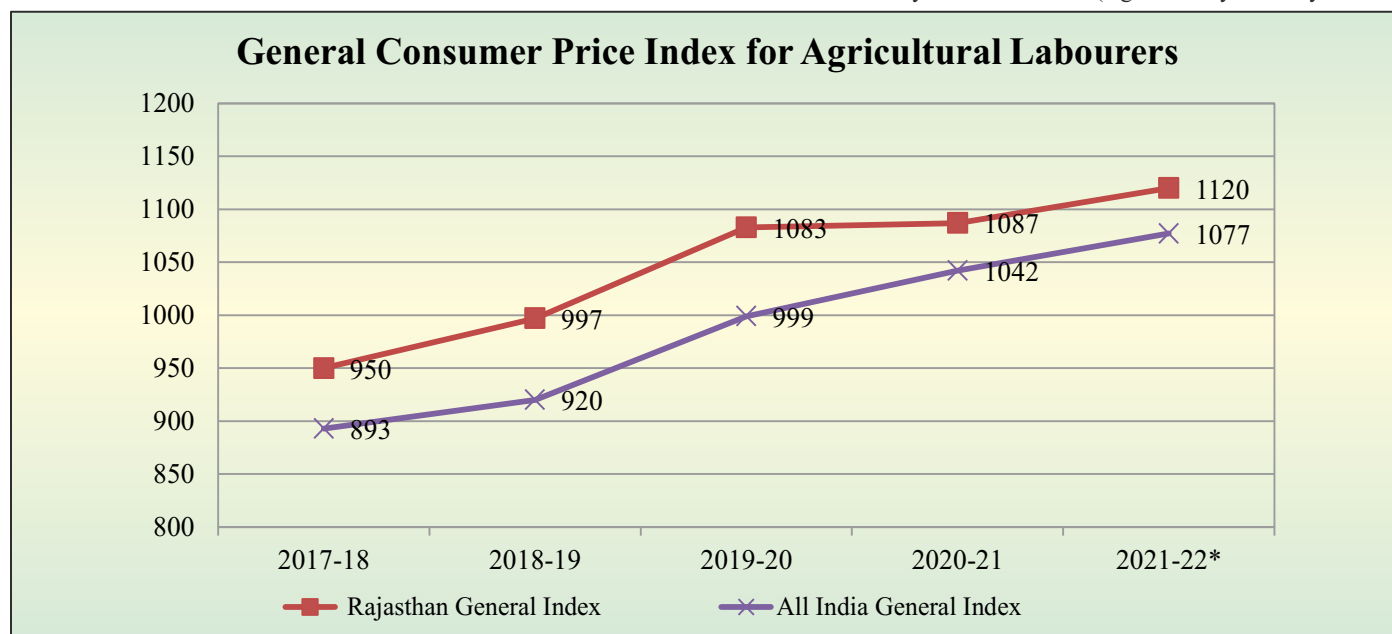
Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year - July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2017-18	899	950	846	893
2018-19	951	997	863	920
2019-20	1058	1083	955	999
2020-21	1038	1087	994	1042
2021-22*	1073	1120	1018	1077

* Average of months (July to December, 2021)

Figure 1.9

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



* Average of months (July to December, 2021)

General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (Base Year 2012=100)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases

General Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with base 2012 as base year for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month since January, 2011. The details of general index from year 2017 to 2021 are given in the table 1.12

Table 1.12 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

(Base year 2012 = 100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2017	137.29	132.96	135.73	135.63	131.03	133.50
2	2018	139.33	138.56	139.05	140.73	136.50	138.77
3	2019	145.33	144.11	144.91	144.89	142.82	143.93
4	2020 ^{\$}	153.11	152.38	152.84	154.54	152.27	153.47
5	2021*	157.43	157.30	157.40	161.43	160.33	160.91

^{\$} Index of Rajasthan (April to May, 2020) not released due to Covid-19 Pandemic.

* Average January to November, 2021



AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Agriculture & Allied Activities in Rajasthan's Economy

Share in Economy (GSVA)

Crop Sector

- ❖ At Constant (2011-12) Prices: 12.61%
- ❖ At Current Prices: 13.89%

Livestock Sector

- ❖ At Constant (2011-12) Prices : 13.34%
- ❖ At Current Prices: 13.98%

Forestry Sector

- ❖ At Constant (2011-12) Prices: 2.79%
- ❖ At Current Prices: 2.25%

Fishing Sector

- ❖ At Constant (2011-12) Prices: 0.11%
- ❖ At Current Prices: 0.11%

Rajasthan's Contribution in crop production as a top producer in India in the year 2019-20

- ❖ Bajra: 45.56%
- ❖ Rape & Mustard: 46.28%
- ❖ Total Oil Seed: 20.30%
- ❖ Gram: 23.44%
- ❖ Total Pulses: 19.41%
- ❖ Gwar (2018-19): 78.62%

(Source: Agriculture Statistics at a Glance- 2020, GoI)

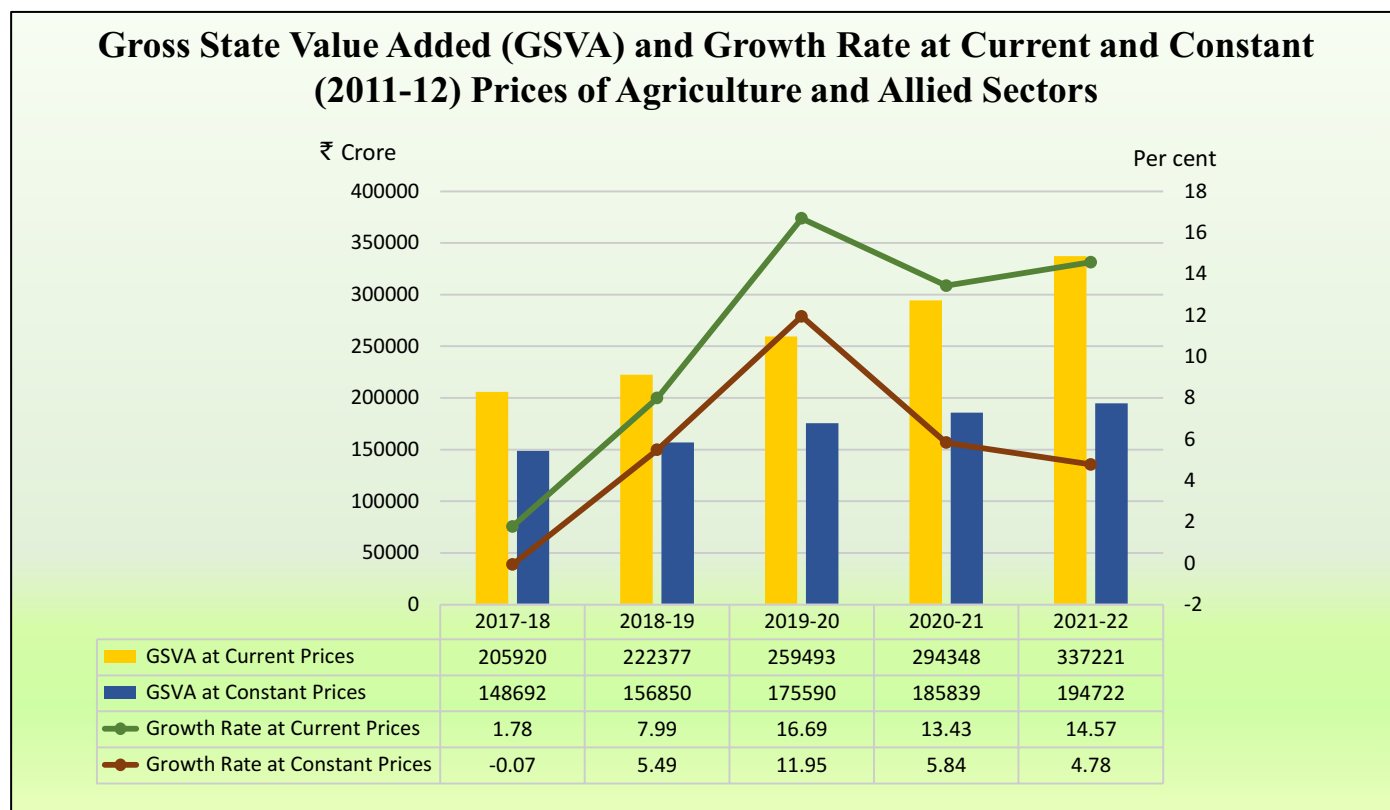
AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sectors play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sectors activities primarily refer to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. A large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. In comparison to other States, the onset of monsoon in Rajasthan is late and its withdrawal is early. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall, which mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. The level of ground water in the state is rapidly going down. Despite this, agriculture

and allied sectors continues to be the backbone of the state's economy and continues to be a large contributor to the state's GSDP.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) increased from ₹1.49 lakh crore in 2017-18 to ₹1.95 lakh crore in 2021-22, showing an increase of 6.97 per cent per annum (CAGR) at constant (2011-12) prices while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹2.06 lakh crore in 2017-18 to ₹3.37 lakh crore in 2021-22 showing an increase of 13.12 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 2.1 shows the GSVA and growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at current and constant (2011-12) price with its growth rate.

Figure: 2.1



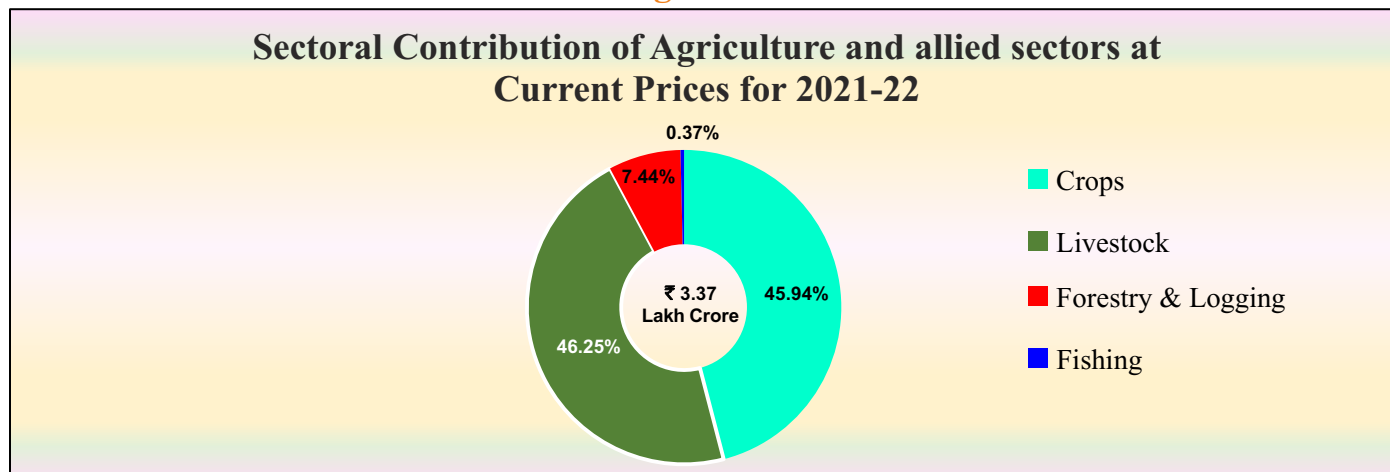
Note: For the Year 2019-20-Revised Estimate-II, 2020-21-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

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

In 2021-22, Agriculture and allied sectors contributed to 30.23 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in 2011-12. Sub-sectors of Agriculture and allied

sectors are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. In 2021-22, the share of crops is estimated to be 45.94 per cent, livestock estimated to be 46.25 per cent, forestry & logging contributed 7.44 per cent and fishing is around 0.37 per cent in the agriculture and allied sectors. These shares of different sub-sectors within Agriculture and allied sectors can be seen in figure 2.2

Figure: 2.2

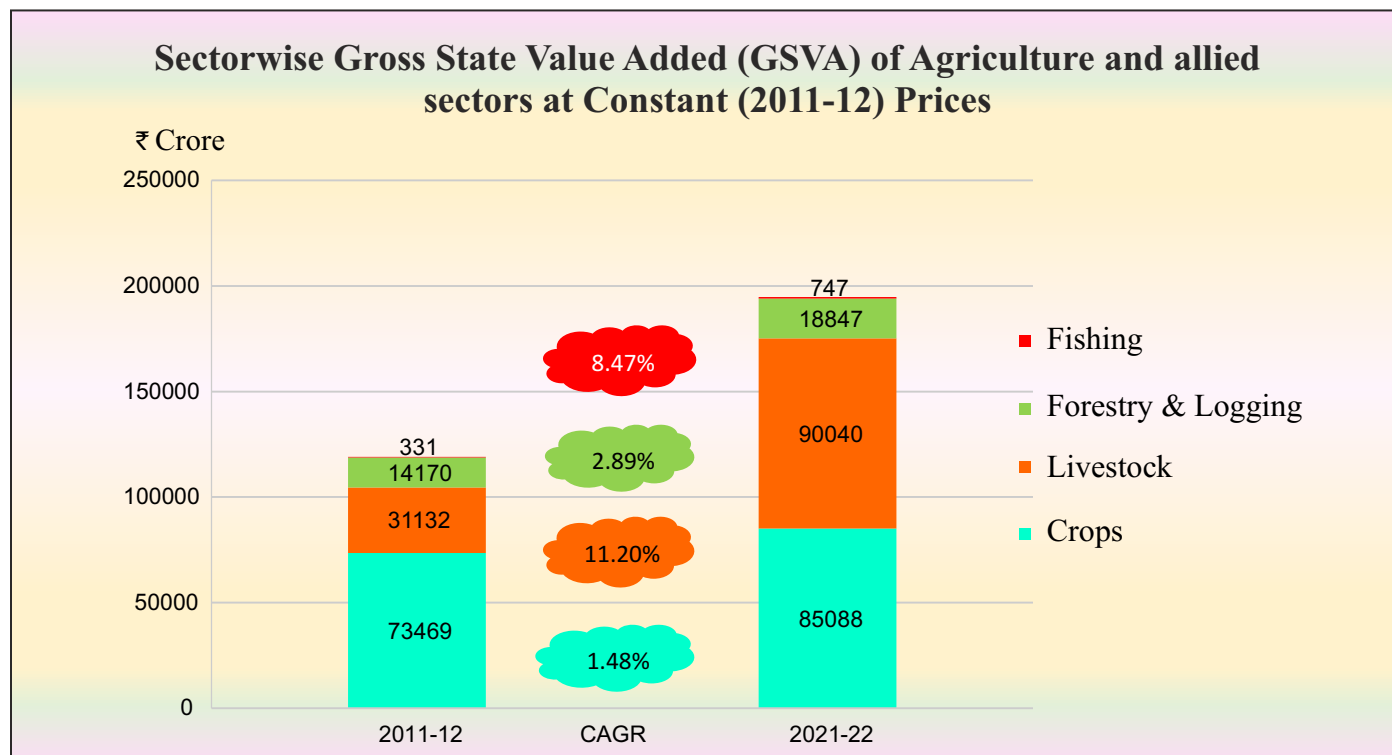


Note : For the year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sector again emerges as the driver with a growth rate of 4.78 per cent in 2021-22 over 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) prices. The crop sector and fishing sector are estimated to decline by 1.99 per cent and 0.12 per cent respectively while livestock and forestry &

logging are estimated to grow at 13.27 and 13.03 per cent per annum respectively. Figure 2.3 shows GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the base year and current year with sectoral CAGR over the period of 10 years.

Figure: 2.3



Note: For the Year 2019-20 Revised Estimate-II, 2020-21-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

The Gross Value Added of crop sector in the year 2021-22 at current prices stood at ₹1.55 lakh crore. Bajra, ground nut and moong among kharif crops and wheat, rape & mustard and gram among rabi crops are

the major contributor in the income from crop sector in the state of Rajasthan. Figure 2.4 & 2.5 shows the Gross Value of Output for these crops for past 5 years.

Figure: 2.4

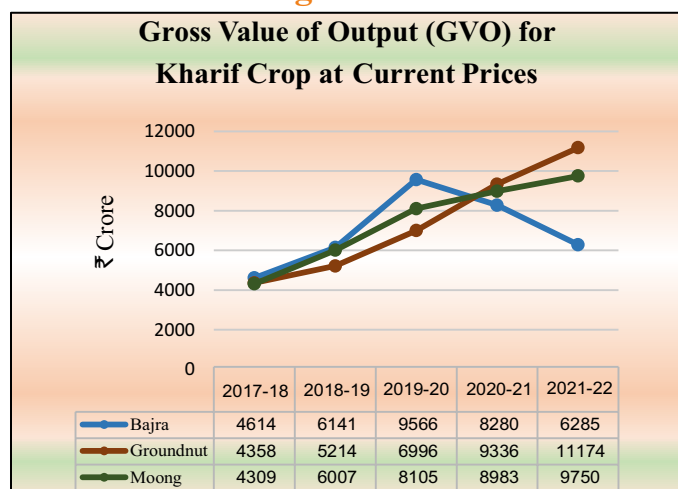
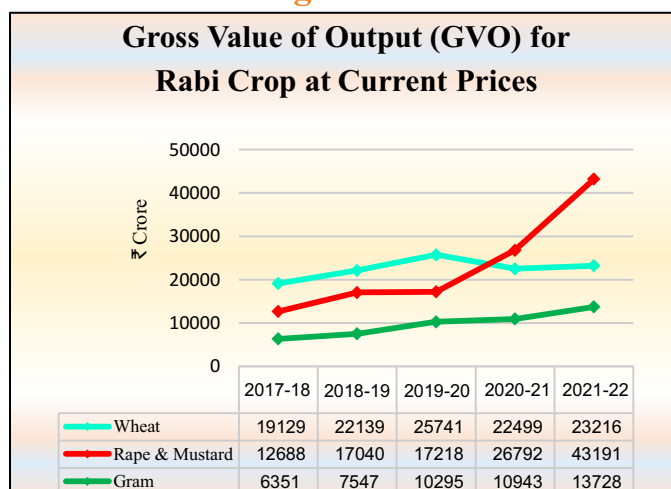


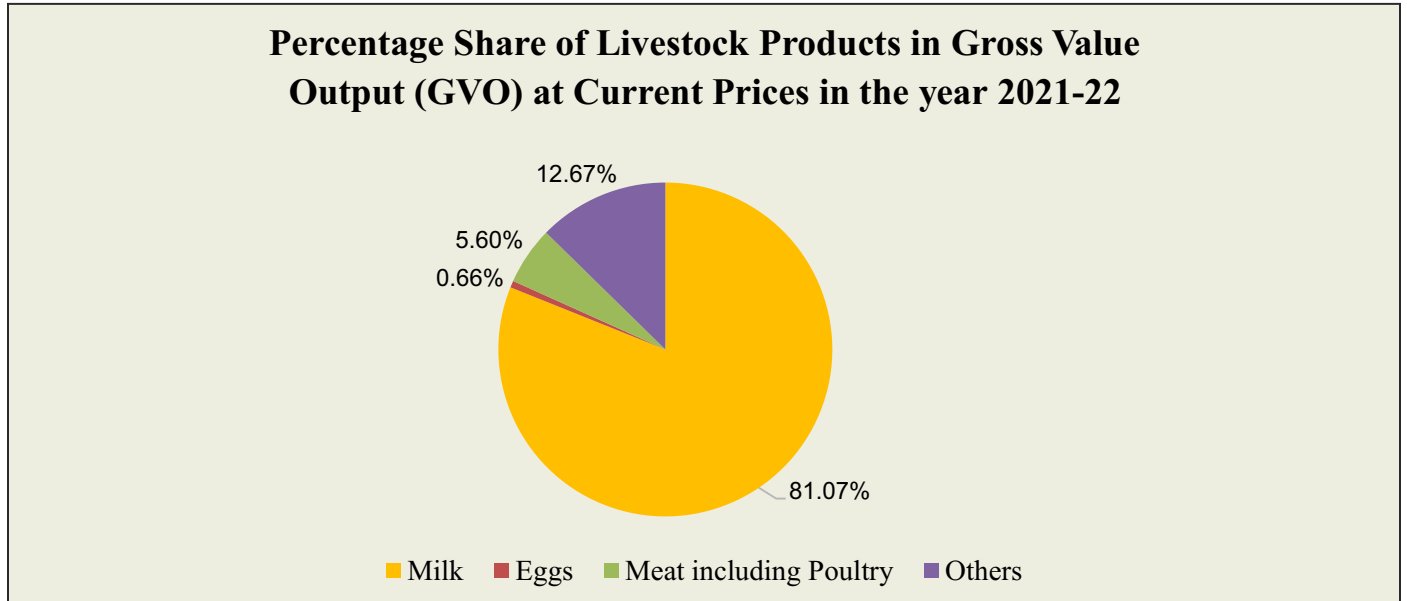
Figure: 2.5



The Gross Value Added of livestock sector in the year 2021-22 at current prices stood at ₹1.56 lakh crore. Milk, Eggs and Meat are the major contributor in the income from livestock sector in the state of Rajasthan.

Figure 2.6 shows the percentage share of livestock products in Gross Value Output at current prices in the year 2021-22.

Figure: 2.6

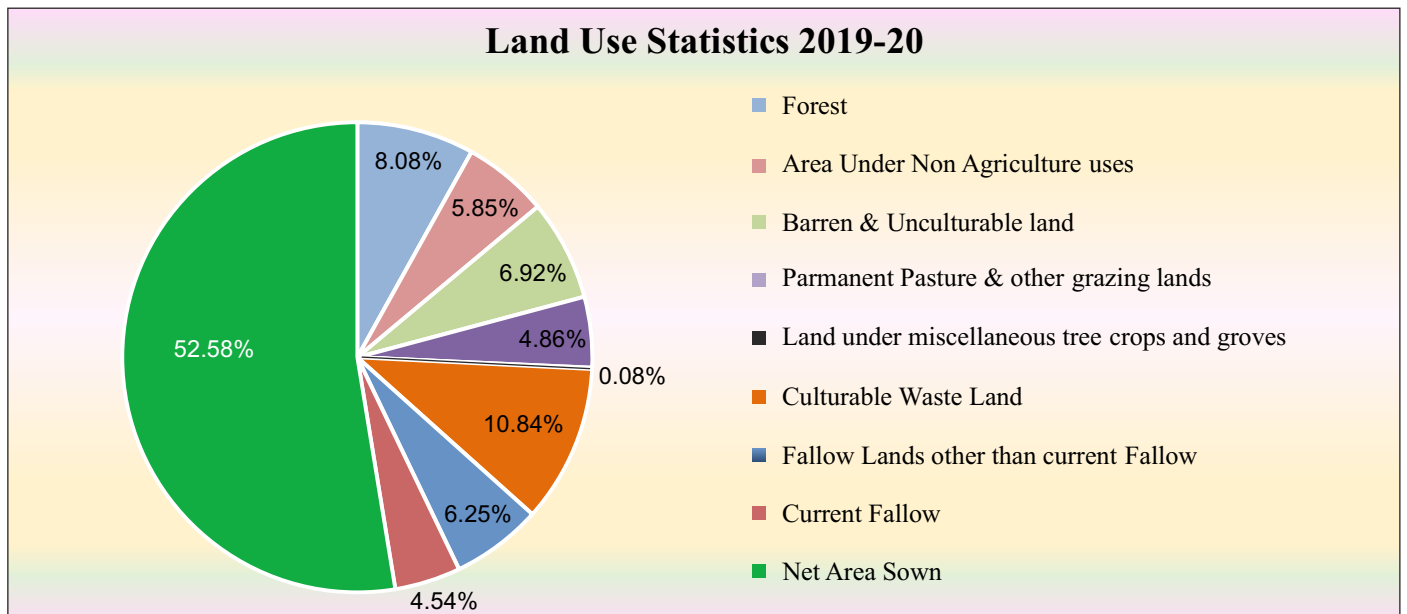


LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State is 342.90 lakh hectare during the year 2019-20. Out of this, 8.08 per cent is under forests (27.70 lakh hectare), 5.85 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (20.07 lakh hectare), 6.92 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.72 lakh hectare), 4.86 per cent under permanent pastures & other grazing lands (16.67 lakh

hectare), 0.08 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.29 lakh hectare), 10.84 per cent under culturable waste land (37.17 lakh hectare), 6.25 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (21.42 lakh hectare), 4.54 per cent under current fallow (15.55 lakh hectare) and 52.58 per cent area is under net area sown (180.32 lakh hectare) as shown in figure 2.7.

Figure: 2.7



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation probably attributable to splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has decreased to 208.73 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 211.36 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a decline of 1.24 per cent in total land holding area.

The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2010-11 (Table 2.1). On the other hand, total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent respectively. As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, average size of operational land holdings in the State was 2.73 hectare whereas it was 3.07 hectare in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 per cent.

Female Operational Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified female land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories to total female land holdings is 49.55 per cent, 20.77 per cent, 14.97 per cent, 11.74 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. It is evident from Table 2.1 that there is an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 in

comparison to the year 2010-11.

Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 2.1).

MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed i.e. dependent on monsoon which is very erratic in nature; also period of monsoon generally remains short. Due to unstable weather conditions and precarious water regime, farmers have to depend on both rainfall and ground water. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was delayed by 3 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the state was 15th June, but it arrived on 18th June. It covered the whole state till first week of July, 2021.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2021 in the state was 485.40 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 414.50 mm, which is 17.10 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2021, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar and Sirohi districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production in the State largely depends on timely arrival of monsoon. During Kharif season, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The detailed position of the area and production under Kharif and Rabi crops for the last three years is shown in table 2.2 and production of food grains & oil seeds at figure 2.8

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2021-22, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 225.20 lakh tonnes which is a decrease of 16.31 per cent as compared to production of 269.09 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

Table 2.1 Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)

S. N.	Size class (in hectare)	Sex	No. of operational land holdings (000)			Area operated (000' hectare)		
			2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation
1	Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)	Male	2268	2683	18.30	1120	1304	16.43
		Female	239	384	60.67	116	177	52.59
		Institutional	4	4	0.00	2	2	0.00
Total			2511	3071	22.30	1238	1483	19.79
2	Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)	Male	1389	1514	9.00	1988	2158	8.55
		Female	120	161	34.17	171	227	32.75
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	3	4	33.33
Total			1511	1677	10.99	2162	2389	10.50
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)	Male	1240	1297	4.60	3509	3655	4.16
		Female	92	116	26.09	258	325	25.97
		Institutional	3	3	0.00	7	8	14.29
Total			1335	1416	6.07	3774	3988	5.67
4	Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)	Male	1051	1038	-1.24	6459	6334	-1.94
		Female	74	91	22.97	445	549	23.37
		Institutional	2	3	50.00	14	16	14.29
Total			1127	1132	0.44	6918	6899	-0.27
5	Large (Above 10.0 hectare)	Male	381	334	-12.34	6621	5657	-14.56
		Female	21	23	9.52	340	377	10.88
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	83	80	-3.61
Total			404	359	-11.14	7044	6114	-13.20
All Classes		Male	6329	6866	8.48	19697	19108	-2.99
		Female	546	775	41.94	1330	1655	24.44
		Institutional	13	14	7.69	109	110	0.92
Total			6888	7655	11.14	21136	20873	-1.24

The kharif food grain production in the year 2021-22 is expected to be at the level of 84.90 lakh tonnes as against 116.33 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 27.02 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2021-22 is expected to be 140.30 lakh tonnes as against 152.76 lakh tonnes during the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 8.16 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2021-22 is expected to be 66.63 lakh tonnes as compared to 97.04 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a negative growth of 31.34 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2021-22 is

expected to be 115.95 lakh tonnes against 129.58 lakh tonnes during the year 2020-21 showing a decrease of 10.52 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 18.27 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22 against 19.29 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 5.29 per cent. Production of rabi pulses in the year 2021-22 is expected to be 24.35 lakh tonnes against 23.18 lakh tonnes during the year 2020-21 showing an increase of 5.05 per cent.

Oilseeds includes Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The

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

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2019-20	2020-21 (Final)	2021-22 (Advance)	2019-20	2020-21 (Final)	2021-22 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	98.49	94.57	91.21	221.41	226.62	182.58
Kharif	60.47	60.92	60.57	71.80	97.04	66.63
Rabi	38.02	33.65	30.64	149.61	129.58	115.95
(B) Pulses	63.36	61.42	61.79	44.94	42.47	42.62
Kharif	38.39	39.95	41.05	17.76	19.29	18.27
Rabi	24.97	21.47	20.74	27.18	23.18	24.35
(A+B) Food Grains	161.85	155.99	153.00	266.35	269.09	225.20
Kharif	98.86	100.87	101.62	89.56	116.33	84.90
Rabi	62.99	55.12	51.38	176.79	152.76	140.30
(C) Oil Seeds	58.27	51.71	59.07	73.20	79.57	92.04
Kharif	23.42	24.49	23.60	25.66	33.97	31.15
Rabi	34.85	27.22	35.47	47.54	45.60	60.89
(D) Sugarcane	0.04	0.05	0.04	3.26	3.94	2.47
(E) Cotton (Lint) *	7.61	8.08	7.56	27.88	32.07	23.31

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

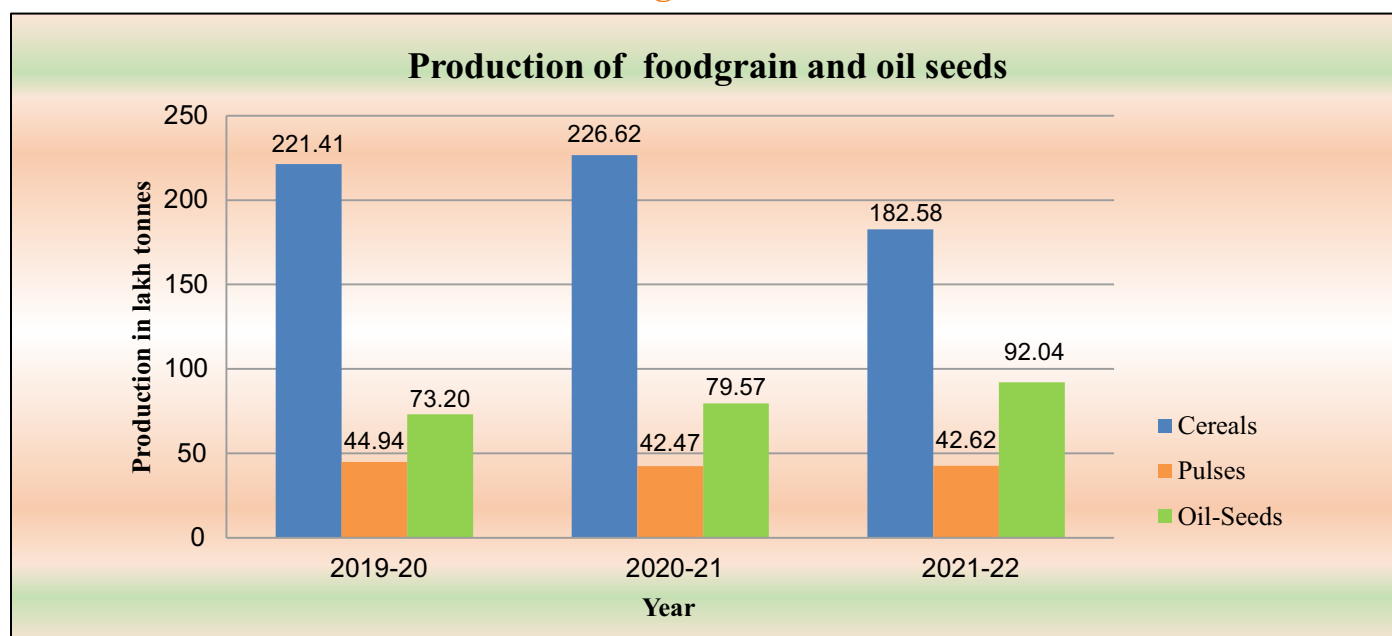
production of oilseeds in the year 2021-22 is estimated at 92.04 lakh tonnes against 79.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 15.67 per cent.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 31.15 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22 as against 33.97 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 8.30 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 60.89 lakh tonnes in the year

2021-22 as against 45.60 lakh tonnes during the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 33.53 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.47 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22 as against 3.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 37.31 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 23.31 lakh bales during the year 2021-22 as against 32.07 lakh bales in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 27.32 per cent.

Figure: 2.8



Status of Production of Rajasthan State

In the year 2019-20, the state of Rajasthan has first position in the production of bajra, rape & mustard, nutri-cereals, total oilseeds, total pulses, gram and gwar crops; second position in the production of Groundnut and third position in the production of Soyabean. Comparative details of Rajasthan with other states in production is given in table 2.3

Major Crops of Agro-Climatic Zones

The North-Western region of the State, which is about 61 per cent of the total geographical area, is desert or semi-desert, is dependent on rainfall. The South-Eastern region of the State, which is about 39 percent of the total geographical area, is fertile. It is divided into 10 Agro-Climatic Zones on the basis of climate, in which the details of major crops sown are given below in following table 2.4.

The major schemes and programmes implemented by agriculture department are:

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

Eradication of pest and diseases in non-endemic areas: It is very important to protect the crops from infestation of pests and diseases to keep causal organisms, insects/pests population below

Table: 2.3 Comparative Status in major crop production

S. N.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of Country (in percentage)
1.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Haryana	45.56
2.	Rape & Mustard	Rajasthan	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	46.28
3.	Nutri-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	15.35
4.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	20.30
5.	Total Pulses	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	19.41
6.	Gram	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	23.44
7.	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	16.04
8.	Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	4.68
9.	Gwar*	Rajasthan			78.62

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2020 published by Government of India.

*Status of Gwar Crop in the Year 2018-19.

Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for economic production. Therefore, provision has been kept for eradication of locust and other pests/diseases in Endemic/Non endemic areas by use of plant protection chemicals.

Training for women: One-day trainings for women are being organized at gram panchayat level where in the government provides an assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate the technology to fellow farmers.

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

Agriculture Demonstration: Crop demonstrations are being organised on farmers' fields for communicating agriculture technology on the principle of "seeing is believing" to the farmers. Demonstration is a very useful tool for agricultural extension and transfer of new, improved, and

innovative technologies. Therefore, demonstrations of state specific Barley crop in non-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) districts are being organised.

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

Micronutrient Mini-kit: Micronutrient mini-kits are being provided to farmers at 90 per cent subsidy on the basis of soil health cards to enhance use of micronutrients for increasing crop production.

Besides, activities such as soil testing laboratories, advance stocking of fertilizer, direction & administration etc. are also taken under innovative programme.

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF): In compliance of budget announcement 2019-20 made by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan, keeping in view "Kheti me Jaan to Sashakt Kisan" a pilot project on Zero Budget Natural Farming was implemented in 3 districts (Tonk, Sirohi and Banswara) from state budget. During financial year 2020-21, the scheme was executed in 15 districts (i.e. Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara,

Table: 2.4 Agro-climatic zones of Rajasthan

S. N.	Climatic Zones	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1	Arid Western plain (I-A)	Barmer & Jodhpur	Bajra, Moth & Sesamum	Wheat, Mustard & Cuminseed
2	Irrigated North Western plain (I-B)	Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh	Cotton & Gwar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
3	Hyper arid partial irrigated Western Plain (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Churu	Bajra, Moth & Gwar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
4	Transitional plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu & Part of Churu	Bajra, Gwar & Pulses	Mustard & Gram
5	Transitional plain of Luni basin (II-B)	Jalore, Pali, Sirohi & Part of Jodhpur	Bajra, Gwar & Sesamum	Wheat & Mustard
6	Semi-arid Eastern plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa & Tonk	Bajra, Gwar & Jowar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
7	Flood prone Eastern plain (III B)	Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Karoli & Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Gwar & Groundnut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
8	Sub-humid Southern plains (IV-A)	Bhilwara, Rajasamand, Udaipur, Chittorgarh & Parts of Sirohi	Maize, Pulses & Jowar	Wheat & Gram
9	Humid Southern plains (IV-B)	Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Parts of Chittorgarh & Udaipur	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram (Urad)	Wheat & Gram
10	Humid south Eastern plain (V)	Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Baran & Parts of Sawai Madhopur	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Mustard

Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Tonk, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur) of the State. In this scheme, training programme at gram panchyat level in different components of ZBNF are organized and selected farmers are trained for two days. Farmers selected under ZBNF are also benefited through subsidy on input-unit. This will eventually make the farmers self-sustain through the use of agri inputs prepared by themselves in farm and reduce the cost of cultivation, it would also allow than to grow chemical free agriculture produce.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Central Government. The funding pattern ratio of GoI and GoR is 60:40.

The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, support to farmers by providing bio-fertilizers, micronutrients and gypsum, Integrated Pest

Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water and cropping system based training.

NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 14 districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhupur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur. Under NFSM, all the 33 districts of the State have been included for pulses from the year 2010-11.

NFSM-Coarse Cereal Maize is being implemented in 5 Districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and Udaipur. NFSM-Coarse Cereal Barley is being implemented in 7 Districts of the State viz Ajmer, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri-Ganganagar and Sikar.

NFSM-Nutri-Cereals mission was launched in Rajasthan in 2018-19 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Major interventions in NFSM-Nutri-Cereals relates to distribution of certified seeds, production of certified seed, demonstration on improved production technology, support to bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, integrated Pest Management (IPM) and cropping system based training for farmers. The districts are divided crop-wise under this mission. The 10 districts for Jowar are Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Tonk. The 21 districts for Bajra are Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk.

NFSM-Commercial Crops: The programmes on front line demonstration and plant protection chemicals for cotton crop are taken under NFSM-commercial crops.

NFSM Oil seed & TBOs: Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seed and certified seed, distribution of certified seed, crop demonstration, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), plant protection chemicals, distribution of PP equipment, bio-fertilizer, Gypsum, pipes for carrying water, farmers trainings, agriculture implements, wire fencing, distribution of seed mini-kits and seed

infrastructure development etc. Funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40.

During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹77.73 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹380.82 crore till December, 2021 under NFSM.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. Funding responsibilities are divided between GoI and GoR in the ratio of 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 sub-missions:

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

During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹25.57 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹123.32 crore till December, 2021 under sub mission of NMAET.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rain fed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation. Funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

(A) Rain-fed Area Development (RAD): Different types of area-specific Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) have been envisaged in different agro-climatic zones of the State i.e. Livestock based, horticulture based and agro-forestry (Tree) based farming systems. Assistance is being provided for various IFS

activities and allied activities. The farming systems are being taken up along with other activities like establishment of vermi compost units.

(B) Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card :

The scheme envisages promoting the soil testing services, issue of soil health cards and development of judicious nutrient management practices for different crops. For conducting nutrients demonstrations to create awareness among farmers about soil health & balanced nutrients management for sustainable agriculture. 5,280 soil health card recommendation based nutrient demonstration covering 1,760 villages are proposed organized during 2021-22.

(C) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticide residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) certification. Participatory Guarantee System under PGS-India programme is the key approach for quality assurance under the PKVY. The farmers have options to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance with PGS-India standards.

(D) Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF): Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expanding tree plantation in agriculture, ensuring availability of quality planting material and popularizing various Agro-Forestry Practices models for different agro climatic zones, land use conditions, creating database and knowledge support in the area of agro-forestry.

During the year 2021-22, under NMSA an expenditure of ₹21.86 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹79.06 crore till December, 2021.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors, the Central Government introduced RKVY during 2007-08 to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. In this scheme project based assistance is provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture plan in the

field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture Dairy and State Agriculture Universities and other organization/department considering the agro-climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. The funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹23.11 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹350.00 crore till December, 2021.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Horticulture department is the Nodal department and different activities i.e. construction of farm pond, jal houz and diggies are being implemented by Agriculture and Horticulture department. The funding pattern 60:40 (GoI: GoR). During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹3.65 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹66.67 crore till December, 2021.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/ horticultural crops. The farmer premium for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and commercial/ horticulture crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. According to the revamped guidelines of PMFBY issued by the Government of India from Kharif 2020, the maximum premium subsidy to be borne by the GoI would be 25 per cent for irrigated area and 30 per cent for non-irrigated area. For payment of premium, subsidy and incentive to primary workers for conducting crop cutting experiments, a state funded scheme is in operation.

During the year 2021-22, the physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is shown in table 2.5

Productivity

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from the Central Government enabled the state to attain new heights in agriculture productivity. Table 2.6 shows the comparative position of productivity of agricultural crops.

Table 2.5 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2021-22

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement*
Pipe Line	Km	5513	3443
Farm Pond	No	7111	3293
Agriculture Implements	No	7679	3350
Plant Protection Equipment	No	30180	2091
Gypsum Distribution	MT	102440	24271
Crop Demonstration	No	199131	184157
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	737250	646166
Integrated Pest Management Demonstration	No	250	249
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No	6154	4099
PP Chemical/Bio pesticides	Ha.	281400	144865
Soil Health Card	No	500000	288000
Barbed Wire Fencing	Mtr	700330	444190

*Upto December, 2021

Table 2.6 shows that productivity of cereals, pulses and oilseeds have increased by 101.51 per cent, 46.61 per cent and 77.71 per cent respectively in the year 2020-21 in comparison to the average productivity of

1997-98 to 2001-02. Productivity of cotton has increased by 100.30 per cent from 337 kg per hectare (average productivity of 1997-98 to 2001-02) to 675 kg per hectare in the year 2020-21.

Table 2.6 Productivity (kg\ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1997-98 to 2001-02	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 Final
	(Average)	(Average)	(Average)				
Cereals	1189	1294	1617	2013	2134	2248	2396
Pulses	472	407	481	620	636	709	692
Food grains	991	1058	1291	1470	1544	1646	1725
Oilseeds	866	1086	1144	1473	1593	1257	1539
Sugarcane	46184	51707	61432	70365	83448	73055	79111
Cotton (Lint)	337	286	428	551	552	623	675
Gwarseed	221	277	409	369	334	452	458

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2021-22, a budget of

₹571.40 crore is proposed under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹199.98 crore has been utilized upto December, 2021. Under state plan schemes, fruit orchards were established in 1,415 hectare, plant protection measures were taken in 195 hectare and 1,752 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out.

The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹107.60 crore (₹64.56 crore as central share and ₹43.04 crore as state share) was made during 2021-22 against which an expenditure of ₹15.66 crore (₹9.40 crore as central share and ₹6.26 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2021. Orchards of fruits have been established in 1,187 hectares during this period. During the year 2021-22, 0.16 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 0.20 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 23 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 47 vermi-compost units have been established, 286 low cost onion storage structures constructed, 26 pack houses have been established and 30 water harvesting structure have been constructed upto December, 2021.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of it, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the most efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along with water saving. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. To increase the adoptability of the system, during 2021-22 Government of India is providing subsidy to different categories of the farmers, Government of Rajasthan is also providing additional subsidy.

For the year 2021-22 a provision of ₹133.33 crore (₹80.00 crore as central share and ₹53.33 crore as state share) was made. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler irrigation, an amount of ₹100.00 crore

was allotted from state plan. During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹56.82 crore (₹34.08 crore as central share and ₹22.74 crore as state share) upto December, 2021. Under drip and mini sprinkler and sprinkler an area of 19,312 hectare and 34,518 hectare have been covered respectively upto December, 2021.

Solar Power Based Pump Project (Prime Minister 'KUSUM' Yojana Component 'B')

From the year 2019-20, this scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India under PM 'KUSUM' (Prime Minister Kisan Urja Suraksha and Utthan Mahabhiyan) Component-B Stand Alone Solar Energy Pump. In which there is a provision for setting up of solar pump ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP capacity, with the maximum grant payable up to 7.5 HP capacity. Farmers who do not have agricultural power connection for irrigation and depend on diesel based pump sets, are eligible to install solar power pump under this scheme. A total of 64,010 solar power pump have been installed in the state from the year 2010-11 to December, 2021.

Under this scheme, total 60 per cent subsidy (central share 30 per cent, state share 30 per cent) is payable. In the year 2021-22, 13,880 solar power pump have been installed upto December, 2021 by spending ₹105.85 crore against the total provision of ₹200.00 crore from the state head.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

In the year 2021-22, the amount under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna will be ₹116.80 crore have been approved for new and pre-approved schemes. Under this, date palm cultivation, horticulture development program in districts deprived of NHM, vegetable cluster in urban areas, centers of excellence in Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhopur, Center of Excellence Bassi, strengthening of Jaipur and Nanta (Kota), protected farming Against the allocation of ₹3.65 crore for the development of nurseries, etc., an amount of ₹2.70 crore has been spent upto December, 2021.

Fertigation, Foliar Fertilization and Automation Scheme

In order to obtain high quality production and increase the efficiency of nutrients in agriculture, water soluble nutrients required at critical stages by plants are made available by fertigation technique through drip irrigation. Due to availability of nutrients in proper quantity to the plants at the right time, their proper development takes place, as a result, high quality production is obtained. Automation is an important technology for ensuring irrigation scheduling using drip irrigation technology

and achieving the highest efficiency of irrigation water use. The implementation of this scheme was started by the department in the year 2019-20. But due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no significant progress was achieved under the scheme. In the financial year 2021-22, a budget provision of ₹5.22 crore has been kept under this scheme, against which an amount of ₹2.63 crore has been spent till December, 2021 and fertigation in 920 hectare area and 4 automation plants have been set up till December, 2021

Table 2.7 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

Table 2.7 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices

Year	Fruit			Vegetables			Spices		
	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg /per hectare	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg /per hectare	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg /per hectare
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978
2012-13 to 2016-17 (Average)	41726	712658	16987	160320	1450711	8870	891384	916568	1006
2017-18	54207	736350	13584	166234	1699584	10224	902650	1392301	1542
2018-19	57933	956430	16509	166175	1663007	10008	916848	1096838	1196
2019-20	62328	997948	16011	178961	1885210	10534	1013343	1097801	1083
2020-21	68883	906739	13163	189387	2185865	11542	962367	1180477	1227

Note:-In the year 2020-21 Rabi Girdavri is not conducted. Hence data for area is based on five year average and production is based on crop cutting experiments (CCE).

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is functioning in the State to implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

"Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance in case of accident during agriculture work including agriculture marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme, financial assistance ₹32.39 crore have been disbursed to 2,087 farmers during the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food at subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities and all other financially feasible mandi of the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). During the year 2021-22, subsidized food has been made available to 22.85 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate with an expenditure of ₹5.44 crore upto December, 2021.

"Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015" has been launched in the State. Important features of the scheme are as follows:

- **Pregnancy Assistance:** Pregnancy assistance of amount equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder lady labourer for two pregnancy period. Further amount equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate are also being provided to the father of newly born child. During the year 2021-22, ₹1.59 lakh have been disbursed to 37 women labourer upto December, 2021.
- **Marriage Assistance:** Licensed lady labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹50,000 for her marriage and licensed man/women labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹50,000 for marriage of their daughter. This assistance is limited for marriage of upto 2 daughters only. During the year 2021-22, the assistance of ₹260.00 lakh have been disbursed to 511 licensed women labourers upto December, 2021.

- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students:** The son/daughter of licensed labourer who obtaining 60 per cent or above marks is entitled for scholarship under this scheme. During the year 2021-22, ₹4.58 lakh have been disbursed to 125 girls/boys upto December, 2021.
- **Medical Assistance:** Financial assistance of ₹20,000 will be given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if he might have been admitted for treatment in government hospital or any hospital authorized by government. During the year 2021-22, ₹1.40 lakh have been disbursed to 7 mandi labourer in this scheme upto December, 2021.
- **Parental Leave:** Parental leave of amount equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder men labourer for two pregnancy period. During the year 2021-22, ₹1.88 lakh have been disbursed to 55 men labourer in this scheme upto December, 2021.

During the year 2021-22, ₹269.45 lakh have been disbursed to 735 mandi labourer in this scheme upto December, 2021.

Agriculture Marketing Board

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

Salient features of the Policy

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

Financial support envisaged

- There is a provision capital subsidy on for establishing agro-processing and infrastructure development 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.
- Additional top up capital investment subsidy for the projects sanctioned under Government of India (GoI) schemes in mega food parks, agro processing cluster and primary processing centers/collection centers for fruits and vegetables unit in rural areas 10 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other entrepreneurs.
- Interest subsidy of 5 per cent on term loan to all eligible project for reducing operating cost.
- 1 per cent additional subsidy to famers and their organizations, units in TSP or backward districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years.
- Maximum limit of interest subsidy ₹100 lakh for farmers and their organizations and for infrastructural projects.
- Freight subsidy of ₹10 to ₹15 lakh per annum for transport of fruits, vegetables and flowers in distant markets of other states beyond 300 km for a period of three years and export of agricultural products.
- Freight Subsidy of ₹10 to 15 lakh per annum for exports of food, vegetables, flowers, spices processed agri product and other unprocessed product for a maximum period of three years.
- To support quality produce and to tap export markets, higher transport subsidy of ₹20 lakh per annum for a longer period of 5 years have been provisioned for organic produce.
- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of ₹1.0 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of ₹2.00 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of ₹10 lakh is allowed.

Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh

Major initiative for farmers has been taken for Easing of doing farming on the line of doing business, for that purpose 'Krishak Kalyan Kosh' has been constituted on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore. A total loan of ₹2,000 crore have been borrowed from banks for this fund. Extra loan of ₹500 crore has also be sanctioned for the kosh but not borrowed yet. The fund will be used for fair prices of agriculture produce and to promote any other activities connected with the farmers welfare with the prior approval of the government.

Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)

The PM-FME scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India to upgrade the unorganized food processing sector in the country. The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is designated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the State. The central and State share is in the ratio of 60:40. The scheme aims to upgrade 6,638 micro food processing units in next five years.

The major objectives of the scheme are as under-

- Increased access to credit by existing micro processing entrepreneurs, FPO's, self help groups and co-operatives.
- Integration with organized supply chain by strengthening branding and marketing.
- Support for transition of existing 2 lakh enterprises into formal framework.
- Increased access to common processing facility, laboratories and storage, packaging, marketing and incubation services.
- Strengthening of institutions, research and training in food processing sector.
- Increased access for the enterprises, to professional and technical support.

During the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹174.41 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 91.76 Km roads have been constructed in krishi upaj mandi samities, upto December, 2021.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing, managing states meagre water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With consistent efforts of the department, irrigation facilities have been provided in a total area of 39.03 lakh hectare by constructing major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During financial year 2021-22, additional irrigation potential of 9,854 hectare has been created upto December, 2021.

Besides, water management in irrigation, construction works of important irrigation schemes were executed. Looking at the importance of irrigation projects, a provision of ₹3,198.26 crore has been made in the financial year 2021-22 (in addition to Indira Gandhi Canal Project) for construction of various irrigation projects, water efficiency improvement and new schemes to be implemented on micro irrigation system. An expenditure of ₹1,766.44 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021.

During the year 2021-22, 7 major projects [Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRPD (Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert area) for desert area, Navnera Barrage (ERCP) and Upper high level canal, Piplakhunt], 5 Medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 41 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

Parwan Major Project: A multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is under execution at district Jhalawar on Parwan River. Revised administrative and financial sanction amounting of ₹7,355.23 crore has been made for the project. Along with drinking water to 1,821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district. Project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce electricity with a capacity of 2,970 Megawatt. In this project an expenditure of ₹392.32 crore has been incurred up to December, 2021 in financial year 2021-22 and ₹4,149.84 crore has been incurred till now. The project is proposed to be completed in the year 2023-24.

Narmada Canal Project: First major irrigation

project in India in which sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory in entire command area of 2.46 lakh hectare of Jalore and Barmer districts. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,124.00 crore. Under this project, 2.46 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created till December, 2021. An expenditure of ₹16.58 crore has been incurred in the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021 and total ₹3,170.02 crore has been incurred till now. This project expected to be completed by 2023-24.

Navnera Barrage (ERCP): This project will be an integral part of ERCP. The cost of barrage project is ₹1,595.06 crore, work is under progress. In this project an expenditure of ₹234.42 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021 in financial year 2021-22 and total ₹531.54 crore has been incurred till now. This project expected to be completed by 2023-24.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) is funded by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore. JICA will finance the project in two phases and there will be two separate loan agreements for each trench. The project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (16,148 million yen), out of which ₹908.94 crore (13,725 million yen) will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore (2,423 million yen) will be borne by the state government. The project is effective from April 2017 and is targeted for completion by March, 2025.

Under this project the work of rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 27 districts is to be done. Farmers of 4.70 lakh hectare irrigated area's will be benefitted by the implementation of this project.

Administrative and financial sanctions of tranche-1 worth ₹1,069.40 crore have been issued. In the first phase, 2.62 lakh hectare irrigated area of 65 small and medium sub-irrigation projects is being renovated in the 21 districts, Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Sirohi, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai-Madhupur, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Pali, Hanumangarh and Shriganganagar of the state.

Out of 65 sub- projects restoration works of 16 sub-projects worth ₹214.24 crore have been completed. Renovation work of 48 sub-projects worth ₹454.30 crore is in progress and the remaining 1 sub–project is under tender process.

For the second phase, the work of making DPR of restoration works in 1.28 lakh hectare irrigation area of 36 sub-projects worth ₹481.00 crore is in under process. On this project a provision of ₹465.40 crore has been made in the financial year 2021-22 against which an expenditure of ₹86.83 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021 and ₹533.20 crore has been incurred till now.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

The project for rehabilitation & restructuring of existing IGNP stage-I system has been framed to be financed by New Development Bank. It will provide benefits to Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. The total cost of this project is ₹3,291.63 crore and duration is 5 years. Its main features are: -

- Re-lining of Indira Gandhi Feeder RD 496 to 671 (53 KM) and Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD 0 to 200 (61 Km.), total re-habilitation work in 114 Km length.
- Re-habilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (1,705 Km).
- The problem of SEM will be overcome in 22,851 hectare water logged area.
- Capacity building of Water Users Association (WUA), Command Area Development activities including micro-irrigation, agricultural diversification etc.

The budget provision of ₹378.42 crore has been made in the financial year 2021-22 against which an amount of ₹374.46 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021. Total expenditure ₹1,139.33 crore has been incurred on this project till now.

National Hydrology Project

This project is funded by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga

Conservation Department, Government of India (World Bank Project). The total project cost is ₹134.00 crore (100 per cent grant from the Government of India) and the duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24). 153 automated rain meters and 115 automatic river/dam gauge plants and 150 automatic ground water measurement plant have been installed across the state. After obtaining the continues and accurate data from satellite with the help of these devices, the online data will be available to the public. Water management is improving with the help of this online information.

The first SCADA system has been installed on the Bisalpur dam and jawai dam in the state for transparent water management in the dams and canal system. In the same order, the work order has been issued for setting up a SCADA system for transparent water management on Gudha Dam (Bundi), Mahi Dam (Banswara), Narmada Canal Project, Sanchore (Jalore), Gang Canal, Bhankhada Canal and Hanumangarh Canals.

Under the National Hydrology Project, an expenditure of ₹7.89 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021. Upto date expenditure is ₹17.00 crore.

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

An MoU has been signed with the Government of India and the Government of Punjab on 23rd January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Part) and Sirhind Feeder. The total cost of the project is ₹1,976.00 crore. According to the contract, 60 per cent central assistance will be received for the re-lining of Indira Gandhi feeder and 40 per cent will be borne by the state government. For re-lining of Sirhind feeder, the share of 54.15 and 45.85 per cent will be shared between Punjab and Rajasthan respectively in which Rajasthan will get 60 per cent share amount from the central government. Thus the share amount of Rajasthan in the project is ₹715.48 crore. Under this project, 97 km length of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Part) and 100 km length of Sirhind feeder will be re-lined.

Rajasthan Feeder re-lining works were done in length

23 km of Rajasthan feeder by Punjab by taking canal closure in March-May, 2021. In Rajasthan feeder the re-lining work of 53 km in length has proposed in the month March-May, 2022 and 21 km in March-May, 2023.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, it has been announced to start a plan of ₹965.00 crore for renovation, modernization and security management of major dams in the state budget 2020-21. The first phase of the scheme work orders tenders of ₹117.00 crore have been given for 6 dams namely Bisalpur, Jawai, Sukli Selwada (Sirohi), Mahi, Gambhiri (Chittorgarh) and Matrakundi Dam (Bhilwara) and 2 dam Chhapi and Som Kamla Amba dam amounting ₹27.00 crore tender are in progress .

For the Project loan negotiation from World Bank for the project has been done on 4th August 2021. Through the project, major dams of the state will be renovated and water leakage will be stopped, which will increase the water holding Capacity of the dams and more water will be available for irrigation to the famers and drinking water to the common man. The dam will be modernized with the help of modern equipment, so that the data related to rain/ flood protection will be available immediately. There will be training/seminars through various national/international experts, which will increase the efficiency of work. Rajasthan ranks first among 18 states involved in the drip projects through time bound efforts.

On this project a provision of ₹51.35 crore has been made in the financial year 2021-22 against which an expenditure of ₹11.80 crore has been incurred up to December, 2021.

COLONISATION

The main function of this department is agriculture land allotment in Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Since inception total 14.26 lakh hectare land has been allotted upto December, 2021. In the financial year 2021-22, revenue has been collected by colonization department of ₹23.58 crore against target of ₹69.70 crore upto December, 2021.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch Project, Gang Canal Project Phase I and II, Bhakhra Canal Project Phase I, Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Government of India from 1st April, 2017 central assistance for these projects except Gang Canal-II project stopped. The scope of Gang Canal Project Phase-II was revised by the Central Government from 44,875 hectare to 1,17,975 hectare with the revision of project cost from ₹146.74 crore to ₹341.53 crore. While, during the financial year 2021-22 construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 19,048 hectare at a cost of ₹43.68 crore under these projects upto December, 2021.

Under the work of revamping project of Chambal canal system with financial assistance from NABARD, during the financial year 2021-22, lining of canal system in 203.03 Km length has been achieved with an expenditure of ₹182.31 crore upto December, 2021.

Under the budget announcement 2021-22, Construction of balance water courses in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project 19,778 hectare and Amar Singh Sub Branch Project 5,211 hectare is to be taken up. Administrative & financial sanction for the above projects for ₹69.19 crore & ₹18.23 crore respectively has been issued by the Government. A budget provision of ₹21.36 crore and ₹5.41 crore respectively for financial year 2021-22 has been made. Works in 1,533 hectare has been completed with an expenditure of ₹3.79 crore till December, 2021.

Detailed Project Reports of 7 ongoing projects having balance Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 6,83,656 hectare amounting to ₹4,423.74 crore and DPRs of 8 new projects having CCA of 3,05,862 hectare amounting to ₹1,760.28 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction under new "Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap" (ISBIG) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project better known as the life line of Western Rajasthan is an example of courageous battle of man against odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of western Rajasthan with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of this area. The project objective also include drought proofing, improvement of environment and forestation, employment generation, rehabilitation. As per decision taken by state government in year 2005, irrigation facility was to be provided in 16.17 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.71 lakh hectare in stage-II) Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) by completing canal works. This target has been achieved after completing canal construction works.

Due to continuous use of canals in IGNP stage-II (Flow area), these canals have deteriorated, resulting in huge loss of water. Therefore 2 projects of Renovation and Modernization of canal system one each in Bikaner and Jaisalmer Zone of IGNP has been started in the year 2020-21 under funding from NABARD-RIDF-XXV. Cost of project under Bikaner zone i.e. “Renovation and Modernization of Dattor, Nachna, Awai, Sakariya, Main Canal- direct Minors” is ₹121.00 crore and cost of project under Jaisalmer zone “Renovation and Modernization of Shaheed Birbal Shakha” is ₹58.42 crore.

Expenditure on these projects during the year 2021-22 is ₹27.82 crore upto December, 2021. Apart from this, project for Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Bissalpur Branch, Bhuttowala & Dhodha canal system of IGNP Stage-II, costing ₹134.55 crore has been sanctioned in March, 2021 under NABARD-RIDF-XXVI. Works under this project is also under progress.

Under other constructions and maintenance works during 2021-22, 1.09 km construction of Ramgarh open minor has been completed against target of 1.24 Km and 2,230.59 thousand cubic meter earthwork has been done for desilting of canals to supply water upto tail end, upto December, 2021.

For the year 2021-22, total budget of ₹431.54 crore

has been allotted to department. Out of this ₹1.35 crore has been kept for Kanwarsain lift scheme and ₹430.19 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II including ₹75.00 crore, under NABARD for renovation and modernization projects and ₹100.00 crore for sprinkler irrigation works. Upto December, 2021 total ₹206.56 crore has been spent.

GROUND WATER

Ground Water Department plays an important role in enhancing the development and management of ground water resources of the State. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist, almost every alternate year ground water plays an important role for drinking and irrigation water supply problems. Due to rigorous and continuous efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and hilly districts of the State. The Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tube wells and piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under survey and research programme.
- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes.
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.

During the year 2021-22, 88 Tube wells and 61 Hand pump bore wells and 22 piezometers were constructed. Apart from these, under survey and research programme, 16,013 well surveys, collection of 12,887 water samples, chemical analysis of 7,523 water samples and 293 geophysical soundings were completed upto December, 2021.

National Hydrology Project has been funded by the World Bank and Central Government (100 per cent grant). The duration of this project is from the year 2016-2024. The Water resource Department, Rajasthan is the nodal department and Ground Water Department is an associate department in this project.

Under this scheme, 150 Telemetric Digital Water

Level Recorder (T.D.W.L.R) have been installed in the last 3 years, from which real time data of ground water level is being available and various equipments have been purchased for chemical labs, through which the quality of ground water is being checked. It is proposed to get piezometer construction and other works done in the coming rains.

Atal Bhujal Scheme

Atal Bhujal scheme has been launched on 1st April, 2020 by Government of India with assistance of World Bank (50:50) in seven state of the country i. e. Hariyana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharastra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The main objective of the scheme is to prevent the falling ground water level through community participation and to bring sensitivity towards water in the behavior of the community. This plan is for five years 2020-21 to 2024-25. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹6,000 crore, out of which the total budget amount for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as grant.

Under this scheme, 1,144 gram panchayats of 38 panchayat samiti of 17 districts of Rajasthan states have been identified. A water security plan is proposed to be prepared for the identified 1,144 at gram panchayat level.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land. Despite being the largest state in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the state. Moreover, due to less rainy days, high intensity of rains and scattered rainy pattern & a large percentage of this rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and cultivable land is converting into waste land.

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

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana (RGJSY) is being implemented with effective convergence of various

Central and State schemes, effective convergence of funds, assistance of corporate, religious trusts, social sects, NGOs and public contribution, and by providing state fund to execute water conservation and water harvesting activities.

The first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana commenced on 20th August, 2019 in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. The completion period of phase-I is two years. Around 1.75 lakh works at a cost of around ₹2,233.00 crore under phase-I proposed by line department. Around 80,461 works costing ₹1,100.00 crore have been started so far and around 59,385 works costing ₹755.00 crore have been completed upto December, 2021.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) the funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40. A total amount of ₹4,474.73 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2021 which is 53.29 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹4,351.27 crore has been incurred and a total of 37.76 lakh hectares area has been treated. 216 projects are running in the state under PMKSY-WC will be completed on 31th March, 2022.

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build and operate godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹800.00 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the average storage capacity of 14.77 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 13.41 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the corporation). During the year 2021-22, its average utilization remain 10.65 lakh metric tonnes which is 72.00 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity upto December, 2021. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent

rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2021-22, the Corporation has

constructed 2,12,250 metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 4.65 lakh metric tonnes is under construction till December, 2021. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	11.93	14.84	14.69	15.89	14.77
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	10.47	15.36	14.63	14.73	10.65
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	88%	103%	100%	93%	72%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	57500	21600	16350	32250	212250
5.	No. of Warehouses	93	93	93	93	93
Total Income (in lakh ₹)		12343.41	20536.58	23443.32	29114.77	14691.46

* Upto December, 2021

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against frequently occurring scarcity conditions. Parallel to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan. Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines and provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

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

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 13.32 per cent of milk and 37.44 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2019-20.

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the out reach through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized from the following table 2.9.

In Table 2.10, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 22,427 thousand tonnes of the year

Table 2.9 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Polyclinic	35	35	35	35
I st Grade Veterinary Hospitals	785	786	786	788
Veterinary Hospitals	1710	1709	1709	2075
Veterinary Sub Centre	5067	5467	5638	5775
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	102	102	102	102

*Upto December, 2021

Table 2.10 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production ('000 tonnes)	Meat Production ('000 tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2017-18	22427	188	1455	143
2018-19	23668	192	1662	145
2019-20*	26572	200	2698	144
2020-21*	30723	201	2488	157

* Provisional

2017-18 to 30,723 thousand tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 36.99 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 1,455 million in 2017-18 to 2,488 million in 2020-21.

A similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was estimated at 188 thousand tonnes in 2017-18 and it has increased to 201 thousand tonnes in 2020-21. However, the production of wool shows an increase from 143 lakh kilograms in the year 2017-18 to 157 lakh kilograms in the year 2020-21.

During the year 2021-22, in order to control diseases of livestock, 151.47 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 2.09 lakh large animals and 3.99 lakh small animals have been castrated and 19.97 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2021.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2021-22

- Under Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojana the number of frequently used medicines and surgical consumables is being increased to 138. Presently 120 types of medicines and vaccines are available.

- For Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) disease control 5.68 lakh sheep and goats have been vaccinated.
- Biological Production lab, Jamdoli (Jaipur) has produced and distributed 48.24 lakh Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), 2.24 lakh Black Quarter (BQ) and 9.42 lakh enterotoxaemia vaccines.
- 277.98 lakh animal treatment and 11,639 thousand infertility prevention camps have been organised by the department.
- In the gram panchayats with no veterinary facility, 277 veterinary new sub centers have been opened against the proposed 300 veterinary sub centers have been proposed for the year 2021-22.
- Sanction have been issued for establishment of veterinary and animal science college in Jodhpur and Navan (Nagaur).
- For registration of animals under Pashu Sanjeevani Scheme, 2,008 Departmental Institutions have been provided with computer tablet.
- 198 Veterinary Dispensaries has been upgraded in

to Veterinary Hospitals. Additional posts of 198 Veterinary officers and 198 Pashudhan Parichar have been created for these upgraded hospitals.

- The Veterinary hospitals operating at Sinsini (Bharatpur) and Borada (Kishangarh) has been upgraded to first grade veterinary hospital.
- In the camel dominated areas of the state, 1,155 camel's welfare camps were organised and 48,705 camel were treated.
- In 'Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan, 2021' 27.30 lakh animals have been treated, 36.30 lakh animals vaccinated, 36.88 lakh dosing provided, 28.63 lakh dusking, 1.35 lakh treated for infertility have been done, along with artificial insemination, pregnancy diagnosis & kisan credit card for livestock activities benefitting 11.16 lakh livestock farmers in 10,790 camps upto December, 2021.
- Under the National Agricultural Development programme 70 male calves of high genetic quality were made available free of cost to the major semen stations of the country for the upgradation of indigenous breed.
- Free artificial insemination was done at different stages in about 28 lakh animals of the state under National Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP).
- Dairy Science and Technology College in Bikaner and Dairy & Food Processing Technology College in Bassi (Jaipur) have been started.
- In order to strengthen and modernize veterinary services and to provide better treatment facilities to the Livestock Breeders. Veterinary Relief Societies are to be formed in the state at the veterinary hospital level. So far 2,446 Veterinary Relief Societies have been formed and registered against the target of 2,882 Veterinary Relief Societies.

GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Directorate Gopalan is to act for propagation, conservation and development of native breeds of cattle in the state. For this purpose

Directorate Gopalan approach for a sustainable and significant development of cattle rearing institutions like gaushalas/ kanji house and Nandishala's through Govansh Sanrakshan and Samvardhan Nidhi Rules, 2016. Directorate organizes awareness and training programs for Gau palak and Gaushala representatives of state in the field of organic farming, fodder production, and value addition of milk, cow dung and cow urine also including panchgaya.

During the year 2021-22, for the purpose of providing feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle population that got shelter 9.93 lakh cattle in goshalas/ kanji house, ₹547.11 crore has been distributed upto December, 2021.

There is a separate provision under Vadh Se Bachaye Govansh Scheme to provide assistance at the rate of ₹40 per day for large cattle and ₹20 per day for small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in gaushalas or for one year whichever is less, for this an expenditure of ₹68.28 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhgita Scheme is meant to deal with the problems for nomad and stray male cattle population. 16 Nandishalas have been operational in which ₹7.20 crore distributed to concern districts upto December, 2021. In order to implementation of budget announcement 2021-22, nandishala is to be established at each panchayat samiti level with a provision of ₹157.00 lakh.

The biogas participation scheme is operated with the aim of making the gaushalas self-sustainable. Under the scheme, 1 biogas plant has been established in 1 gaushala and 2 biogas plant to under progress.

A maximum of ₹10.00 lakh is given for the construction of basic infrastructure (shed, water and fodder) in the registered gaushalas having at least 100 cattle head. Under this administrative sanction for 85 goshalas have been issued and payment sanction for 75 goshalas have been issued, for this ₹5.35 crore distributed to concern district upto December, 2021.

In the financial year 2021-22, two best goshala will be selected each from 27 district by district level gopalan samiti and awarded with cash prize of ₹5,000, appreciation certificate and momento.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, in the financial year 2021-22, upto December, 2021, 16,531 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 23 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions spread over in the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur'.

With financial assistance under various schemes and

own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 41.95 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2021-22, till December, 2021, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 27.32 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.98 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2021-22, till December, 2021 milk unions have paid ₹2,880.14 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in dairy development sector have been given in table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Dairy Activities during the year 2021-22

Activity	Unit	Target 2021-22	Achievement*
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	31.26	27.32
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh Ltr. per day	24.91	18.54
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	349	228
Revived Societies	Number	1035	872
New Societies	Number	1849	1079
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	409	255

*Till December, 2021

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2021-22 till December, 2021, around 3,27,531 metric tonnes cattle feed have been produced and 3,26,501 metric tonnes cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products like ghee, chhach, lassi, srikhand, paneer, curd and cheese etc. During the year 2021-22, till December, 2021 around 16,232 metric tonnes of ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. Accepting the social responsibility, RCDF and its affiliated District Milk Unions are providing benefit of various insurance schemes to their milk producer members.

Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (5th Phase)- A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented since 1st January, 2021. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5.00 lakh is payable in case of

accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. 1,28,078 milk producers have been insured under this scheme upto December, 2021.

Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima- The 16th phase of Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima has been implemented since 15th October, 2021 by district milk producer's co-operative union. 46,342 milk producers have been insured under this scheme upto December, 2021.

Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana- Under this scheme subsidy of ₹2 per liter to the milk producers has been sanctioned since 1st February, 2019. A budget provision of ₹200.00 crore for the year 2021-22 has been made under the scheme. The payment of subsidy, amount of ₹123.21 crore has been completely reimbursed to the milk union for the period of April to November, 2021.

FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing protein-rich low cost food and employment to rural and weaker sections. In Rajasthan, a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare in the form of reservoirs, pond and small tanks. In this water sector 3.29 lakh hectares are available as large and medium reservoirs, 0.94 lakh hectares as small reservoirs and ponds. In addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area in the form of rivers and canals in Rajasthan and the state ranks 11th in the country on this count. As per a study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually, whereas production achieved in the State in the year 2021-22 is only 32,205.83 metric tonnes upto December, 2021.

Table 2.12 reveals that fish production is steadily increase in the State. The Department has started implementation of an ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the new model, the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder. One of the important conditions is to transfer whole fish catch price to tribal fisherman and these fish catching rates are highest in the country. A total of about 6,218 fishermen belonging to 57 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earnings of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold. Thus, department is now focusing on fishermen's livelihood instead of revenue earning.

The construction of fish landing centres at Ramsagar (Dholpur), Bisalpur (Tonk), Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata), Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) have been completed to reduce the post-harvest losses under RKVY.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Also, water bodies are leased out for fish production to earn

revenue for the State. During the year 2021-22, revenue of ₹24.34 crore has been earned by the Department till December, 2021.

Table 2.12 Fish Production

Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
2017-18	54035.34	1094.01
2018-19	55848.99	1032.93
2019-20	58138.21	1226.41
2020-21	60163.50	1087.09
2021-22*	32205.83	952.29

* Till December, 2021

900 fishermen benefitted from craft and gear subsidy and 89 tribal fishermen were provided assistance for construction of houses. In addition 7,788 tribal fishermen were benefitted under saving cum relief scheme.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 floating cages have been installed in the reservoir as per the scheme. Two phases have been completed by the department and for the third phase the cages has been allotted to tribal fishermen society Bassipada (Banswara) to take up fish culture. ₹5.63 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish breeding unit and aquarium gallery at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk). Construction work of this project has been completed and ornamental fish breeding unit is working presently.

In order to bring all the available effective water spread area under scientific fish culture with optimum stocking density, 368.50 million fingerlings shall be required every year, Thus required seed production is

4,865 million spawn or 1,216 million fry every year. In the year 2021-22, against the targets of 1,325 million fry, fish seed production, 952.29 million fry fish seeds have been produced upto December, 2021.

Under the Rajasthan skill development program, various training programs related to fisheries are being organized regularly. Its purpose is to provide technical training to departmental employees, fishermen sponsored by fish farmer's development agencies and Rajasthan tribal area development cooperative federation, Udaipur, testing the soil and water samples of various water bodies of state and information about new reservoirs and fish species available in the state. Under the Scheme, in the year 2021-22, 570 Fish farmers has been trained for different fish techniques upto December, 2021

Group accident insurance is being provided to active fishermen under this scheme Nearly 20,000 fishermen are engaged in fisheries sector for their livelihood. 4,350 active fishermen of the state are being insured in the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has been implemented from financial year 2020-21 by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Government of India by merging all component of previous Blue Revolution scheme. For this a five year action plan of ₹495.73 crore has been prepared & submitted.

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. The state has a total of 32,864.62 sq. Km as notified forest which is 9.60 per cent of the geographical area of the state. The forest cover in the state is 4.87 per cent of geographical area and it lies in forest land as well as outside. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 25.45 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period 2019-21. The population of wildlife has also increased due to better management.

Special emphasis has been given to the conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of

the masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,195 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC)/Eco-Development Committees are protecting and managing 11.94 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 6,195 Committees 770 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wildlife management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants which are on the verge of extinction, conservation works are taken in 17 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 44,696.48 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 51,200 hectare during the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021.

An expenditure of ₹216.42 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹749.70 crore upto December, 2021. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, works carried out include ecological development, soil water conservation works, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wildlife etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 27 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 15 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 4 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur have also been developed.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The Environment Department functions as a Nodal Department for compliance of Environmental norms in the State through Rajasthan State Pollution Control

Board (RSPCB) as regulations authority District Administration Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related department and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Biodiversity conservation through Rajasthan Biodiversity Board and other concerned department and District Administration.

Following schemes/programmes are being implemented by Environment Department

Compliance of various Acts, Rules and Various Court Orders: Environment Department is tasked with ensuring compliance of various Acts and Rules related to environment through various departments, boards and agencies. It is also responsible for implementation of various court orders (Supreme Court, High Court, NGT etc.) related to environmental issues.

Environmental Education Awareness Programmes : Environment Department organizes educational and awareness programmes from time to time. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) are being celebrated each year through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz, essay competition etc. An amount of ₹50,000 was made available to each district by RSPCB, for the celebration of each programme.

Communication and Extension (Publicity): Information about different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment were disseminated to public from time to time. Messages on the occasions of three International Days viz. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) were published and communicated through electronic & print media. During the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021 an expenditure of ₹30.08 lakh has been made against Budget provision of ₹33.00 lakh.

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological

Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Government of India. State of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The provision budget for the year 2021-22 kept ₹132.01 lakh, an amount of ₹45.00 lakh has been released to Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board upto December, 2021.

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar

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

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 23 Milk Unions, 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 7,094 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 274 marketing and fruit & vegetable societies in the State. A total of 37,642 Co-operative societies with 22 federations are registered in the State. Farmers of the State are being facilitated with agricultural and long term loans. During the year 2021-22, long-term loans of ₹120.50 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹200.00 crore upto December, 2021. For the year 2021-22, medium term loans (Agriculture and non- agriculture) has been distributed of ₹243.31 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹14,889.38 crore have been distributed to 27.25 lakh farmers till December, 2021 (table 2.13).

Short term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate

For the relief to the farmers of the State, the Chief Minister has announced to continue the earlier scheme of the year 2012-13 about subsidy to farmer who repay crop loan of ₹1.50 lakh in prescribed time limit. Under this announcement, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies have to recover only the principal loan from members and the claim for interest amount is to be adjusted by state and central government. For the year 2020-21, Central Co-operative Banks has

Table 2.13 Co-operative Credit Structure

(₹ Crore)

Type of Loans	2020-21 (up to December)	2021-22 (up to December)	Percentage Change
Short term	11007.74	14889.38	35.26
Medium term	244.31	243.31	-0.41
Long term	108.22	120.50	11.35

been distributed through co-operative societies, agricultural crop loan of ₹15,235.38 crore to 26.34 lakh farmers till 31st March, 2021.

Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme 2019

In the interest of the farmers of the state, the state government has taken a historical decision by waiving off all the short term crop loan outstanding as on 30th November, 2018 to eligible loanee farmers covered under eligibility norms. A process of Aadhaar based authentication has been applied for authentication of the lonee through thumb impression. Under this scheme 20.72 lakh loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹7,820.99 crore upto December, 2021.

To provide relief to those small and marginal farmers who are unable to make their land free from pledgement of banks, Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme 2019 (middle term/long term credit structure) has been approved for overdue loanees upto rupees ₹2.00 lakh as on 30th November, 2018. Under this scheme 32,021 loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹359.90 crore upto December, 2021.

Under Rajasthan Crop Loan Waiver Scheme 2018, total 28.07 lakh farmers have been benefited by short term crop loan waiver of ₹7,568.59 crore till December, 2021.

One Time Settlement Scheme 2020-21

One time settlement scheme year 2020-21 has been started for making recovery from the period of this scheme has been extended upto 31st December, 2021 in cases against demand of ₹697.49 crore in 43,276 eligible loanee's and relief of ₹41.14 crore has given.

Removal of Mortgage

Mortgage removal certificates have been issued to

53,688 loanees of PLDB's after full payment of their loan account from 17th December, 2018 to 31th December, 2021.

Recovery of Agriculture demands

In the year 2020-21, ₹1,323.99 crore have been recovered by CCBs against total agricultural demand of ₹1,439.83 crore which is 91.95 per cent of total agricultural demands. In the year 2021-22, ₹6,850.43 crore have been recovered by CCBs against total agricultural demand of ₹13,098.31 crore which is 52.30 per cent of total agricultural demand.

Recovery of long term loans

In the year 2020-21, ₹324.44 crore have been recovered by PLDBs against demand of ₹1,090.75 crore which is 29.74 per cent. During the year 2021-22 (01.07.2021 to 31.12.2021) ₹85.45 crore have been recovered against the demand of ₹797.00 crore which is 10.72 per cent.

Online process of short term crop loan

Co-operative crop loan online registration and distribution Scheme 2019 has been initiated from Kharif 2019. With the objectives of restricting local discretionary power in crop loan distribution, making uniform, transparent and well managed, Aadhaar based authentication through creation of Digital Member Register (DMR), and online process from seeking application distribution and reimbursement from NABARD of short term cooperative loan, a portal has been launched by making amendment in cooperative credit policy dated 11th July, 2018 of the State Government.

Kisan Seva Portal

Government of Rajasthan has launched Kisan Seva Portal to provide facilities and schemes for farmers on a single platform. This portal will help the

government for policy formulation and will provide all services under one umbrella. Rajasthan is the first State to benefit farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Nidhi Yojana in the country. Under this scheme, 77.46 lakh farmers have applied on the portal till December, 2021. ₹10,631.94 crore of 75.42 lakh farmers have been directly transferred by Government of India in bank account of farmer's upto December, 2021.

Impact of innovative scheme and policy of the Government-

- The income of farmers has increased with improvement of standard of living.
- Sources of self-employment have been availed by rural youth and women.
- The impact of mechanization in agricultural sector is also reflected clearly.
- Godown facilities have been availed by farmers for storage of their grains.

Raj Sahkar Portal

An integrated platform 'Raj Sahkar Portal' has been launched for various scheme of co-operative department like, as short term crop loan applications. Minimum Support Price (MSP) application, Online payment, New application of society registration, Non-Government Organization (NGO) registration, Games Federation registration, Election system of co-operative institution, Status of court case, audit report, crop loan and loan waiver status facilities.

Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme

To provide financial assistance to rural and urban students and their parents for admission in the professional and technical courses. Under this, the maximum loan limit for acquiring education in India and abroad is ₹6.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh, respectively. There is a provision of 0.50 per cent relief on interest rate to girl students.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016 under which, crops for those farmers who cultivate notified crops in enlisted areas are compulsorily insured. Under rabi 2021, insurance premium amounting to ₹420.87 crore of 18.82 lakh

farmers has been sent to insurance companies by all the Central Cooperative Banks by the month of December, 2021.

Self-employment Credit Card Scheme

Under this scheme, loan amount of ₹50,000 for the term of 5 years is provided for non-agricultural activities. During the year 2021-22, loan of ₹5.83 crore has been disbursed upto December, 2021.

Women Development Loan Scheme

Under this Scheme, loan of ₹50,000 is provided by the Land Development Banks for non-farming purposes and dairy business to women without security of agricultural land but guarantee of 2 persons. In the year 2021-22, loan of ₹15.32 crore has been disbursed to 487 women under this scheme.

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme has been started to meet agricultural credit requirements of farmers along with crop loan requirements. As per the scheme, CCBs provide maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, loan of ₹111.64 crore has been disbursed upto December, 2021 during the year 2021-22.

The provision has been made by the state government under the budget announcement year 2021-22 that the short term crop loans to farmers of the state will be subsidized by interest rate of zero percent. Amount of interest subsidy ₹352.35 crore has been given to cooperative banks against budget announcement of ₹534.00 crore

Jan Aushadhi Kendra

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi project, 200 Jan Aushadhi Kendras are to be established by CONFED. Presently Jan Aushadhi Kendras are being operated in Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Dungarpur by Districts wholesale consumer stores and in Jaipur by CONFED. One Jan Aushadhi Kendra at Sawai Man Singh Hospital and one in Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital (SDMH) Jaipur are being operated by CONFED.

On the occasion of 150th Jayanti of Mahatama Gandhi " Father of the Nation" one khadi counter has

been started by each Jodhpur, Rajsamand and Churu district wholesale bhandar. New business of phynoil has been started by Udaipur district wholesale bhandar.

CONFED has appointed as state nodal agency for making MOU with related agencies for medical facility under RGHS scheme like as CGHS for state government employees, pensioners, public sector board, corporation etc and operating door step delivery and hiring state logistic service providers. Bid process is under consideration.

Urban Co-operative Banks

There are 35 Urban Co-operative Banks which are functioning in the state. Out of these, 3 banks are under Railway salary Earner co-operative bank category. 2 banks have been registered under multistate cooperative society act 2002.. The Share capital and deposits of these banks are ₹256.91 crore, ₹7,400.49 crore respectively. Banking facility to nearly 4.47 lakh members is being providing by urban co-operative banks. As on 31st March, 2021, outstanding loans of urban banks is ₹3,870.42 crore, working capital ₹8,857.07 crore and net profit is ₹71.22 crore.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are 274 Kraya Vikraya Samities in the state. These are established all mostly at every mandi yard level to provide high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensure fair prices to the farmers for their crops. At apex level, RAJFED is functional at tehsil level in the state. During the year 2021-22, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹118.00 crore, ₹153.00 crore and ₹1,136.00 crore respectively upto December, 2021. RAJFED has also distributed 438 quintal seeds to farmers during the year upto December, 2021.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively and providing consumer products at reasonable prices.

For this purpose, 38 co-operative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. During the year 2021-22, business of consumer products ₹1,446.37 crore has been done in upto December, 2021.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

Under this, individual long term loans are being provided to members of housing societies/ Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) for construction of houses. A loan of ₹20.00 lakh for a period of 15 years is provided for construction/purchase /extension of houses. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for repair/maintenance loan of ₹7.00 lakh for a period of 7 years Total share capital of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation is ₹252.18 lakh in which the State government share capital is ₹108.60 lakh. During the year 2021-22 loan of ₹31.00 lakh have been distributed upto December 2021 and upto March, 2022 purposal of loan distribution ₹1.29 crore.

Storage

There are 8,522 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions which are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food grains storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department.

During 2021-22 approval of action plan for construction of godowns in 100 Gram Sewa Sahakari Samiti (GSSS) under Chief Minister Budget announcement and ₹12.00 crore has been received for construction of godowns.

Plan Provision of Department

The provision of annual plan for 2021-22 is ₹3,635.13 crore against which ₹1,914.25 crore has been incurred under state plan and ₹0.19 crore has been incurred as central assistance.

Brief description of impact of COVID-19 and efforts made to overcome the pandemic:

- Rate of interest on “Pledge Loan to farmers

against Farm Produce” under Sahakar Kisan Kalyan Yojana reduced from 11 per cent to 3 per cent. The Cooperative banks have disbursed loans of ₹44.68 lakh to 17 farmer's upto December, 2021 under the scheme.

- NABARD has sanctioned ₹1,500 crore to Rajasthan State Cooperative Banks (RSCB) on the concessional rate of interest of 4.40 per cent in the wake of the decision to provide the loan to the farmers through Kishan Credit Card. The district cooperative banks have advanced loans to the farmers by drawing ₹1,380 crore.
- For development of post-harvest infrastructure

management, proposals for godowns, dharmkanta, cold storage warehouses, processing units etc. are being invited from 500 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS).

- 5 per cent interest subsidy on long term agricultural loans. The date has been increased from 31th March, 2021 to 30th June, 2021.
- Distributed by cooperative land development banks to farmers and small entrepreneurs 1.45 percent reduction in interest rates for long term loans 11.65 per cent to 10.20 per cent was fixed and again it has been reduced upto 10 per cent from 30th June, 2021.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

At a Glance

In 2021-22 (upto December, 2021)

❖ **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

Man Days generated: 2,962.73 lakh
Employment : 63.26 lakh households

❖ **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)**

New Houses Constructed: 94,302

❖ **Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme**

Works Completed: 5,144
Expenditure: ₹218.42 Crore

❖ **Grants- 15th Finance Commission**

Works Completed: 58,646
Expenditure: ₹2,161.40 Crore

At a Glance

❖ **Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin-Phase-II**

Toilets Constructed: 93,438
Community Sanitation Complexes: 2,932
ODF Plus Villages: 631

❖ **Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan, 2021**

Patta Issued: 10 lakh
Name Transfer/Sub- Division, etc: 23,384
Drinking Water Complaints resolved: 17,212
Birth & Death Certificates Issued: 4,24,933

❖ **Rural Infrastructure**

BT Road Connectivity of villages: 87.86%
BT Road Length (upto 31st March, 2021):
1,42,755.31 Km.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is imperative for improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented during the course of planned development of the state benefit the rural areas and rural population. Focus of the government on rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes,

through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in rural areas of the State. The major schemes include Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Gramin, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) which are being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry

of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs. Schemes which are sponsored by state include Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme etc.

These programmes / schemes aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, increase the avenues of wage employment and self employment and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of development and rural housing. The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the state by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department :-

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) – RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) also known as RAJEEVIKA is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and is mandated to implement all rural livelihood programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world. All rural poor identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey.

Following livelihood projects funded by Government of India are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA :

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across state, in the financial year 2020-21 an expenditure of ₹228.48 crore has

been incurred against the total available fund ₹228.48 crore (₹220.31 crore against the provision of current financial year and ₹8.17 crore from the available opening balance of previous year) in this project. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹194.99 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹412.30 crore.

- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the state. In the financial year 2020-21 an expenditure of ₹35.41 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹36.12 crore. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹16.49 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹57.34 crore.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are Institution Building, Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood Intervention and Convergence.

Brief on the Progress made under RAJEEVIKA

Till December, 2021, approximately 27.18 lakh poor families were organised into 2,38,069 self-help groups, 18,729 village organizations (VOs) and 549 cluster level federations under the project. Financial assistance is being provided to 1,76,493 Self Group Helps, through revolving fund support and 91,788 SHGs have received livelihood fund (Community Investment support) from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 1,95,193 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in banks and 1,59,673 SHGs have been given bank loans.

Project implementation approach:

- Not only focusing on SHGs, but also developing a high level of cooperation structure.
- Providing finance more than once.
- Savings and credit model.
- Diversification of livelihood sources.
- Social and Livelihood Security.
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and employment

- Effective monitoring by the tally security software of the Web based MIS system, accounting and distribution process. Achievements under different projects, given in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Achievement under different projects during the year 2021-22

S. No.	Activities	Unit	Target	Achievement*	Cumulative Progress
1	SHG Formation	Number	65480	32896	238069
2	SHGs with Saving A/C	Number	65480	20350	195193
3	VOs promoted	Number	3338	2556	18729
4	CLFs promoted	Number	70	58	549
5	SHGs availed Revolving funds	Number	66928	28784	176493
6	SHGs availed CIF	Number	17257	11022	91788
7	SHG Bank Loan	Number	80000	43516	159673
8	Expenditure	₹Crore	420.30	194.99	928.44

*Upto December, 2021

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- A minimum of one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 Km., 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- An effective Grievance Redressal mechanism is in place.

Instruction were issued by the department for the protection of unskilled laborers of MGNREGS from COVID-19 such as workers should maintain proper social distancing and provision of soap and water for hand wash should be provided at workplace. Besides this, job card should be issued to every labourer by making work available as per the rules.

In the financial year 2020-21 an expenditure of ₹9,769.04 crore has been made and 4,605.43 lakh man-days have been generated, by providing employment to 75.43 lakh households. 12.31 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹7,965.05 crore has been made and 2,962.73 lakh man-days have been generated, by providing employment to 63.26 lakh households. 2.57 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana–Gramin was launched by Government of India on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. In the financial year 2020-21 ₹3,558.76 crore has been spent and 3,59,139 houses have been constructed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹1,010.25 crore has been spent and 94,302 new houses have been constructed. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages (up to 90 days) through MGNREGS. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas. In the financial year 2021-22 an allocation of ₹5.00 crore has been fixed for each assembly constituency. At least 20 per cent of the total annually allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST habitations.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desilting of tanks,

development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. Under the scheme, out of the allocated amount for the financial year 2021-22, an amount of ₹1.75 crore will be used only in works related to health infrastructure (equipment, building etc.) by each MLA.

In the financial year 2020-21, ₹436.07 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,480.80 crore and total 10,840 works have been completed.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) ₹218.42 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,725.01 crore and total 5,144 works have been completed.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Member of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector upto ₹5.00 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may recommend works in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of

the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 75 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. According to the instructions of the Government of India, this scheme has been kept non-operational for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to the pandemic. Now the scheme has been restarted from 10th November, 2021 with an allocation of ₹2.00 crore per MP for the remaining period of the financial year 2021-22. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹106.09 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹389.21 crore and total 2,243 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) ₹74.24 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹522.83 crore and total 1,341 works have been completed.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The area inhabited by Mev's is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme, which is being implemented, since 1986-87. The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹12.61 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹58.16 crore and total 345 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹9.78 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹43.64 crore and total 278 works have been completed.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. BADP was initiated to ensure balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security among the border population. This programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹160.65

crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹302.89 crore and total 916 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) ₹58.25 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹178.04 crore and total 394 works have been completed.

Mahatma Gandhi Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

In February, 2020, Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY). The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the state and is being implemented in the rural areas only. Under this scheme, 90 percent funds for construction of Shamashan / Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 percent for construction of other community assets (80 percent in case of TSP areas) is provided by the state government and the remaining amount is collected from the public. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹55.25 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹99.86 crore and total 550 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹23.43 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹74.70 crore and total 172 works have been completed.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). In the financial year 2020-21, ₹12.37 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹44.99 crore and total 366 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹2.23 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹34.28 crore and total 94 works have been completed.

Magra Area Development Programme

The Central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as “Magra”. The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the “Magra Area Development Programme” was initiated in 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are being undertaken for development of the area. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹20.33 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹57.00 crore and total 276 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December,2021), ₹4.01 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹38.71 crore and total 78 works have been completed.

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are undertaken for development of the area. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. In the financial year 2020-21, ₹2.57 crore have been spent against the total available fund of ₹ 9.58 crore and total 81 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December,2021), ₹0.38 crore have been spent against the total available fund of ₹5.38 crore and total 11 works have been completed.

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana scheme started in compliance of CM announcement 2019-20 for ensure equal development and centralized investment by inclusion of innovations at each district of state by the District Collector as per the local needs.

For implementation of the scheme the guidelines has been issued on 6th April, 2021. Provision of ₹16.50 crore has been made upto December, 2021 in this scheme.

Bio-Fuel Authority

Bio-fuel has emerged as an alternative source of energy, by which it can be further promoted in the direction of energy security. In view of the strong potential for production of bio-fuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oil plantations in the barren lands of Rajasthan. A separate Biofuel Authority was constituted by the state government in the year 2007 by declaring a biofuel policy in the state. 12 districts of the state (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur and Pratapgarh) have been found suitable for the production of Ratanjot and other equivalent oil plants. Apart from this, plantation of Karanj has been found suitable in the 8 Eastern districts of the state (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk).

Major Activities

1. Plantation of Non edible oil seed plants (Ratanjot, Karanj, Mahua & Neem) in convergence with MGNREGS & other departments to create alternative source of income in rural & tribal area.
2. Regulation of production, storage and sale of Biodiesel in the state.
3. Installation of household Biogas plants in rural areas under New National Biogas & Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)
4. Capacity Development & Training of Wasteland & Pasture Development committee members

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority (Till December, 2021)

- Approx. 3 crore 27 lakh Jatropha / Karanj Plantation in convergence with MGNREGS in 12 biofuel districts of the state.
- About 8,622 members of Women self-help groups of Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RAJEEVIKA) were trained by 212 training

programmes in plantation and seed collection of Jatropha to increase their income.

- Rajasthan Biodiesel Rules 2019 were framed and implemented. Registration of biodiesel producers, distributors and retailers is being done under the rules. Rajasthan became the first state in India to release Bio-fuel Rules.
- Total 11 Bio-Diesel Manufacturers and 88 Bio-Diesel Retail Outlets have been registered under the Rajasthan Bio-fuel Rules-2019.
- To promote use of Biodiesel, pilot project has been initiated for using biodiesel blended diesel in vehicles of Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, State Motor Garage and Jaipur City Transport Services Limited (JCTSL).
- 939 household biogas plants were constructed in the state under the New National Biogas Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) the grants were released to 708 beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) process.

Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22nd December, 2016 with the objectives to develop wasteland and pastures of the state. Total, 10,613 pasture development works were sanctioned in convergence with MGNREGS in the state till December, 2021

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger a process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These Gram Panchayats are selected by hon'ble MPs. Phase wise progress of SAGY are shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Phase wise Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Phase	No. of GPs Selected	Baseline survey and VDP complete	Total works in VDP	Works Completed	Works are in Progress
I	34	34	1611	1163	114
II	31	31	2270	1683	140
III	17	17	785	399	65
IV	25	24	925	148	92
V	16	11	484	16	14
VI	9	4	131	-	-
VII	9	2	80	-	-
VIII	7	2	57	-	-

Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojana (MAGPY)

The scheme is unique and transformative, as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment and livelihoods etc. MAGPY lays focus on community participation, social mobilization of village community, which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village.

Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitation of good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the scheme. Under the scheme, there is a provision to get the work done through various Central / State sponsored schemes.

In first phase, 196 Adarsh Gram Panchayats have

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

Smart Village

"SMART VILLAGE" scheme was initiated in the year 2017-18 with a aim to develop the villages (Villages having population above 3,000 are selected in this scheme) with modern amenities like a city. The funds for this scheme are being provided by various departmental schemes. 3,275 villages were selected to develop as SMART VILLAGES.

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

Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana

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

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

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

Along with this, "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" Day is also organised in the said village every year on 14th November. Under this scheme, "Gandhi Gyan Kendra pustkalaya evm vachnalaya" has been inaugurated in 22 districts of the state.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is an attempt to make our rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions. The mission strives to strengthen rural area by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country. The National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the following three years across the country. In the first Phase 2015-16 five clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the State. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected in Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the State and in 2017-18 four clusters selected in Bansawara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Hanumangarh districts in the State. In 2020-21 one tribal Cluster Badodiya selected in Banswara District. In the financial year 2020-21 ₹68.44 crore has been spent against the total available fund of ₹132.39 crore and total 588 works have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹23.31 crore has been spent against the total available fund of ₹63.95 crore and total 292 works have been completed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. 24th April, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-governance. Article

243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

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

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional Amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of PRI's Functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of Elected Representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various States Schemes (FFC, SFC-VI) including State and

Central flagship programmes Swachh Bharat mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) of the Government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.

- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to and use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. At present 33 Zila Parishads, 352 Panchayat Samities and 11,307 Gram Panchayats are existence in the state.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. According to the recommendations of the Fifth State Finance Commission, the amount will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 among the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively.

In the interim report of the 15th FC, Government of India, 40 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of basic untied grant and the remaining 60 per cent as basic tied grant. Untied grant can be used to fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) such as street light and lighting system, other public buildings/assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub-centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair and maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds, cremation sites. 50

per cent of the Tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and remaining 50 per cent can be utilized for basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling. In the financial year 2021-22 an amount of ₹3,358 crore has been transferred to PRIs upto December, 2021 and total 58,646 works have been completed by spending an amount of ₹2161.40 crore.

Sixth State Finance Commission

- The period of Sixth State Finance Commission is for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. According to the recommendations of the commission, 6.75 per cent of total state's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10 : 24.90 on the basis of census 2011 and fund distribution to PRIs will be in the ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per recommendations for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of national & state priority schemes and 5 percent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works and programmes.

The total proposed amount for the financial year 2021-22 is ₹2,942 crore. An amount of ₹1397.22 crore (in which ₹100 crore for remuneration of panchayat sahayak for the financial year 2021-22) has been released to all Gram Panchayats. During the financial year 2021-22, upto December, 2021 an amount of ₹263.54 crore has been spent and 2904 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin): Rajasthan has become Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31st March, 2018. The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for five years. The key objective of SBMG Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

Provisions for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase II:

- **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) :** The Incentive amount is being provided under SBMG to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) upto ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). In the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 93,438 toilets have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹184.14 crore.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat with special provision of specially abled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15th Finance Commission. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 2,932 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed and ₹54.45 crore has been spent.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management :** With adequate management of locally generated Solid and Liquid Waste, health and hygiene can be improved and all-round development of the community can be achieved. Solid and liquid waste management works are started in 11,284 villages. These villages will be developed as ODF Plus villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this financial year 631 villages are developed as ODF Plus villages and ₹16.21 crore has been spent.

Panchayat Award : In accordance with 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th April every year for following categories :-

- Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP)- under this scheme awards are being provided every year to one best

performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samitis and five Gram Panchayats of the State. In the year 2021, the state have received an amount of ₹152.00 lakh as award for selected PRIs, which

have been transferred to the bank accounts of the concerned PRIs. Details of awardee Panchayati Raj Institutions under DDUPSP for the year 2021 are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Details of awardee Panchayati Raj Institutions, Under DDUPSP for the year 2021

S. No.	Awarded PRIs
1.	Zila Parishad Kota, District Kota
2.	Panchayat Samiti Kotra, District Udaipur
3.	Panchayat Samiti Chidawa, District Jhunjhunu
4.	Gram Panchayat Tyonda, P.S.- Khetri, District Jhunjhunu
5.	Gram Panchayat 4 NN Chanana, P.S.- Pdampur, District Ganganagar
6.	Gram Panchayat Thoor, P.S.- Badganv, District Udaipur
7.	Gram Panchayat Nidheraklan, P.S.- Sepau, District Dholpur
8.	Gram Panchayat Bar, P.S.- Raipur, District Pali

- Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP)-Under this award scheme one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts & Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat Bhojasar of Panchayat Samiti Jhunjhunu, Zila Parishad Jhunjhunu was selected for the year 2021 and awarded with ₹10.00 lakh.
- Child Friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA)- Under this award scheme, only one best performing Gram Panchayats of State is awarded for child friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat Minda of Panchayat Samiti Nawa, District Nagaur was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2021 and awarded with ₹5 lakh.
- Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana Award (GPDPA)- This Award was institutionalized in 2019, under this award scheme only one Gram Panchayat is selected for excellence in various criteria, like participatory planning approach, quality of plans-sustainable development goals, low cost, no cost activity, convergence, plan execution & appropriate monitoring system, own sources

revenue, process documentation and use of information technology in planning. The Gram Panchayat Adwad of Panchayat Samiti Mundwa, District Nagaur was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2021 and awarded with ₹5 lakh.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) is being prepared from the year 2015 as per instructions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj GoI. Government of Rajasthan has developed state specific guidelines as “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” based on the Central Model guideline of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi for preparation of quality GPDP Plan and effective implementation of the same. The Gram Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha. After ensuring feasibility and technical vetting of the planned activities from competent authorities, the approved GPDP by the Gram Sabha is uploaded on e-gram swaraj Portal.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated people's campaign as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” for preparation of Decentralized Participative Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) 2022-23. This campaign was launched in all

States of India from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January, 2022 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" the Participative and Integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plans are prepared and being uploaded on the e-gram swaraj Portal.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) from the financial year 2018-19 onwards. The funding pattern of the new scheme RGSA is to be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60:40. The focus of the scheme is on capacity building of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, strengthening of basic Infrastructures of PRIs and for training activities. The Plan of ₹144.52 crore has been approved by Government of India for the year 2021-22. During the year 2021-22 total amount of ₹28.79 crore (₹17.27 crore as central share and ₹11.52 crore state share) has been released as a 1st instalment. Under this scheme, during the financial year 2021-22 an amount of ₹13.32 crore has been spent and total 79 works have been completed upto December, 2021.

Village Master Plan

Master Plan will be made for each villages with assessment of the land for future provision of education, health, population expansion, sports facility, park, government building, road and other development activities. Officials of Revenue Department and Panchayati Raj Department are jointly preparing the Village Master Plan with the provision for coming 30 years requirement. Suggestions from public representative & other citizens are also invited. In first phase Village Master Plan will be prepared for each Gram Panchayat HQ. Officials of town planning department are conducting training at Zila Parishad level. After the training programme Gram Panchayat will prepare a Village Master Plan and get approval from Gram Sabha. Finally after approval the Village Master Plan will be uploaded on e-Panchayat Portal.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

The buildings of Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus, for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh.

In the year 2014, 723 Gram Panchayats were constituted in the State. Out of these 723 GPs, land has been allotted to 697 GPs. 597 GPs works have been completed and 81 works are under progress. 14 GPs are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/campus.

In the year 2019, 1,456 Gram Panchayats (1,455 GPs and 1 Nagarpalika) were constituted in the State. Out of these land has been allotted to 1,355 GPs and financial sanctions for 1,211 works has been issued. 83 works have been completed and works of 1026 GPs are under progress. 17 GPs are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/campus.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2014, 47 Panchayat Samities (PS) were constituted in the State. The financial sanctions for all 47 PS bhawan has been issued. Out of which 36 works of Panchayat Samiti building have been completed and 10 works are under progress. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is ₹250.00 lakh.

In the year 2019, 57 Panchayat Samities (PS) were constituted in the State. Land has been allotted to 48 Panchayat Samitis and 2 Panchayat Samitis are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/ campus. Land allotment for 7 Panchayat Samiti Buildings are under process.

Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except in Nagar nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Palika headquarters. Accordingly in such 140 Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed through Panchayat

Samitis. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹50.00 lakh. The total cost of project will be ₹70.00 crore, out of 140 Ambedkar Bhawan, land for 138 bhawan has been identified. Financial sanction for 12 works has been issued and 4 works are under progress

Special work / efforts made by Panchayati Raj Department in Gram Panchayat for prevention of COVID-19 as below

- On demand of Medical and Health department, the directions for payment of honorarium to "Covid Health Consultant" and "Covid Health Assistant" till December, 2021 has been issued.
- To ensure oxygen supply to rural areas during Covid-19 pandemic, at each Gram panchayat level two oxygen concentrator and one generator set are being purchased in coordination with Rajasthan Medical Society Corporation Limited (RMSCL).

Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan 2021:

State Government has launched a campaign "Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan 2021" from 2nd October 2021 to resolve on spot solution of issues for rural area. Revenue Department is administrative department for this campaign. The campaign is monitored and reviewed by District Collector at district level. One day camp is organised at each Gram Panchayat Hq.(Including Newly formed GPs). A Pre Camp for making proper arrangements and a Post camp for the resolutions of pending issues are also being organised. Directions have been issued for wide publicity of campaign and cooperation of public representatives. Control room has been established at State level, District level and Panchayat Samiti level for effective monitoring of the campaign.

The progress of Panchayati Raj Department in the campaign is as follow (up to December, 2021)

- Total 10 lakh Pattas have been issued in the campaign.
- Total 23,384 works of Name transfer/ Sub-division/ Revalidation of Pattas /Land conversion have been executed.
- Total 11,354 proposals of residential land

extension have been passed.

- Total 17,212 complaints regarding drinking water scheme have been resolved.
- Total 4,24,933 Birth & Death certificates issued.
- The amount was provided to 86,760 families for construction of toilets under the SBM(G) scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay yojana (RGJSY)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. RGJSY has been launched on 20th August, 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources, to resolve the issue of paucity of water and to improve the status of ground water and cultivable area in the state through effective convergence.

The first phase of RGJSY was started in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. The completion period of phase-I is two years. Around 1.75 lakh works have been identified by the line department at a cost of around ₹2,233 crore. Around 80,461 works costing ₹1,100.00 crore have been started in which around 59,385 works costing ₹755.00 crore have been completed upto December, 2021.

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

Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. A total amount of ₹4,474.73 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2021 which is 53.29 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹4,351.27 crore has been incurred. Total 37.76 lakh hectares area has been treated by December, 2021.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Rural Roads

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

network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The Road Network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. Village road length in the state is given in table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Village Road Length in the State as on 31st March, 2021

(In Km)

BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
142755.31	1484.24	35911.05	2935.42	183086.02

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

There are 43,264 inhabited villages in the State as per census 2011. The connectivity of villages by Black Top (BT) road in different population groups at the

end of 2020-21 and upto December, 2021 is shown below in table 3.5.

Table 3.5 BT Road Connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of inhabited villages (as per census 2011)	No. of Villages connected as on March, 2021	No. of Villages connected up to December, 2021(Provisional)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	17284	17215	17215	99.60
2	500-1000	12421	11847	11957	96.26
3	250-500	7638	6168	6168	80.75
4	100-250	3518	1783	1783	50.68
5	Below- 100	2403	888	888	36.95
Total		43264	37901	38011	87.86

During the year 2021-22, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2021 are given below:

- 1,123 Km BT roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Missing links, State Road Fund and Rural Roads.
- 110 villages having population 500 and above as per census 2011 were connected by 374 Km BT roads under State Road Fund Village Connectivity Scheme.
- 49 Km Vikas Path Completed in 83 GPs.
- 167 Km Gramin Gaurav Path (CC road) completed.
- As per budget announcement of 2019-20 Wall to

Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years. Vikas Path is to be constructed by cement concrete block with covered drains and utility services etc. Selection of village and alignment of Vikas Path will be done by a District Level Committee. First phase work in 183 GP was started. Work completed in 168 GP and remaining works are in progress.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III:

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8662.50 km length will be selected and upgraded and strengthened. Under which, in the first phase for 5821 km rural roads costing of ₹3122 crore has been approved by the

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Under which till December, 2021, 4292 km of road upgradation work has been done by spending ₹1534 crore. The process has been started for sending the work proposals of the remaining length under PMGSY-III to the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Rural Electrification

To achieve the 100 percent rural electrification in the State, the state government has electrified 43,201 villages up to December, 2021. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhans and 93.97 lakh rural households have also been electrified. During financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 60,672 agricultural connection have been released to farmers.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November, 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product

development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

The impact of these interventions of RUDA can be seen as an alternate avenue of sustainable income through self employment with enhanced capabilities to the participating artisans in core sub sector like Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals, in drought prone state like Rajasthan. This is a unique organization working in Non-farm sectors in India.

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration:

RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like, Pokran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives.

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

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

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for conducting RUDA activities. In this head, a target has been set to benefit 1,500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹175.00 lakh against which ₹93.10 lakh has been incurred during financial year 2021-22, upto December, 2021.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industry Sector in Rajasthan's Economy (2021-22)

Industry Sector

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 24.67%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 15.37%

Mining Sector

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 2.78%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 8.15%

Manufacturing Sector

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 10.06%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 23.75%

Construction Sector

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 8.68%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 7.87%

Electricity, Gas, Water & Other Remedial Services

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 3.15%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 6.81%

Rajasthan as leading Producers

Rajasthan : Production of Crude oil in India

- ❖ 2nd Largest Producer
- ❖ 20% of country's total production (in Rajasthan)

Major Minerals

- ❖ No. of Minerals currently mined: 57
- ❖ No. of Mining leases for major minerals: 174

Sole/ Leading Producer of : Lead & Zinc ores, Selenite, Wollastonite, Silver, Calcite, Gypsum, Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar, Fire clay, Marble, Sandstone, Granite etc.

Top Five Export Items with their % share in 2020-21

- ❖ Engineering Goods (14.75%)
- ❖ Handicrafts (11.76%)
- ❖ Textiles (10.86%)
- ❖ Metal (11.01%)
- ❖ Chemical and Allied (9.51%)

MSME (2021-22)

- ❖ Industrial Units Registered : 2,02,947
- ❖ Opportunities of Direct Employment: 11,28,082 Persons

INDUSTRIAL OVERVIEW

Several industry specific reform initiatives taken by the government have significantly improved the overall industrial environment of the state especially after the world witnessed two waves of COVID-19

followed by 2 complete lockdowns. The industry sector witnessed a growth of 15.37 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2021-22.

The state is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral wealth, world-renowned

handicrafts, handloom and outstanding skills. These provide ample opportunities for manufacturing, beneficiation, processing activities and services in the MSME sector, which has been the strength of the state. State has a very strong base of MSMEs in Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Food Processing, Auto Components, Textiles, Leather and Dimensional Stones. It is the vision and endeavour of the state to encourage and give a fillip to the setting up of micro, small and medium enterprises in the state and create an enabling and conducive environment for them to attain a high competence level.

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

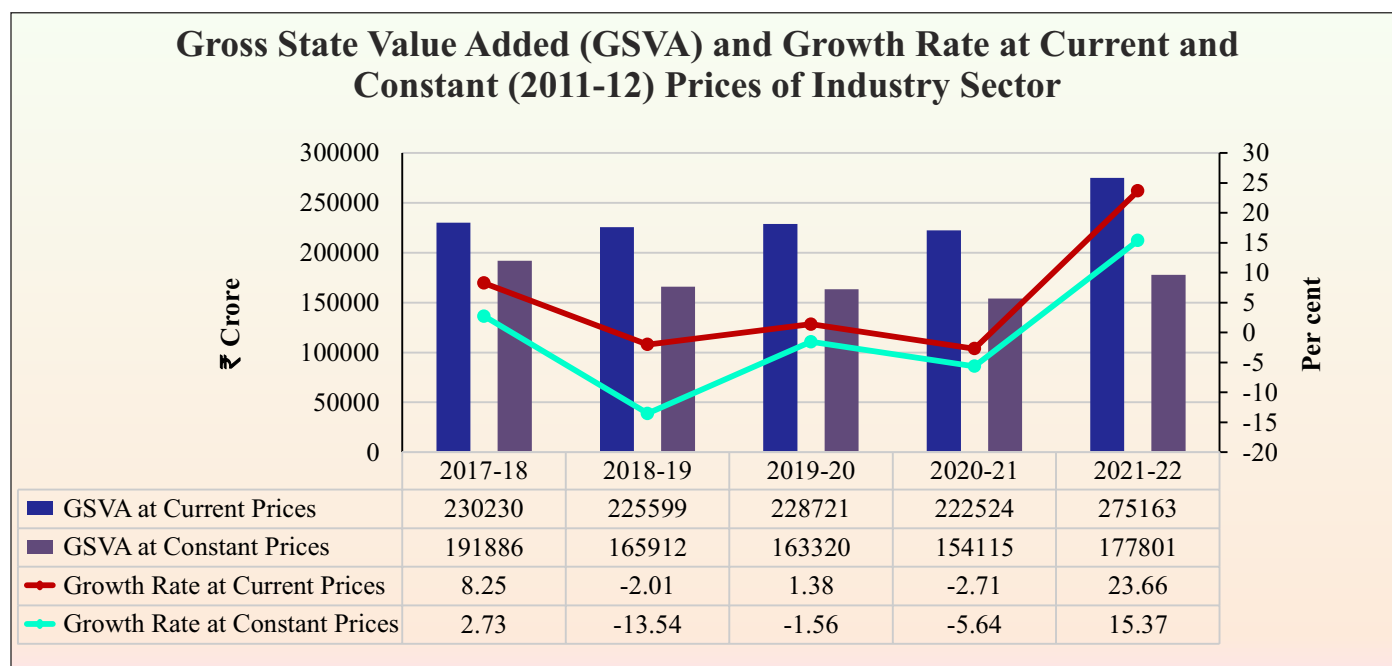
Industry Sector in Rajasthan

The Industry sector comprises of mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Industry sector increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹1.78 lakh crore in 2021-22, showing an increase of 2.69 per cent per annum (CAGR) at constant (2011-12) while at current price the GSVA increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.75 lakh crore in 2021-22 showing an increase of 7.28 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 4.1 shows the GSVA of Industry Sector at current and constant (2011-12) price with its growth rate.

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

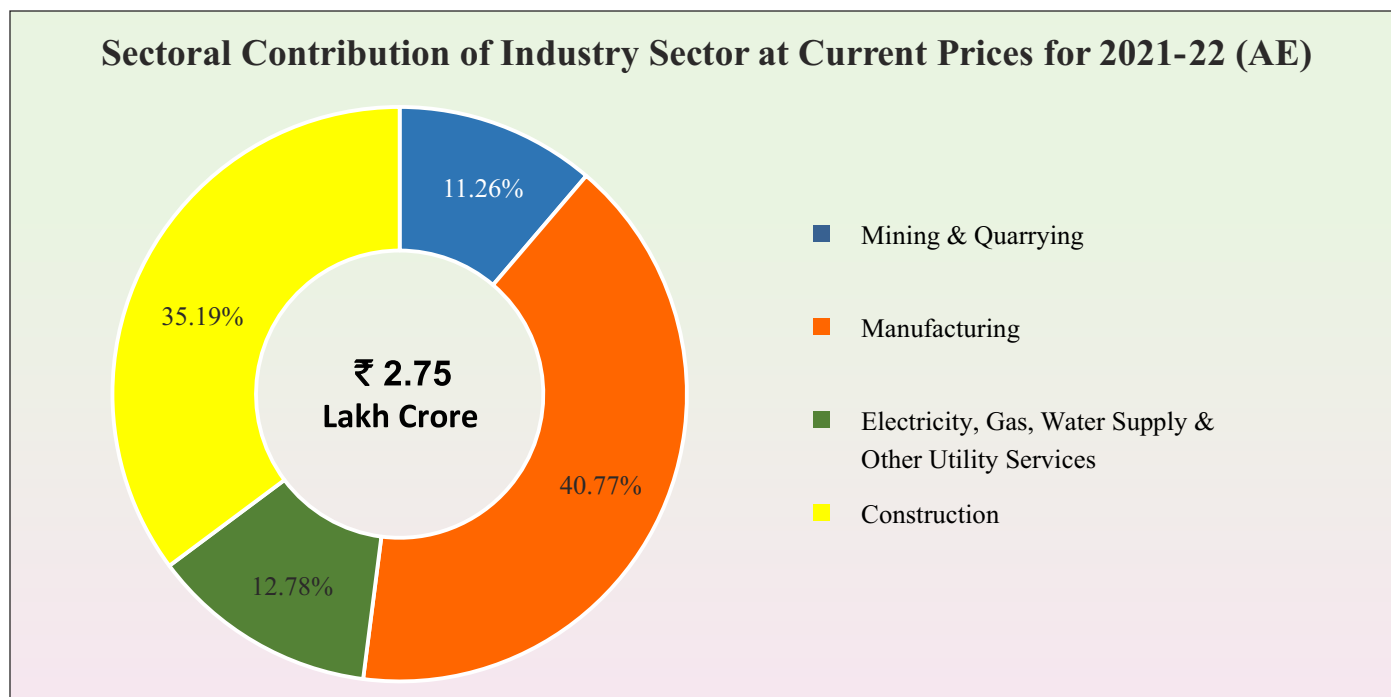
In the financial year 2021-22, industry sector contributed to 24.67 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. In the same year the share of manufacturing is estimated to be 40.77 per cent followed by construction by 35.19 per cent. The share of electricity, gas, water & other utility services is estimated to be 12.78 per cent while mining & quarrying is estimated to be 11.26 per cent in the industry sector. These shares of different sub-sectors within industry sector can be seen in figure 4.2

Figure 4.1



Note: For the Year 2019-20, Revised Estimate-II, 2020-21, Revised Estimate-I, Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

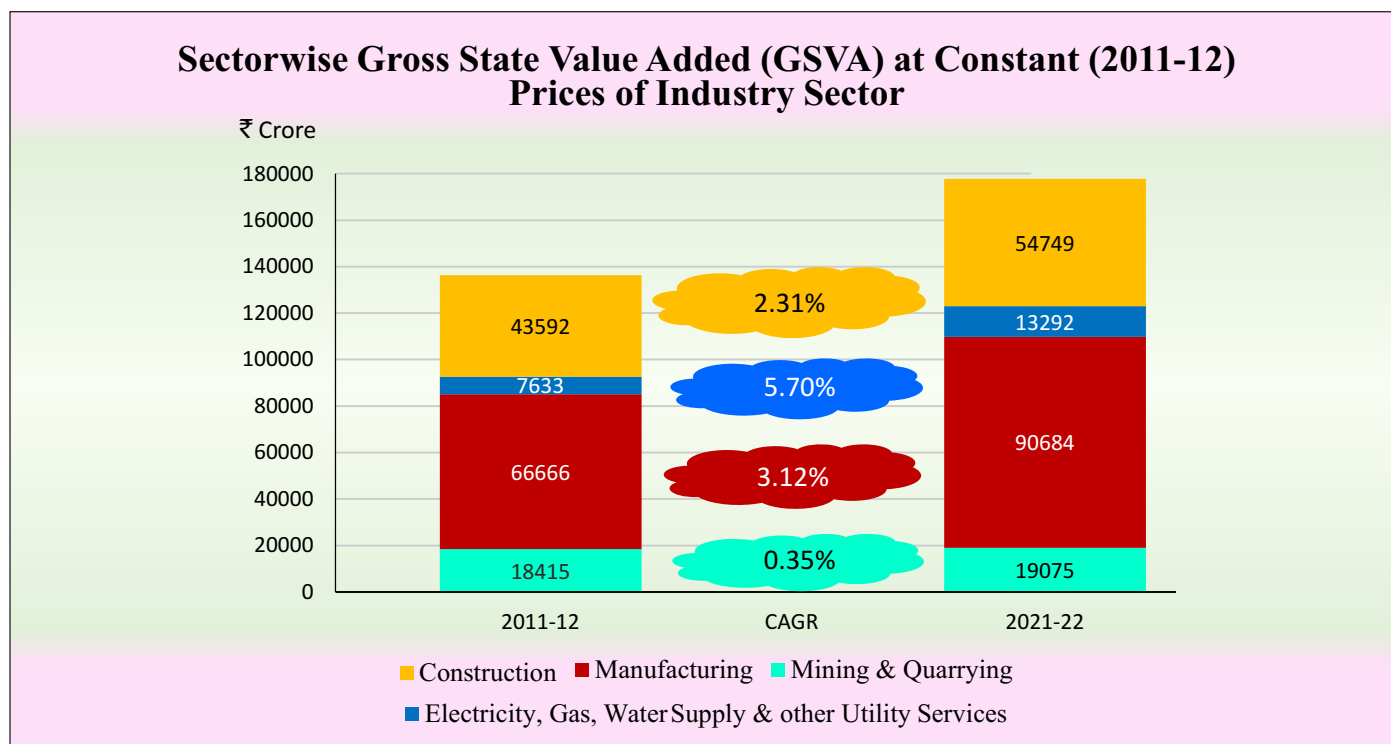
Figure 4.2



In terms of growth, industry sector witnessed the growth rate of 15.37 per cent in 2021-22 over 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) prices. The mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector

grew at 8.15 per cent, 23.75 per cent, 6.81 per cent and 7.87 per cent respectively in 2021-22 over 2020-21. Figure 4.3 shows Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2011-12 and 2021-22 with sectoral CAGR over the period of ten years.

Figure 4.3



Note: For the Year 2019-20, Revised Estimate-II, 2020-21, Revised Estimate-I, Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to chosen base period. The IIP is the leading indicator

of Industrial performance in the state, compiled on monthly basis. The IIP series (Base 2011-12) is based on three broad categories i.e. Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial year 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12) in Rajasthan

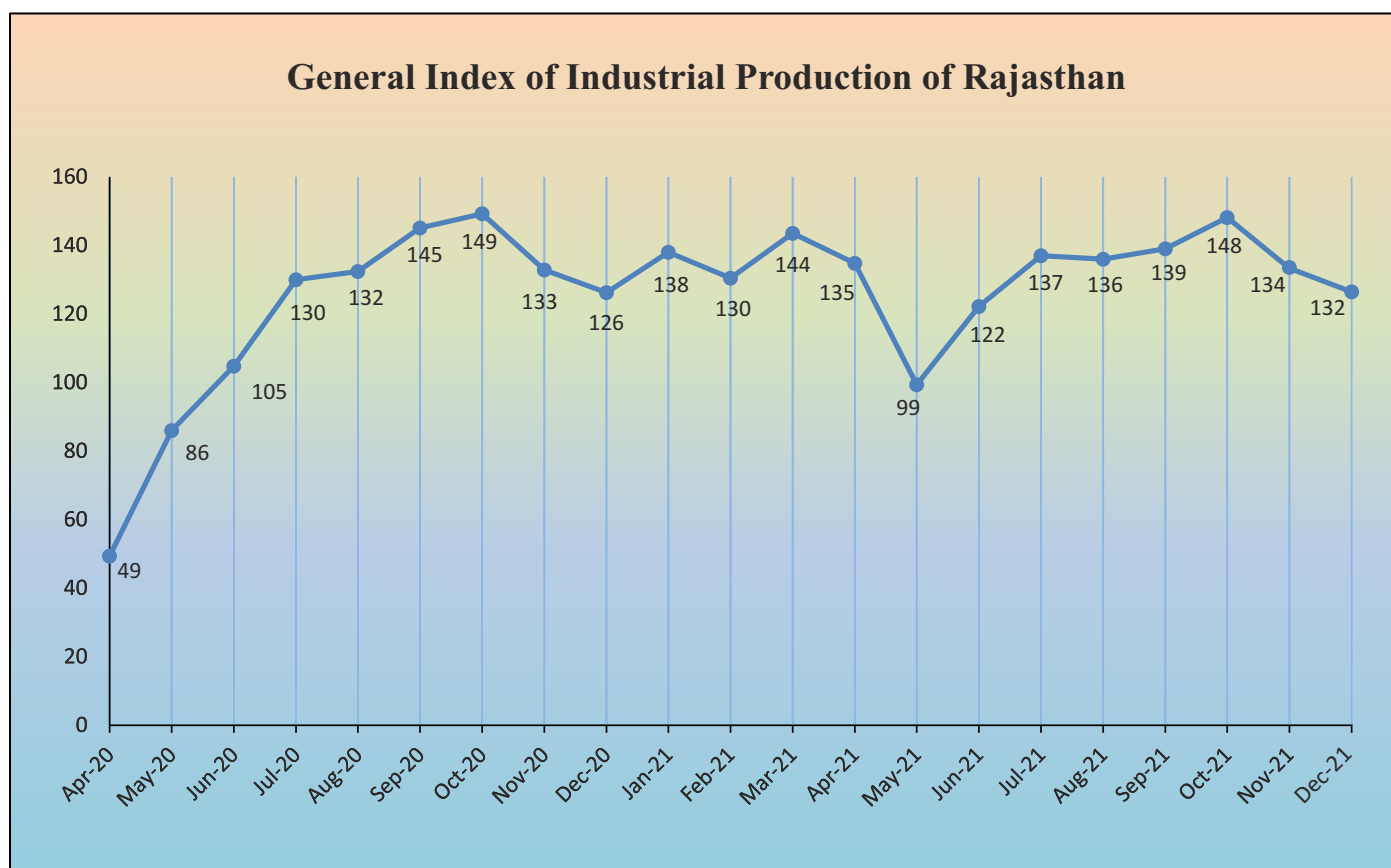
Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
Manufacturing	134.71	143.39	125.93	122.95	133.91
Mining	132.85	134.76	125.60	119.43	123.71
Electricity	124.96	137.70	135.15	126.10	135.77
General Index	133.08	140.37	126.90	122.34	131.33

*Upto December, 2021 (Provisional)

The state's strong industrial recovery in the current year from the pandemic period can be observed by tracking the monthly trend of the IIP. The trend shows that index for April 2020 and May 2021 was recorded

to be at the lowest. Trend of general index of IIP from April 2020 to December 2021 is depicted in figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

As a result of change in classification criteria w.e.f. 1st July 2020, an Enterprises is being classified as a Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises on the basis of the following criteria, namely:-

- a) **Micro Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees;
- b) **Small Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees; and
- c) **Medium Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards state's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. In particular, their contribution to employment generation is widely recognized. As such, various policy measures to promote and support MSMEs are implemented in the state, some of which are indicated below:-

- **Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration:** To facilitate the procedure of MSME registration in accordance with the revised MSME definition, Ministry of MSME launched a new portal Udyam Registration Portal (<https://udyamregistration.gov.in>) on 1st July, 2020. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), total 2,02,947 industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units with a total investment of ₹7,699.46 crore have generated opportunities of direct employment for 11,28,082 persons.
- **Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY):** For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and commenced from 13th December, 2019. Under this scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹5 crore and 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), loan of amount ₹485.32 crore has been disbursed to 1,601 entrepreneurs. The progress under the Scheme is given in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Progress under Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana

S. No.	Year	Loan Disbursement (Number)	Loan Disbursement (₹Crore)	Interest Subsidy (₹Crore)
1	2019-20	239	33.75	0.00
2	2020-21	8259	2016.13	2.98
3	2021-22*	1601	485.32	21.79
Total		10099	2535.20	24.77

*Upto December, 2021

- **The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act-2019:** To encourage hassle free establishment of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises, 'The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act' was enacted on 17th July, 2019 in the state.

For the execution of this Act, the Government of Rajasthan on 12th June, 2019 launched a web portal “<https://rajudyogmitra.rajasthan.gov.in/>”, on which applications are filed. MSME unit is required to submit only a 'Declaration of Intent' electronically or physically to the nodal agency which issues an 'Acknowledgment Certificate' as per which an MSME unit is exempted from approvals and inspections under all state laws for 3 years from the date of issuance of the Acknowledgment Certificate.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a total of 2,766 Declaration of Intent were received and Acknowledgment Certificates have been issued instantaneously to them. Out of these, 1,393 certificates of Micro category, 811 of Small category and 562 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

Exports

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

Niti Ayog has released Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2020 in which under the category of 'Landlocked States', Rajasthan emerges as a top performer with index value of 62.55. Except for export growth and orientation, the state has performed tremendously well across all pillars and sub pillars.

In Rajasthan, engineering goods, textiles, handicrafts, metal and chemical & allied are top five export items that account for more than 50 per cent of exports from the state. The total exports for the financial year 2020-21 equalled ₹52,764.31 crore.

Details of exports from Rajasthan is shown in table 4.3 and Contribution of various sectors in Export during 2020-21 is shown in figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5

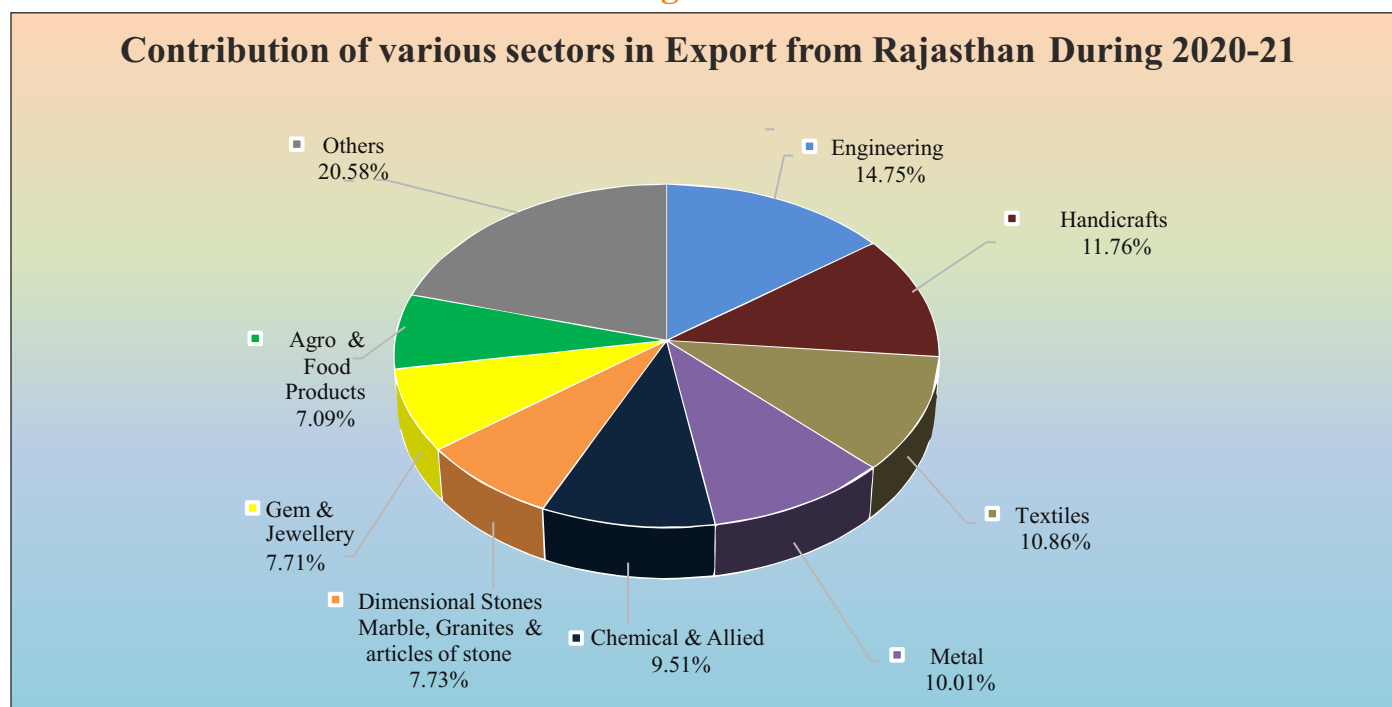


Table 4.3 Exports from Rajasthan

(₹crore)

S. No.	Products	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Textiles	5256.61	5667.30	6750.11	6165.79	5729.29
2	Agro & Food Products	3720.43	4204.84	4525.87	3708.96	3740.65
3	Gem & Jewellery	5695.33	5264.38	5737.55	5109.60	4067.36
4	Engineering	5629.20	7350.17	7632.99	7674.76	7781.81
5	Metal					
	1. Ferrous	745.06	935.07	970.59	1216.60	1102.94
	2. Non-Ferrous	3129.20	4065.19	3343.21	3182.29	4180.75
6	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & articles of stone mica etc.	3102.51	3172.40	3354.58	3208.81	4080.22
7	Mineral fuels, Mineral oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash	13.40	138.96	168.96	871.39	842.34
8	Electronics & Computer Software	2439.73	2531.42	2833.24	2729.70	3016.01
9	Wool & Woollens	62.93	91.73	139.11	130.74	62.30
10	Chemical & Allied	3404.74	4231.55	5901.94	4260.30	5016.53
11	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	469.28	604.64	1027.35	1899.69	2268.39
12	Plastic & Linoleums	701.94	922.87	896.85	1178.65	1337.58
13	Handicrafts	3831.36	3701.55	4825.42	5219.48	6205.32
14	Leather & Leather products	266.66	296.89	356.85	226.25	193.43
15	Readymade Garments	1660.61	1831.51	2078.28	2073.20	1764.40
16	Carpet (Durries)	626.84	1095.32	625.67	563.08	464.70
17	Others	20.28	371.13	9.84	526.81	910.28
Total		40776.11	46476.92	51178.41	49946.09	52764.31

For the comprehensive development of exports, the state has continuously been strived towards introducing various export promotion initiatives which are given as below:-

Mission-Niryatak Bano: To provide a boost to the export sector of the state, A unique initiative “Mission- Niryatak Bano” has been launched in the

state on 29th July, 2021. Under the mission, targets have been allotted to make new exporters on the basis of industrial units located in different districts of the state. A target of total 22,731 new Import-Export Codes (IEC) is allotted to districts. Upto December 2021, total 5,433 entrepreneurs in the state have been issued Import-Export Codes and training programs are being organised for them regarding export related

procedures and documentation. In this sequence, two days training programs have been organised at all the divisional headquarters. Under this programme, complete handholding is being provided to new exporters from the state until their first consignment is exported.

State Level Export Award Scheme: To encourage exports, State Level Export Award Scheme-2019 has been initiated to reward the excellent exporters of the state. Under the scheme, there is a provision of awarding a maximum of 33 awards i.e. 32 in 15 categories and one Lifetime Export Ratna award. For the year 2019-20, Total 29 exporting units which includes 28 excellent exporters from the state and one lifetime Export Ratna Award have been selected by the Committee.

Training Programme on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation: With the aim of providing information to such entrepreneurs of the state, who are unable to export their goods due to lack of knowledge of export process, documents and market information and they are exporting their goods through middlemen. Training Program Scheme on Export Promotion, Procedures and Documentation has been started from the year 2012. Under the scheme, selecting 6-7 districts from the state every year and ₹75,000 budget is allocated to the each district industries center for organising two day training programmes. Each District Industries Center provides training to about 35-40 exporters. The Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) has been established by the state government with the objective of solving the export related difficulties of the exporters of the state and providing them training related to export procedures and documentation.

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Public policies and interventions for industrial development in the state are implemented through several institutions spearheaded by the Department of Industries and Commerce. It is the nodal department to promote the development of industries and

handicrafts in the state and for providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 district Industries and Commerce centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the state for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs. For the convenience of entrepreneurs, MSME Investor Facilitation Centre (MIFC) has been established in all the District Industries and Commerce Centers to provide necessary information to entrepreneurs.

A committee had been constituted as a Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) under the chairmanship of the chief secretary at the state level and district collector at the district level, to encourage investment coming into the state and solve the difficulties faced in setting up new enterprises, whose decision is binding upon all departments. In this context, 114 meetings have been held during the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021.

For redressal of cases of delayed payment of micro and small enterprises of the state, under the powers conferred by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006, 4 micro and small enterprise facilitation councils have been reconstituted into 2 micro and small enterprises facilitation councils at state level and 7 at divisional level. A total of 9 councils have thus been formed. In this context 204 cases have been redressed in the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021.

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

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (I.E.M): 48 proposals for establishment of large industries with an investment of ₹33,708 crore have been submitted during the financial year 2021-22 (upto November, 2021) to the Government of India.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) : This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities by promoting industrial service and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the state. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 898 units have been provided loan from banks and ₹27.57 crore margin money has been provided by the Government of India.

Industrial Promotional Camp: Industrial Promotional Camps were organised at district and 'panchayat samiti' level to promote industrial development and to make people aware of the procedure for establishment of industrial units. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 26 camps at district level and 92 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organised.

Leather Training Industries: During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 110 persons have been trained against the annual target of 300 to promote leather industry. Trainings were given in leather dyeing/leather based product technique improvisation. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹3.93 lakh has been incurred.

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy-2019: Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy-2019 came into force from 1st July, 2019 with a view to promoting inclusive, balanced, sustainable and eco-friendly industrial development, creating infrastructure and employment opportunities, promoting balanced regional industrial development to emerge Rajasthan as the most preferred investment destination in India with a robust eco-system.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019: To promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019 has been made effective from 17th December, 2019. In this scheme provisions have been made to provide concessions such as upto 100 per cent reimbursement of SGST for 7 years for new investment in manufacturing & service sector industries and exemption in electricity tax, stamp duty and mandi duty up to 100 per cent. Under the scheme, exemption certificates were issued for 3,268 applications with investment proposal of ₹54,254.84 crore in the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021. Under this scheme, a provision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Special Package has been made to promote S.T/S.C entrepreneur. This scheme has been included in state government's Flagship Scheme. The progress under the Scheme is given in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Progress under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019

Year	Issued EC (Number of Units)	Investment (₹ Crore)
2019-20	524	12829.44
2020-21	3423	63392.01
2021-22*	3268	54254.84
Total	7215	130476.29

*Upto December, 2021

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

As on 31st December, 2021 a total of 122 Corporates, 22 Government Departments, 261 Implementing Agencies and 48 Service Providers have registered themselves on the CSR Portal. The amount of ₹493.90 crore is estimated to be incurred in 149 CSR projects across the state.

To properly implement the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Rajasthan Corporate Social Responsibility Authority has been constituted by the state government on 6th November, 2019. It provides proper guidance regarding new provisions and develops appropriate infrastructural facilities from the amount received.

Registration of Partnership Firms: The Non-Trading Companies are being registered under the Non- Trading Companies Act, 1960 and Rajasthan Non -Trading Companies Rules, 1962 by the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Industries & Commerce. The registration of partnership firms in all the districts is done by the GM of District Industries & Commerce Centers as a Registrar of Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rajasthan Partnership Rules, 2017.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), total 3,157 partnership firms have been registered with revenue collection of ₹10.36 lakh through registration of firms and ₹8,000 through registration of 8 non-trading companies.

Artisans Identity Card: An online artisan identity card is issued on the Single Sign On (SSO) portal to the artisan of the age of more than 18 years by their respective District Industry and Commerce Centre. Office of the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Government of India, also issues identity card for handicraft artisans. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a sum of 1,485 Artisans Identity Cards have been issued by the office of the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Rajasthan.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion is the Investment Promotion Agency of Rajasthan that facilitates large investment proposals in the state. Since its inception in the year 1991, BIP acts as an interface between investors and the government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. BIP is the Nodal Agency for the State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary for investment above ₹10 crore. SEC examines applications for permission and customized packages and makes recommendations to the Board of Investment.

During the year 2021, 16 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹1,68,490 crore and employment to 1,01,721 persons have been recommended.

BIP participated in the following events with aims to interact with potential investors, business leaders, project the image of the state as an ideal investment destination and to attract investments in varied sectors:-

1. Session on Exploring Investment Opportunities in the Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) by RIICO held on 27th January, 2021.
2. Webinar on Rajasthan EV Industry Investors Meet by RIICO held on 26th February, 2021.
3. India Pharma 2021 & India Medical device 2021

(Virtually) held on 25th-26th February & 1st-2nd March, 2021 Webinar on Galvanizing the efforts for Aatmnirbhar Bharat by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) held on 27th February, 2021.

4. India Chem-2021 held on 17th-19th March, 2021.
5. Technotex-2021 held on 17th-19th March 2021.
6. Webinar on online, Aatmnirbhar Rajasthan-empowering MSMEs- 5th March, 2021.
7. India Economic Conclave (Online) 25th-26th March 2021, Session on investment-opportunities organised by International Vaish Federation, Jaipur (6th March 2021).
8. Webinar on India Japan Partnership summit by Indian Chamber of International Business by ICIB (16th March, 2021).
9. Webinar on Rajasthan Destination Renewable Energy Equipment Manufacturing by RRECL, RIICO & CII (27th April, 2021).
10. Webinar on Business & Investment opportunities in Rajasthan by FICCI & SICCI (19th July, 2021).
11. Webinar by BIP on Investment Opportunities in Rajasthan (18th August, 2021)

Investor Connect Programme: Invest Rajasthan Summit was proposed to be held on 24th & 25th January, 2022. Before the Summit, Investors Connect Program in 7 cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai) were held in the month of December, 2021. A delegation from the state participated in the Dubai Expo from 12th-18th November, 2021 and a virtual investors connect program with USA was organised on 16th December, 2021.

Single Window Clearance System (SWCS): Single Window Act has already been introduced with the objective to provide time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. By December, 2021, 105 services of 15 departments are being provided under SWCS. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a total of 73,077 applications have been received for approvals/clearances from various departments. Out of these, 47,803 proposals have been given clearances from various departments.

One Stop Shop

To strengthen the existing Single Window Clearance System (SWCS), facilitate large investment proposals more effectively and expedite requisite approvals/clearances/permissions for the same in time-bound manner under one roof, “One Stop Shop” facility has been established by Bureau of Investment promotion. Under the One Stop Shop, a “Board of Investment” has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide approvals/clearances to the investment proposals.

The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance (Amendment) Act, 2020 was notified in the Rajasthan Gazette on 16th September, 2020. Under the One Stop Shop facility, the applicant can apply through the online portal “<https://rajnivesh.rajasthan.gov.in>”.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is the apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the state. It also helps in developing industrial infrastructure and providing financial assistance to attract investment in the state. The key progress made by RIICO is highlighted below:-

Infrastructure Development: RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), RIICO has acquired 3,816.51 acres land, developed 1,440.16 acres of land and allotted 1,524 plots (includes Industrial, Commercial, Residential and others). In this, allotment letter issued for 1,271 plots and offer letter issued for 253 plots. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹293.24 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹809.11 crore from the same.

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

services to entrepreneurs. One of the major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the state. During financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), term loan of ₹20.59 crore has been sanctioned, ₹25.21 crore term loan disbursed and ₹98.02 crore has been recovered.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Mini Growth Centre : To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industry, Mini Growth Centers have been established. At present 35 projects at the cost of ₹206.85 crore have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹96.16 crore. Government of India has released ₹64.06 crore for the projects. Out of the 35 projects, 27 have been completed. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹150.21 crore has been incurred on all the 35 projects.

Development of Special Parks/Zones by RIICO

A) Agro Food Parks: RIICO has developed four Agro Food Parks at Boranada (Jodhpur), Kota, Alwar and Sriganganagar. RIICO has also developed an “Agro & Food Processing Zone” at Industrial Area Tinwari, Jodhpur in approximately 33 hectares of land.

B) Japanese Zone: RIICO has set up Japanese Zone at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar. Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin and Dainichi Colour, are operational in this industrial area. Presently 45 units are operational in the Zone. An investment of ₹5,860 crore has been made in these units, while providing employment (Direct/Indirect) to approximately 16,719 persons.

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

C) Special Economic Zones (SEZs): RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that is, Gems & Jewellery I & II (now Multiproduct SEZ) at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) exports of about ₹1,375.81 crore has been made. The total employment to approximately 11,131 persons has been generated upto December, 2021.

D) **Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited**, a joint venture of Mahindra group & RIICO has established a Multi-product SEZ in Jaipur wherein investment of around ₹5,538.12 crore has been made. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), export of around ₹1,502.50 crore has been made. The total employment to approximately 52,000 (Direct/Indirect) persons has been generated upto December, 2021.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the corporation are given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Physical and Financial Achievements of Activities of the RIICO

Item	Target 2021-22	Achievements 2021-22#
A. Financial assistance (Term loan) (₹Crore)		
A) Sanction	50.00	20.59
B) Disbursement	40.00	25.21
C) Recovery	120.00	98.02
B. Infrastructure development		
A) Land Acquired (Acres)	*	3816.51
B) Land Developed (Acres)	*	1440.16
C) Plots allotted (Numbers.)	5000	1524**
C. Others (₹Crore)		
A) Expenditure on Infrastructure development	952.45	293.24
B) Recovery of Infrastructure dues	1322.00	809.11

#Upto December, 2021

* Targets not decided.

** Allotment letter issued for 1,271 plots, bid approved for 253 plots and offer letter issued but allotment letter not issued.

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961, for providing assistance to small scale industries and facilitate artisans for marketing of their products. Being a commercial organization, it is striving to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new technology, in response to the market demand. Corporation also provides direct benefits to the artisans through welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) the turnover of RAJSICO is ₹35.30 crore.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly, to more than 10,000 persons every year. The corporation is also providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bhilwara. At present, only export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing airway export facilities by air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur. Inland container depot Bhilwara is going to be started shortly in this financial year.

The other functions of RAJSICO include providing marketing assistance to small scale industries by supplying to SSI products, like barbed wires, desert coolers, RCC pipes, tents and tarpaulin, steel furniture, polythene bags, angle iron posts etc. to the government departments. Approximately 50 industrial units were provided such facilities during the year 2021-22.

The Corporation sells handicrafts items of craftsmen of Rajasthan through its 'RAJASTHALI' outlets situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, and Kolkata. Handicrafts items are procured from 450 artisans all over Rajasthan. The Corporation also participates in exhibitions to promote the craft persons. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), the turnover of the Handicrafts items is ₹264.93 lakh.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the objective of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing ones, upto ₹20 crore. The RFC has important role in industrialization in the state. The RFC has made available loans as financial assistance of ₹8,565.01 crore to 83,999 units since inception to 31st March, 2021. Keeping in view the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation:-

Schemes of the Corporation

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for Service Sector
- Scheme for Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector
- Single window Scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹200 lakh)
- Scheme for Qualified Professionals
- Financing Against Assets Scheme
- Switchover Loan Scheme
- Saral Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for Existing Borrowers of MSME
- Scheme for Financing Solar Power Projects
- Scheme for Financing Against Land Allotted by RIICO for Industrial Units, Hotels and Hospitals

- Special Loan Scheme for Marble Processing Units having Import License
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)
- Consultancy Services by Corporation
- Financing in Rented Premises

Good Borrowers Loan Schemes

- Short Term Loan Scheme (STL)
- Working Capital Loan Scheme
- Special Purpose WCTL Scheme
- WCTL to Non-assisted Units Scheme
- Gold Card Scheme
- Platinum Card Scheme
- Units Promoted by Good Borrowers Scheme
- Flexi Loan Scheme

Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY): To ensure participation of youth in the industrialization of the state, the corporation has introduced an innovative loan scheme namely “Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)” in the year 2013-14 to provide loan to the youth to establish industrial units in the state. Under this scheme, a target of financing 1,000 units has been fixed by the state government. The state government is providing 6 percent interest subvention for loan upto ₹1.50 crore. The maximum age of young entrepreneur is 45 year. The RFC has sanctioned loans of ₹515.15 crore to 511 units upto December, 2021.

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

Table 4.6 financial and Physical targets and achievements of RFC

(₹Crore)

Years	Loan Sanctions		Disbursement		Loan Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2018-19	300	314.89	260	264.11	250	270.46
2019-20	250	228.60	200	190.00	300	311.53
2020-21	300	164.56	250	139.07	275	230.38
2021-22*	150	68.32	100	75.55	200	203.74

*Upto December, 2021

The Corporation has provided following relief to the borrower during the financial year 2021-22 to overcome the situations arise on account of COVID-19:-

- A. The principal amount of Equated Quarterly Instalments (EQIs) fallen due in June, 2021 have been deferred and shall be recovered as per restructured (revised) repayment schedule after last date of repayment (LDR).
- B. The Principal amount of Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) fallen due in June, July & August, 2021 have been deferred and shall be recovered as per restructured (revised) repayment schedule after last date of repayment (LDR).
- C. The Interest fallen due in the month of June, 2021 can be paid upto 31st July, 2021.
- D. In respect of Tourism & Hospitality Sector units, the principal amount of equated quarterly instalment fallen due in June, 2021, along with September, 2021, December, 2021 & March, 2022 have been deferred and shall be recovered as per restructured (revised) repayment schedule after last date of repayment in equated quarterly instalments.
- E. Those units whose project is under implementation and repayment of principal amount has not started, the repayment period has been extended by six months.

DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR (DMIC)

A Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai) is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,504 km. About 38 per cent of the corridor passes through Rajasthan.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. A band of 150 Km (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In first phase,

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed. The State Support Agreement (SSA) & share holder agreement (SHA) have been signed by RIICO & NICDIT (National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust) on 29th September 2021. The incorporation of a joint SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) for these nodes is under process.

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR): Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is having an area of about 165 sq. kms and encompassing 42 villages of Alwar district. The detailed development plan for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region has been prepared and finalized.

In the first phase, 532.30 hectare land and 26.65 hectare land required for the 60 meter wide approach road is being acquired. Compensation of ₹82.46 crore has been disbursed to the project affected persons (PAP's) so far. RIICO board has been accorded approval for payment of remaining amount of compensation by RIICO. RIICO has been released the first installment of ₹62 crore to land acquisition officer towards payments of compensation.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA): Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed in the area close to 154 sq. kms, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Node has been notified as Special Investment Regions (SIR) on 12th October, 2020. RIICO has been entrusted with the responsibility of JPMIA and designated as JPMIA Development Authority vide notification dated 12th October, 2020. 1,374.35 hectare government land of Pali district has been vested with JPMIA Development Authority.

Rajasthan Special Investment Regions (SIR) Act, 2016

In order to achieve planned and systematic development of Special Investment Regions across the state and in DMIC region, a special legislation in the name of "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016" has been notified on 26th April, 2016 and the rules under this Act have also been notified. To promote and monitor the development of SIR's, a

state level “Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Board” has been constituted.

A Special Investment Region (SIR) namely “Bhiwadi Integrated Township” (BIT), comprising of 363 villages of tehsil Behror, Mundawar, Neemrana, Kotkasim and Tijara of Alwar District has been declared and a Regional Development Authority (RDA) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) has also been constituted.

Vide a notification dated 28th December 2020, 42 villages have been separated and notified as KBNIRSIR for which RIICO will be the Regional Development Authority. BIDA will continue to function as RDA for remaining 321 villages of Bhiwadi Integrated Township.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganised sector, to provide help in the production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance. Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board has played an important role in providing self-employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Board in the state:-

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being conducted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 262 Village Industries units have been sanctioned and 1,917 persons have been provided additional employment.

Rebate: During the financial year 2021-22, the state government has given approval to give 35 per cent rebate on the sale of khadi garments produced in the state only from 2nd October 2021 to January 2022. A total of 50 per cent rebate is being reported with a discount of 15 per cent as per Marketing Development Assistance (MDA).

Budget Provisions: Under the state budget, Marketing Development Assistance, Grant for development of board training centers, Computerization of board & centers, Khadi a New Initiative and Renovation of Bhandar etc. are being operated by the board. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹106.30 lakh has been made against the total sanctioned budget amount of ₹515.00 lakh.

Innovative Schemes

1. The Khadi and Village Industries Board which has been constituted to realize the dreams of Gandhiji. The Statue of Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister in the premises of board campus on 4th October, 2021.
2. Under the Budget Announcement 2021-22, Khadi Plaza is to be constructed in Jaipur by the Board.
3. In order to strengthen the modernization of sales stores of 144 khadi institutions / Cooperatives of the state, a provision of one crore rupees has been made for their computerization, it's implementation is under process.
4. Under the Budget Announcement 2021-22, for providing training to 5,500 spinner and 300 weavers, an amount of ₹300 to the spinner and ₹500 to the weavers per day stipend will be given. After completion of training Amber Charkhas will be given to 500 Spinner and free of cost Looms will be given to 300 weavers, for which a provision of ₹725.00 lakh has been made.
5. Renovation of 172 khadi & village industries bhandars had been done in the financial year 2021-22 and due to this renovation the sales has increased substantially. For the year 2021-22, the budget outlay of renovation of khadi & village industries bhandars has been kept of ₹170.00 lakh.
6. During the financial year 2021-22, due to relaxation of covid guidelines, national level exhibition was organised during 22nd November to 31st December, 2021 at Ramlila Maidan, Jaipur, in which total sales were about ₹4.34 crores. Upto December 2021, a district level exhibition has been organised in Bikaner division in which total

Industrial Development

sales of ₹45.67 lakh have been done. A divisional level exhibition has been organised in Udaipur during 11th to 27th December, in which a total sale of ₹1.83 crore has been made.

7. Under the promotion of Khadi sales, a fashion show was organized in the national level Khadi Village Industries Exhibition 2021-22 on 11th December, 2021 at Ramlila Maidan, New Gate, Jaipur, in which live models of Khadi garments were displayed (Khadi Show).

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

Table 4.7 Financial Progress of Khadi & Village Industries (₹Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2018-19	384	334
2019-20	442	315
2020-21	389	226
2021-22*	515	106

*Upto December, 2021

Table 4.8 Physical Progress of Khadi & Village Industries

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment (No.)				Production (₹lakh)	
	Physical		Financial (₹lakh)		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2018-19	929	448	2322.00	1348.63	18860	16723	7432	3813	6651.90	6904.00
2019-20	1019	445	3058.26	1320.14	22767	13418	8129	2519	9867.16	3519.19
2020-21	806	545	2418.02	1999.69	22852	17045	6466	4181	9915.91	4966.51
2021-22*	1088	262	3156.36	1124.60	20382	18139	8631	1917	7280.00	6261.00

*Upto December, 2021

FACTORIES & BOILERS

The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act-1948, Boilers Act-1923, Payment of Wages Act-1936 and the safety provisions of Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made thereunder, inspections of factories are carried out regularly by the officers of the department and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 3,289 inspections of factories and boilers have been carried out by the departmental officers. In the

same period 434 new factories and 102 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 35,426 workers have been provided employment.

The departmental website www.rajfab.nic.in guides the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and a web application rajfab.rajasthan.gov.in is developed for registration, renewal and map approval granted under the above Acts in time.

Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto

December, 2021), a total of 713 samples of air generated pollutant from 159 factories have been collected and analysed. Suggestions have been forwarded and these have been implemented in cases where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of such factories.

Organising the safety training programmes are very important to improve the safety consciousness among the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. For minimizing the industrial accidents, the training centre has conducted 60 programmes and 1,576 participants have been benefited by these programmes upto December, 2021.

MINING SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Every fact of Rajasthan is unique, as is its geology. Rajasthan is one of the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country. It has deposits of 82 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Lead & Zinc ores, Selenite and Wollastonite. Almost entire production of Silver, Calcite and Gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also the leading producer of Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite. The state is leading producer of cement grade & steel grade limestone in India. At present mining leases are being granted by e-auction process.

There are 174 mining leases for major minerals, 15,280 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,577 quarry licenses in the state. During the financial year 2021-22, revenue target of ₹7,100 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology Department out of which a total of ₹4,159.13 crore of revenue has been achieved upto December, 2021.

During the previous financial year upto December, 2020 a total of ₹3,125.70 crore revenue was collected. Hence, the collection of revenue ₹1,033.43 crore is more than that achieved during the same period in the previous year.

Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS): As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2021-22, a total of 46 projects were kept for geological investigation under 7 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievements of the prospecting work carried out during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) are given in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Nature of Work	Annual Target	Achievement
Regional Mineral Survey (Sq. km.)	950	725
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	429	301
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	84	57.90
Drilling (meters)	9300	1917.50
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	30	21

Mining approach road under District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT): In mining areas, for the transportation of minerals, the department constructs mines approach roads through Public Work Department (PWD). For the year 2021-22, a sum of ₹3,984.08 crore has been sanctioned under DMFT.

Details of the proceedings carried out by the department to check illegal mining and transportation of minerals in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) are shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Details of the proceedings carried out by the Department

Description	2021-22*
Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock	6640
Number of FIR lodged	598
Number of seized vehicle/machine /Tools	6723
Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crores)	52.05

*Upto December, 2021

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

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

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the state. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. The company is having a long-term low Silica Limestone supply agreement with Steel Authority of India.

Since inception, RSMML has taken initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. Consequently, the company has been paving the way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

During the financial year 2020-21, the company had generated unaudited gross revenue of ₹916.91 crore and earned a profit before tax of ₹224.49 crore (unaudited). During the financial year 2021-22 the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML are ₹1,343.44 crore and ₹448.21 crore respectively.

RSMML has been regular in depositing its statutory

and other dues payable to the government. The company has contributed a sum of ₹217.15 crore to the government exchequer upto December, 2021 and the company is likely to deposit an amount of ₹312.07 crore to the state exchequer in the form of Royalty, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) dues, National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) dues, Goods & Services Tax (GST), dividend etc. for the financial year 2021-22.

The major activities of the company have been divided into four parts called as Strategic Business Units & Profit Centres (SBU & PC) under the direct control of Corporate Office situated at Udaipur. The four SBU & PCs are as follow-

- i. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra, Udaipur.
- ii. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Gypsum at Bikaner.
- iii. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Limestone at Jodhpur.
- iv. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Lignite at Jaipur.

Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned upto December, 2021 for the year 2021-22 are shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue

(₹crore)

Particulars	Operational Revenue 2021-22*
SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate	383.76
SBU & PC-Limestone	193.28
SBU & PC-Gypsum	18.02
SBU & PC-Lignite	278.28
106.30 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power	44.18

*Upto December, 2021

Social Activities

RSMML has been constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹50.00 lakh has been

incurred on CSR activities and ₹72.11 lakh on forest & plantation during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021).

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

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

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The state contributes about 20 per cent (6 million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (30 MMTPA) in India and the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent. Petroleum producing area in the state is spread over of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 petroliferous basins.

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

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

- Commercial Production of crude oil commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present about 1,16,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 14 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields.
- A total of 44.68 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil was produced during financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn Vedanta and 1,346.30 MMSCM Natural Gas was produced during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) from Jaisalmer and Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn Vedanta, Focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.

- The state government had sanctioned 11 petroleum mining leases for exploitation of crude oil and natural gas. Exploration is underway in 15 Blocks for which petroleum exploration licenses have been granted.
 - A total of about 205 million barrels of proved reserve of crude oil has been estimated in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
 - A total of about 13 billion cubic meter of lean & rich gas reserves have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn Vedanta & Focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin & Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
 - During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), revenue is ₹2,903.14 crore accrued.
 - M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8th July, 2010 and is presently producing 3 lakh cubic meter per day to supply gas to Ramgarh Power Plant.
 - About 43,624 barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from Baghewala area, district Jaisalmer. Presently, heavy oil production to the tune of 150 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) is in progress.
 - Two new block for oil and gas exploration from Bikaner-Nagaur Basin has been awarded to Oil India Limited on 17th November, 2020 by MoP&NG under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)-V of new HELP (Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy) Policy and Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) have been granted on 17th June, 2021 by the state government.
- 2. Rajasthan Refinery Project:** HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) is a Joint Venture between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with an equity participation of 74 per cent (₹10,638 crore) and 26 per cent (₹3,738 crore) respectively. 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Barmer has been commenced on 16th January, 2018. The cost of the project is ₹43,129 crore and is funded on a debt equity ratio of 2:1. The refinery will produce products of BS-6 standard. First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical

Industrial Development

complex. Upto December, 2021 expenditure of ₹13,170 crore has been incurred for different site work related activities.

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

Table 4.12 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹Crore)	TOTAL (₹Crore) (2+5+7)
	Royalty (₹Crore)	Production (Lakh Metric Tone)	Production Million Barrels	Royalty (₹Crore)	Production MMSCM		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2018-19	3766.05	75.58	50.66	100.47	708.94	16.69	3883.22
2019-20	3183.41	66.29	47.88	126.21	1160.92	10.48	3320.10
2020-21	1784.32	58.83	42.62	112.42	1232.75	8.05	1904.79
2021-22*	2616.42	44.68	32.35	277.29	1346.30	9.43	2903.14

*Upto December, 2021

LABOUR

Labour department in the state strives to a create cordial industrial atmosphere to maintain high industrial production and timely payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protect their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws.

State government vide its notification dated 30th July, 2021 has revised the rates of minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers to ₹252, ₹264, ₹276 and ₹326 per day respectively with effect from 1st July, 2020.

Welfare Schemes run by Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW) for construction worker are funded by the 1 per cent cess exerted on the construction cost done by the employer. Total 8.16 lakh application of various schemes are pending at present for which estimated liabilities are ₹2,373.17 crore. At present liabilities of BOCW board are more than the available funds. Due to COVID-19 pandemic construction work are also decreased and because of that rate of cess collection is also expected to be reduced.

Board transferred ₹328.50 crore for assistance. In the event of lockdown declared in the state due to corona pandemic on the demand of state government for

providing immediate financial support to the workers.

During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December 2021), 777 claims under various labour acts have been decided and ₹21.23 crore has been awarded.

During the financial year 2021-22 Out of 926 industrial complaints, 873 have been disposed and out of 90 industrial disputes, 81 cases have been settled upto December, 2021.

Under the Trade Union Act-1926, unions of workmen & employers are registered. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 30 trade unions have been registered in which number of members were 1,978.

Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have disposed of 1,126 cases during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021).

'Building & other construction workers Welfare Board (BOCW)' has registered 2.40 lakh construction workers as beneficiaries and 0.96 lakh beneficiaries have been benefitted during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021).

Under the 'Building & Other Construction Worker Welfare Cess Act, 1996' ₹345.52 crore has been collected as cess during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021).

Following welfare schemes are being implemented by Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW) for construction workers:-

- **Nirman Shramik Shiksha aur Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** Under this scheme scholarship of ₹8,000 to ₹25,000 for beneficiaries children for education from class 6th onwards is given and incentive of ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 (as per eligibility) is given to intelligent students.
- **Assistance Scheme for Beneficiaries under normal or accidental death or Injury:** Under this scheme assistance ₹2.0 lakh to ₹5.0 lakh is given to beneficiaries/depended.
- **Prasuti Sahayta Yojana:** Under this scheme assistance is given ₹20,000 for birth of a baby boy and ₹21,000 for birth of a baby girl.
- **Silicosis Assistance Scheme:** Under this scheme financial assistance is being given to the silicosis affected person of ₹3.00 lakh and in case of death ₹2.00 lakh is given to their dependants.
- **Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Tool kit Assistance Scheme:** Under this scheme assistance of ₹2,000 or actual cost whichever is lower to beneficiaries on purchase of equipment/Toolkit is given.
- **Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Awas Yojana:** Under this scheme grant is given for construction of their own house a maximum of ₹1.5 lakh.
- **Nirman Shramik Jeevan aur Bhawishya Suraksha Yojana:** Under which for social security of beneficiaries assistance 50 to 100 per cent is given by the board on the deposited contribution of beneficiaries.
- **Subh Shakti Yojana:** Under this scheme, ₹55,000 as incentive is given to adult unmarried daughters of registered beneficiaries and empowerment for self-dependence of women beneficiaries through Entrepreneurship development.
- **Scheme of reimbursing interest on professional loan by construction workers:** Under this scheme, interest part on professional loan from financial institutions by eligible beneficiaries to the extent of ₹5.00 lakh would be reimbursed by the Board.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers and their dependants after successfully passing preliminary competitive exam for Indian/ Rajasthan Administrative Services:** Under this scheme, ₹1.00 lakh would be given upon clearing preliminary exam of Indian Administrative service and ₹50,000/- upon clearing of Rajasthan Administrative Service preliminary exam.
- **Scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees of son/daughter of construction workers on getting admission in IIT/IIM:** Under this scheme, tuition fees of son/daughter of construction workers would be reimbursed by the Board on getting admission in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM).
- **Reimbursement of visa expenses incurred by the construction workers for employment abroad:** Under this scheme, board will reimburse to the extent of ₹5,000 for expenses incurred by construction worker for getting visa.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers for international games competitions:** Under this schemes, beneficiary or his/her children will be provided cash awards as under.
 - i. For participation- ₹2.00 lakh
 - ii. For Bronze medal- ₹5.00 lakh
 - iii. For Silver medal- ₹8.00 lakh
 - iv. For Gold medal- ₹11.00 lakh
- **Amendment in Nirman Shramik Shiksha evam Koshal Vikas Yojna:** Provision has been made under this amendment by providing ₹1.00 lakh to the meritorious children of nirman shramik, who secure first ten position in the results of class 10th and 12th declared by the concerning Board. Earlier ₹4,000 and ₹6,000 were provided to the students of class 10th and class 12th respectively.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Employment exchanges render their services for the sake of employment seekers and employers by assisting them in getting appropriate jobs and workforce respectively. For this unemployed youth is registered at the employment exchanges and their applications are submitted and then placed with the employers as per their demand.

In the Calendar year 2021, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,63,840. These include 80,166 women, 28,142 scheduled caste, 15,005 scheduled tribes and 83,685 other backward class persons. In the same period 1,101 vacancies have been notified, against which 4,247 candidates were submitted to the employers.

The department organises Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs to facilitate employment/self-employment/training opportunities to the candidates. In the shivirs, the employers of public/private sector are invited and a

platform is provided to the candidates and the employers for facilitation of employment/self-employment/training opportunities. During the financial year 2021-22, 163 rozgar sahayta shivirs have been organised and 7,101 job seekers have been benefited through employment opportunities upto December, 2021.

Besides, a newspaper namely "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations training facilities, scholarships and information regarding different technical education is being disseminated for the employment seekers.

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

Table 4.13 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)
2018	15011	9.69	6631	4.40	21642	14.08
2019	15146	9.72	6479	4.20	21625	13.92
2020	15399	9.88	6377	4.17	21776	14.05
2021*	15483	9.85	6461	4.26	21944	14.11

*Upto September, 2021

Mukhaymantri Yuva Sambal Yojana

Under this scheme of state government that was started on 1st February, 2019 an unemployment allowance worth ₹3,000 for male and ₹3,500 for female, transgender and specially abled persons was being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they got employed/self-employed, whichever was earlier. Amount worth ₹1,305.29 crore has been disbursed as

unemployment allowance to 3,53,915 candidates since the commencement of the scheme upto December, 2021. For the financial year 2021-22 ₹462.76 crore have been disbursed as unemployment allowance upto December 2021.

With a view to make the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana more effective and to increase the employability of youth, new guidelines of the Scheme—"Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana-

2021” (MYSY-2021) have been released on 27th October, 2021 as per which now applicants will have to undergo skill training for at least three months followed by internship for four hours daily in various government departments mandatorily to get unemployment allowance. Apart from this, allowance amount has also been raised by ₹1,000 (i.e. ₹4000 in case of male and ₹4,500 in case of female, specially abled persons & transgender applicants). The provisions of MYSY-2021 have come in effect from 1st January, 2022.

Establishment of the Model Career Centre (MCC): In the context of transforming old set up of employment exchanges into model career centres and the approvals received for sixteen such model career centres from Government of India, three MCCs have become functional- one each at Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kota and the process for remaining districts namely- Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara and Sriganganagar is in progress.

Raj-Kaushal Portal: Raj Kaushal portal was inaugurated on 5th June, 2020 by the Honourable Chief Minister to provide employment opportunities to the migrant labours during COVID-19 and to bring the available man-power and employment at a single platform. On this portal data of all the man power available with the state government was brought at a single platform i.e. construction labours, COVID migrant labour, registered trained labour, registered unemployed trained from RSLDC, ITI's etc. On this portal total data of 59.92 lakh manpower and 9.59 lakh employers are available. Rajasthan is leading state to take such an initiative

RAJASTHAN SKILL AND LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was created with the objective to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies for promoting and facilitating large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people of the state. Rajasthan was the first state in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. The skill Training mechanism was established in the state by involving training partners coming across

the country. More than 640 partner agencies are currently listed under Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC). More than 4.92 lakh youth have been trained in various sectors upto December, 2021. RSLDC is executing following schemes/projects for development of skill and entrepreneurship in the state:-

State Sponsored Schemes/Programmes implemented by RSLDC

The existing state sponsored schemes of RSLDC reformulated to cater the training needs of various categories of youth. The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) reformulated as Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK) and the Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP) reformulated in to two schemes, i.e. SAKSHM (Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan) and SAMARTH to cater the training needs of various segments of the Society. All three state sponsored schemes are being operated under one umbrella scheme namely “Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (MMKVY)”. The Brief details of the above-mentioned schemes are as follow:

- i. Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK):** The scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youth by providing them employment-oriented skill trainings in relevant sectors as per the market demand. Under this scheme, skill training and employment will also be ensured by the process of special empanelment and adopting Recruit-Train-Deploy model. This is being done to ensure participation of industries that play an important role in ascertaining demands and ensuring availability of employment through skill development programs.
- ii. Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan (SAKSHM):** This scheme aims to create employment opportunities at the local level by enabling the youth and women of the state with suitable training programs and linking them with self-employment opportunities.
- iii. SAMARTH:** The scheme aims to benefit the

poorest, marginalised communities, beggars, residents of temporary settlements, dalits, tribals inhabitants of nari nikan, balghar, prison inmates and making them self-reliant through training programs with employment/self-employment possibilities.

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY): The Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY), launched on 7th November, 2019, endeavours to integrate skill development in academic colleges. Skill Development Centers located within college premises are offering domain and life skills/soft skills courses to improve employability of college student of graduation level. The objective of this program is to provide employability skills through a combination of soft skills and domain based skills to students across colleges so that after training they can avail wage or self-employment opportunities.

The scheme is being implemented in joint collaboration of RSLDC and College Education Department (Commissionerate of College Education, Rajasthan) and the training is conducted by Training Partners (TPs) empanelled by RSLDC in respective college premises. Under this scheme, 45 special courses have been prepared which are relevant to college youth. Courses are having maximum duration of 350 hours. In each domain course, 90 hours of soft skill component are incorporated.

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana 2.0 (MMYKY 2.0): In view of the COVID-19 situations, RSLDC has initiated MMYKY 2.0 for online training of regular students of Government colleges.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by RSLDC

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** DDU-GKY is the skill training and placement programme of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. LIFE-MGNREGA, a new initiative by MoRD has also been converged in DDU-GKY Scheme. For the project period of 2019-22, MoRD, Government of India has allocated the training target of 72,800 against a total combined target of 1,22,800 to RSLDC with a revised budget provisions of ₹755.93 crore.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India, has allocated a financial budget of ₹70.96 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0. Under this scheme 31,493 youth have been trained against the target of 41,000. After completion of PMKVY 2.0 in March 2020, the Ministry has launched PMKVY 3.0 for financial year 2020-21. During the financial year in this scheme 3,513 youth have been trained and 228 are under training upto December, 2021.
- **Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):** Ministry Of Skill Development And Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government Of India has launched a project namely “Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion” with aim to strengthen institutional mechanism at both national and state Level, to build a pool of quality trainers and assessors and creating convergence among all skill training programmes for all sections of society. Since the state has a well-developed skilling ecosystem and infrastructure for conducting various skill development programs, the grant provided under the SANKALP project will enable RSLDC to strengthen institutional mechanism at District level. This programme will improve the quality and market relevance of the skill development initiatives and also increases the percentage of women, SC, ST, PWD participants and other disadvantaged groups of the society in skill development programs.

Migration Support Centre: RSLDC has established the five migration support centre to support trained youth in retention of their jobs while they migrate out of their home town. These Centres are providing free residential facilities for 90 days to such trained youth under SANKLAP.

Special Projects

- i. **Bhikshook Orientation & Rehabilitation (BHOR) Programme–Beggar Free city:** RSLDC has initiated the beggars training for their rehabilitation through employment/self-

employment opportunities in coordination with Police Commissionerate, Jaipur.

- In order to empower those who want to quit begging and want to earn livelihood with dignity, RSLDC has initiated a pilot project to rehabilitate the beggars in Jaipur through skill training.
- Duration of the training is fixed to 840 hours (105 days) with provision of 15 days grooming and counselling.
- Provision of wage loss compensation to beneficiaries at the rate of ₹225 per day is also made under the initiative.
- Under the programme, 80 beggars have been trained and employment has been provided to 64 out of above. Presently, 20 beggars are under training.

ii. Training under Jal Jeevan Mission : Water Sanitation Support Organization: With the joint efforts of the state Water and Sanitation Mission, RSLDC has so far trained 39,193 youth in the

field of Plumbers/ Electricians/ Fitters under Jal Jeevan Mission in all 33 districts of Rajasthan.

- iii. Training under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC):** The NBCFDC has given training targets to RSLDC for implementation of PM-DAKSH scheme to benefit youth of backward classes through short term, long term trainings and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- iv. IM Shakti:** In collaboration with Commissioner Women's Empowerment, Directorate of Women's Empowerment and Rajasthan Skill Livelihood's Development Corporation launched a new scheme "Indira Mahila Shakti-Kaushal Samridhi Yojana" (IM-Shakti) in the financial year 2020-21. The scheme is specially designed for the skilling of girls & women's of the state. Under the scheme, 499 girls & women have been trained.

The progress of skill training programmes during the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is given in the table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Progress of skill training programmes

Scheme Name	Number of Youth Trained (Since beginning to December 2021)	Youth Trained During 2021-22*	Active Skill Development Centres	Number of Youth Under-Training
DDU-GKY	70953	3637	58	3947
ELSTP	274689	9266	6	684
MMYKY 1.0	1515	835	0	0
MMYKY 2.0	2556	2556	Online mode	50
PMKVY 2.0	31493	240	0	0
PMKVY 3.0	3513	3483	1	228
RSTP	58730	5696	2	80
RPL PMKVY 3.0	6053	3735	0	0
RPL PMKVY 2.0	2781	0	0	0
WSSO	39193	0	0	0
IM SHAKTI	499	499	0	0
PM Daksh	316	116	1	60
Total	492291	30063	68	5049

*Upto December, 2021

Convergence Initiative

The Government of Rajasthan issued order for convergence of all skill development schemes under various departments in the state. RSLDC is the nodal agency for skilling component under various schemes of the departments of the state government through convergence. The Company signed MoUs with 10 Departments of the state government. More than 73,000 youth have been trained in various sectors upto December, 2021. Currently, the company is doing training for the following 3 departments under Convergence:

1. Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (SCDC)
2. Tribal Area Development Department (TAD)
3. Minority Department

Innovative approach to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'

- I. **The CSR partnership:** A dedicated CSR cell has been constituted at RSLDC to mobilize direct Contributions to the Rajasthan Skill Development Fund, setting-up Corporate Skill Centers of Excellence, get donated land, building and machinery. RSLDC has planned for skilling packages under CSR initiatives, so that industries can have options to pick and choose from list of packages to support and opt.
- II. **Recruit-train-deploy:** RSLDC has initiated the RTD (Recruit-Train-Deploy) to work with well-established and reputed Industry associations/ Federation. The industry/employer would first offer jobs provisionally to the candidates, train them and then ensure their placement.
- III **Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT):** For taking up training in tourism and hospitality sector, the Government of Rajasthan with ITEES, Singapore has established the Center of Excellence in Tourism Training (CETT) in Udaipur. Currently 565 youth have been trained and 115 are under training in hospitality sector.
- IV **Third Party Assessment and Certification:** To ensure 100 per cent third party assessment

and certification, RSLDC is working with 36 Sector Skills Councils. More than 2.41 Lakh youth have been assessed and certified by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)/Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) upto December, 2021.

- V **Overseas Placement Bureau and Rajasthan Overseas Workers Welfare Cell:** RSLDC has established the Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB) and the Rajasthan Pravasi Shramik Kalyan Prakoshth (RPSKP) as per the directions of the state government. The main functions of OPB and RPSKP are to provide information, guidance & counselling, facilitation of placements, contact camps on overseas placement, awareness camps for safe and legal migration, pre departure orientation for youth who intend to go abroad for jobs.
- VI **Pre-Departure Orientation Training Programme (PDOT):** Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation Jaipur to function as approved Centre for Pre Departure Orientation Training Program for emigrant workers intend to go abroad for work and sanctioned 5 Pre-Departure Orientation Training Program (PDOT) centers at Jaipur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Nagaur. RSLDC has established PDOT Centres at Jaipur, Sikar and Nagaur and has given orientation training to 3,254 candidates upto December, 2021
- VII **Trainings of Jail Inmates, Juveniles, Persons with Special Abilities (PSAs):** RSLDC has been implementing training programmes in Jaipur Central Jail, Bhilwara Jail, Balika Sudhar Grah and 2,367 persons have been trained through empanelled training partners under Regular Skill Training Programme. Trainings are being provided in employment oriented courses such as Housekeeping in Hotels & Restaurants & Customer Relations, IT/BPO sector, Tailoring, Electrical Wireman and Canning of Chairs etc.
- VIII. **Celebration of World Youth Skills Day:** Every year RSLDC celebrates the World Youth Skills

Day on 15th July. The first World Youth Skills Day was celebrated on 15th July, 2015 and consecutively the Seventh World Youth Skills day on 15th July, 2021, which was celebrated under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan on virtual platform.

IX. **Skill Icon of the Month:** 'Skill Icon of the Month' initiative was started in March, 2015 by RSLDC to felicitate youths who have successfully completed the training programme and secured a decent job and became a role model by breaking all the preconceived notions of the society. Under this initiative, Skill Icon is awarded with a cash prize of ₹11,000 along with a certificate and a trophy. The Training Partner and the Employer are also felicitated with certificates. Since its inception to December, 2021 total 72 'Skill Icon' awards have been given so far.

X. **The District Level Skill and Livelihoods**

Development Committee (DLSDC):

The District Level Skill and Livelihoods Development Committee (DLSDC) headed by the district collector is formed to monitor and extend the reach of skill development projects in the districts organises regular meetings. Since April, 2019, total 199 DLSDC meetings have been organised across the state to review progress.

Awards

India Skills - 2021: Rajasthan got 8 Gold and 8 Silver medals in India Skills - 2021 Regional Competition. India/Skills Competitions are designed to demonstrate the highest standards of skills in India and make vocational training aspirational for the youth. Winners of India / Skills - 2021 will get a chance to represent the country at the World/Skills International Competition to be held in Shanghai, China in the year 2022.



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

At a Glance

Power

- ❖ Installed Capacity (as on 31st December, 2021) : 23,321.40 MW

Solar Energy

- ❖ Potential: 142 Gigawatt | Power Plants Commissioned (Upto December, 2021): 9,228.70 MW

Wind Power Energy

- ❖ Potential: 1,27,750 MW | Capacity Commissioned (Upto December, 2021) : 4,338 MW

Biomass Energy

- ❖ Capacity Commissioned (Upto December, 2021) : 120.45 MW

Road

- ❖ Total Length (Upto March, 2021) : 2,72,959.28 Km. | Road Density: 79.76 km /100 sq. km.

Free Travelling Facility for Women (During the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021)

- ❖ On Women Day: 7,17,475 Women | On Raksha Bhandan : 7,45,792 Women

Transport & Communication

- ❖ Total Motor Vehicles Registered (During the year 2021-22, upto December): 7,83,865
- ❖ Total Railway Route Length (Upto March, 2020) : 5,998 km.
- ❖ Telecom Subscribers (Upto March, 2021): 6.68 crore

Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence

- ❖ Amount allotted for Relief Activities (During the year 2021-22, upto December) : ₹1,419.42 crore

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure development is often considered as an indicator of economic soundness. Physical infrastructure in the form of transport facilities (road and railways in particular), communication services (postal and telecommunication among others) and power sector, is one of the most important pillar of a firm economic foundation; directly acting as a driver of growth and indirectly accelerating poverty

alleviation. Remaining mindful of its significance, the Government of Rajasthan has played a proactive role in the infrastructure development across the state. The key developments in the infrastructure sector are provided below :

POWER

Rightly regarded as the backbone of an economy, the power sector makes any and every kind of economic

activity possible in all sectors – agriculture, industry or services. In addition, it lights up millions of households and therefore plays an instrumental role in the uplifting standard of living of the general masses. Rajasthan electricity network is one of the most diversified systems of the country, catering to various consumer demands.

A. Power Generation

The main sources of energy generation in the state are Thermal Projects, Hydel projects, Wind farms projects, Biomass projects, Captive Power Plant

projects, Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of power in the State upto March, 2021 was 21,979 MW. Generation capacity added during the year 2021-22 up to December, 2021 is 1,342.50 MW. As such, the installed capacity of power in the state upto December, 2021 is 23,321.40 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity of Power

(MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
1. State Owned projects/ Shared projects						
(a)	Thermal	5190.00	5850.00	6510.00	7170.00	7830.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50
	Total (1)	6810.79	7470.79	8130.79	8790.79	9450.79
2. Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	1793.50	1793.50	1870.46	1903.46	1903.46
(b)	Hydel	738.79	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
	Total (2)	3210.13	3212.00	3288.96	3321.96	3321.96
3. RREC, RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	4137.20	4139.20	3734.10	3734.10	3734.10
(b)	Biomass	101.95	101.95	101.95	101.95	101.95
(c)	Solar	1656.70	2411.70	2178.10	2288.10	2970.60
(d)	Thermal/Hydel	3636.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00
	Total (3)	9531.85	10394.85	9756.15	9866.15	10548.65
Total (1+2+3)		19552.77	21077.64	21175.90	21978.90	23321.40

* up to December, 2021

B. Transmission Network

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network of the State upto March, 2017 was 36,079 ckt.km. (circuit Km.), which has increased to 43,111 ckt.km. (with PPP) up to March, 2021. The

total transmission network has increased by 20 per cent from 2017-18 to 2020-21. During the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) total 243.12 ckt.km. has been added to the transmission network. Transmission network in the State is shown in table 5.2

Table 5.2 Transmission Network in the State

in Ckt.Km.

S. No.	Particular	Transmission Network		
		As on 31 st March, 2021	Progress during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021)	Total (upto December, 2021)
1	765 KV Lines	425.498	0	425.498
2	400 KV Lines	7938.386	0	7938.386
3	220 KV Lines	16007.729	91.805	16099.534
4	132 KV Lines	18739.864	151.318	18891.182
Total Lines		43111.477	243.123	43354.60

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

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

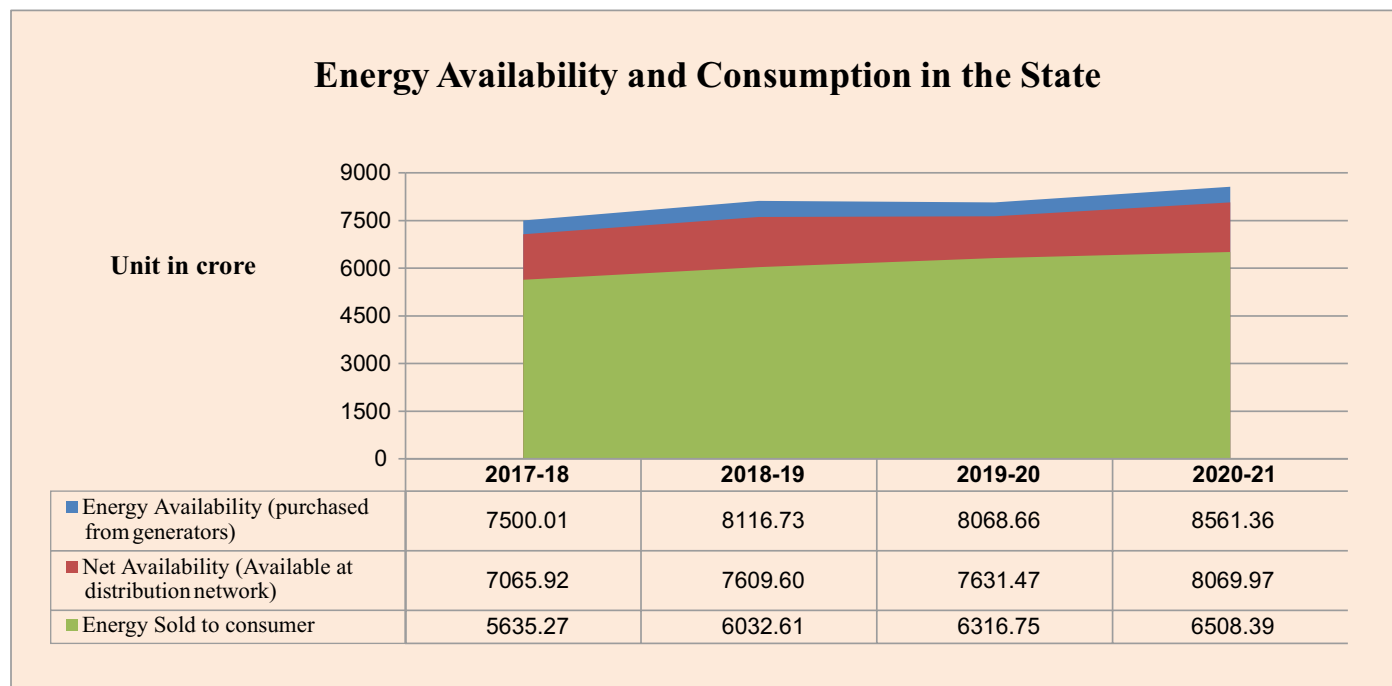
S. No.	Particular	Unit	EHV GSS		
			As on 31 st March, 2021	Progress during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021)	Total (upto December, 2021)
1	765 KV GSS	Nos.	2	0	2
	Capacity	MVA	7500	0	7500
2	400 KV GSS	Nos.	18	0	18
	Capacity	MVA	14570	1000	15570
3	220 KV GSS	Nos.	127	0	127
	Capacity	MVA	32495	300	32795
4	132 KV GSS	Nos.	467	1	468
	Capacity	MVA	34189	655	34844
Total EHV GSS		Nos.	614	1	615
Total Capacity		MVA	88754	1955	90709

Energy Availability and Energy Consumed in the State:

The energy availability in the state upto March, 2017 was 6,922 crore units which had increased to 8,561 crore units up to March, 2021. The total energy

availability has increased by 23.68 per cent from the year 2017-18 to 2020-21. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 27.61 per cent. The year wise energy availability and consumption is shown in figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1



Innovative Scheme

Implementation of Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS)

The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement the Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS). With this system, the Nigam intends to achieve wide-area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/security and efficient asset management. The system provides better visualisation and awareness of the transmission system to the operator.

Transmission and Generation Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

Allowing participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the state is an important intervention to boost up the activities in the power sector.

Transmission Projects

- The maintenance of 183 Grid sub-stations of 132 KV in the state has been entrusted to the private

sector, saving about ₹30 lakh per year per sub-station.

- Two projects 400 KV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through PPP mode in the State.
- Two transmission projects taken up on Public Private Partnership mode under Viability Gap Funding(VGF) scheme
 - Work of 400 KV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission line PPP-6 has been completed and commissioned.
 - The work of 400 KV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner Transmission line PPP-7 has been completed and commissioned.
- One 220 KV and fifteen of 132 KV GSSs with associated lines have been developed through PPP model in the State.
- The state government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India. Under it one 765 KV line & One 400 KV Grid Sub-station with associated 400 KV line has been decided to be developed on Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) mode.

C. Distribution System

1. Consumers

The number of consumers increases from 169.85 lakh (March, 2021) to 173.40 lakh (November, 2021) with growth of 2.09 per cent. Category wise consumers in discoms are given in table 5.4.

2. Rural Electrification

To achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the state, the state government has electrified 43,201 inhabited villages up to December, 2021. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhans and 93.97 lakh rural households have also been electrified up to December, 2021.

3. Agricultural Connections

- 60,672 agriculture connections have been released to farmers during 2021-22 upto December, 2021.
- ₹43,046.62 crore tariff subsidy has been provided to farmers since December, 2018.

4. Implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme

The Government of India has approved “Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM)” scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India has issued guidelines with the following components:

Table 5.4 Category wise Consumers

S. No.	Category	No. of consumers as on 31 th March, 2021	No. of Connections released during 2021-22 (Tentative) upto November, 2021	No. of consumers as on November, 2021 (Tentative)*
1	Domestic Supply	13457202	257693	13714895
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1477485	44736	1522221
3	Industries	276884	7416	284300
4	Agriculture	1641367	43008	1684375
5	P.H.E.D.	79227	1759	80986
6	Street Light	25042	443	25485
7	Mixed Load	27520	0	27520
8	EV	0	23	23
Total		16984727	355078	17339805

*4.13 lakh PDC consumers of Jaipur discom with zero outstanding are permanently removed from billing system.

- a) **Kusum Component-A:** Under the PM-KUSUM scheme (component-A) RREC has issued letter of allocation (LoA) to 623 successful applicants for an aggregate 722 MW capacity on dated 08.07.2020 for setting up a de-centralized solar power plant of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity on barren land of farmers within 5 km range of 33/11 KV GSS of discoms. Out of 623 solar power generators (SPGs), 226 SPGs have submitted project security for signing of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), 190 PPAs have been signed so far. 11 plants of 12.5 MW capacity has been installed under Kusum Component-A.
- b) **Kusum Component-B:** Under it, 25,000 targets have been given by the Government of India for providing solar pump-sets for off-grid pump-set applicants. Under this, 23,884 pump sets have been solarised by the Horticulture Department.
- c) **Kusum Component-C:** Under it, 12,500 target have been given by the Government of India for solarizing existing up to 7.5 HP agriculture connections. Solarization of grid connected pumps of upto 7.5 HP is targeted. Work order for solarization of 10,764 pump sets of 194 feeders has been issued and 1,026 pump sets have been solarised.

d) Feeder Solarization: MNRE, Government of India has made provision to solarize grid connected pump sets at 11 kv feeder level for the year 2020-21. For this, work of 25,000 pump sets (7.5 HP) has been sanctioned by MNRE for solarization at the feeder level.

Jaipur discom has floated tender for selection of RESCO developer for 4.24 MW solar power plant as pilot project near 33/11kV data was substation in Tonk circle for solarization of 4 segregated agriculture feeders (656 pumps).

5. Flagship Scheme

Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced a scheme of ₹1,000 per month and maximum ₹12,000 per annum for general category of agricultural rural consumers making it better than the previously implemented DBT scheme in the budget 2021-22.

In pursuance of the above announcement, an additional subsidy upto ₹1,000 per month (maximum ₹12,000 per annum) has been provisioned to be given to metered and flat rate general agricultural (Block Hours Supply) consumers through adjustment in energy bills in addition to regular tariff subsidy under Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana. Additional subsidy of ₹324.09 crore (provisional) has been provided to about 9.39 lakh farmers upto December, 2021.

Prashasan Shehron/Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyaan

Prashasan shehron/gaon ke sang abhiyaan is being organised in the State from 2nd October, 2021. Under this scheme, camps are being organised to register electricity related complaints of consumers and efforts are being made to resolve the issue on priority.

- **Prashasan shahron ke sang abhiyan:** 5,723 camps have been organised upto December, 2021, in which 17,304 consumer complaints have been registered out of which 16,142 (93.28%) consumer complaints have been resolved.
- **Prashasan gaon ke sang abhiyan:** 10,990 camps have been organised upto December, 2021, in which 2,15,348 consumer complaints have been registered out of which 1,98,564 (92.20%) consumer complaints have been resolved.

6. COVID-19 impact

- Relaxation has been given to various categories of consumers to deposit the arrears of electricity bills without late fee/interest for which Government has borne the burden of ₹310 crores.
- 100 per cent waiver of late payment charges has been given to all non-agriculture consumers who deposited all their outstanding electricity bills amount (the billing months April and May 2021) up to ₹20,000 per bill, in lump sum by 25 June, 2021.
- 100 per cent waiver of late payment charges were given on the outstanding amount of electricity consumption bills for the billing months of April and May 2021 by all agriculture consumers by depositing their entire outstanding dues in lump sum by 25th June, 2021.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

The status of implementation of various schemes by RRECL up to December, 2021 is as follows:

A. Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan is blessed with maximum solar radiation intensity of about 6-7KWh/Sq. m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 gigawatt of electricity from solar generation. The State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as the biggest hub of green energy. Solar power plants of total 9,228.70 MW capacity have been commissioned in the state up to December, 2021 including solar roof top projects under net metering regulation. Further, the State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019.

To promote renewable energy projects of gigawatt size customized packages to Adani, Greenko, JSW,

Renew Power have been approved by the Government of Rajasthan. An investment of ₹1.5 lakh crore has been expected through these projects in the state.

B. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Bhadla Solar Park: solar park of 2,245 MW capacity have been commissioned in 4 phases at Bhadla, Jodhpur.

Three solar park are in development stage under the Solar park scheme of MNRE.

- Phalodi-Pokaran Solar park (750MW) by JVC M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited. It is a JVC between GoR & Essel Infra limited. 300 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1500MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Nokh Solar Park (925 MW) by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL).

C. Rooftop Solar Power Projects Scheme

- RRECL has successfully implemented 3 Schemes of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programs with 30 per cent Central Financial Assistance (CFA) /Subsidy support from MNRE up to March-2019. Total Rooftop Capacity commissioned with subsidy in State under Phase-I is approximately 36 MW.
- MNRE has sanctioned total 45 MW capacity to rajasthan discoms (JVVNL-25MW, Jd.VVNL-15MW & AVVNL-5MW) under Phase-II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme for Residential Sector. Energy Department, Rajasthan has authorized RRECL to implement the scheme. RREC has issued the rate contract to the 119 successful bidders. Under this scheme approximate 35 MW capacity has been commissioned upto December, 2021.
- Total 668 MW solar roof top projects have been commissioned under Net metering Regulation upto December, 2021 including subsidy projects.

D. Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop scheme

Scheme for Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings under RESCO Mode is taken-up by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation. RREC has selected 2 implementation Partners through competitive bidding and discovered a tariff of ₹4.15 per unit (fixed for 25 Years). Total of 14 MW capacity has been allocated to these two firms. The implementation of the scheme in the state is in progress. A total 2.60 MW capacity has been commissioned upto December, 2021.

E. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The Government of Rajasthan has issued the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18th December, 2019. The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 Meter hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, Government of India. A total of 4,338 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned up to December, 2021 in the state.

F. Biomass Energy

Among different renewable energy sources, Biomass is also a clean energy source, as it is clean and helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The main source of biomass energy in the state of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity has been commissioned till December, 2021 in the State, out of which 2 plants of 28 MW is not operational since 2012. Presently 6 Biomass power plants of total 66.7 MW capacity are under execution.

G. Energy Conservation Programme

Rajasthan is the “Front Runner” state in State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI)-2020. RREC is implementing energy conservation program to promote the use of energy efficient appliances through different promotional activities and has taken up pilot projects time to time, to showcase the energy saving techniques in the State. Also to recognize the sincere efforts towards Energy Conservation, RREC is organizing, Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) since 2009 and celebrate energy

conservation day every year on 14th December. Industries, Energy Auditors/Manager, Govt. Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions; Individuals etc are major categories for Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards. Technical Workshops for Energy Auditors/Managers training programme for Government Department on ECBC are also organized by RREC.

RRECL is also the winner of second prize in state performance award in National Energy Conservation award-2021.

ROAD

If power is the backbone, roads are an economy's lifelines. A proper road network is among the most important prerequisites for economic development. As the most accessible, convenient and far-reaching mode of transport, roads allow bridging of geographical barriers, and have the potential to greatly reduce rural-urban, rich-poor divides and other forms of inequality. Access to employment, social, health, educational and all other kinds of services are made possible through roads. Conventional road network needs to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles that are extremely necessary for the logistics industry across the state. It has been seen that a paved surface in a reasonably good condition can lead to savings to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent in vehicle operation cost. This assumes greater significance in the wake of the ongoing energy crisis and the consequent need for sustainable alternatives.

Significant efforts are being made in improving the State existing road network in past years yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered in next scheme periods. Keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavours to implement "JAN GHOSHANA PATRA" in coming years:

- Road Connectivity for smaller villages- under it, a plan to be prepared plan to connect villages with roads that are yet unconnected. It has been decided to take up road connectivity of villages as per the 2011 census.
- Special package for strengthening, renewal and

repair of roads in rural areas of tribal and desert.

- Efforts are to be made to construct road over bridges and road under bridges where highway traffic is interrupted due to existing railway crossing.
- Priority to construct missing links in rural areas.
- Recommendation to declare new national highways in the state.
- Extend road facility to religious and tourist places.

Implementation

- Connectivity of first phase having population 500 and above as per 2011 census for 330 villages are in progress. By December, 2021, 254 villages were connected with roads, while remaining unconnected villages are to be taken up in the coming years.
- Wall to wall vikas path in each gram panchayat would be constructed in the next five years. The first phase of work in 183 gram panchayats has been started. Work completed in 168 gram panchayats and remaining works are in progress.
- As per budget announcement 2021-22, a costing of ₹5 crore of works involved missing links and non-patchable road works in each constituency has been taken up in the State. The total cost of missing link and non-patchable roads is ₹995 crore. Against these works 2,336 km missing links and 370 km non-patchable roads would be developed. All these road works have been started.
- First time 3 road development works in each district were sanctioned during this year. Total cost of 99 works of ₹1,947 crore in which 1,926 km length of state roads would be developed. This sanction includes ROB's and HLB's also. All these works have been started.
- At Road Over Bridge (ROB) work on 20 ROB's are in progress, work on 8 ROB's completed while detailed project report of another 18 ROB's are also in progress. At Road Under Bridge (RUB) work on 25 RUB's completed, work is in progress on 32 RUB's while work on 7 RUB's are yet to be started. Preparation of GAD are in progress.
- Roads connecting to 41 religious and tourists places are being developed.

Achievements during the last three years :

During the last three years, expenditure to the tune of ₹16,935.30 crore has been incurred on road development. New roads of length 5,507 kilometres and National Highways of length 859 kilometres have been constructed. As far as State Highways and major district roads are concerned, 4,562 kilometres road have been developed. 27,510 kilometres of other district roads and village roads have been strengthened and renewed. Total 404 new villages and habitations have been connected with roads.

Significant efforts are being made in improving the State road network in past years yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,72,959.28 km upto March, 2021. The road density in the state is 79.76 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2021 whereas national road density is 161.71 km per 100 sq. km. State is far behind in comparison to national road density. The total classified road length in the State is given in table 5.5

Table 5.5 Road Length in the State as on 31st March, 2021

(In Km.)

S. No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	9604.26	0.00	5.00	1008.83	10618.09
2	State Highways	15504.70	4.20	0.00	36.05	15544.95
3	Major District Roads	8779.99	2.00	64.65	117.91	8964.55
4	Other District Roads	46679.56	3085.12	282.68	4698.31	54745.67
5	Village Roads	142755.31	1484.24	35911.05	2935.42	183086.02
GRAND TOTAL		223323.82	4575.56	36263.38	8796.52	272959.28

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

Out of the total road length of 2,72,959.28 km, pwd maintains 1,70,394.09 km. The 99 per cent works in rural area and 1 per cent work (1,704 km length) in urban areas are being executed by pwd.

During the year 2021-22, the important achievements of road development up to December, 2021 are given below:

- 1,123 km BT roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Missing links, state road fund and rural roads.
- 110 villages having a population 500 and above (as per 2011 census) have been connected with BT roads by constructing 374 km. under state road fund
- 49 km. vikas path completed in 83 gram panchayats.
- 167 km. of gramin gaurav path (CC road) completed.
- Widening, strengthening and renewal of 812 km state highways and major district roads completed under central road fund, state road

Fund, NCR, NABARD and PPP.

- Strengthening and renewal of 7,181 km other district and village roads completed under Rural roads, state road fund, NABARD, urban roads, PMGSY-III, FI and NCR.

During the year 2021-22, the following new sanctions including Budget Announcement 2021-22 issued:

- **State Road Fund:** As per budget announcement 2021-22, ₹5 crore per constituency for missing link and non-patchable roads, 33 ZILA 99 KAAM (3 road development work in each district) and other road works for construction and development of 1,549 road works including 9 ROB/HLB works in 5,387.89 km with a cost of ₹3,566.75 crore in compliance of 144 of budget announcements.
- **RSHDP-ADB Trench-2 and 3 and WB Trench 1 and 2 Projects: (BA-2021-22)**
 - Development of 280.53 km. 5 State highways with an estimated cost

₹1,189.03 crore with the assistance of asian development bank. (HAM mode-Trench-2)

- Development of 331.25 km 5 state highways with an estimated cost ₹1,429.33 crore with the assistance of world bank. (HAM mode-Trench-1)
- Development of 294.23 km 4 state highways with an estimated cost ₹973.61 crore with the assistance of asian development bank. (EPC mode Trench-3)
- Development of 677.43 km., 13 state highways with an estimated cost ₹2,201 crore with the assistance of world bank. (EPC mode Trench-2)

- **Development of SHW and MDR under CRIF (72 works-BA-2021-22) :** Sanction issued for the development of 1,600.06 km., 80 works costing to ₹2,031.83 crore .
- **Strengthening and Renewal of village roads-NABARD-RIDF-27 :** Sanction issue of 1,230 works costing to ₹561.05 crore to renew 3,572.27 km rural roads.
- **Urban Roads :** Development of 152.82 km urban area roads costing of ₹67.86 crore.

Annual Scheme 2021-22

For road sector, an amount of ₹7,446.78 crore was provided under annual schemes budget outlay 2021-22. Against this budget outlay, an expenditure of ₹3,797.74 crore was incurred up to December, 2021, which is 51 per cent.

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-

- **Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (RSHIP-I)-ADB Tranche-I :** The project cost is ₹2,452 crore in which ₹1,430 crore (US\$ 220 Million) is ADB loan portion. The Project is effective from November, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by September, 2022. Under this project, 16 highways of 980 km length awarded, out of which 971 km. length completed by the end of December, 2021. Tolling under operation on 12 highways and likely to commence in February, 2022 on balance 4 highways. Since inception to December, 2021 disbursement of ₹1,295 crore obtained from ADB, against total expenditure of ₹2,077 Crore.

- **Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-II (RSHIP-II)-ADB Tranche-II :** This project is ₹2,617 crore in which ₹1,311 crore (US\$ 190 Million) is ADB loan portion. Project is effective from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024. Under this project, 11 highways of 754 km lengths are proposed to be developed. Work on 6 highways is under progress and 332 km length completed by the end of December, 2021. Concession agreement for 2 highways of length 120 km has been executed. Rebid for 3 highways of length 161 km has been invited. Since inception to December, 2021 disbursement of ₹462 Crore obtained from ADB, against total expenditure of ₹721 Crore.
- **Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP) -World Bank :** This project cost is ₹3,120 crore, in which ₹1,779 crore (US\$ 250 Million) is world bank loan portion. The project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024. Under this project 11 highways of 816 Km lengths are proposed to be developed. 6 highways of 471 Km. lengths have been awarded for development on EPC mode out of which two project of length 2,37,123 Km. has been completed and 45 projects of length 2,25,344 Km are under progress. By the end of December, 2021 work has been completed in a length of 341 km. Concession agreement for 2 highways of length 130 km. has been executed and LoA for 1 highway of length 93 km has been issued and bids for 2 highways of length 109 km. has been re-invited. Since inception to December, 2021 disbursement of ₹327 crore obtained from WB, against total expenditure of an amount of ₹593 crore.

PPP-NH-PWD

4 NH stretch of 598.51 km length has been developed on PPP mode of costing ₹1,995.83 crore.

National Highway with PWD : Out of 36 projects amounting to ₹4,730.74 crore under Engineering Procurement construction (EPC) mode, 10 project have been completed.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

- 42 works having length of 1,686.381 km of the total project cost ₹36,235.50 crore are under progress, out of which -
- One work having length of 193.523 Km., cost of ₹873.51 crore under bharatmala scheme is in progress, which is likely to be completed by 31st March, 2022.
- Delhi-Vadodra Greenfield Expressway - Total length 374 Km. is to be developed in Rajasthan with an estimated cost of 15,867.53 crore. In which all 13 packages, construction work is in full swing and in 4 packages, length of 135.46 Km, about 90-95% progress achieved up to December, 2021 and work likely to be completed by March, 2022. For remaining 9 packages (length of 239 km), work likely to be completed in financial year 2022-23.
- Sangariya-Sanchore-Santhalpur Greenfield Expressway having a length of 637 km. in Rajasthan which is to be developed with an estimated cost of ₹13,685.87 crore. In which all 23 packages, construction work is in full swing

and in 2 packages, the length of 57 Km, about 98 per cent progress achieved up to December, 2021 and work is likely to be completed by March-2022. For the remaining 21 packages (length of 580 km), work is likely to be completed in financial year 2022-23.

- 7 works having a length of 1,112.628 Km., TPC 8,431.27 crore have been completed.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on 1st October, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently RSRTC has the total fleet of 4,364 self-owned and hired private buses. In December, 2021 RSRTC operated 3,242 buses covering 13.05 lakh Kms. on 1,812 routes per day and carrying 6.92 lakh passengers per day. The fleet status and actual operational results from 2017-18 to 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is shown in table 5.6 and 5.7 respectively.

Table 5.6 Year wise Vehicle fleet status

Description/Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22**
Corporation Vehicles	4528	4270	3751	4179	3502
Hired Vehicles	916	1025	959	908	862
Total	5444	5295	4710	5087	4364
Average Fleet Age (in year)	5.43	6.31	6.00	5.68	6.17
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	260*	NIL	534	341	NIL
Condemned vehicles	277	411	526	673	343

*Including Midi buses, **upto December, 2021

Innovations of RSRTC

- For passenger information LED display system has been deployed at 5 bus Stands and displaying the desired information.
- To encourage more and more online ticket booking RSRTC has started cashback offers.
- RSRTC is providing travelling facility to Rajasthan police in local and express buses within the state.
- RSRTC provided free travelling facilities to 7,17,475 women on women day and 7,45,792

women on Raksha-bandhan festival.

- RSRTC is providing free travelling facility to candidates who appear in competitive & entrance exams in local & express buses.
- 2,13,769 radio frequency identification (RFID) cards were registered & 2,11,100 RFID cards were issued during prashasan gaon/shehron ke sang abhiyaan.
- RSRTC has started a home delivery service of RFID smart card for passenger convenience.

Table 5.7 Year wise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21* (Provisional)	2021-22**	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Km (In Cr.)	65.87	61.85	61.51	54.38#	57.44	52.19	26.49	29.65	28.06
Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	400	388	360	392	385	389	364	385	388
Fleet Utilization (%)	90	77	89	68	78	74	43	75	60
Operational Earning per K.M. (₹)	35.10	29.84	35.15	31.72	34.49	33.75	33.60	34.75	36.15

#Due to 23 days strike of employees operation affected

*Due to Covid-19 Lock down RSRTC started operation as per government guideline and no target was given.

**upto December, 2021.

TRANSPORT

Registration of Motor Vehicles

The Robust Transport System is a powerful engine of economic development. Increase in registration of motor vehicles shows growth in transportation facilities in the State.

- The total number of motor vehicles 7,83,865 have been registered in year 2021-22 upto December, 2021.
- Yearwise vehicles registration from the year 2017-18 to 2021-22 has been shown in table 5.8.
- The total revenue of ₹2,837.80 crore has been received upto December, 2021 in the year 2021-22. For the same period of last year it was ₹2,506.32 crore which shows 13.23 per cent growth in the revenue collection.
- Intensive care unit and skill lab and basic life support (BLS) training center were set up at trauma center, sawai mansingh hospital, Jaipur of cost ₹14.29 crore from the dedicated road safety fund. An amount of ₹24.85 crore has been given to the medical department to upgrade 100 community health centers in the state as primary trauma centres.

- To encourage the purchase of electric vehicles in the state, a provision has been made to reimburse the SGST amount to the purchasers of electric vehicles and to give one-time grant on the vehicles purchased in the year 2021-22 and registered till 31st March, 2022. Reimbursement of SGST amount is payable on all types of electric vehicles and One-time grant amount on two Wheeler and three wheeler electric vehicles according to battery capacity. One time grant is payable from ₹5,000 to ₹10,000 on two wheelers and ₹10,000 to ₹20,000 on three wheelers.
- Driver efficiency test is being conducted on automated driving test track for driving licence in 10 RTO's (Jaipur, Sikar, Kota, Bharatpur, Alwar, Dausa, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner & Chittorgarh) and 2 DTO's (Jhalawar, Didwana) Offices.

Attempts during the second wave of COVID-19

- 100 per cent exemption in motor vehicle tax was provided for passenger vehicles during the month of May-June, 2021.
- To ensure oxygen supply in the state, the number of Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) tankers have

Table 5.8 Yearwise Vehicles Registration

(Number)

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Yearwise				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 *
1	Two Wheeler	1072182	1141986	1188722	721659	568235
2	E-Rickshaw	4502	2850	4317	2986	6195
3	E- Cart	395	203	364	708	1224
4	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	9498	11164	16476	3828	4093
5	Three Wheeler (Goods)	2643	2967	4500	1875	1765
6	Maxi Cab/Motor Cab	8610	8357	6588	2198	1849
7	Motor Car	156719	163411	155454	135062	102857
8	Bus/ Omni Bus	3550	1672	2442	757	366
9	Ambulance	565	262	417	242	1032
10	School Bus	960	2122	2752	197	99
11	Agri. Tractor	63044	64504	71289	89240	64407
12	Tractor-Trolley (Commercial)	4288	835	1067	747	314
13	Articulated/ Dumper/Triler	17963	16158	10480	3858	5663
14	Goods Carrier	38859	40245	41593	22843	21611
15	Construction/Earth Moving Equipment	3678	4814	4034	5007	3143
16	Others	1574	1884	1659	1749	1012
Total		1389030	1463434	1512154	992956	783865

* upto December, 2021

been increased to 54 by acquiring tankers from various sources, which was 6 on 10th April, 2021 and additional arrangement of 50 hazardous goods vehicle drivers was made for transportation of liquid medical oxygen tankers.

- The tankers from oxygen supply center Bhiwadi, Jamnagar, Hazira, Kalinganagar were escorted 24x7 by the department's flying squads to the destination.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,937 km at the end of March, 2019, which has marginally increased to 5,998 km at the end of March, 2020 (as per Indian Railway Year Book 2019-20). The Railway length in the state is 8.83 per cent of all India route length of 67,956 Km.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for the rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental in strengthening communication among various areas, segments and communities in the state. The total number of post offices in the state was 10,287 and telecom subscribers were 6.68 crore at the end of March, 2021 . The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2021 is given in table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

S. No.	Item	Unit	2021
1	Post Offices	Number	10,287*
a.	Rural	Number	9674
b.	Urban	Number	613
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline)	crore	6.68**
a.	Wireless Subscribers	Crore	6.63
b.	Wireline Subscribers	Crore	0.047

*upto December, 2021. **upto march, 2021.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, RELIEF AND CIVIL DEFENCE

During the financial year 2021-22 an amount of ₹2,979.44 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2021-22, an amount of ₹1,580 crore has been received out of ₹1,975 crore in two installments. The contribution of Government of India (GoI) is 75 per cent and the State Government is 25 per cent in the installments. An amount of ₹4,559.44 crore is available for the year 2021-22, out of which upto December, 2021 an amount of ₹1,419.42 crore has been allotted for the following activities mentioned in table 5.10 :-

- In Samvat-2077, various relief activities viz cattle conservation, distribution of input subsidy,

water transportation have been carried out in drought affected areas of 6 districts.

- In Kharif Samvat-2078, 64 tehsils of 10 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to drought and a drought memorandum of ₹2,668.55 crore for seeking additional assistance from NDRF has been sent to the Government of India.
- In Kharif Samvat-2078, 3,704 villages of 7 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to flood and a flood memorandum of ₹757 crore for seeking additional assistance from NDRF has been sent to the Government of India.
- For prevention of COVID-19 an amount of ₹730.64 crore was allotted from SDRF to various departments and districts.

Table 5.10 Allotment of funds under different items during 2021-22 (upto 31st December, 2021)

Activity	(₹crore)
1. Relief Activities	18.89
a. Drinking Water	3.86
b. Cattle Conservation Activity	15.03
2. Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	387.14
3. COVID-19	775.20
4. Other Items	238.19
Total	1419.42



SERVICE SECTOR

Service Sector in Rajasthan's Economy in 2021-22

Service Sector

- ❖ Share at Current Prices : 45.10%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 11.89%

Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication and services related to Broadcasting

- ❖ Share at Current Prices : 17.56%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices : 14.45%

Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services

- ❖ Share at Current Prices : 14.27%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices : 9.43%

Public Administration, Defense & Other Services

- ❖ Share at Current Prices: 13.27%
- ❖ Growth at Constant (2011-12) Prices: 11.38%

At a Glance

Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority

- ❖ The Jan Aadhaar card recognised as the POA/POR/POI document for the family and its members by the Government of India (UIDAI).

Credit Deposit Ratio (September, 2021)

- ❖ India : 70.01%
- ❖ Rajasthan : 75.53%

e-Mitra@Home service has been launched in urban areas of Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Astro night sky tourism has started in the state.

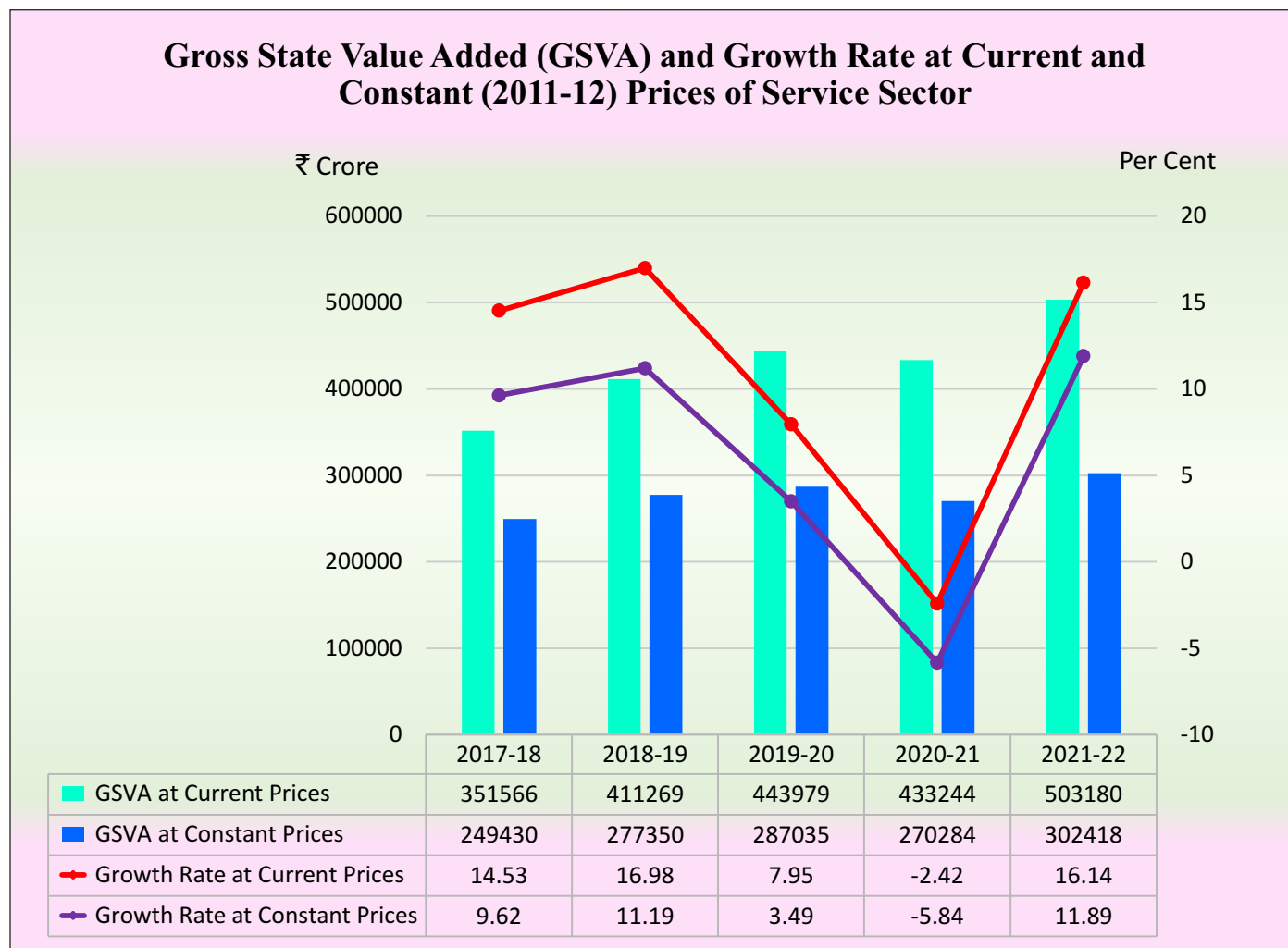
OVERVIEW OF SERVICE SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Service Sector includes various activities ranging from highly sophisticated activities like computer software and telecommunication to a simple service delivered by a plumber. Due to inclusion of myriad set of activities, there is no unique definition of Service Sector. According to the National Accounts classification, the Service Sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & communication, financing, insurance, real estate,

business services and community, social & personal services.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Service Sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹2.49 lakh crore in 2017-18 to ₹3.02 lakh crore in 2021-22, showing an increase of 4.93 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current prices the GSVA increased from ₹3.52 lakh crore in 2017-18 to ₹5.03 lakh crore in 2021-22 showing an increase of 9.38 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 6.1 shows the GSVA of Service Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

Figure 6.1



Note: For the Year 2019-20-Revised Estimate-II, 2020-21-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2021-22 Advance Estimates (AE)

Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

In 2021-22, Service Sector with a share of 45.10 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices continued to be the largest sector in Rajasthan's economy. There was a slight change in the sectoral composition of GSVA with share of services decreasing from 47.63 per cent in 2019-20 to 45.10 per cent in 2021-22 due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Share of different sub-sectors in service sector at current prices for the year 2021-22 is shown in figure 6.2.

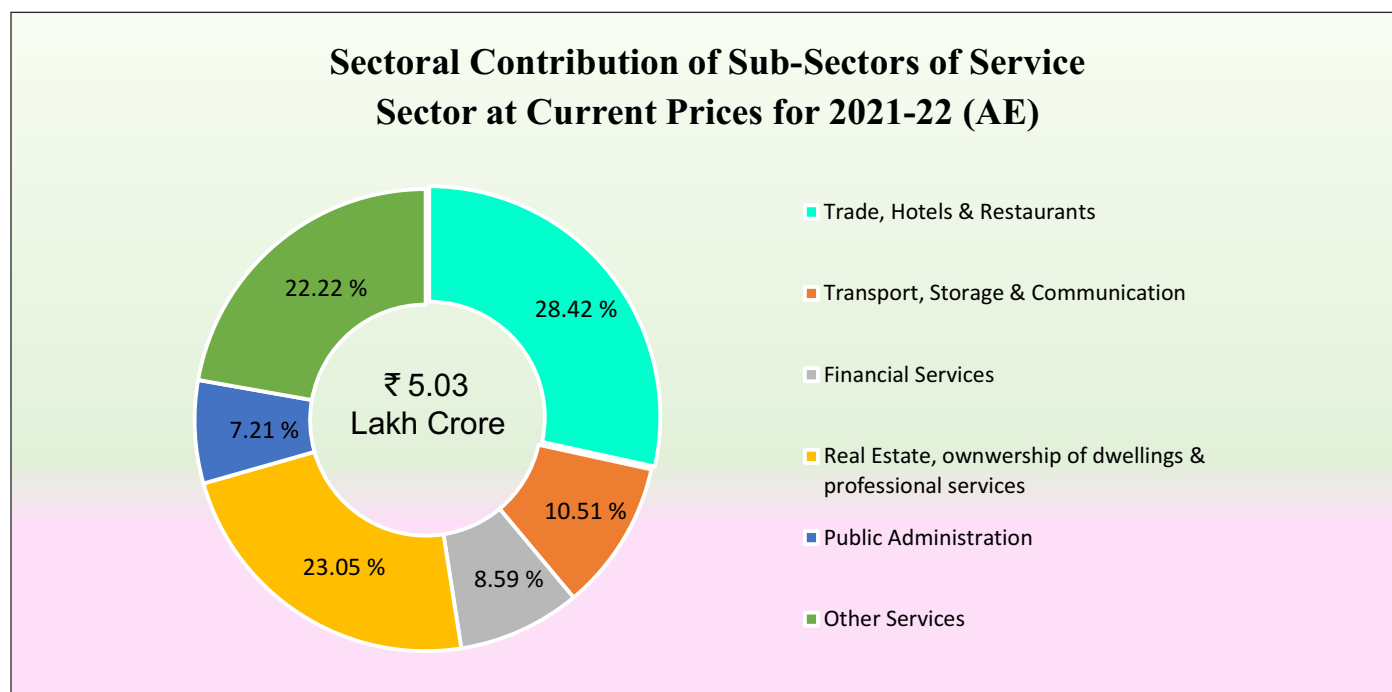
Trade, hotels & restaurants has the significant position in service sector in the state of Rajasthan. In 2021-22, trade, hotels & restaurants contributed around 28.42 per cent of the GSVA in the service sector, followed by real estate ownership of dwelling & professional services with a share of 23.05 per cent.

The share of other services is around 22.22 per cent and of transport, storage and Communication is around 10.51 per cent in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the services sector, while this number is 8.59 per cent for financial services and 7.21 per cent public administration.

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

The growth rate of services has been volatile with a sharp fall in 2020-21 when it fell to around -5.84 per cent from 3.49 per cent in 2019-20 due to the economic crisis arising during the pandemic of COVID-19. The economy is recovering at a fast pace with growth of 11.89 per cent in 2021-22. The trade, hotel & restaurants, Transport, Storage and communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services,

Figure 6.2



Note: AE = Advance Estimates

public administration and other services are estimated to grow by 17.53 per cent, 7.42 per cent, 4.00 per cent, 11.93 per cent, 8.54 per cent and 12.41 per cent respectively.

Figure 6.3 shows Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices for the base year and current year with sectoral CAGR over the period of ten years.

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

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most popular tourist destination in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has various tourist attraction for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury Train (Palace-on-Wheels), Forts, Palaces and Havelies, Fairs and Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco-Tourism, Religious Tourism and Temple Architecture,

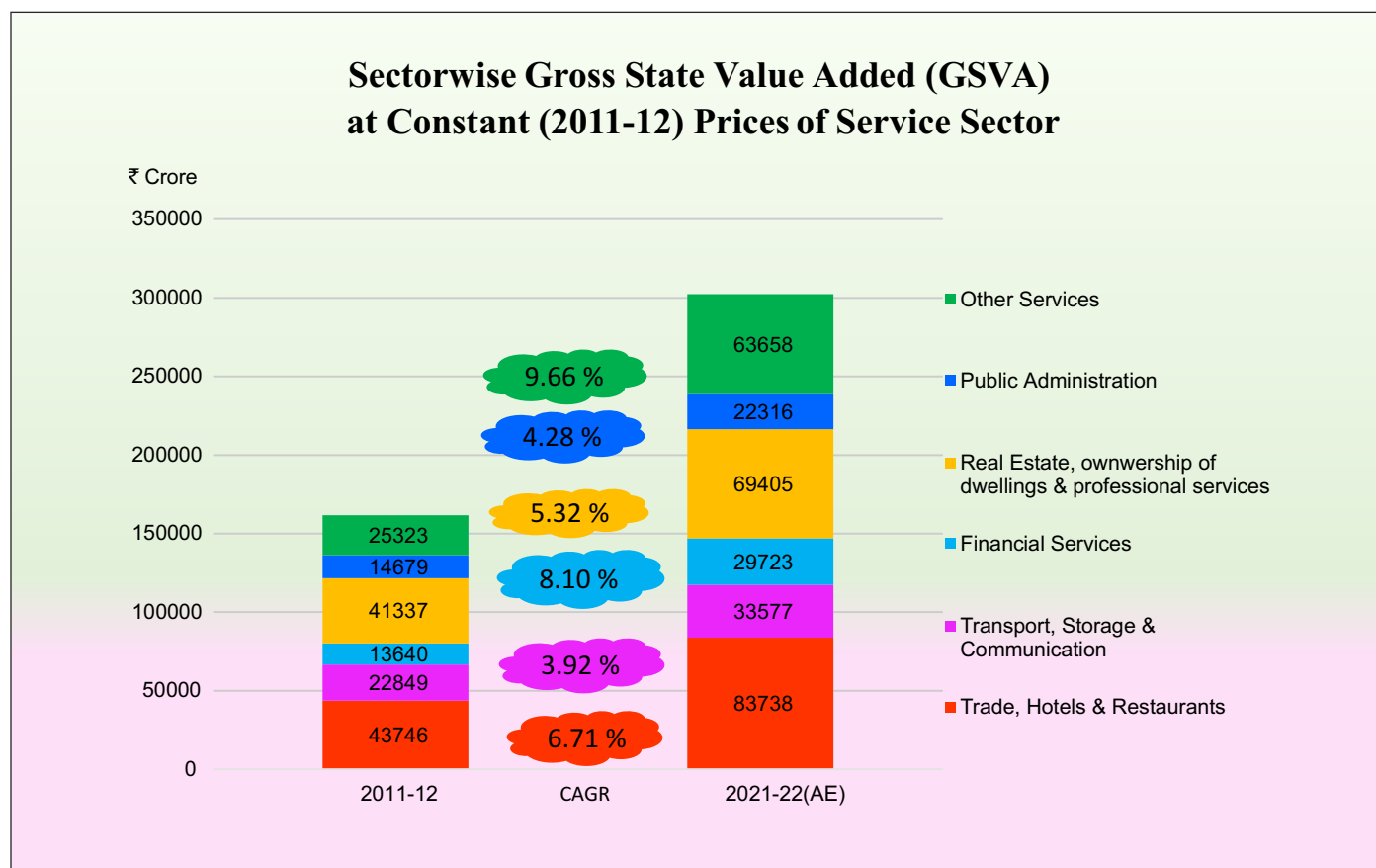
Classical Music and Folk Dance etc., which attract tourists in the state and generate direct and indirect employment and revenue for the State.

Significant efforts are being made by the State Government to develop and promote tourism in the State. It has vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2021, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 220.24 lakh (219.89 lakh domestic visits and 0.35 lakh visits by foreigners).

Important Achievements:

- In compliance of The Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2020, the Guest House Scheme, 2021 was implemented from 16th April, 2021.
- On 1st July, 2021, a revised guideline was issued for issuing heritage certificates to heritage properties.
- In compliance of The Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2020, The Rajasthan Homestay (Paying Guest House) Scheme, 2021 was implemented on 21st October, 2021.
- Tourist Information Bureau, Sikar has been upgraded to Tourist Reception Center, Sikar.

Figure 6.3



Note: AE =Advance Estimates

- New Tourist Information Bureau, Ahmedabad has been opened by Department.
- Rajasthan Tourism Mobile App was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27th September, 2021 on the occasion of World Tourism Day to make the travel of tourists visiting Rajasthan comfortable and memorable.
- On the occasion of World Tourism Day, in a virtual event of the state level function on 27th September, 2021, the following were inaugurated/released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister-
 - Inauguration of “Mukhyamantri Paryatan Udyog Sambal Yojana”.
 - Released booklet- 'Cuisine of Rajasthan' and 'Craft & Intangible Heritage of Rajasthan'.
 - Released of scheme for promotion of experimental tourism.
 - Released of Compendium of Policies, Schemes and Guidelines.
 - Released 9 Postal Covers and 11 posters on the theme of Rajasthan Tourism.
- Promotional campaigns - Photo Contest, Experience Rajasthan from Home, Rang Rajasthan Ke, Undekha Rajasthan, Rajasthan Diaries etc. have been conducted on tourism department website and social media.
- The facility of film shooting permission and travel/tour operator registration under Ease of Doing Business operations has been made completely online from 1st January, 2021.
- In Budget Announcement 2021-22, in order to promote Sarvadharm Sambhav for the development of Religious Tourist Circuits of major Hindu, Jain, Sikh and Muslim pilgrimage sites in the state, for the development of Shekhawati and Godwad Tourist Circuit, a total

- amount of ₹149.72 crore have been approved for projects.
- Organized following 5 fairs in February-March 2021 –
 - Maru Mahotsav, Jaisalmer
 - Braj Holi Utsav, Bharatpur
 - Chittorgarh Fort Festival
 - Shekhawati Utsav, Laxmangarh
 - Nagaur Fair
 - In the Calendar year 2021, 24 travel agencies have been registered and 11 travel agencies have been renewed.
 - 71 tourism units projects worth investment of ₹590.97 crore have been approved in the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021)
 - 14 heritage certificates have been granted to heritage properties in the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021)
 - 42 films/documentaries/advertisements shooting permissions have been issued in the financial year 2021-22 (Upto December, 2021)
 - In order to facilitate the selection and training of 1,000 state level and 5,000 local level guides, notification issued by making desired amendments in the Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation and Regulation) Act and Rules, 2010.
 - The sound and light show at Muchkund (Dholpur), Chittorgarh Fort, Jai Niwas Udyan (Jaipur) and Meera Smarak (Merta city -Nagaur), and laser water show at Gadsisar Lake (Jaisalmer) were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27th December, 2021.
 - During the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021), an Expenditure of ₹11,596.81 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹45,644.46 lakh.
 - On 22nd September, 2021, "Mukhyamantri Paryatan udyog Sambal Yojana" was approved, under which the interest subsidy on loans up to ₹25 lakh to entrepreneurs would be increased from 8% to 9%.
 - Reduction in bar license fee to tourism industry in Excise Policy 2021-22.
 - AC Luxury Coaches were exempted from monthly motor vehicle tax from July, 2020 to June, 2021.
 - Keeping in view the need of tourist and to provide detail information to tourist, department is providing information of tourism destinations, fair festivals etc. through website www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in
 - To promote Rajasthan tourism, proper publicity is being done by the department through various social media and public relation agencies.

Important Awards received in the year 2021:

- Safe Tourism Destination Award at Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Kolkata.
- Best Decoration Award at Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Ahmedabad.
- 7th ITCTA - B2B International Tourism Expo & Conclave Best Award for Fair and Festival at New Delhi.
- Domestic Tourism Promotion Campaign and Best Presentation Award at India International Travel Mart (IITM), Bangalore.
- Best Iconic Landscape Destination Award for Garadia Mahadev (kota) at India Today Tourism Awards 2021, New Delhi.
- Best Festival Destination Award for Desert Festival (Jaisalmer) at India Today Tourism Awards 2021, New Delhi.
- Best State in India Award by Travel and Leisure Magazine.
- Best Wedding Destination Award by Travel and Leisure Magazine.

Decisions for Corona management / innovations and achievements:

CULTURE

Jawahar Kala Kendra

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) aspires to be a Centre of National and International Excellence in the field of visual arts, performing arts (music, dance & theatre) and literature. With the renovation of Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK), the thrust of the programming at Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) is towards regular high quality curated events which include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of art forms.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, online activities have been organized by Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) from April to October, 2021.

The following programmes held between January to December, 2021 to propagate and promote intrinsic as well as extrinsic aspects of art and culture as under:-

Visual Art and Film

Exhibition:- Chitram, Shakti, Sono Rajasthan, Vihangam Rajasthan, Painting and Sculpture, Painting and Photographs, Cartist, Spaces in Spaces, Fire Art, Vaisakh Utsav

Drama:- Ek Actor Ki Maut

Camp:- Shakti, Freedom@75, Clay Sculpture

Painting:- Phad, Mandana, Pichhwai, Aadim Chitrakala, Rajasthani Miniature

Other:- Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Dandi-March and Independence 2.0, Jo Sukh Ko Chahe Sada (Message of Guru Tegh Bahadurji), Caricature, Indian Miniature Art, Tying a Saafa, Philosophy of Colours, Tie & Dye, Calligraphy, Bangle making, Meenakari, Creative Writing, Matheran, Portrait Making, Usta Art, Art Conservation, Panel Discussion with Craft/Creative Entrepreneurs, Kavadi Art, Molela Art, Manthan Quiz, Fibre to Fabric Workshop, Thewa Art, Moorti Shilp, Koftgari, Mehndi, Raza Parv, Jaipur Meenakari and Lakh Training Session, Night Sky Tourism

Performing Arts (Theatre, Music and Dance)

Theatre

Puppet Making, Screen writing workshop, Film

Appreciation Workshop, Film Making, Mime, Play-Pankhuri and devotional Songs performance.

Music and Dance

A Virtual Series of Kathak Dances, folk and Sufi performance named Lok Anuranjan, A Virtual Series of Musical Performance named Nad-Ninad, Maand Performance by Ali Ghani Brothers Tejrasar-Bikaner, Musical Performances of Patriotic Musical Composition by Dr. Madhu Bhatt Tailang and Group, Expressive Art Therapy, Yoga Session, Live band performance by Cool Boys, Kathak Amrit, Chakri Nritya, Bharatnatyam, Music of Manganiyar, Taal Vadya Kachehri, Baarish Band, Kathak, Kathak Performance by Mrs. Manjiri Mahajani, Shabad Kirtan, Sham-e-Qawwali Performance, dance performances of Special abled artists. The Kendra has organized Lokrang festival and handicrafts fair.

Literature:

Poetry Recital by Women Poets, Visual Story-telling, Chandra Shekhar Azad Talk, How to build a creative start-up, Book Lovers Meetup, Book Discussion and Podcast Episode (I to X) have been Organized by JKK. Open Mike Poetry competition was organized to showcase the various forms of Art and Literature.

During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an Expenditure of ₹198.80 lakh has been incurred against the allocation ₹853.50 lakh.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture.

During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), total amount of ₹1,740.22 lakh has been incurred against the total allocation of ₹3,719.82 lakh on ongoing works. During the year 2021-22, works related to conservation and Restoration were carried out in the following monuments –

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

Natyashala (Jhalawar), Fatehgarh Fort (Ajmer), Shiv-temple Osiyan (Jodhpur), Phalodi Fort (Jodhpur), Shahbad Fort (Baran), Shergarh Fort-Atru (Baran), Deeg Fort (Bharatpur), Sajjangarh Fort (Udaipur), Talab-e-Shahi Bari (Dholpur), Rao-Bikaji ki Tekri (Bikaner), Ancient gates of Bikaner City, Sukmahal (Bundi), Chaurashi khambon ki Chhatri (Bundi), Ruins situated in front of Chopra Mahadev temple -Damapur (Dholpur), Ancient site Dhoolkot (Udaipur), Panna Lal Shah Ka Talab, Khetri (Jhunjhunu), Holkar Ki Chhatri -Gagarsoli (Bharatpur), Chand Singh Ki Chhatri-Ganedi (Sikar), Fort-Khetri (Jhunjhunu), Palace and Temple -Purani Chhawani (Dholpur), Bala kila (Alwar), Machkund (Dholpur), Ancient Prasad -Kumher (Bharatpur), Patwon ki Haveli (Jaisalmer), Bharthari Gumbad -Tijara (Alwar), Ancient Site -Chandravati (Sirohi), Fort Sarwar (Ajmer), Siwana Fort (Barmer), Shiv Mandir -Baori (Jodhpur), Sahwa Ka Talab -Taranagar (Churu), Ruthi Rani Ka Mandir -Ghod (Bhilwara), Devtaon Ki Saal -Mandore (Jodhpur) and Government Museum -Mount Abu (Sirohi).

- The Journal of the department “Purasmapada” year 2020 was published in September, 2021.

DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT

Devasthan Department is engaged in protection and promotion of religious culture. 390 state direct charge and 203 state self-sufficient temples and institutions are managed directly by the department.

Following schemes are being implemented by the Department:-

Repair, renovation and development works:- Out of 7 repair, renovation and development works, 1 repair, renovation and development work completed and 6 works are under progress which related to state direct charge. 21 repair renovation and development work are under progress which related to Non-Government temples. During the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021), total amount of ₹86.05 lakh has been incurred against the allocation fund of ₹347.01 lakh.

Assistance to the temples run by the trusts:- Out of

8 capital assets works identified during the year 2020-21, Out of which 2 works completed and 6 works are under progress.

Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana and Sindhu Darshan Yojana :- Under this scheme, free travel and darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the state to different religious places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri, Vaishno Devi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shravana-belagola, Samande shikher, Bihar Sharif, Goa, Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow etc. During the year 2021-22, Provision of ₹1,230 lakh has been made. Due to COVID-19 pandemic the execution of this scheme is on hold.

Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana:- Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is given to each pilgrim of the state for travelling to Kailash Mansarovar. During the year 2021-22, provision of ₹100 lakh has been made. Due to COVID-19 pandemic the execution of this scheme is on hold.

Moksh Kalash Yojana: In sight of COVID-19 pandemic due to improper operation of transport facility this scheme has been initiated to assist poor families to allow free travel of Haridwar by Roadways buses. 2 members of the family of deceased to immerse ashes of their loved ones in Gangaji. The executive agency of this scheme is Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. Under this scheme all expenses made by RSRTC and reimbursed by Devasthan Department. Upto 31th December, 2021 the total number of beneficiaries are 125 and ₹2,29,500 has been reimbursed to Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation by Devasthan Department.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Banking

Financial institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the state through mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. In order to supplement planned financing, the government has started to tap the facility of institutional finance from banks and other lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the state. Banks/Financial Institutions have an important role in

this regard. However, credit should be utilized in optimum manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the state. Various credit-based programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker/ marginalized sections of the society with the active involvement of the banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are in fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on September, 2020 and September, 2021 are presented in table 6.1

It is observed from the table 6.1 that the total deposits and credits have increased in September, 2021 in comparison to previous year September, 2020 in Rajasthan. The deposits have increased by 09.03 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2021 over the same period in previous year while this increase was 10.08 per cent at national level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 75.53 per cent in Rajasthan and 70.01 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2021, while the same was 75.41 per cent in Rajasthan and 72.04 per cent at all India level in September, 2020. Total credit in Rajasthan upto September, 2021, over the same period of last year has increased by 9.20 per cent while it has increased by 6.97 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,576 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 824 lakh (year 2021) and covers an average area of 43.92 square Km. of the State.

Digital Payment

NITI Aayog, Government of India has suggested 5 methods of digital payments which are USSD (*99#banking), Aadhaar Enabled payments, Wallets,

RuPay/Debit/Credit/ Prepaid Cards and Unified Payment Interface (UPI).

As per Government of India (GoI) direction earlier Karauli district was identified for 100% digitization and in SLBC sub-committee meeting dated 4th August, 2021 Ajmer and Dholpur aspirational districts has been selected for 100% digitization purpose in state.

Jan Aadhaar card holders can get services for cash/financial transactions at many service points in districts, panchayat samiti and gram panchayats are available in the state. To enable such transactions more than 85,000 (upto September, 2021) kiosks /emitra/ micro ATMs have been set up.

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

Business Correspondent

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to the needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost. Financial Inclusion goes much beyond the opening of bank accounts and incorporates financial services such as credit, saving, insurance, remittance facilities, financial counselling and advisory services by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor.

Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state. Currently 23,571 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the state (upto 31st December, 2021).

Stand Up India Scheme

Stand up India scheme was envisaged for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. The overall intent of scheme is to leverage institutional credit structure to reach out to the under served of the population by facilitating bank loans between ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore which is repayable upto 7 years for green field enterprises in non-farm sector set up by SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.

Table 6.1 Comparative data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		September, 2020	September, 2021	September, 2020	September, 2021
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	1566	1575	21936	21937
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	32123	35863	494013	519446
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	23109	26251	312818	348058
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	7	9	307	872
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	1060	985	694197	787928
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	1070	1286	388722	460910
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	1489	1560	34818	36265
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	95028	109885	4213854	4864061
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	99209	114972	3654804	4033268
4	Public Sector Banks *				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	4272	4219	88612	86203
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	317555	336907	9004012	9667061
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	204876	213552	5978321	6198056
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	351	393	4479	5184
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	9629	12719	74708	94453
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	15142	18969	97360	119500
6	Payment banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	0	35	0	696
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	0	151	0	7497
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	0	0	0	0
Total	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	7685	7791	150152	151157
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	455395	496510	14480784	15940446
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	343406	375030	10432025	11159792

*includes SBI & Associate and Nationalized Banks.

To facilitate operation under the scheme Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a web-portal (<http://www.standupmitra.in>) with a view to promote wider propagation of the scheme and address any queries. Under the scheme, loan of ₹19,696 lakh has been sanctioned to 765 beneficiaries (from 1st April, 2021 to 31st January, 2022).

Others

- Under the scheme “Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)” in Rajasthan 3.08 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 89.36 per cent accounts have been completed upto 31st December, 2021.
- In the state under the “Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)”, a total of 41.77 lakh persons and under “Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana”, a total of 124.13 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st December, 2021.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of eligibility in APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000 per month and up to ₹5,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme, total of 15.82 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st December, 2021.
- Progress of disbursement made under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Micro Finance Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies in the Rajasthan, during the year 2021-22, upto 31st December, 2021 is as following in table 6.2.

Schemes which are implemented by Bankers in state are under bellow:-

- Pradhan Mantri Rojagar Srajan Yojana (PMEGP)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
- Special Central Assistance (SCA)

- Indira Mahila Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana (IMSUPY)
- Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY)
- Pradhanmantri Street Vendor's Atamnirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANIDHI)
- **Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojna (IGSCCY):** The Rajasthan government has approved the format of 'Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana 2021 for self-employment on first come first serve basis to about 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas and the youth & unemployed in the service sector. In this scheme, interest-free loans up to ₹50,000 will be provided to the beneficiary without any guarantee.

The loan amount can be withdrawn by the beneficiary through debit card in one or more instalments upto 31st March, 2022. The loan amount will be repaid in 12/18 equal instalments from the 4th to the 15th/21st month.

Table 6.2 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the year 2021-22

(upto 31st December, 2021)

Category	No. of Sanctions	Disbursement Amount (₹Crore)
Shishu	1324075	3949.15
Kishore	286505	3574.17
Tarun	30731	2377.86
Total	1641311	9901.18

State Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme:-

State Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Advisory board

As per direction of Government of India (GoI) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) a State DBT Advisory Board has constituted and it has been effective from 5th October, 2021. The State DBT Advisory Board monitors the time bound implementation of following key parameter's :-

- Comprehensive identification of DBT Schemes and their on-boarding.
- Notification of State Schemes under Section 7 or

Section 4 of Aadhaar act.

- End-to-end digitization of DBT schemes processes, through service plus or any other portal of state.
- Identification of citizen centric services of DBT Schemes and their integration on UMANG on Mobile App.

Rajasthan Status on DBT Bharat portal

It is a web based portal developed by DBT Mission to provide aggregated real time view of DBT applicable schemes running in center as well as state and provide aggregated Dashboard information. Presently 79 State and 71 CSS DBT schemes are on DBT Bharat Portal.

- As per information received from various departments of state, an amount of ₹1145.51 crore estimated savings/benefits and 49.21 lakh duplicate beneficiaries removed (cumulative as on 31st March, 2021).

As per the status of CSS on DBT Bharat Portal of Rajasthan as on 23rd December, 2021:-

- Total DBT to citizen's bank accounts (Cumulative) by Aadhaar linking ₹27,494.33 crore.
- During the year 2021-22, total DBT of ₹25,230.42 crore to 7.43 crore beneficiaries.
- During the year 2021-22, DBT Performance Ranking of State is 18 and Score shown 57.5 at DBT Bharat Portal.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Important Schemes / Programmes of the Department

- **Jan Sookna Portal:** In order to provide information of government services to the citizens in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner, the portals related to various projects are currently being developed, based on the suggestions received from the concerned department. Jan Sookna Portal has been developed by the department to provide

information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time. Jan Sookna Portal has been made available 562 information of 260 schemes running in 115 departments.

- **UID (Aadhaar):** Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is referred as Unique Identity number. This number is used to avail all the services provided by the Government Departments. UIDAI has generated almost 7 crore Aadhaar IDs for the state. DoIT&C has more than 2,200 active operators for enrolling and updating the Aadhaar across the state. In terms of availability of machines/operators per capita Rajasthan amongst is top state Registrar in the country. Till December, 2021 DoIT&C has performed more than 53,95,32,058 authentications and average of more than 4,49,61,004 authentications per month. The Aadhaar infrastructure of DoIT&C is playing a major catalyst in delivery of the cash and non-cash benefits in the state and is major factor in success of the flagship schemes like Jan Aadhaar.
- **Rajasthan Startup:** In order to promote Startups in the state, only on the basis of Project Appraisal, the provision available for the year 2021-22 in the Startup Scheme for giving ₹5 lakh per Startup assistance as Seed Money without any condition, while giving approval by the Finance Department ₹20.03 crore has been asked for expenditure. In compliance of which the meeting of Evaluation Committee was held on 6th to 9th December, 2021 in which 28 Startups were selected.

To promote women entrepreneurs, a road show was organized by the department in collaboration with NITI Aayog on 22nd December, 2021 at Techno-hub for the promotion of the 5th edition of Women Transforming India Awards-2021. The event was attended by more than 100 women entrepreneurs including CEOs in addition to women founders.

Bharatpur incubator was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 19th December, 2021 Kota and Ajmer incubation Center (now Abhay is

established in Command and Control Center) is under construction.

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

- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal:** Rajasthan Sampark Portal is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated. Till 31st December, 2021 Out of more than 89.16 lakh complaints/problems received by the war room, around 88.04 lakh complaints/ problems were resolved.
- **Video Walls:** Video Walls have been setup in each Panchayat Samiti of the State for broadcasting various Government initiatives and audio-video streaming of live events for the residents.
- **Video Conferencing:** Due to COVID-19 pandemic, movement of officers/ employees/ public representatives was restricted. Video Conferencing set-up was extensively used up to panchayat level for face-to-face communication.
- **RajNET:** Integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Under this project, room based video conferencing facility (VC room) is being provided at District Collectorate and Block Level offices. Low bandwidth enabled video conferencing facility are made available upto Gram Panchayat level.
- **Wi-Fi facility:** Out of Total 11,341 Gram Panchayats (9,892 Old GP and 1,449 New GP) of the state, Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra's building is available on more than 9,600 Gram Panchayats. Out of the old 9,400 Gram Panchayats, 8,710 Gram Panchayats have been provided with Wi-Fi facility through a total of 9,960 Wi-Fi hotspot in rural areas. The work of providing Wi-Fi facility in the remaining Gram Panchayats is under process. 13,771 Wi-Fi hotspots (9,960 rural area and 3,811 urban area) have been provided for free internet in the state.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** GIS based Decision Support System is in place where GIS based web applications for different departments have been hosted. Work of 3D GIS Model for Jaipur has been started. 3D City Platform has been deployed in Data Center.
- **E-Mitra:** Presently more than 500 services of government departments/private organisations are being provided electronically through 85,595 e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the state. Simultaneously, integration of payment facility of utility bills through mobile application has also been started. Citizens can avail e-Mitra services through e-Mitra kiosk, mobile app, online portal and e-Mitra Plus machine.e-Mitra@Home service has been launched on 19th December, 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister. It's been Launched in the urban areas of Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- **E-Mitra Plus:** e-Mitra Plus is a revolutionary step ahead in eService delivery. It provides the services directly, without any human interface, just like an ATM. e-Mitra Plus is the first of its kind in India. Citizens can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get it printed through in-built printer. It allows multiple payment modes such as cash, debit/credit card, net banking. Apart from this, facility of video conferencing upto Gram Panchayat level, Jan Sunwai, publicity of various government schemes and live telecast of state programs are also available. Besides urban area, these Kiosks are also available at rural areas of the state. 14,891 e-Mitra Plus Kiosks (9,891 rural area and 5,000 urban area) has been installed.
- **Raj-Payment:** It is a payment facility for

individual/firms, which can be used by any organization as plug-in for disbursement of payment.

- **Raj e-Sign:** The work of Digital Signature has been started through RISL for Certifying Authorities. Now departments would not require to create Digital Signature Certificate from any private company. Integration of e-sign in various department applications is being done in a time bound manner. Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility.
- **State Portal:** State portal provides Single source of information/transactional government services for citizens, government users, businesses and overseas people. It is linked with web-portals of all departments.
- **eSanchar and i-Fact:** eSanchar application provides a number of services to the different e-Governance application for sending information to citizens and department officials through S.M.S/Voice calls and provide a way to received information from citizens through SMS. It can be integrated with any application using the provided web based APIs. It's i-Facts/Reality Check Modules can be used to make surveys for any departmental services/application through IVRS based calls.
- **State Master Centralized Data Hub:** Master Data Hub is provide all types of master data required by client applications of various departments. It contains varied data ranging from geographical hierarchies to various kind of master data being used in departmental applications.
- **Capacity Building in Government Offices:**
 - To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, DoIT&C has trained government officers/officials.
 - **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi National Open University's courses:** With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to Government personnel who has successfully completed MCA, BCA and from RKCL Certificate courses in IT.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** RKCL has been set up in the state with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the state thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' training programme has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued. Through this, about 6,604 Gyan Kendra has been opened in which about 59.65 lakh trainees have been trained. Due to COVID-19 since January, 2021 about 2.89 lakh trainees have been trained.
- **State Data Centre (SDC):** State Data Centre provides effective electronics service delivery of various services, to enable various state departments and enterprises to host their services / application on a common infrastructure. RSDC has a total capacity of 800 racks - 4 data centers installed at Jaipur and 1 DR site at Jodhpur. RSDC-P4 has 600 racks certified UPTIME Tier-4 design, which ensures 99.99 per cent UPTIME. It is the largest government owned data center in India.
- **Data Analytics:** The project has been implemented across various revenue generating departments like Commercial Tax, Transport, Excise, Registration & Stamps and Mines & Geology department with an aim to increase revenue generation through identification of tax evasion and increasing tax base. The project with the help of various data analytics techniques helps in data driven policy making and evidence based decision making. Daily reports are being also generated of COVID-19 pandemic to track the disease spread across the state.
- **Single Sign On (SSO):** All the departmental applications has the facility of single sign on. This

facility enables all the functionaries to access multiple applications post single-sign. All applications of the department can be linked to SSO.

- **Raj-Kaj:** The modules of Leave Management & Leave Encashment Application, Annual Assessment Report (ACR/PAR), No Objection Certificate (for NOC Passport, Foreign Travel and Higher Education), Government housing allotment application and allotment process are being done online, File Tracking Monitoring System etc. Implemented under Raj-Kaj project are being done with Single Sign On (SSO). State wide guideline are to be issued by the DOP to make the above modules effective and mandatory for all state government offices.
- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security has been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 26 district. 6,719 online and 719 offline camera installed. This project covers:-
 - Video Surveillance System
 - Dial 100 Control System
 - Forensic Investigation System
 - Intelligent Traffic Management System
 - Vehicle Tracking System
 - Geographical Information System

Important steps taken by the Department of Information Technology and Communications to address the challenges posed by COVID-19:

- **Operation of website related to COVID-19 epidemic:** www.covidinfo.rajasthan.gov.in was made operational for dissemination of information after collection from war room and other sources from the state level during COVID-19 of which all Orders/ instructions/ press releases etc. issued from the levels can be seen at one place.
- **COVID-19 STATISTICS Application and BI Dashboards/Reports:-** looking to the requirement of capturing various statistics related to the widespread of COVID-19 pandemic across

the state, in house team of DoIT&C developed a centralised web-based online application “COVID-19 STATISTICS” in record time of just 72 hours and was gradually upgraded to include more aspects/ features as required by State Government from time to time

- **E-Aushadhi-COVID-19:** “ E-Aushadhi-COVID-19” monitoring the stock of 57 types of important drugs and other items used in COVID-19 pandemic through this dashboard.
- **The Raj-Covidinfo App:** To track the spread of COVID-19 using heat-based/ thematic maps from a system developed under the Geographical information System in the state. Through this application, information about the availability and utilization of medical infrastructure is also available.
- **Mobility Pass:** For obtaining permission for emergency movement of individuals and vehicles, e-pass can be obtained from District Administration, District police, Traffic Department etc. through RajCop Citizen APP.
- **Website and mobile app related to Chief Minister Relief Fund:** During COVID-19, an online platform www.cmrf.rajasthan.gov.in along with an app is being operated to support Bhamashahs and competent individuals / institutions for the management of food, medicines, housing facility etc. for general public.

RAJASTHAN JAN AADHAAR YOJANA

Introduction

In the modified budget speech 2019-20 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan announced "Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana" to fulfill the objective of 'one number, one card and one identity'. It was also announced that an independent Jan Aadhaar Authority shall be constituted for the implementation of this scheme. In order to implement the budget announcement, Hon'ble Chief Minister launched **Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana, 2019** on 18th December, 2019 with the following objectives:-

- To create a demographic and socio-economic

database of the resident families of the state and to provide them "one number, one card and one identity" which can be recognised as Proof of Identity, Proof of Address and Proof of Relationship for families and their members.

- To ensure Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of cash benefits directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries and non-cash benefits nearby their door-steps through Jan Aadhaar or Aadhaar authentication.
- To extend the facilities of e-commerce and insurance benefits nearby the door-steps of the residents, especially in the rural areas.
- To bring the e-Mitra system of the state under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority for its better control and execution through regulations.
- Strengthening and extension of the existing technical and electronic infrastructure of the state.
- To promote women empowerment and financial inclusion.
- To ascertain eligibility of the residents of the state for receipt of the benefits and services of the public welfare schemes.

To fulfill the above objectives and the budget announcement, **Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020** has come into effect from 18th December, 2019, consequently, notifications for establishing Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority and Executive Committee was published.

The notification for the **Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Rules, 2021** has been published in the Gazette on 4th August 2021 and finally the preparation of regulations is under progress.

Generation of Jan Aadhaar card & Implementation of DBT through Jan Aadhaar platform:-

- **Jan Aadhaar card-**
 - All the resident families of the state are eligible to receive a Jan Aadhaar Card.
 - The registered families are being provided with a 10 digit unique family ID and an 11

digit unique individual ID to each of the family member including the Head of the Family.

- The Jan Aadhaar card has been recognised as the Proof of Identity, Proof of Address and Proof of Relationship document for the family and its members by the Government of India (UIDAI), through its circular dated 9th May, 2020.

• **DBT through Jan Aadhaar platform -**

- Benefits of the schemes of various departments such as PDS, SSP and Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana are being transferred through Jan Aadhaar platform.
- Administrative Report of benefits transferred through Jan Aadhaar platform from 1st January, 2021 to 30th June, 2021 has been uploaded on Jan Sookna portal for Social Audit purpose.

Administrative set up for Implementation of the Scheme-

The following are the implementing administrative units for different levels-

- **At the State Level-** Planning Department is the administrative department of Jan Aadhaar Yojana. After establishment of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority the Director and Joint Secretary, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the ex-officio Additional Director General and also the Budget Controlling Authority. Rajasthan Info Services Limited (RISL) is the implementing agency for this scheme.
- **At the District Level-** District Collector is the District Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer. The DD/AD, Economics & Statistics is the Additional District Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer. ACP (DD) of DoIT&C as Additional District Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).
- **At Block Level-** SDM is the Block Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer, The BDO/BSO is the Additional Block Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer, Programmer of DoIT&C as Additional Block Jan Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).

In the budget speech 2020-21 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it was announced that "all the benefits of Targeted Public Distribution System will be made available to the general public through Jan Aadhaar card".

In order to ensure the use of Jan Aadhaar card as a ration card, mapping work is being done in phased and mission mode manner. Current status of the Scheme is in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Status of Jan Aadhaar Scheme

(As on 31st December, 2021)

Particulars	Status
Total Number of Enrolled Families	1.87 crore
Total Number of Enrolled Individuals	7.15 crore
Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash)	105.47 crore
Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT	₹44997 crore

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) was established in 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio-economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technologies.

The Department of Science and Technology coordinate with other departments for socioeconomic development of the state and application of science and technology for purposeful usage in different programmes as well as the inclusion of science and technology in policy of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established regional offices located at Ajmer (Headquarter Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition remote sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur.

Major Programmes / Schemes

State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur: The centre has been working on generating information consisting of temporal and spatial data to create information system on natural resources of the state. It also conducts short term and long term experimental and operational remote sensing studies to map, exploit and manage various natural resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals etc.

Research and Development Division: To promote application-oriented research in the field of science and technology, assistance is provided to academic institutions and professional bodies under different activities of the division. The major schemes are Assistance to Research and Development projects, workshops/seminars/conferences, travel grant and student Projects.

Science and Society Division: The broad objective of the programmes related to Science and Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are being made to cover a few priority areas in which science and technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of this division are pilot/special projects on appropriate technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre and Science and Technology for Woman, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

Entrepreneurship Development Division: The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programmes. Efforts are also in Progress for supporting entrepreneurship activities at school level. In order to facilitate innovations at school level Start-up Boot Club Government Model Schools have been initiated. Also TBI's in rural and biotech sector will be facilitated.

Bio Technology Division: Department of Science and Technology has taken stride by creating awareness in related biotech fields through various

workshops, seminars and awareness programs, promotion and execution of the major and minor projects. The vision of DST in field of biotechnology is to create BT (Biotech) based economy, assure benefits of biotechnology to all sections of the society and promote entrepreneurship and help creating BT industries in the state. Center for Integrative programs have been setup under Biotech policy.

Science Communications & Popularization

Division: The major schemes of this division for Popularization of Science are Programmes and Activities of popularization of science, Contest Programme, Space & Science Club, National Science Day, Children's Science Congress, Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

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

Following activities were executed during the year 2021-22:-

- Department has obtained administrative approval of work plan and guidelines to promote geographical indication in the State.
- To encourage young scientists and scientific journalism decision has been taken to give Science Technology Research Innovation Design Entrepreneurship (STRIDE) award. Under this award ₹8.25 lakh will be given in various categories.
- To create interest in students of state towards Astronomy subject, asteroid search campaign has been started by the department. In this program more than 600 preliminary astronomical discoveries have been made by the students of state.
- By the efforts of department in the field of

science, sojat mehndi has got Geographical Indication (GI) Tag on 14th September, 2021. This will help farmers of sojat region in crop of mehndi, economical benefits and recognition at national level.

- Department started astro night sky tourism in collaboration with Art and Culture Department since 21st January, 2021. Success of this program in tourists and general masses was described in time magazine and awarded Jaipur astronomy heaven for the year 2021. Inspiring from this programme Sariska (Alwar) and Nainital (Uttarakhand) have also started such activity.
- Department has made a work plan of DST home schooling PODCAST for students of 6-10 classes of the state. This will help more than 15 lakh school students to study science subject syllabus.
- During the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021, ₹437.56 lakh has been utilized against the target of ₹995.19 lakh.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established for objectives of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state and for connecting their roots with their motherland. The chairman of Rajasthan Foundation is Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

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

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing quarterly newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country to NRRs/NRIs. Through this publication, NRRs are apprised of various developmental steps taken by the state. Latest

newsletter edition “Mati Ro Sandesh” has been published in September, 2021.

Brief description of the work done by Rajasthan Foundation is as follows:-

- In order to maintain regular interaction with the Pravasi Rajasthanis as well as to increase the visibility of Rajasthan Foundation, An Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Simply Jaipur to organize "Hum Rajasthan" program. In the sequence of this series, some prominent Rajasthanis were introduced for their remarkable work in respective areas. All these programs were publicized on various social media platforms.
- Deepotsav program was organized on the occasion of Diwali at Bikaner House New Delhi and in Dubai. In this program, Rajasthan's famous artist and opera queen singer Ritisha Rewari, Anayna Singhvi international Bhavai dancer, Bhungar Khan and artists of Desert Symphony group performed. Pravasi Rajasthanis from all over the world participated online to spread the message of solidarity by lighting a lamp together.
- Rajasthan Foundation and Tourism Department organized Kite Festival and cultural music festival "Dhun" at Bikaner House, Delhi on the occasion of Makar Sankranti festival (14th January, 2021), In this program Pravasi Rajasthanis participated online.
- A program " Panchdasham Prantiya Adhiveshan, Dharohar- Nayi Chunati, Naya Sankalp", was organized by the Northeast State Marwari Youth Manch in Guwahati was attended by the Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation from 26th to 28th February, 2021.
- Rajasthan Day was celebrated on 25th March, 2021 with Rajasthan Mitra Mandal, New Delhi.
- During global pandemic COVID-19, with collaboration of Rajasthan Foundation, about 3,000 oxygen concentrators and other relief materials were sent by Pravasi Rajasthanis direct to PHC/CHC of different districts of the state in the months of April and May 2021.
- With the help of Pravasi Rajasthanis, 8 Emergency Lung Ventilator as well as other medical equipment's were made available to hospitals.
- Independence Day was celebrated on 15th August, 2021 by Rajasthan Foundation with Pravasi Rajasthanis. A large number of Pravasi Rajasthanis participated enthusiastically in this program of patriotism. This program was also publicized online on social media.
- Rajasthan Foundation has started a unique virtual series “Miliye Sarkar Se” on 4th September, 2021, in which Pravasi Rajasthanis will be able to have direct conversation with the ministers and MP's of Rajasthan. They will be able to know about the ongoing government schemes and investment opportunities for socio- economic development and will also be able to share the suggestions. In the first series of this, under “Miliye Sarkar Se”, Urban Development and Housing Minister interacted with the Pravasis.
- Dr. Kusum Nathawat (a Non Resident Rajasthanian from UK) in collaboration with Rajasthan Foundation and SMS Medical College organised a series of workshop "Life of a Doctor" for medical career aspiring students of class 9th to 12th, in some selected government and private schools of Jaipur district from 1st October to 16th October, 2021. The main objective of this workshop was to spread the awareness and challenges among students who wants to make the field of medicine their profession. This programme was concluded by Hon'ble Medical & Health Minister, on 18th October, 2021.
- In view of the proposed Invest Rajasthan -2022 in the month of January, pre-connect Investors Meetings have been organized in New Delhi, Kolkata in October 2021. Road shows were organised in New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, ect. with Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation, along with the senior officers did one to one dialogue with potential investors and Pravasi Rajasthanis.
- Commissioner Rajasthan Foundation

- participated in Dubai Expo, Dubai from 12th to 18th November, 2021 along with high level delegation of State Govt. and interacted with Pravasi Rajasthanis. In terms of investment, 33 multiple memorandum of understandings (MoUs) and 25 letters of intent (LoIs) worth ₹45,930 crore were signed in this expo.
- Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation handed over a cheque of ₹15.32 lakh to Hon'ble Chief Minister, This amount was donated by the Pravasi Rajasthanis during COVID-19 through Rajasthan Foundation.
 - Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation was awarded on 4th May, 2021 by World Book of Records, London and a Certificate of Commitment was given for his outstanding work during the global pandemic COVID-19.
 - Discussions over video conferencing with Pravasi Rajasthani doctors was done to provide information on latest measures been taken in the medical fields across the world.
 - A webinar with Editor-in-Chief of the Patrika Group to interact with NRIs/NRRs as a celebration of Rajasthan Patrika's 66th Foundation Day.
 - First Calendar in Rajasthani language prepared by Rajasthani Language and Culture Promotion Board, Ahmedabad was launched on 16th April, 2021 through visual dialogue by commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation.
 - An Education Webinar with Rajasthan Business Professional Group (RBPG) was organised on 30th April, 2021.
 - Proposals on skill development, capacity building and skill training in public health and solar sector were discussed on 6th August, 2021 through VC.
 - Discussions on the establishment of Public Health Colleges in the state with experts was conducted.
 - On 22nd May, 2021, VC of Pravasi Rajasthani's with Hon'ble CM of Rajasthan was organised to know their wellbeing in this tough times. A "Call DORI" mobile app was also launched for free consultation with overseas Rajasthani Doctors.
 - A special program on the book "Redesign the World" written by Dr. Sam Pitroda was organised on 19th June, 2021.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

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

In the compliance of budget announcement for the year 2020-21, the work of second phase has also been initiated. In the second phase updation work of old District Gazetteers of six district namely Churu, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer and Ganganager are being initiated.

During the year 2021-22, budget provision of ₹218.60 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which an expenditure of ₹142.97 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.

EVALUATION ORGANISATION

Evaluation is an integral part of planning process through which necessary recommendations are suggested by evaluating implementation, effect, success and failure of developmental programmes which are carried out in the state. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 11 evaluation reports were submitted to the State Government and 19 Evaluation reports of different schemes are under process at various stages for publication.



URBANISATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

At a Glance

In 2021-22 (upto December)

Real Estate

- ❖ 1,733 real estate projects registered under RERA
- ❖ 160 multi-storey Housing units (G+8) for MLAs under construction
- ❖ Developing a Coaching Hub Center with capacity of 70,000 students at Pratap Nagar, Jaipur
- ❖ Under Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission, a total of 6,471 residential properties disposed off realising ₹908.42 crore
- ❖ Asia's largest "City Park" in Mansarovar, Jaipur on 52.42 acre of land is being developed

Indira Rasoi Yojana

- ❖ Providing lunch/dinner at ₹8 per plate
- ❖ Total 4.79 crore people benefited

Chief Minister Food Scheme

- ❖ 4 crore food packets distributed to needy people

Prashashan Shehro ke Sang Abhiyan 2021

- ❖ Patta Issued by Urban Local Bodies, Urban Improvement Trust and Development Authorities: 1,71,582
- ❖ Name Transfer/ Sub- Division/ Building permissions etc: 65,054
- ❖ Applications of various services disposed off by Rajasthan Housing Board: 4,707

INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. Urban areas are more suitable for high value sectors like services and industry, given the higher income and purchasing power of residents, availability of skillset and other infrastructural requirements.

According to United Nations Sustainable Development Report, 2019, more than half the

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

URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN

The trend of urbanisation in Rajasthan has also been increasing along similar lines as at the national level. The percentage share of India's urban population in India's total population increased from 17.97 per cent (1961) to 31.14 per cent in 2011. Similar trends can be observed in Rajasthan as percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 24.87 per cent in 2011. As per the report of the technical group on population projections by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India projected percentage share of urban population for India is 33.43 per cent in 2021 and will be 37.54 per cent in 2031 while in Rajasthan

it is 26.36 per cent in 2021 and will be 27.75 per cent in the year 2031 as shown in figure 7.1.

The total population of Rajasthan in 2001 was 565 lakh which includes 294 lakh of male population and 271 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 872 lakh which includes 444 lakh male population and 428 lakh female population in 2031 as shown in figure 7.2.

The total population living in urban areas of Rajasthan in 2001 was 132 lakh which include 70 lakh of male population and 62 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 242 lakh including 126 lakh male population and 116 lakh female population in 2031 as shown in figure 7.3.

Figure 7.1

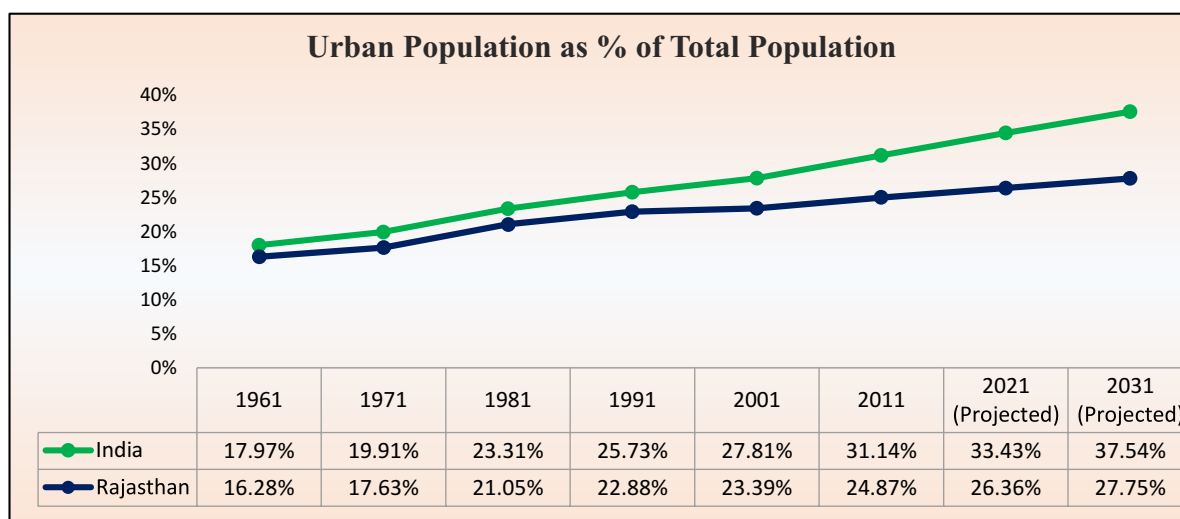


Figure 7.2

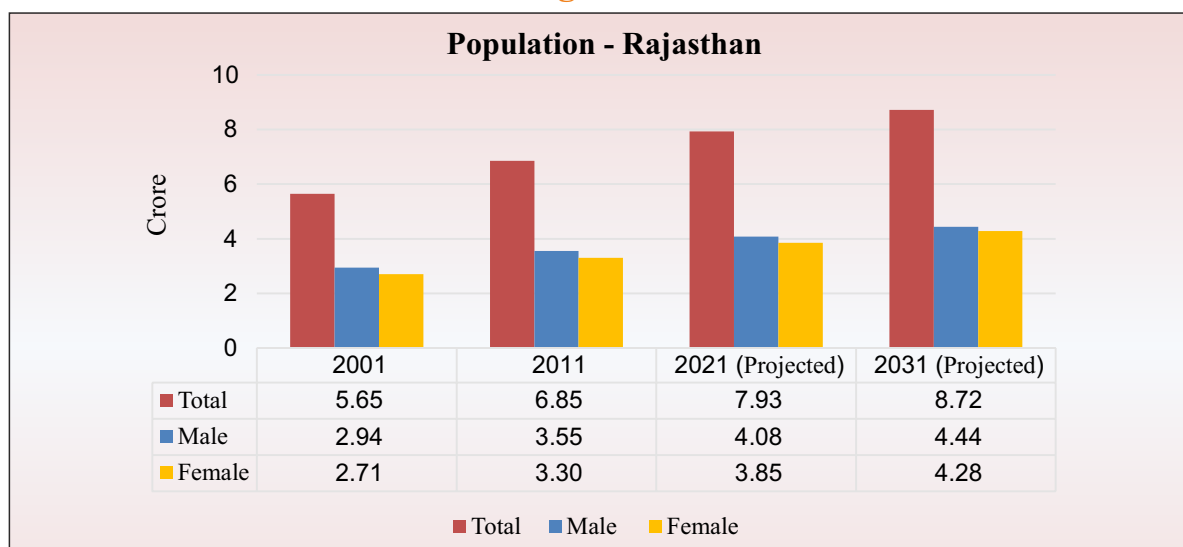
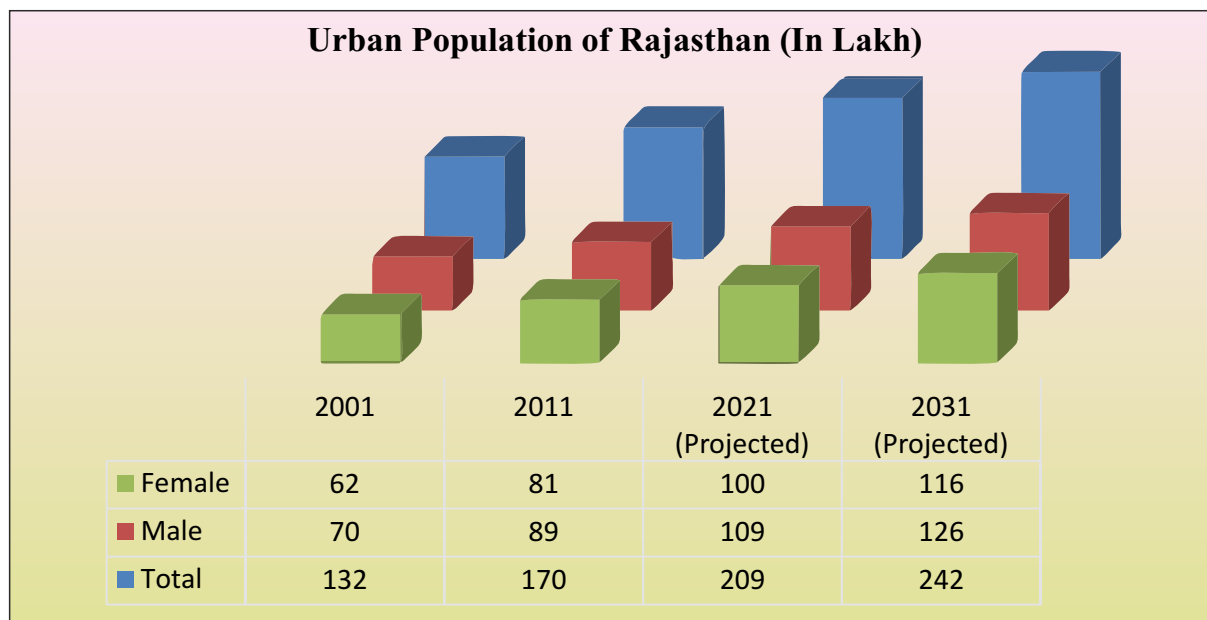


Figure 7.3



Child Population (0-6 Age Group)

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

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

Figure 7.4

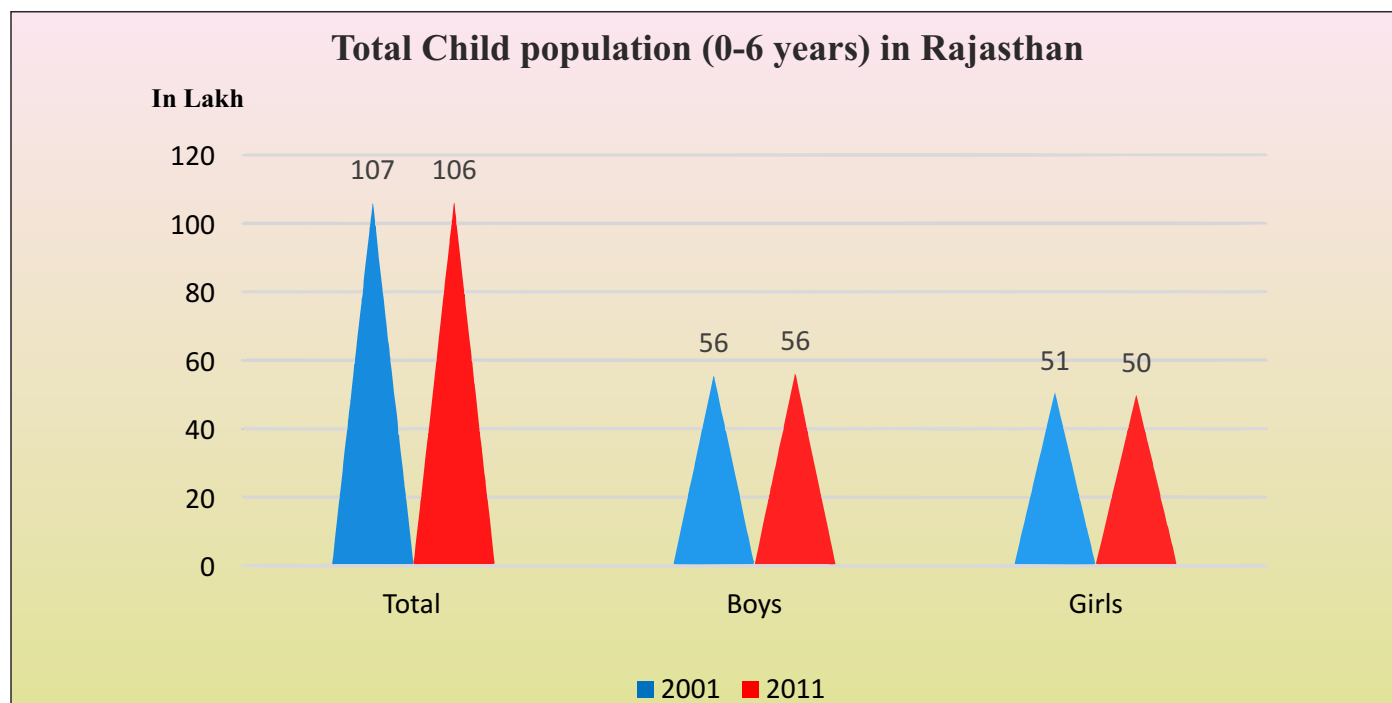
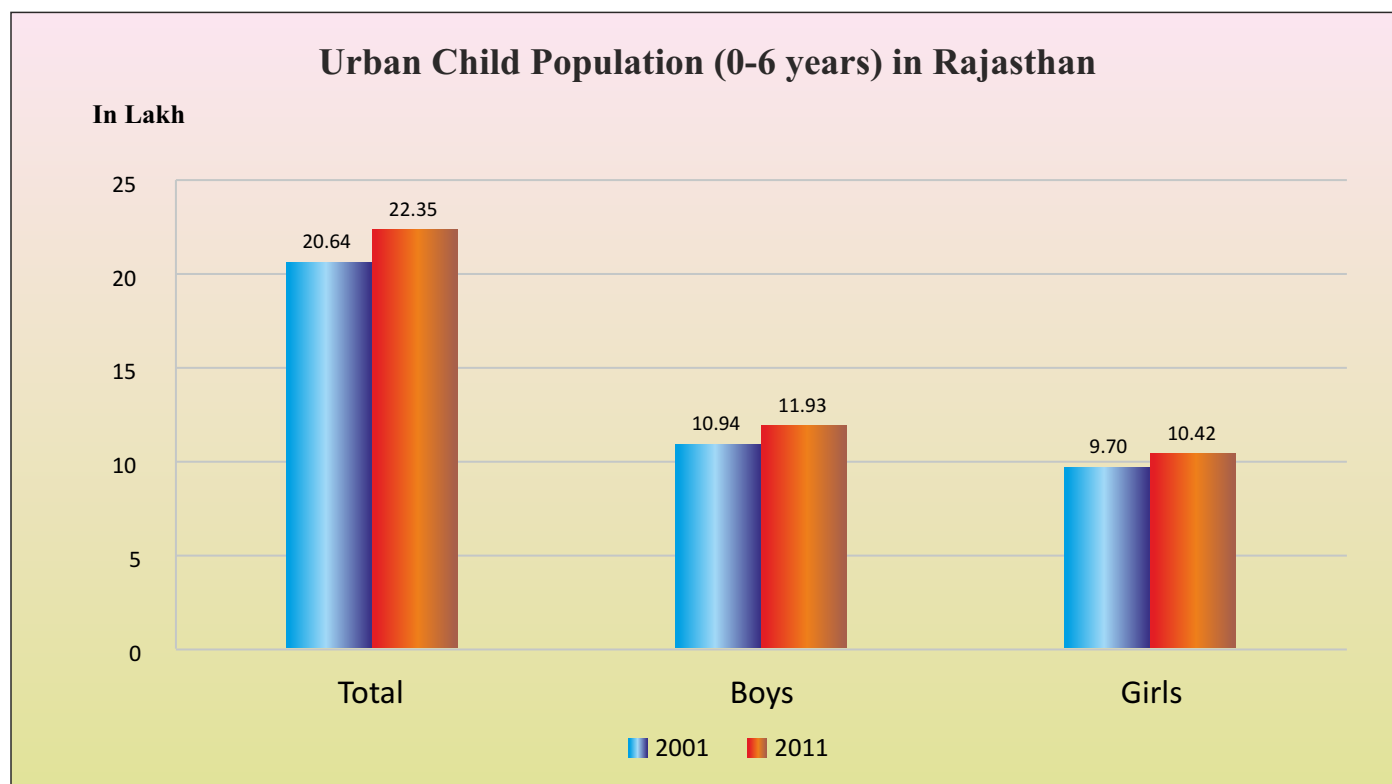


Figure 7.5



Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been increased by 24 females per 1,000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas

stands at 933 females per 1,000 males in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males in 2001 which was significantly higher than urban region statistics. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Tonk	985
2.	Banswara	964
3.	Pratapgarh	963
4.	Dungarpur	951
5.	Rajsamand	948

Districts with Lowest Urban Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Jaisalmer	807
2.	Dholpur	864
3.	Alwar	872
4.	Ganganagar	878
5.	Bharatpur	887

Source : Census 2011

Child Sex Ratio

Similar trends can be observed in Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio in Urban Rajasthan and Rural Rajasthan. Rural Rajasthan has performed better as compared to urban Rajasthan, but both the regions have witnessed decline in Child Sex Ratio in 2011 as compared to 2001. The Child Sex Ratio in urban Rajasthan stood at

887 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001 whereas in rural Rajasthan, the child sex ratio was 914 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001. In 2011, the Child Sex Ratio in urban Rajasthan decreased to 874 girls per 1,000 boys while in rural Rajasthan it decreased to 892 girls per 1,000 boys. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Child Sex Ratio			Districts with Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio	S.No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio
1.	Nagaur	907	1.	Dholpur	841
2.	Bikaner	906	2.	Ganganagar	842
3.	Bhilwara	904	3.	Dausa	847
4.	Baran	901	4.	Alwar	851
5.	Churu	899	5.	Bharatpur, Hanumangarh	852

Source : Census 2011

Literacy Rate

Over the years, Rajasthan Government has actively introduced a range of initiatives to strengthen the education sector at all levels. This is reflected in the fact that the literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate of Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from

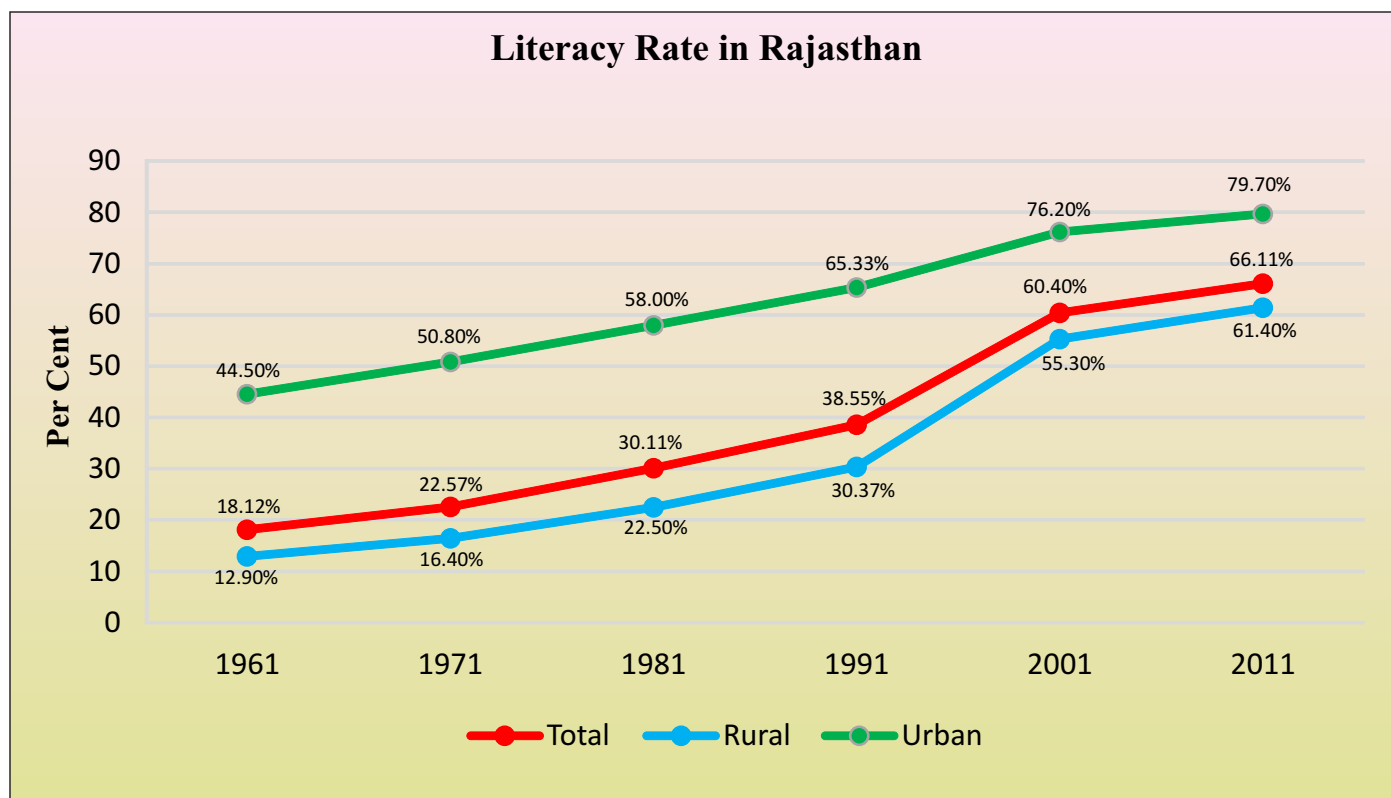
60.40 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for urban regions was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural region as shown in figure 7.6. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan
(in per cent)

Districts with Highest Urban Literacy Rate			Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy Rate		
S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate	S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate
1.	Udaipur	87.5	1.	Nagaur	70.6
2.	Banswara	85.2	2.	Jalore	71.1
3.	Pratapgarh	84.8	3.	Churu	72.6
4.	Dungarpur	84.4	4.	Dholpur	72.7
5.	Ajmer	83.9	5.	Karauli	72.8

Source : Census 2011

Figure 7.6

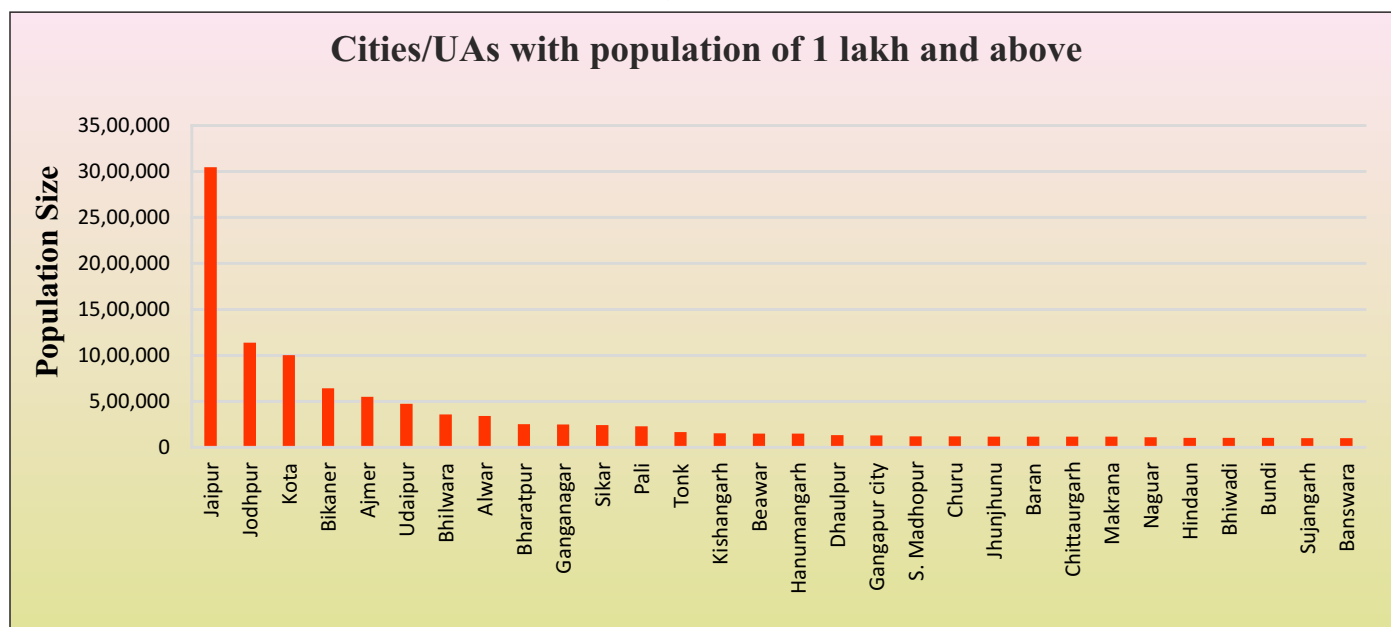


Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above

Figure 7.7 captures Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above according

to census 2011. It is observed that Jaipur, with a population of 30.46 lakh, is the biggest city in Rajasthan with respect to population size, followed by Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner. Banswara, an urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.

Figure 7.7

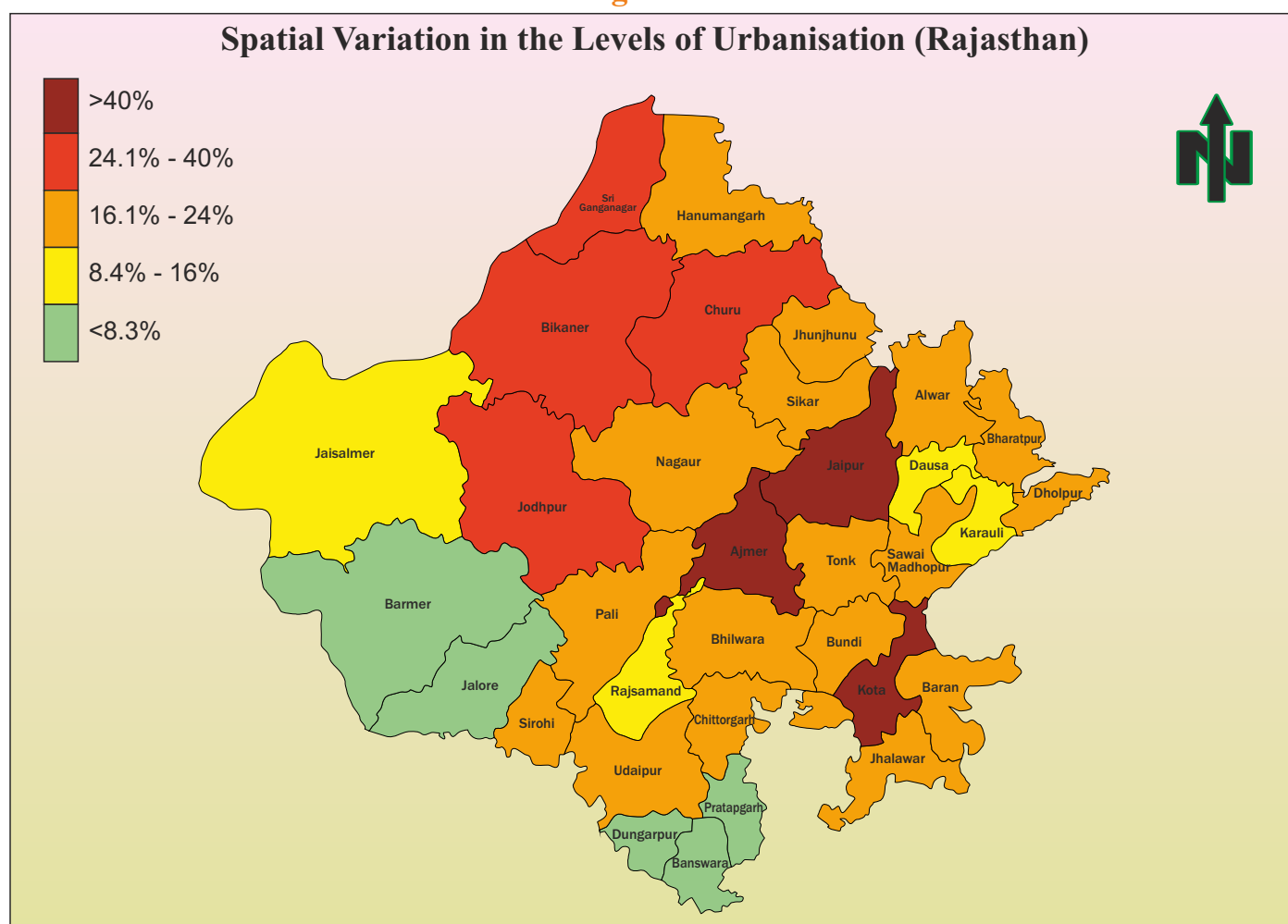


Spatial Variation in Urbanisation

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

Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent), Barmer (6.98 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts. The spatial variation in levels of urbanisation in terms of population is summarised in figure 7.8

Figure 7.8



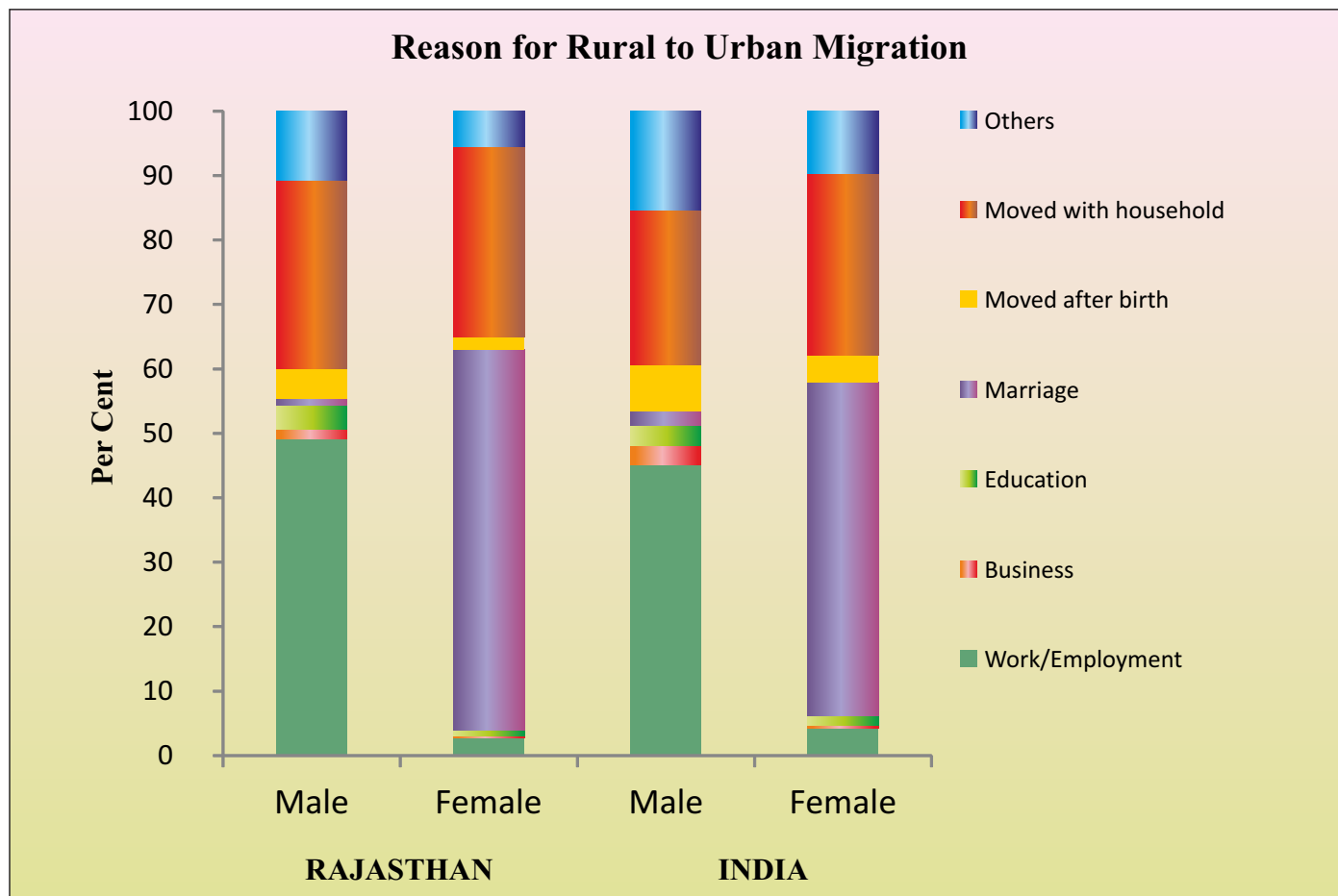
Source: Census 2011

Migration in Rajasthan (Rural-Urban)

As per the data available in Census 2011, male are primarily migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, while female are primarily migrating due to marital reasons in Rajasthan. Census 2011 indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas at the national level. In Rajasthan 32 lakh people migrate from rural to urban areas which contribute at 4% of total rural-urban migrants in the country. Figure 7.9 highlights that out of total migrated male population

49.16 per cent migrated from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunities for work/employment, while out of total migrated female population 59.11 per cent migrated moved due to marital reasons. Similarly, at all India level, 45.06 per cent of total male migrants moved in search of employment opportunities and 51.80 per cent of total female migrants moved after their marriage. Thus, it can be observed that people have similar reason for migration from rural to urban area, both in Rajasthan and at the national level.

Figure 7.9



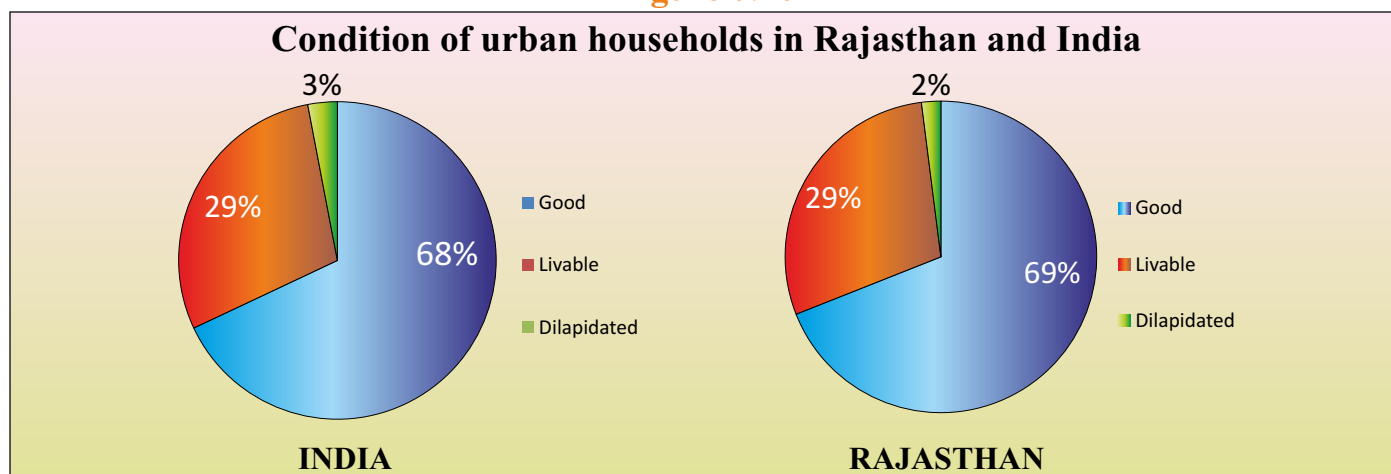
Source: Census of India 2011

Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

Around 68.9 per cent of houses in urban Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition as compared with 68.4 per cent at all-India Level. Census of India classifies houses into three categories based on their condition: Good, Livable, and Dilapidated. Figure 7.10 shows that in

Rajasthan more than half of urban households have been classified under 'Good' condition while 29.3 per cent have been classified under 'livable' Condition. Further 1.8 per cent of the urban households are in 'Dilapidated' conditions without proper physical infrastructure and hence require immediate attention.

Figure 7.10



Source: Census of India 2011

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 14 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang 2021:

As per the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, "Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang" campaign was started from 2nd October 2021 to give relief to the person sitting at the last end. Relief was provided by amendment/ reduction in premium rates/fees of various services for the campaign period of 2021 (premium rate for agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose, allotment rate of government land, rate of issuance of lease in colonies of agricultural land, building permit fee, the rate of change of land use, sub-division/ reorganization, fee for conversion, amount of interest on residential plots etc.) in public interest. 59,741 lease deed/Patta issued, 65,054 applications for various other services (building permission, name transfer, sub-division/ reorganization, lease etc.) have been disposed off under this campaign by 3 authorities and 14 trusts of the Urban Development Department. A total of 4,707 applications of various services have also been disposed off by the Rajasthan Housing Board upto December, 2021.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation

To provide convenient, fastest, eco-friendly and boosted public transport system, Jaipur Metro Rail service in being operated from 3rd June, 2015 from Mansarovar to Chandpole in Phase-1A.

Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): Jaipur Metro Phase-1B from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar with a length of 2.01 km has been constructed while ensuring that the heritage of the walled city remains

preserved. This project is completely underground with 2 stations at Choti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar. Two Tunnels have been constructed between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar with the help of TBM (Tunnel Boring Machine). The estimated cost of this project is ₹1,126 crore, out of which the loan of ₹969 crore from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and rest of the fund from Government of Rajasthan. The work of Jaipur Rail Metro project Phase-1B has been completed and revenue earning started since 23rd September, 2020.

Phase-1C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar): Detailed Project Report (DPR) of extension of Jaipur Metro Phase-1B i.e. Phase-1C Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar has been prepared by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation as per directions given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The total length of this project is 2.85 km. (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar) and estimated cost is ₹870 crore.

Phase-2 (Sitapura to Ambabari): The draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Jaipur Metro Phase-2 has been prepared with the proposed alignment from Sitapura to Ambabari of 23.5 km. The estimated project cost is ₹4,600 crore.

Jaipur Development Authority, Jaipur: The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural development of Jaipur region. It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. The authority is also responsible for development of commercial projects and residential schemes. It also caters to the needs of the surrounding rural areas and helps in their development. Other functions of JDA includes development and rehabilitation of Kachchi Bastis, environmental development etc. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) JDA has constructed 303.52 km roads, 6.50 km drains, 13.10 km sewerage and 30.23 km electric line works.

During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, is ₹698.71 crore which included ₹56.62 crore loan from National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB). During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹818.06 crore has been incurred out of which ₹446.46 crore was capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is ₹145.49 crore and expenditure of ₹87.15 crore incurred on Roads/Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction/Maintenance of Roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Ajmer Development Authority, Ajmer: During the financial year 2021-22 upto December, 2021 the Ajmer Development Authority has received ₹142.12 crore and incurred an expenditure of ₹98.70 crore. The amount received from the sale of plots, regulation and other items is being used to beautify the city and maintenance electricity, water, road, sports ground, sewerage and smart city's work.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA): Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 which was enforced partly with effect from 1st May, 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the rules, namely, the Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 on 1st May, 2017. To facilitate the growth and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector while protecting the interests of allottees, promoters and real estate agents, as provided under the said Act and Rules, Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 6th March 2019. RERA has a web portal

rera.rajasthan.gov.in. All the applications for registration of projects and agents and all the complaints are made on-line through this web portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA till 31st December, 2021 is given below:

- A total of 1,733 real estate projects have been registered under RERA.
- A total of 2,651 real estate agents have been registered in RERA.
- Out of a total of 2,533 complaints received, 1,370 complaints have been resolved and remaining complaints are under the process of hearing.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for dealing with and fulfilment of housing needs in the State. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections.

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 67 cities/towns over a period of 51 years. As on December, 2021 RHB has taken up construction of 2,56,780 dwelling units, out of which 2,50,131 dwelling units have been completed, 2,48,275 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,35,707 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG). Activities of RHB for the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) are given in table 7.4

Table 7.4: Activities of Housing Board during the year 2021-22

S. No	Activities	Unit	Target	Achievement*
1	New houses taken up	Number	5624	2708
2.	Houses completed	Number	4148	184
3.	House allotted	Number	10578	1761
4.	Houses handed over	Number	16355	2115
5.	Works expenditure	₹ Crore	965.65	290.11
6.	Receipts	₹ Crore	985.50	578.87

*Upto December, 2021

Some of the initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board:

- Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission:** RHB has initiated a unique scheme “10 pratishat dijiye griha pravesh kijiye” which is at a discounted rate of upto 50% under Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid submission at hire purchase with 156 EMIs. This scheme was started from 10th June, 2020 to facilitate participation of common man through e-Auction. A total of 6,471 residential properties were disposed off in the auction upto December, 2021, realising ₹908.42 crore.
- Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay:** “Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay” scheme was launched on 7th October, 2020 by RHB. Under this scheme a total of 771 commercial plots/shops with area up to 27 square meter have been disposed off through e-Bid submission worth ₹86.96 crore. 106 commercial plots/ shops with area more than 27 square meter, were disposed off through e-Auction worth ₹56.00 crore upto December, 2021. The constructed shops are offered at rebate of upto 25% in this scheme.
- Premium Property:** All disposable residential/commercial properties are being segregated and sold separately as premium properties through RHB by way of e-auction (open auction) without any rebate. A sum of ₹192.71 crore has been collected by sale of 288 residential premium properties, besides in amount of ₹836.36 crore has been realised by sale of 1,058 commercial plots upto December, 2021.
- Development of Coaching Hub at Pratap Nagar, Jaipur:** The Housing Board is developing a coaching center hub near pannadhay circle under pratap nagar Sanganer Scheme. Work on 5 institutional blocks and commercial complex comprising of 90 shops has been initiated in the first phase, besides the other development works viz construction of boundary wall and internal roads etc. In Second phase remaining institutional blocks and other facilities like auditorium, library etc. will be constructed. During the financial year 2021-22, against the project cost of ₹228 crore, an expenditure of ₹73.96 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021. RHB is expected to generate revenue of more than ₹400 crore from this project. After completion of Coaching Hub in June 2023 this will benefit about 70,000 students, besides the generation of new opportunities and employment, which will benefit local residents also. Apart from centralised library, cyber lab, recreation centre, gym, health club, food court and restaurants, separate hostels for students and teachers will also be developed.
- Chief Minister Shikshak Awas Yojna and Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojana:** To provide convenient accommodation to state Government teachers and Police officials, two schemes were launched by RHB. Under this scheme construction work of 576 multi storied flats (B+S+12) in six towers at a cost of ₹85 crore has been Commenced in Sector 26 Pratap Nagar, Jaipur on a plot of 20,925 square meter. ₹70 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021. 546 flats have been allotted to 45 Prahari and 501 Shikshak by lottery.
- Mahatama Gandhi Dastakar Nagar Yojana:** RHB constructed 750 residential cum workshop units in the Dastakar Nagar Yojana, incurring an expenditure of ₹81.03 crore. To encourage and create the interest in general public, a new chowpatty on the lines of Masala Chowk, Open Air Theater, Food Court, Exhibition Hall for cultural activities etc. have been introduced. The registration scheme with new avatar namely "Weekend home" at a cost of ₹14.99 lakh for 597 units was launched on 1st September, 2020. Under this till 15th October, 2020, 166 registrations have been received and 156 units have been allotted by lottery on 7th December, 2020. Most of the allottees got their registration cancelled. To dispose off the remaining major chunk of surplus houses, it was decided to include 566 houses in "Budhwar Nilami e-bid submission" from 22nd July, 2021 by giving 25% discount on the pre-determined sale cost of ₹14.99 lakh. 102 houses have been sold upto December, 2021 in this scheme.

- **Mahatma Gandhi Sambal Residential Scheme:** A residential scheme "Mahatma Gandhi Sambal Housing Scheme Badli" has been planned in village Badli at Jodhpur. The scheme comprises of 832.78 bigha of land allotted by Jodhpur Development Authority at cost of ₹71.50 crore.
- **“AIS Residency” Residential Scheme:** Registration for "All India Services (AIS) Residency", planned on the wide strip of plot reserved for Group housing, located at sector 17, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer Jaipur, was launched on 2nd October, 2020 under Self Financing Scheme comprising of 180 High Income Group multi storey flats (B1+B2+12). In order to ensure participation of more officials in the scheme, state level officers have also been given eligibility for registration. Flat allotment lottery was conducted on 29th June, 2021 for 149 eligible applicants. The foundation stone of scheme was laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11th August, 2021. Total project cost of the scheme is ₹125 crore, construction work in the scheme is under way. For remaining 31 units, registrations were open from 10th November, 2021 to 9th December, 2021, total 150 applications has been received. In this project ₹25 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021
- Looking to the enquiries from State Level Judiciary services, a project namely “S.S. Residency” is being proposed for State level officers on the adjoining plot to the above scheme.
- **Housing for MLAs:** According to the scheme, 160 multi-storey units (G + 8) with proposed built up area of each flat as 3,200 square feet are planned and administrative & financial approval of ₹250 crore has been issued from the state government level. As per bid proposal format the project is to be executed on Engineering, procurement, and construction (E.P.C.) mode, after due approval from the State Government, ₹266.20 crore work order has been issued in favour of M/S N.G. Gadia. The amount to be spent on the project is to be replenished by the Jaipur Development Authority. An amount of ₹100 crore has been transferred to RHB by Jaipur Development Authority upto December, 2021. The foundation stone of the project has been laid by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11th August, 2021. The construction work of the project is expected to be completed by May 2023, An amount of ₹70 crore has been spent upto December, 2021. The construction work is underway in full swing.
- **Development of "City Park" in Mansarovar Jaipur:** In Asia's biggest Residential scheme in Mansarovar, planning and development of an ambitious “City Park” project (largest in Jaipur) has been initiated by RHB on 52.42 acres of land. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹110 crore. An expenditure of ₹17.12 crore has already been incurred for the development.
- **Jaipur Chowpatty:** The work of developing "Jaipur Chowpatty" in Pratapnagar, Mansarovar and Dastkar Nagar Nayla schemes in Jaipur has been completed. The inauguration of Pratap Nagar and Mansarovar Chowpatty for public use has been done by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 1st November, 2021. Both the above Chowpatty are being highly appreciated by the people of Jaipur. Apart from this, the construction work of Chowpatty in Jodhpur and Kota is also under progress.
- **Allotment of shops to Tibetan refugees in Jhulelal Market of Mansarovar:** Jhulelal Tibetan Market was launched on 17th November, 2021. 266 shops in Jhulelal Market were allotted on monthly installments of 5 years at a reserve price of 2014-15 and possession has been handed over in October 2021.
- **Development of "Sajag" Mobile App for quality control:** A mobile app " Sajag" has been launched on 22nd August, 2020 to ensure effective monitoring of the construction quality and complete work of the houses being built by the Housing Board. All the activities of under construction projects can be seen together at one place using this app.
- **"RHB Green" Mobile App and Website:** As per the directions of the State Government to do intensive plantation this year also, massive tree

plantation programme was organized through mobile app "RHB Green" and the website developed by the Housing Board with public participation in City Park Mansarovar and in the other RHB's schemes across the State.

- **"RHB Awas" Mobile App:** A mobile app "RHB Awas" has been launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 2nd October, 2021 developed by the Housing Board for the assessment of housing demand in the municipal areas of all the districts of the state.
- **Prashasan Shehron Ke Sang Abhiyan, 2021:** Under campaign "Prashasan Shehron Ke Sang 2021" which was started from 2nd October, 2021 as per directions of the State Government, 19 services of Rajasthan Housing Board have been included in this special drive and accordingly applications are being received and their speedy disposal is being ensured. To achieve the goal in the drive, separate help desks have been set up in all the circles / independent divisional offices. A total of 5,556 applications were received upto December, 2021, out of which 4,707 cases have been disposed off and the rest are in the process of disposal.
- **Constitutional Club Jaipur:** In the budget announcement 2021-22 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it has been proposed to set up a Constitutional Club, Jaipur on the lines of the Constitutional Club, New Delhi for the members of the Legislative Assembly. Rajasthan Housing Board has been appointed as the Nodal agency to develop the project. As per the plan construction area of 1.80 lakh square feet with an estimated cost of ₹90.00 crore is proposed on the plot area of 4,949 square meter. The Administrative and Financial approval amounting to ₹90 crore was issued by the State Government.
- **Establishment of Open Air Gym:** As per the directions given by Hon'ble Chief Minister on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Housing Board, the important work of setting up 61 open air gyms in parks of Rajasthan Housing Board schemes was accomplished successfully.
- **Effective action against encroachments:** Taking stern action against encroachers in various

cities of the State, approximately 1,04,000 square meter land was made free from encroachment whose estimated market value is ₹800 crore.

- **Rajasthan Housing Board has developed new markets at Jaipur:** RHB Aatish Market, Mansarovar, Ayush Market, Pratap Nagar, Rana Sanga Market, Pratap Nagar and Jhulelal Tibetan Market, Mansarovar.

Decisions / Innovations taken by Rajasthan housing board for Corona Management and to overcome crisis due to pandemic:

- In this period, payment of auction proceeds have been spaced upto a year. Now initially in e-auction (Open auction), 2 per cent as Earnest Money (EMD) of Minimum Bid Price (MBP) of the property is required. 15 per cent of property value is to be deposited adjusting EMD in 3 days. Rest of the amount is to be deposited in 2 installments of 35 per cent and 50 per cent on 240 days and 365 days of the allotment letter. On submission of the entire auction amount within 15 days of issue of demand letter, a discount of 2 per cent will be payable to the successful bidder.
- In all the offices of RHB, at the main entrance, a welcome gate of "No Mask - No Entry" has been established.
- A prestigious award "Skoch Award 2021" for Housing Sector was bestowed to the Housing board in the Gold Category on 13th November, 2021.
- Rajasthan Housing Board has been bestowed award of trophy by Indian Building Congress, New Delhi for its Aravalli Apartment housing project of 104 flats (B+S+13) of HIG at Mansarovar under the category of "Residential Units & Housing Complexes".

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The objective of the Town Planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of Master plans, Zonal/Sector Plans/Schemes along with providing technical advice to various Government departments, local bodies and other Government agencies. It also assists National Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies.

Master Plans: Master plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. Out of 211 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns namely Jaipur, Chomu and Bagru prepared by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) for JDA Region. Nine municipal towns declared by the State Government in the last years for which master plans are being prepared.

It is significant that Master Development Plan for Jodhpur and Ajmer are prepared by themselves in guidance of Town Planning Department and also notified by concerning Local body. New Master plan of Pali, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City and Sujargarh have been approved upto December, 2021. Master Plan of Kota urban area which was notified by State Government has been approved.

In addition to above new Master Plans of Dungarpur and Sardarshahar are being prepared, Objections/suggestions have been processed and approval of final Master Plans are under process. Notifications of the urban area have been issued under section 3(1) of the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959 for the preparation of new Master Plans of Degana (Nagaur), Itawa (Kota), Mahuwa, Roopwas, Partapur-Garhi, Nasirabad, Kishangarhbas, Khatushyamji and Thanagaji and to prepare their Master Plan is under process. New Municipalities Bassi, Pawta, Lakshmangarh (Alwar), Ramgarh (Alwar), Bansoor, Mandawari, Bhopalgarh, Jawal, Sikari, Uchchain, Sarmathura, Baseri, Sapotra, Sultanpur, Atru, Lalgargh-Jatan, Bamanwas and Borawar have been constituted in 2021 and to preparation their Master Plan is under progress.

National Capital Region (NCR)

- Rajasthan Sub-Region of NCR comprises Alwar & Bharatpur districts and Sub-Regional Plans for perspective year 2021 for both districts has been prepared and approved by the Government.
- The NCR Cell of Rajasthan Sub Region does regular monitoring/coordination of the projects under financial assistance from NCRPB, like

water supply, upgradation schemes/projects in six towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Khairthal, Rajgarh and Tijara), widening and upgradation of 38 Roads of Public Works Department (PWD) in district Alwar, 2 projects from Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (RRVPL) respectively in Alwar (Karoli) and Bharatpur (Sikari), Seven infrastructure projects of JDA like ROB, RUB, Elevated Road and rejuvenation of Dravyawati River.

- NCR cell also provides technical opinion/assistance in planning matters of Alwar and Bharatpur district to administration and Local Bodies.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAY-NULM). The mission is being implemented in 196 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. The key components of the DAY-NULM are mentioned below:

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

Under this scheme, in the year 2021-22, against the budget estimate of ₹54.04 crore, ₹40.53 crore has been received and ₹30.03 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. Significant efforts were

undertaken to create general public awareness through camps, seminars and workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of schools/hospitals and office buildings). Under this scheme, project is shared by state, public and urban local bodies in the ratio of 50, 30 and 20 per cent respectively. Under this scheme there is a provision to sanction 90 per cent of the state share if 10 per cent public funding is received for the construction of four walls of the crematorium and graveyard.

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

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective of providing basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has changed the funding pattern to 60:20:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 projects in progress. The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. 12 projects including 11 sewerage projects and 1 water supply project amounting of ₹646.24 crore has been sanctioned in 12 towns. 11 Sewerage projects are being executed in Chidawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh Shekhawati, Nimbahera, Bade sadri, Fatehnagar Sanwar, and Kushalagarh, and the water supply project is being executed in Kekri. A total sum of ₹513.05 crore has been utilized.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by the Government of India, Draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared and SFCPoA of Udaipur city is under preparation. 19 projects in 16 cities, with a total project cost amounting to ₹903.15

crore were sanctioned by the Government of India for the State, in which a total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and required infrastructure will be developed. Out of the sanctioned 16,132 DUs, 7,065 DUs have been constructed and 3,666 DUs have been allotted. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All" by the Government of India.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDF II)

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II is constituted on 25th August, 2021 with the provision to avail the loan from HUDCO/ financial institutions/ Bank, receive Special/additional grant by the State Government and all ULBs, Development Authorities, Urban Improvement Trust and Rajasthan Housing Board shall also contribute to the fund.

Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for sewer lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana). A total sum of ₹466.38 crore has been utilized against this sanction.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, deliver decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and apply 'Smart Solutions' for the development of cities. The mission aims to cover 100 cities in duration of five years. The funding mechanism provides ₹100 crore per city for 5 years to be given as a grant by Government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by the concerned State/ ULB. 4 Cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer. Under this scheme an expenditure of ₹2,350.00 crore has been incurred under this scheme against total received amount of ₹3,136.93 crore upto December, 2021.

Under smart city project works such as provision of water supply, development of Medical and Education

facilities, park development, open air gyms, fire rescue jeeps and bikes, smart roads, smart toilets, public transport system and development of parking

are being carried out. The fund status (received and transferred) and expenditure incurred are provided below in table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Fund Status (Received and Transferred) and Expenditure Incurred (₹crore)

City	Total Share					Fund received & transferred*					Expenditure Incurred
	GoI Share (50 per cent)	GoR Share (30 per cent)	ULB Share (10 per cent)	Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/ UJT Share (10 per cent)	Total	GoI Share	GoR Share	ULB Share	Development Authority/ UJT Share	Total	
Jaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	392	240	40.50	50.00	722.50	493.00
Udaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	50.43	70.00	910.43	768.00
Ajmer	500	300	100	100	1000	392	240	50.00	60.00	742.00	539.00
Kota	500	300	100	100	1000	392	240	50.00	80.00	762.00	550.00
Total	2000	1200	400	400	4000	1666	1020	190.93	260.00	3136.93	2350.00

* Upto December, 2021

AMRUT Mission

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Central Government in June 2015. The focus of the AMRUT scheme was on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provide better services to the citizens. Closely connected to the Swachh Bharat Mission, the scheme includes provision of water supply facilities, sewerage networks, stormwater drains, urban transport, and open and green spaces, across the selected 500 Indian cities.

29 cities in Rajasthan have been selected under AMRUT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujargarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar. The sectors identified under this mission are water supply, sewerage and septage, drainage, urban transport and Green Spaces. An Amount of ₹1,395.07 crore has been received and the same amount has been released

to concerned ULB/Parastal agencies. ULB grant amounting to ₹98.06 crore has been received from Local Self Department and the same has also been transferred to concerned ULB as ULB share as second installment.

As a third installment, the total amount of ₹586.54 crore has been released under the AMRUT scheme by the Government of India, out of which ₹553.65 crore has been released by the state government which has been transferred to the respective executive agencies. Government of Rajasthan has released ₹351.92 crore as matching share against Government of India share released for 3rd installment upto December, 2021 .

LED Light Project

“Energy Saving Project” has been initiated in the State to save energy in street lighting. The aim of the project is to increase the lighting level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost completed in 190 local bodies and in 1 local body work is under process. 11.55 lakh LED lights have been set up in Rajasthan upto December, 2021.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation, construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHLS), communities/public toilets, urinals and solid waste management. 3.46 lakh household toilets have been constructed against the target of 3.49 lakh toilets and 22,547 seats for community/public toilets have been constructed. All urban local bodies have declared themselves open defecation free under Swachh Bharat Mission. ₹611.34 crore have been released by the Government of India and ₹314.61 crore have been released by the Government of Rajasthan under the mission upto December, 2021. The Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 was launched by the Government of India from October 2021, the duration of which would be till 2nd October, 2026 and allocation for State is ₹1,765.80 crore.

Indira Rasoi Yojna

Perceiving the concept of “Koi Bhukha Na Soye”, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan has launched “Indira Rasoi Yojna” on 20th August, 2020 through 358 permanent kitchens in all 213 Urban Local Bodies of the State. The public is being provided lunch/dinner at ₹8 per plate and the State Government is giving a grant of ₹17 per plate. Under the scheme, total 4.79 crore people are benefited upto December, 2021.

Gaurav Path

Gaurav Path work is proposed in 181 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with total length of 303.04 km, out of which 180 works have been completed with total length of 287.07 km with an expenditure of ₹336.02 crore. One work has been cancelled.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

This housing scheme aims to provide affordable house to the homeless, Economically Weaker Section with (annual income up to ₹3.00 lakh) and Lower Income Group (annual income ₹3.00 to ₹6.00 lakh). Against the set target of 4.00 lakh houses under the scheme total 1,05,208 houses have been sanctioned by the Central Government in the State, out of which

33,548 houses under the “Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)” component and 71,660 houses under the “Individual Housing Construction and Augmentation” component upto December, 2021. Apart from this, 92,325 housing under the Mukhyamantri Jan Awas Yojna-2015 has been sanctioned by the concerned Development Authority/Development Trust/ Municipal Body/Housing Board on the private land of the developer under the grant component in the loan. Thus, a total of 1,97,533 houses have been sanctioned in the state under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). Out of the sanctioned houses, 26,688 houses are under construction and 98,781 houses have been completed.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport system in the State. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan to the departments/urban local bodies/company and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹3,914.95 crore has been collected under the said funds from financial year 2011-12 to 2021-22 (as on 30th September, 2021), out of which ₹2,887.98 crore has been spent upto December, 2021.

Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/ Road Under Bridges (RUBs):-

59 ROB/RUB of total cost ₹1,750.59 crore (State share ₹1,082.34 crore and Railway share ₹668.25 crore) are approved, out of which 39 ROB/RUB work are completed upto December, 2021.

Some of the initiatives of Local Self Department are as follows:

- **Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang Abhiyan** : For speedy solution of problems related to urban bodies of common citizens, campaign “Prashashan Shehro ke Sang” has been started in all the urban bodies of the State from 2nd October, 2021. 1,11,841 pattas have been distributed in the

campaign (47,089 on agricultural land, 30,321 of 69-A, 1,839 of Kachchi Basti Regulation, 25,604 of State Grant Act, 730 of EWS/LIG, 6,258 re-pattas after surrender of previously issued pattas) upto December, 2021.

- Under Section 69-A of the Rajasthan Municipal Act, on properties built upto 31st December, 2018 on non-agricultural, abadi land of all cities, pattas are provided in ₹501, there is a rebate of up to 75 percent on lease rate in colonies settled on agricultural land and building permit fee, land use change fee, subdivision / reorganization fee, name transfer fee.
- **Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme :** Under Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas. Applications of 1,77,386 lakh beneficiaries have been sent to the banks upto December, 2021.
- **Achievements under Covid-19:** Sanctioned 64 Oxygen plants have been received at site and 57 plants have been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Local self-Department is providing online services to the urban citizens of the State which are as follows:

Local Self Department is providing online services to urban citizens of the State through online portal which are as- Online Building Plan Approval System, Trade Licence and Auto Renewal, Fire NoC, Sewer Connection, UD/Property Tax, 90A, Mobile Tower & OFC Permission, Name Transfer, Signage License, Property ID, Lease Dead (Patta), Subdivision Reconstitution, Lease money Deposit.

RUIDP Phase-III :

Work amounting of ₹3,490 crore are being executed in 12 cities namely Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar, Tonk (sewerage and water supply works) and Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, Kota (sewerage) and Banswara (Drainage). Out of which water supply in Pali, sewerage and water supply in Jhunjhunu, sewerage work in Bikaner and drainage works in

Banswara have been completed. An amount of ₹2,321.21 crore has been spent on the project upto December, 2021.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-I :

Works amounting of ₹3,076.63 crore are being executed in 14 cities namely Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa, Kuchaman (sewerage and water supply works) and Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana, Makrana (sewerage work) and water supply work in Laxmangarh is in progress. An amount of ₹425.40 crore has been spent on the project upto December, 2021.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-II :

Loan of \$200 million from Asian Development Bank and state share of \$85.7 million, total \$285.70 million (INR approx. ₹2,100 crore) will be utilized in 36 cities, as per need of infrastructure, works of sewerage, water supply, urban beautification and faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) etc. For the development of infrastructure facilities, DPRs for 33 cities have been prepared and sent to Asian Development Bank for approval through the respective municipal bodies, out of which the tender forms of 18 cities are in the process of approval of ADB. In-principle approval for \$200 million loan from Asian Development Bank for Phase IV tranche-II has been issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and has been recommended by the Government of India for loan approval from Asian Development Bank.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 28 per cent rely on surface sources and 50 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 22 per cent towns are dependent on a mix of both surface and groundwater sources. All seven major towns in the State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns

are also facing shortage of water due to failure of local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. Furthermore, the Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources to reduce dependence on groundwater.

Apart from the major water supply projects, several other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem. To meet the challenges posed by scarce drinking water, drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply schemes or tail-end areas where water supply diminishes in summer period. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban towns are given in table 7.6 below.

Table 7.6: Drinking water transportation carried out in urban towns

Year	No. of Urban Towns where transportation carried out
2018-19	61
2019-20	60
2020-21	52
2021-22*	56

*Upto December, 2021

In Rajasthan, multiple agencies/government departments are responsible for water supply. These includes ULBs, UDH, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Development authorities/UITs and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP).

Tube well, Hand pump Construction in Urban Sector: The Drinking water supply in most of the towns in the state is dependent on ground water. Tube wells and Hand pumps installed in last 4 years are given in table 7.7

Table 7.7: Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of Tube wells	No. of Hand pumps
2018-19	847	716
2019-20	1275	609
2020-21	658	438
2021-22*	342	117

*Upto 10th January, 2022.

Hand pump repair in Urban Sector: Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repairing campaign in towns for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in urban areas round the year. During the year 2021-22, 24,339 hand pumps have been repaired upto 10th January, 2022.

Budget provision and expenditure for capital works in Urban Sectors (Including major projects): Funds have been provided by the Central Government and the State Government as per annual plan of the department for execution of capital works. The year wise details of budget provision and expenditure incurred are given in table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Budget Provision and Expenditure (₹crore)

Year	Total funds Available	Total Expenditure
2018-19	844.80	807.63
2019-20	1010.84	556.92
2020-21	771.72	742.47
2021-22*	1095.22	399.30

*Upto December, 2021.



BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES-EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Education System at a Glance in Rajasthan

Education Infrastructure (Upto December, 2021)

- ❖ Government Schools
 - Primary: 36,264
 - Upper Primary: 19,532
 - Secondary/Senior Secondary: 15,449
- ❖ Total Sanskrit Education Institutions: 2,203
- ❖ Total Polytechnic Colleges: 133
- ❖ Total Medical Colleges: 26
- ❖ Total Higher Education Institution: 2,413

Medical System at a Glance in Rajasthan

Health Infrastructure (Upto December, 2021)

- ❖ Sub- Centers: 14,423
- ❖ Primary Health Centers:
 - Rural: 2,170
 - Urban: 51
- ❖ Community Health Centers (CHC): 693
- ❖ Hospitals: 129

Health Indicators (SRS Bulletin 2019)

- ❖ Birth Rate: 23.7
- ❖ Death Rate: 5.7
- ❖ Infant Mortality Rate: 35

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, according to desired priorities. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, have assumed fairly important. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

EDUCATION

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factors for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic and social development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's

understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and the society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity, also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements.

The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The state is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes.

Table 8.1 Enrolment of students and number of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2016-17	40.93	1.08
2017-18	41.27	1.09
2018-19	41.70	1.45
2019-20	41.57	1.52
2020-21	42.13	1.49

Table 8.2 Enrolment of Students and number of Teachers in Government Upper-Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2016-17	21.96	1.38
2017-18	22.14	1.39
2018-19	21.20	1.08
2019-20	20.91	1.16
2020-21	22.51	1.17

Elementary Education

There are 36,264 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,532 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 15,333 Government Secondary/Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes in the state. The total enrolment in Government schools is 64.64 lakh as per DISE report 2020-21. The status of enrolment and number of teachers of elementary and secondary education for the last five years (Government schools) is given in table 8.1, table 8.2 and table 8.3

Table 8.3 Enrolment of Students and number of Teachers in Government Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2016-17	19.67	0.89
2017-18	21.16	1.00
2018-19	22.85	1.26
2019-20	23.47	1.29
2020-21	25.59	1.34

The Free Text Book distribution scheme: Under this scheme, the State Government is providing free text books through the State Text Book Board, Jaipur to the students studying in classes 1 to 8 in all government schools. Out of the budget allocation ₹64.80 crore received in the financial year 2021-22 for the payment of bills for text books distributed in the session 2020-21, ₹64.40 crore has been paid to the text books board upto December, 2021.

Student Security Accident Insurance Scheme: This scheme is applicable to students studying in class 1 to 8 of all the state government schools and students of Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential School, Mewat Girls Residential Schools and Residential Schools of alternative education. A total amount of ₹565.51 lakh has been paid for the renewal of insurance scheme in financial year 2021-22.

Pre-metric scholarship: Pre metric scholarship is being provided to the students belongs to SC, ST,

OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC). In the financial year 2021-22, ₹170.51 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2021 against the allocation of ₹2,650 lakh under this scheme.

Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow / abandoned women: Under this scheme, reimbursement of ₹9,000 are being provided to Widow / abandoned women studying two-year Diploma in Early Education (DLAD) in private training institutions.

Bhamashah Honors Ceremony: The scheme was commenced from 1st January, 1995 with the objective to motivate donors to contribute for the educational, co-educational and physical development of the school.

Health Education Program: Under this program, the health checkup of students studying in government and non-government primary and upper primary schools is done by coordinating with the Department of Health and Family Welfare. A separate programme of anemia control for teen age girls (10-19 year), is run by United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) in the state.

Samagra Shiksha

Samagra Shiksha is a Government of India's flagship program for achievement of universalization of Elementary and Secondary Education in a time bound manner. The objectives of the scheme, are as below.

- To provide quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students.
- Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School education.
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education.
- Ensuring minimum standards in school education.
- Promoting professionalism in education system.
- Support to States in implementation of Right of children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils

for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State Institutes of Education and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as nodal agencies for teachers training.

'Samagra Shiksha' is being implemented in the State through Rajasthan council of school education as a single State Implementation Society (SIS). The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between Central and State is 60:40.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. In this Act, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The state Government has developed a web portal (www.raj.psp.nic.in) for effective monitoring for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms) and their timely reimbursement. In financial Year 2020-21 income limit has been increased from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹2.50 lakh for admission of 25 per cent seats in private schools under section of 12(C) under RTE Act 2009. An amount of ₹125.66 crore has been reimbursed to these schools by the State Government during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021).

Initiatives to promote education :

- 316 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 38,501 girls are studying in these schools. In this scheme ₹9,489.14 lakh (71.26 per cent) has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹13,316.82 lakh.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls are given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. Bridge course teaching has been provided to these girls so that they can achieve the basic competencies of VI standard.
- Provision for online study is also there in COVID-19 phase for continuity of learning.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya are functional in the state. These residential schools are established for girls in the Mewat region

which are highly educationally backward. These Mewat hostels of Alwar district have been constructed under Mewat Area development programme. During the year 2021-22, enrollment of girls in these hostels are 390, against total capacity of 500 girls. During the year (up to December, 2021) against the approved amount of ₹304.75 lakh by the Ministry of Education, Government of India ₹304.55 lakh has been allocated by the School Education Council to the districts.

Girl Empowerment Program for Adolescent Girls: ₹763.00 lakh was released to the districts from the council level for the said activity, under which the following activities were carried out.

- **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch:** To create awareness in the community on the social issues viz. child marriage, dowry system and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school, Meena-Raju Manch has been constituted in 19,284 Upper Primary Schools by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of and Gargi Manch has been constituted in 14,961 secondary schools by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** To enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools, 301 Adhyapika Manch (group of maximum 100 teachers) have been established at block level. In the year 2021-22, State online orientation of Meena-Raju, Gargi and Adhyapika Manch has been done by selecting master trainer from each block of the state.
- **Academic Kishori Mela :** To build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children having special focus on Science and Mathematics, Academic Kishori Mela has been organized at PEEO, Block, District and State Level. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on Mathematics and Science are setup in each Mela. During the session 2021-22, in the month of September, Kishori Shikshak Utsav was organized at all PEEO level and a

budget of ₹4,500 was allocated at PEEO level. International Girl Child Day was organized on 11 October, 2021 at the district level in all the districts. Under the “Meri Beti Mera Samman Programme” 3,300 daughters having special achievement and role models in academic, non-academic, covid awareness and other areas were felicitated across the state.

- **Innovation for girls education:** Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan 'Saksham' (self-defensive training to girls), scheme is being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls. In the session 2021-22, total 71 Key Resource Persons (KRPs) have been selected from districts under KRP training in Rajasthan Police Academy. District level training of 1,204 master trainers and for 30,000 trainees, self-defense training at block level has also been conducted in the month of December 2021. In the session 2021-22, for the formation of Rani Laxmibai Atma Vahini Dal at PEEO level amount is being provided at the rate of ₹9,000 per PEEO for instrumental and other materials.
- **Creating a Safe School Environment :** With the aim of creating awareness among the students of all government schools (Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary) funds of ₹1,010.38 lakh have been allocated at the rate of ₹1,500 per school for the session 2021-22. These funds may be used for IEC display "Safe Touch and Unsafe Touch" and "Child Crime". Work orders have been issued for printing and preparing guidelines for schools on safe and inclusive education.
- **Online Safety and Digital Learning Skills :** For the first time, on the subject of online safety and digital learning skills for girls, handbooks, posters and flyers have been prepared through the UNICEF in collaboration with Cyber Peace Foundation. Guidelines have been issued regarding providing security manual and IEC material for printing. Training of 155 master trainers on cyber security has been conducted at the state level. For this, guidelines have been

issued to all the districts for use of IEC material and for photocopying/printing of the material for students and funds ₹623.94 lakh has been allocated for the same.

- **Gender Audit :** For gender audit in 11 aspirational districts and high gender gap districts, data entry by PEEO in forms at Gram Panchayat level is going on through Shala Darpan. After the gender audit analysis, diagnostic efforts can be made on the reasons for the gender gap. For display of school report card, display of IEC material and best school certification award, ₹13.88 lakh has been released to the districts.
- **Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana :** With the aim to strengthen education system and to ensure quality elementary education, Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana is being implemented in the state as Centre of excellence in the mentorship of concerned “Adarsh Vidhyalaya”. Under this scheme, 8,549 Primary/ upper primary school at gram panchayat level in rural areas have been designated and are being developed as Utkrist Schools. Keeping in view of delimitation or establishment of new panchayats in the state, 11,021 schools in rural area have been identified newly under this scheme by directorate of elementary/secondary education Bikaner, implementation of which is under process.
- **Adarsh Vidyalaya Yojana :** Under Adarsh Vidyalaya Yojana, 9,886 secondary/ senior Secondary schools at gram panchayat level in rural areas and 289 schools in urban areas (Total-10,175 schools) have been designated and are being developed as " Adarsh School" in the state. Keeping in view of delimitation or establishment of new Panchayats in State, 10,424 schools in rural area are in process for identification under this scheme.
- **Model School :** Out of 186 Economical Backward Blocks (EBB) in the state, 134 Swami Vivekanand Government Model schools are operational in 134 blocks of 27 Districts. In these schools 59,417 Boys and Girls are studying. Employees working in model schools are paid out of the amplified amount under Samagra Shiksha.

A provision of ₹286 crore has been made for the session 2021-22.

- **School Management Information System (Integrated shala darpan):** School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data related to schools, teachers and students of government elementary schools. At present, data of 48,770 PS/UPS (Elementary Education), 15,697 Secondary /Senior Secondary (Secondary Education) and 2,000 other schools and 60.49 lakh students of secondary education and 36.63 lakh students of elementary education are compiled on shala darpan.
- **Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. In the current session, a total of 3,02,313 teachers and 83,918 Head Masters have filled their teacher appraisal format during January to June, 2021.
- **Teacher's training programmes :** Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result, the department ensures improved teaching capabilities, better changes in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector. According to National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, online training is being organized Under NISHTHA 2.0 for secondary teachers and NISHTHA 3.0 for teachers who teaches students of class 1-5. Target is to train 46,641 secondary teachers and 1,43,700 teachers of class 1-5. 43,473 secondary teachers and 1,01,552 elementary teachers teaching in class 1 to 5 have been trained upto December, 2021.

Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN): To bring special needed boys and girls of class 1 to 12 in the mainstream, building positive thinking towards them in the society, preventing discrimination and encouraging them by increasing their inherent abilities and their rights, a holistic education system in the state has been developed under this activity. Medical, functional and educational assistance is

provided to them by conducting various activities under inclusive education with the aim of creating awareness among them.

Community Mobilization :

- **SMC/SDMC Training:** It is necessary to create awareness and develop capacity among the members of School Management Committee (SMC) / School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) so that they can discharge their required role in school management. To fulfill this objective, two days training is being provided to SMC / SDMC (comprises of 5 parent members and 1 public representative in each school) in the government schools of the state. A total provision of ₹2,020.67 lakh has been made for 67,359 schools at the rate of ₹3,000/- per school against which an expenditure of ₹1,237.32 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Yojana :

- **Click scheme:** The students studying from class 6 to 10 of government secondary and senior secondary schools and Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools are being given computer training through CLICK (computer literacy initiative for comprehensive knowledge).
- **Diksha RISE Portal:** Under the auspices of Ministry of Education, Government of India and Diksha Central PMU, Diksha RISE portal has been developed. Through this portal and Diksha App, 2,252 QR code text books have been published and 652 e-contents have been created and published on the web portal.
- **Rastriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):** Under Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan activities in the state ₹23.10 lakh has been transferred to districts during the year 2021-22 for organizing activities like formation of Science and Mathematics Clubs and Science Exhibition/ Book Fair. Students of 19,532 Upper primary schools and 15,403 Secondary and Senior Secondary schools are being benefitted through this abhiyaan. In current Session, it is proposed to provide science and maths kits to 3,010 upper primary schools

and 4,434 secondary / higher secondary schools in the state, on which about ₹9 crore is expected to be spent.

Alternative Schooling & Formal Education Cell:-

- **Transport/ Escort Facilities for Class 1 to 8 students:** Transportation facilities in the form of transport voucher is being provided by school management committee to students from class 1 to 5 who do not have primary school within 1 km and students of class 6 to 8 who do not have upper primary school within 2 km. In the year 2021-22, there is a provision of ₹6,732.78 lakh for 4,48,852 students under this scheme.
- **Transport Facilities for Girls of Class 9 to 12:** Transportation facilities in the form of transport voucher is being provided by school management committee to girl students from class 9 to 12 who do not have secondary / higher secondary schools within 5 km in rural area and the girl students of class 11 to 12 of rural area who are not getting the facility of study in villages and studying in urban schools which are more than 5 km away. In the year 2021-22, there is a provision of ₹1,580.47 lakh for 58,536 girl students under this scheme.
- **Library Grant:** Under “Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat” library grant is being provided to all government schools to inculcate the habit of reading in students of all age groups and to strengthen school libraries through purchase of books. There is a financial provision of ₹4,160.57 lakh for 52,341 primary schools and ₹2,817.70 lakh for 15,018 secondary schools.
- **Sports Grant:** To inculcate the spirit of sports among students of all age groups, sports grants are being provided to all government schools under “Khele India Khile India” programme. This grant is given for purchase and maintenance of sports equipments. There is a financial provision of ₹3,388.81 lakh for 52,341 primary schools and ₹3,754.50 lakh for 15,018 secondary schools.
- **Composite School Grant (CSG):** For effective management of all government schools, composite school grant is being provided for

electricity charges, water, maintenance, sanitation facilities and other recurring expenses such as consumables, play materials, laboratories, internet and teaching aids etc. Financial Provision of ₹13,815.85 lakh for 52,341 elementary school and ₹9,799.10 lakh for 15,018 Secondary School has been made.

- **Block Resource Center (BRC) Grant:** In the session 2021-22, a financial provision of ₹174.58 lakh for 301 Block Resource Centers has been kept for block contingencies, meetings, travel allowance, Teaching Learning Material and effective operation/ monitoring of the activities to be conducted at the school level.
- **Cluster Resource Center (CRC Grant):** The Cluster Reference Center is the most useful unit for providing on-site support to schools and teachers, available at every Gram Panchayat in the state. It is the head of secondary/higher secondary schools located in rural areas. A financial provision of ₹2,677.80 lakh has been made for 10,259 Cluster Reference Centers to strengthen PEEOs and urban nodals for teachers meetings, teaching material, travel allowance, contingency and mobility assistance in the session 2021-22.

School Infrastructure: For construction of classrooms in Primary School to Upper Primary upgraded schools, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, additional classrooms, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, KGBV construction, KGBV strengthening & boundary wall works, major repair works etc., Ministry of Education (MOE) Government of India, has approved ₹238.01 crore in year 2021-22 under SMSA elementary education. An expenditure of ₹67.94 (as per prabandh portal) crore has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Similarly, Ministry of Education (MOE) Government of India, has approved ₹524.41 crore in year 2021-22 under SMSA secondary education for strengthening of Upper Primary to Secondary School upgraded schools building, School building for building-less / dilapidated schools, class rooms in schools upgraded from secondary school to higher secondary school,

additional classrooms, science lab with equipment's, computer rooms, Art & craft rooms, library rooms, major repair toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets and Maharao Shekhaji Academy etc. An expenditure of ₹81.86 (as per prabandh portal) crore has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 15,449 government secondary/higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 474 secondary and 766 higher secondary schools are running for girls and out of these, 128 schools were named after martyrs. As a result of qualitative improvement of education in the government schools there has been an increase of 17.41 per cent enrolment i.e. 8.97 lakh enrolment in the session 2021-22 compared to the last academic session 2020-21. Thus the enrolment under Secondary Education in these government schools from class 1 to 12th is 60.51 lakh.

Measures to enhance the quality of education :

- In the session 2021-22, 631 Upper Primary Schools were upgraded to Secondary Schools and 240 Secondary Schools were upgraded to Senior Secondary Schools.
- In the year 2021-22, 3,361 new appointments and 2,317 promotions have been made at academic and ministerial cadre in secondary education.
- In the year 2020-21, 82,675 girls were benefitted with Gargi Award and 74,919 girls were benefitted by Balika Protsahan Puraskar by spending an amount of ₹6,226.20 lakh.
- **Gyan Sankalp Portal:** In the financial year 2021-22 upto 31st December, 2021, approval has been given by the various donors/Bhamashah/companies under CSR for the development work of ₹27.96 crore in government schools through Gyan Sankalp.
- **'Indira Priyadarshini Pursorkar':** In the year 2020-21, 1,016 girls of 134 Swami Vivekananda

Government Model Schools, who have secured first position at the state level in the class-12 examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, were awarded under Indira Priyadarshini Award. An amount of ₹945.40 lakh has been incurred under this scheme.

- **Inspire Award Standard Scheme:** In the year 2021-22, the state of Rajasthan has secured the first position in the country with the selection of a total of 10,019 child scientists under the Inspire Award Standard Scheme. Which is 24.81 per cent (total selection 1,992) more than that of last year selection of 8,027 child scientists. Three districts of Rajasthan has got place in the top 10 districts of the country. Jaipur got the first position in the whole country with the selection of 993 child scientists while Alwar got the fourth position with the selection of 621 child scientists and Jhunjhunu got the sixth position with the selection of 561 child scientists. Under this scheme, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India provide ₹10,000 per student.
- **Establishment of Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium):** On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, to provide facility of study of English medium in government schools, state government had decided to convert government schools into Mahatma Gandhi Government School (English Medium) for class 1 to 12 from the session 2019-20. In the year 2021-22, according to the budget announcement, a proposal has been made to convert 1,200 Government Schools to Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) in the next two years in villages and towns having population of more than 5,000. In this sequence, 346 government schools have been converted in the session 2021-22. The selection process of Principal and other staffs for these schools is under process. Thus a total of 551(33 schools in session 2019-20, 172 schools in session 2020-21 and 346 schools in session 2021-22) Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) are running in the state.
- **Free text book distribution:** Free textbooks are

being provided to all the Students studying in class 1st to 8th of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, all girls of studying in class 9th to 12th class, SC/ST boys, those students whose parents do not pay income tax and all students of Government Swami Vivekananda Model Schools from class 6th to 12th. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 5.01 crore text books have been distributed among the students.

- **Free Cycle Distribution Scheme:** In the financial year 2021-22 (academic session 2020-21 and 2021-22), a total of 4,20,081 cycles have been distributed to eligible girl students upto 31st December, 2021.
- **Kali Bai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojna:** Under the scheme, such girl students who are from economically backward general category and their parents / guardian's annual income from all sources is less than ₹2,50,000 and they have obtained more than 85 per cent marks in the examination of 10th, 12th Science, Commerce, Arts, Praveshika and Varisth Upadhyay of Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer, are eligible for scooty. In the financial year 2021-22, a total of 737 scooties are under process to be distributed.
- **No Bag Day:** In view of an overall development of the students, a 'No Bag day' on the platform of education psychology based activity is observed on every Saturday for the joyful learning by the students.
- **e-Class:** In view of the circumstances created by COVID-19, a unique initiative has been taken by the department to facilitate education to the students by conducting digital online classes for the students of class 6 to 12 across the state.

The Impact of COVID-19 on the targeted schemes/programmes of the department and efforts made to overcome the impact of pandemic:-

- From April, 2021, The “Social Media Interface for Learning Engagement (SMILE)” program has been started for delivering study material to the students on digital platform through a WhatsApp group with students/parents. Textbooks are provided to students at home.

- Under Smile-2 programme, Special instructions were issued to class teacher/Headmaster, PEEO, CBEO, DEO Secondary/Elementary (Headquarters) and CDEOs.
- The Online training is being provided to the teachers who teach the classes 1-5, 6-8 and classes 9-12 through NISHTHA Module and DIKSHA Portal.
- Workbooks have been distributed to all students of classes 1 to 8.
- Due to COVID-19, under the Mid-day Meal Scheme, food grains (wheat/rice) is being distributed to the Parents/Guardians of students studying in class 1 to 8 in Government schools, Madarsas and Special training centers and also combo packets (Spices, pulses and oil) are being distributed from this budget head as cooking conversion cost to the Parents/Guardians of students in a phased manner.

Literacy & Continuing Education :

Education has played an important role in the overall progress of the state. Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is imparting functional literacy for the age group of 15 and above illiterate persons, with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, gender equality, future development, vocational skills, healthcare and education on social evils like child marriage etc.

Mahatma Gandhi Library & Reading Room: To bring the philosophy of life of Mahatma Gandhi to the people in the order of point number 42 of the budget announcement year 2021-22 and with the aim of increasing the interest of reading in the general public, 8,869 Mahatma Gandhi libraries are to be increased to 14,970 through the Education Department.

At present, the charge of these libraries and reading rooms is with the Panchayat Elementary Education Officer located at the gram panchayat level. To provide one-time books to libraries, expenditure of ₹6.80 crore is approved from library grant under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and approval has been given to provide annual recurring expenditure of ₹8.98 crore on newspapers and magazines from the funds

available in Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar: Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential school up to X standard for providing educational opportunities to the women who are divorced, tribal, widow and from deprived group in the age group of 15-30 years. For developing their living status and making them self-reliant and self-dependent, vocational training has also been imparted to these women. Presently this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. Under this programme 75 women have been enrolled and upto December, 2021, ₹1.97 lakh has been incurred during the year 2021-22.

Padhna Likhna Abhiyan

Centrally sponsored scheme “Padhna Likhna Abhiyan” has been implemented by the Government of India in the urban and rural areas at all 33 districts in the state. In the scheme, people of 15 years and above age group of rural and urban areas of the state have been included to make them literate. In this, special priority has been given on the literacy of women. It is completely volunteer based mass campaign.

The scheme was approved for the year 2020-21, which has been extended upto 31st March, 2022. Under the scheme, in the year 2020-21, the Government of India has given a target to impart literacy to 4.20 lakh (3.15 lakh women and 1.05 lakh men). Due to COVID-19, the evaluation of illiterates was conducted from 28th July, 2021 to 31st July, 2021, in which 4.35 lakh learners appeared. The result is expected from the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Noida.

Innovations:

- **Family Literacy:** Under this scheme, the initiation has been taken to literate the elder persons of the family viz. grand mother, grand father, father, mother, etc. through their school going children in their family.
- **Special classes of illiterate women:** Special efforts are being made to increase the female

literacy rate in the difficult areas of the districts where the female literacy rate is less than 40 per cent. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, group of 15 to 20 women have been made literate through volunteer teachers at their convenient place and time.

- Through digital literacy program of RKCL, 53 illiterates per district (total 1,749 illiterate) are being made literate.
- To increase the educational level, develop concentration and increase learning ability among women in the age group of 15 to 30 in Fagi, district Jaipur and Baran district through chess board game, initiation has been made in coordination with Sankalp India Foundation.
- Swami Kesavanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner is providing the latest and necessary information related to agriculture along with making the persons literate who are not educated.
- **Each One Teach One:** Under this programme, The initiation has been taken to make one person literate by each Panchayat Elementary Education Officer, Chief District Education Officer, District Literacy and Continuing Education Officer, NCC cadet/scout guide and workers of Nehru Yuva Kendra.

Higher Education

The Higher Education Department caters to the work management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence in the state, there were only 7 colleges of General Education but presently the numbers of colleges have reached to 2,413. Out of which 356 Government Colleges, 16 Government Law Colleges, 2,033 Private colleges, 2 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges privately aided are working in the state. 1,479 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 28 State Funded Universities, 52 Private Universities and 8 Deemed Universities in the State.

Major activities/initiatives during the year 2021-22:

- 36 new Government Colleges were started.

- 5 Government Degree Colleges have been upgraded to PG Colleges.
- 9 new faculties have been introduced in 7 government colleges.
- 9 new subjects have been introduced at U.G. level in 5 government colleges.
- 21 new subjects have been introduced at PG level in 13 government colleges.
- Under the Vidysambal Scheme, teaching is being conducted by guest faculty in government colleges.
- Under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, ₹1,214.16 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2021 out of allotted ₹5,050.00 lakh by district nodal government colleges.
- Against the budget provision of ₹37,758.83 lakh for various schemes, ₹23,548.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.
- Under the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) scheme, an allocation of ₹8,589 lakh has been made for the development of universities and colleges in the state in a phased manner against which ₹2,175 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.
- The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Governance and Social Sciences (MGIGSS) is inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 2nd October, 2021 as per budget announcement 2021-22. Under this, degree courses and research work are to be conducted. Presently, this institute is being run at Kanak Bhawan in the campus of Central Park Jaipur.
- The students who lost their mother/ father/ husband due to COVID-19 have been granted free education and hostel facilities in the session 2021-22.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, the language of God. It is not only nourished Indian culture but also a source of knowledge and science. It is the oldest language of the world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the

most scientific language with an amazing potential for word formation. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in the year 1958 and a Sanskrit University establishment in the year 1998. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit language through its institutions from school level to Post Graduate level.

During the year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) an expenditure of ₹9,986.16 lakh has been incurred on various schemes. The number of institutions for Sanskrit education during 2021-22 is given in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education (in Rajasthan)

Level	Government	Private	Total
Primary	423	14	437
Middle	925	259	1184
Praveshika	228	75	303
VaristhUpadhyaya	194	27	221
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13	31
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	13	14	27
Total	1801	402	2203

A total number of 1.98 lakh students are studying in these institutions. During the Year 2021-22, one Government and 15 private STCs colleges are functional, while 82 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are functional in private sector.

Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute

“Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute” (SSIERT) Mahapura, Jaipur is established in the state. The following works are being done under “SSIERT”.

- To determine the syllabus and prepare textbooks for classes 1-8 of the schools of the Department of Sanskrit Education.
- To review syllabus for classes 9th to 12th as per the norms of the Board of Secondary Education and to assist in the preparation of recommendations

and textbooks writings.

- Scheduling and review of two year Sanskrit teacher training course and writing of textbooks.
- To enable in-service teachers to provide quality education.
- To prepare the teachers working in the Sanskrit Education Department for research work.
- To develop Sanskrit language as a public language and to develop communication skills and make efforts in its propagation.

Schemes run by the department.

- **Gargi Award:** Gargi Award is given to the girl students who have passed Senior Upadhyay and Praveshika class. An amount of rupees five thousand to the senior Upadhyay's student and two installments of rupees three thousand each has been awarded to the girl student of Praveshika class who have secured 75 per cent and above marks. The amount is deposited directly into the account by the Girl Education Foundation, Jaipur.
- **Indira Priyadarshini Award:** Indira Priyadarshini Award is given to senior Upadhyay, Praveshika and girl students of class 8. Prizes are given to the girl students of who have secured first position in the district seven cadres girl student and one handicapped girl student. In this award, ₹1,00,000 and scooty to the girl student of Senior Upadhyay, ₹75,000 to the girl of Praveshika and ₹40,000 to the girl of class 8 are deposited directly into the account of the girl student by the Secretary, Girl Education Foundation.
- **Laptop:** Laptops are given to meritorious students who have secured 70 per cent marks in Senior Upadhyay, Praveshika and Class 8 examinations. Out of the laptops allotted by the state government, there is a provision of two per cent prizes to the students of Senior Upadhyaya and Praveshika of Sanskrit education and 1 per cent to the students of class 8th. This award is given by the Director of Secondary Education, Bikaner.
- **Aapki Beti Yojana:** In Aapki Beti Yojana, the award is given to girl students of classes 1 to 8 and class 9 to 12 who are below poverty line and one

of the parents has died or both have died. Under this scheme, ₹2,100 is given to the girl students of class 1 to 8 and ₹2,500 is given to the girl students of class 9 to 12.

Language and Library Department

The Department of language and library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are total 323 libraries which includes one state central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of language and library department), 276 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of Secondary Education Department) are working. In the year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹1.68 lakh has been made against the allocated budget of ₹3.75 lakh till December, 2021.

Library Awareness Programme: Sincere efforts are being made to enhance the numbers of readers in the libraries. Various other activities are also being organized for the same purpose. Library services are being provided to all age groups of male and female readers. Senior citizen corner, women corner, children section, Mahatma Gandhi corner and Neo-Literate corner reading facilities for visually impaired users are also available in the selected libraries.

Total Books and Number of Readers in Libraries:

There are 21.76 lakh books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. In the Financial year 2020-21, total 7,159 members are registered in these libraries. There are average of 42,599 readers in the libraries who come every month.

Technical Education

India is witnessing the age of science and technology. There is huge demand for technical education in modern age. Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession.

Engineering / Management Education: To provide engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 87 (Including 01 Engineering College having Architecture branch) engineering colleges are functional in the State. Out of these 01 is

autonomous engineering college established by Central Government, 17 are constituent colleges of Rajasthan Technical University kota, Bikaner Technical University Bikaner, MBM Universtiy Jhodhpur, Mohan lal shukadiya University Udaipur, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technoloy Udaipur, Agriculture University of Jhodhpur and Govind Guru Jan Jatiya University Banswara. Beside these, 69 are private un-aided colleges with total admission capacity of around 29,087 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 48 MBA institutions (6 Government/ Government aided and 42 Private) are functional with admission capacity of around 3,282 students as per registration in RMAP-2021. All these UG and PG level constituent / private engineering colleges / MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota, Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner, MBM Universtiy Jhodhpur, Mohan lal shukadiya University Udaipur, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technoloy Udaipur, Agriculture University of Jhodhpur and Govind Guru Jan Jatiya University Banswara. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota at MNIT campus Jaipur, MNIT Jaipur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

Polytechnic: To provide technical education in the State, 133 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 27,846 students are functioning in the State. Out of these, 41 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 7,004 students, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,090 and 84 private polytechnics colleges are also functioning with intake capacity of 19,752 students. Under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of ₹3,325.42 lakh has been incurred on various schemes during the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021. Physical progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2017-18	42	140	182	6450	40195	46645
2018-19	43	108	151	6480	29415	35895
2019-20	44	92	136	7215	22781	29996
2020-21	44	86	130	7561	20678	28239
2021-22*	49	84	133	8094	19752	27846

Upto December, 2021*

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): ITIs in the state are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 273 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 1, 00,588 during the year 2021-22. Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and Laxmangarh (Sikar). Presently admissions are being offered in 270 Government ITIs. In addition to this, with 2,74,882 seating capacity 1,503 private ITIs are providing training. Under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided in 51 engineering and 42 non- engineering trades with duration of one to two years. During the year 2021-22 upto December, 2021 ₹11,675.73 lakh has been incurred on various schemes of ITIs.

Medical Education

There are 26 Medical Colleges in the State as on 31st December, 2021, out of these 6 are in Government sector, one Jhalawar Hospital & Medical College Society, Jhalawar, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 07 Medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), one ESI college, Alwar, one All India Meerabai Institute of medical Sciences Jodhpur and remaining 9 are in Private Sector. Process of setting up of Medical College in Dholpur is sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Phase-II is under progress. Sanction for 15 new

Medical Colleges namely, Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaislmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Shri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur have been received from Government of India during 2019-20 under CSS phase-III. State has issued an administrative and financial approval of ₹4,875.00 crore, ₹325 crore (₹195 crore as central and ₹130 crore as state share) per college on dated 28th September, 2021. The work for establishment of these colleges is under process.

Annual intake capacity of the Government Medical Colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 2,830 seats; for postgraduate courses it is 1,475 and for Super-specialty diploma courses it is 125 seats. Annual intake capacity of the private Medical Colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 1,650, and for postgraduate courses are 427 seats. Similarly, there are 16 dental colleges in the state. Out of this, 01 is Government College (RUHS College of dental Sciences, Jaipur) which is constituent college of RUHS and 15 are in private sector. Annual intake capacity of Government Dental College in the under graduate course is 50 and in post-graduate courses is 22 seats. Annual intake capacity of private dental colleges in the under graduate course is 1,460 and 331 in Post-graduate courses. Out of seven medical colleges in the state (i.e. Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Pali and Sikar) are sanctioned under 1st phase of CSS, 5 medical colleges (Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali and Dungarpur) had been

started from the academic session 2018-19, Barmer had been started in academic session 2019-20 and Sikar Medical College had been started in academic session 2020-21. The hospitals attached with medical colleges are taking care of medical & health needs of a large proportion of population in the state as outdoor & indoor patients. Besides this, patients of the neighboring states (i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, MP, UP etc.) are also being taken care.

Important Achievements during last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22):

- An approval for 15 new medical colleges (Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, each at a project cost of ₹325 crore per college has been received. The fund sharing pattern of central and state share is 60:40 per cent.
- The Conceptual Project Report (CPR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all new 15 medical colleges had been approved. The construction work has been commenced at 5 places (Sri Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Dausa and Hanumangarh). The tender have been invited and approval is under process at 8 places (Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Karauli, Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk). The tender has been invited for works in Jaisalmer. Bids are re-invited in Banswara.
- Presently, there are 1,255 post-graduate and 117 super-specialty seats available in Government Medical Colleges. Rigorous efforts have been made for the increasing PG seats in Government Medical colleges. As a result, an approval for increase of 950 PG seats and 11 super-specialty seats was received from the Government of India in the year 2019-20. The department have issued Essentiality Certificate for 806 seats for the approval of National Medical Commission.
- New medical colleges were started, at Barmer in the year 2019-20 and at Sikar in the year 2020-21.
- In Government medical colleges, 650 MBBS seats have been increased in the year 2019-20 and 230 MBBS seats have been increased in the year 2020-21, thus a total of 880 seats have been increased, which is 45 per cent of the total 1,950 MBBS seats available till 2018. At present, there are 2,830 approved MBBS seats in the state in Government sector.
- 210 new posts of various cadres have been created for the strengthening of RajMES and strengthening of Government medical colleges and provide specialized medical facilities, 336 additional posts have been created.
- National Board of Examination, Government of India has started 08 Post MBBS Diploma courses from the academic year 2021-22. These diploma courses will be conducted annually in 8 clinical departments (Anesthesia, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Paediatric, Ophthalmology, Nose-Ear and Throat, TB and Chest, Radio diagnosis and Family Medicine). This course will be of 2 years duration. For this, applications have been sent for 733 seats by 29 district hospitals and inspections have been done by the National Board of Examinations and accord approval for 494 seats in 28 districts. This will increase the number of specialist doctors of various specialties in the state and the availability of resident doctors in district hospitals and that will improve the quality of medical facilities.
- To fill the vacant posts of medical teachers in the medical colleges of the state, a requisition for 269 posts were sent to RPSC, the RPSC had conducted an examination and 243 candidates have been selected. Out of 243 posts, appointment orders of 240 candidates have been issued.
- To fill the vacant posts under Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES), 212 medical teachers were appointed by issuing advertisements in three phases, out of which 167 have joined up to December, 2021. Now in the fourth phase, an advertisement for 203 vacant posts of Medical teachers has been issued and 80 medical teachers have been appointed.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the construction work with the cost of ₹150.00 crore (per college) for super-specialty blocks in Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur has been completed.
- The construction work of super-specialty block in

Jaipur with the cost of ₹200.00 crore is almost completed. It is proposed to be started in the coming month.

- Seven 4D Sonography machines have been installed at the cost of ₹455.00 lakh for the health examination of the foetus in the main hospitals attached to the Medical colleges located at the divisional headquarters (except Bharatpur) of the State.
- 22 Advance Life Support (ALS) critical care ambulance with lifesaving equipment have been made available in the hospitals attached to various medical colleges of the state.
- In SMS Medical College, Jaipur for expansion of medical facilities, 04 posts have been converted for Department of Hepato Pancreatobiliary Surgery for Liver Transplant. For department of Immunology & Rheumatology for Arthritis, Paediatric and for treatment of urinary related problems in children and for establishment of department of uro-oncology for urinary cancer patients, 10 new posts have been created.
- An IPD tower with an estimated cost of ₹431 crore will be constructed at Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur. The total bed capacity in this tower is around 1,200 and 10 operation theaters will be prepared.
- The construction work of building of Tertiary Care Cancer Center in Jaipur had completed. OPD and OT work has been started in the above premises. By the next financial year, installation of linear accelerators and other equipment will be established here to provide all the important facilities to cancer patients under one campus.
- To promote organ transplantation in the state intensive efforts have been made. State Human Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) had been established at SMS Medical College, Jaipur and the construction work of Cardio Thoracic Heart Transplant OT and Intensive Care Unit has been completed. Accordingly, J.L.N. Hospital, Ajmer, New Hospital Medical College, Kota, Maharana Bhupal Hospital, Udaipur and PBM Hospital, Bikaner has been issued certificates for Organ/Tissue Retrieval Performing. In the last three years, 53 kidney transplants, 7 liver transplants and 3 heart transplants have been conducted in Government Medical Colleges.
- The construction work of 50 beds advanced medical ICU with a cost of ₹10 crore and 10 bedded stroke ICU with a cost of ₹2 crore has been completed at Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur.
- A new 500-bedded hospital of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences was started. This hospital is presently functioning as a dedicated COVID-19 hospital of the state.
- In SR Goyal Hospital Sethi Colony, Jaipur, number of beds has been increased from 50 to 125.
- For the facility of children suffering from respiratory diseases, Bronco Scopy facility has been started in Sir Padampat Institute of Neonatology & Paediatric Health (JK Lone Hospital, Jaipur) from 30th January, 2020.
- A registration counter, waiting hall and blood bank has been established at Sir Padampat Institute of Neonatology & Paediatric Health (JK Lone Hospital, Jaipur). A MoU has been executed with Multinational Company Genzyme for Center of Excellence for Rare Diseases and Zonal Reference Center for Milk Banking has been established and Laparoscopy Simulation Lab in Paediatric Surgery Department is in process.
- A Dental Hospital and Medical ICU had been constructed in Medical College, Bikaner with a cost of ₹2.86 crore.
- Facility for painless delivery had been started in PBM Hospital, Bikaner.
- Renovation of 4 operation theatres at Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Ajmer with a cost of ₹ 442.50 lakh and construction of advanced modular OT has been completed. Construction of emergency unit with a cost of ₹261.00 lakh and a Brachytherapy machine with the help of donor has been established for the treatment of cancer patients with a cost of ₹240.50 lakh.
- The construction work of new cath lab at Mathura

Das Mathur Hospital, Jodhpur has been completed with a cost of ₹5 crore.

- The construction work of 4 operation theatres, 10 bedded isolation ward and 17 bedded ICU at Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, Jodhpur has been completed.
- An approval has been issued for increasing of beds strength from 50 to 150 and new additional 38 posts have been created for upgrading Mandore Hospital, Jodhpur to District Hospital.
- An approval has been issued for increasing of beds strength from 50 to 150 and new additional 60 posts have been created for upgrading Pratap Nagar Hospital, Jodhpur to District Hospital.
- Construction work of Central Library in Medical College Kota had been completed with a cost of ₹1,209.95 lakh.
- The construction work of hostel for 150 students in Medical College, Kota had been completed with a cost of ₹1,025.14 lakh.
- Construction work of Junior Boys Hostel, Lecture Theatre Block, OPD and Investigation Integrated Block, and Senior Resident Hostel in Medical College, Udaipur has been completed.
- The construction work of 300 bedded newly constructed building, Resident Hostel and Nurses Hostel under CSS at Medical College, Dungarpur had been completed.
- A total of 24 new posts have been created in Medical college Bharatpur to start super specialty- Neurology, Urology, Nephrology and Cardiology departments.
- The Rajasthan University of Health Sciences Employees (Recruitment and Promotions) Rules, 2020 have been formulated.

Management of COVID-19 Pandemic:

- Facility of COVID-19 testing by RTPCR test is available at all the district headquarters of the state, in which government labs are being running in 36 state government institutions, with a total testing capacity of 1.45 lakh tests per day.
- The number of Oxygen beds available in the

hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges was 5,909 in March, 2020 which has now been increased to 14,111. Thus, the total number of oxygen beds increased by 8,202 (139 per cent).

- The total capacity of ICU beds available in the hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges in March, 2020 was 1,211, which has now been increased to 2,581. Apart this, the work of additional ICU beds is going on which will increase the total ICU beds to 2,631. Thus, the total number of ICU beds increased by 1,420 (117 per cent).
- The total capacity of Paediatric ICU beds available in the hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges in March, 2020 was 665, which has now been increased to 1,594. Apart this, the work of additional Paediatric ICU beds is going on, after this, the total number of children's ICU beds will be increased to 2,657. In this way, there will be an increase of 1,992 (300 per cent) in the total number of Paediatric ICU beds.
- At present, a total of 119 Oxygen Generation Plants have been installed in various hospitals attached to Medical colleges, which have a production capacity of 15,837 cylinders per day. Apart from this, the work of 27 Oxygen generation plants with a total capacity of 3,712 cylinders per day is in progress.
- At present, 15 Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) plants with a capacity of 31,900 cylinders per day are established in the hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges. Now additional 3 Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) plants with capacity of 6,600 cylinders per day are being setup.
- Genome Sequencing Laboratories had been established at SMS Medical College, Jaipur.
- For COVID-19 patients, free treatment facility has been included in the state under the Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

State Government has made sustained efforts in implementing major health reforms, public health

policy initiatives aimed at providing essential health services for all with special emphasis to weaker sections of society, poor and vulnerable. The State Government is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases to provide curative and preventive services to the people of the state.

Rajasthan has ranked 16th under the overall health index in Healthy States Progressive India, Health index round IV 2019-20 released by the NITI Aayog,

Government of India.

The Medical & Health Department of Rajasthan strives to provide health facilities for all communities of rural and urban areas in a planned manner for which development and strengthening of medical infrastructure are being done. The position of Government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2021 is given in table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Details of Medical Institutions

S. N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions up to 31 st December, 2021	Under the NUHM	
			Sanctioned	Functional
1	Hospitals	129	-	-
2	Community Health Centers (CHC)	693	13	9
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2170	-	-
4	Dispensaries	190	-	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118	-	-
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51	140	139
7	Sub Centers	14423	-	-
8	Beds*	57030	390	390

*Bed of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

New activities in the year 2021-22:-

- 07 district hospitals were transferred to the Medical Education Department.
- Directorate of Food Safety has been established.
- 15 Community Health Centers upgraded to Sub District Hospitals.
- 01 Satellite Hospital upgraded to Sub District Hospital.
- 10 Hospitals upgraded to District Hospitals.
- New District Hospitals established at Kota and Sawai Madhopur districts.
- Mother and Child Care Center was established in the Government Hospital Osian, Jodhpur.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan was launched on

18th December, 2019 for the health problems and their preventives to all the citizens of Rajasthan. Under which the following activities are being performed:

- Population Control (Family welfare program.)
- Geriatric problems and their solutions.
- Female health (Anemia, Leprosy, Breast Cancer)
- Seasonal Communicable diseases.
- Adolescent Health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Obesity, Menstruation and Hygiene)
- Non-communicable diseases (lifestyle & obesity, diabetes, BP, Psychological problems, Heart disease, Paralysis, Cancer and Lung diseases).
- Vaccination and adult immunization (Complete Immunization)
- Drug Addiction & disease (Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco)

- Food Adulteration
- Pollution etc.

Swasthya Mitra

In each revenue village and urban ward in the state, one health friend (woman and man) has been selected and trained. A total of 79,731 Swasthya Mitra (women and men) have been selected in rural areas and 14,373 Swasthya Mitra (women and men) in urban area in the state. For the above purposes, volunteer persons have to work as Swasthya Mitra without any remuneration. These Swasthya Mitra will encourage the public to attend the Chiranjeevi health camps and make them aware to stay healthy.

Janta Clinic

To provide high-quality primary healthcare services to urban poor & vulnerable population of the state in the proximity of slum areas, dense area where there is no health facility, "Janta Clinics" are to be opened nearby the area. At present 13 Janta Clinics are operated in Rajasthan. In Janta Clinic, 325 types of medicines are being provided free of cost to the patients and 8 types of tests are being done free of cost. In which 2,80,511 patients have been benefitted from free medical facility upto December, 2021.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

'Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana' was launched on 2nd October, 2011. Under this scheme, essential medicines free are being provided to all outdoor and indoor patients of medical colleges, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for Medical Department and Medical Education Department. RMSC is also supplying medicines to all Government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State. In the year 2021-22, two new medicines have been included in the essential medicine list (Essential Drug List) and 4 medicines have been deleted and categories of 6 medicines have been changed to ensure availability of medicines in rural area's at

medical institutions. At present as per essential drug list 711 medicines, 181 surgical items & 77 sutures are listed. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empaneled drug testing laboratories. The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are available for outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for indoor and emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. Medicines related to COVID-19 have been included in the Essential Drug List of EDL. The ranking of free medicine distribution scheme of all states is released every month from April, 2019 through online portal DVDMS of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in which ****Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna**** of Rajasthan is stands at the first place since April, 2019. During the financial year 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹760.00 crore was incurred and 8.58 crore patients were benefitted upto December, 2021.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

This scheme has been started for strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet the gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services, adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care. Under this scheme, 40.00 crore investigations and 17.37 crore beneficiaries were benefitted upto December, 2021. Every day approximately 1.25 to 1.50 lakh investigations are being done on free of cost in Rajasthan.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 1,43,399 new OPD patients & 2,11,975 follow up patients. Under NMHP, 505 camps were organized and 8,916 patients were treated in these camps. Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 208 Medical officers and 1,818 staff have been trained. During the financial year 2021-22, ₹95.22 lakh has been incurred under this scheme upto December, 2021.

National Fluorosis Control and Prevention Programme

All 33 districts of Rajasthan are affected from fluorosis. At present, the National Fluorosis Control and Prevention Program is approved in 30 districts. Under the program 32,979 potential patients have been identified from April, 2021 to December, 2021. From the month of April, 2021 to December, 2021 urine samples of 2,943 potential patients have been tested, out of which fluoride levels have been found above from normal in 1,974 patients. 1,494 water sources have been tested.

National Oral Health Programme

The National Oral Health Program was launched by the Government of India in the financial year 2014-15. The aim is to improve the determinants of primary health and reduce the inequality available in the services of primary health in rural and urban populations. In the year 2021-22, till the month of December, 2021, a total of 728 camps have been organised, in which 23,272 patients examined and a total of 6,97,789 patients have been treated in Government Dental Medical Institutes. An amount of ₹115.20 lakh has been received from the Government of India under the National Oral Health Program in the year 2021-22.

Adarsh Primary Health Center/ Model Community Health Center

The 'Adarsh Primary Health Center' scheme has been started with the objective of providing quality health services in rural areas. Out of total 2,170 primary health centers in the state, 810 primary health centers have been developed as model primary health centers in different phases. Every month about 8.50 lakh patients are being treated at all Adarsh Primary Health Centers and about eight thousand deliveries are being conducted.

In compliance with the announcement made by the Honourable Chief Minister, 199 model community health centers have been selected in the state. Process of procurement of resources is going on after completing the process of infrastructural gap analysis for strengthening the selected model Community Health Centers.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

At present, 39 primary health centers are being operated on PPP mode with the aim of providing better first aid facilities to the general public operated through private participation. Dialysis facility is being provided by setting up hemodialysis units at all government district hospitals and CT scan machines are being operated on PPP mode in 29 government district hospitals and 1 sub-district hospital. For the purpose of providing IVF facilities to childless couples at reasonable cost, IVF centers are being run in 8 government district hospitals.

With the aim of providing M.R.I. testing facility to the general public and specially poor people, M.R.I. machines are being operated on PPP mode in 4 government hospitals, namely, Kanwatia, Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara and Sikar.

Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan

In order to make pure food commodity available to all the consumers of the state, a campaign "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh" is being conducted by the Government of Rajasthan from 26th October, 2020. A team has been constituted in which administrative officer, police officer, food safety officer, enforcement officer, legal metrology officer and dairy representative are included. State level and district level quality control committee has been formed to prevent adulteration of substances in food adulterate. Under this campaign, by making 5,040 inspections, 4,549 samples have been taken out. Out of which 530 samples have been found substandard, 219 misbranded and 119 unsafe in the year 2021-22 from the month April, 2021 to December, 2021.

Important achievements during the year 2021-22.

- Against the target of 1,000 patients, 549 new leprosy cases have been detected and 579 patients have been cured, under the "National Leprosy Eradication Programme".
- Under the 'National TB Elimination Programme', about 1,48,276 patients have been notified, against the target of 2, 25,000 cases for calendar year, 2021.

- Under the 'National Programme for Control of Blindness', about 1,30,287 eye (cataract) operations have been performed, against the target of 3,30,000 eye operations.
- Under the “National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)”, 65.38 lakh blood slides have been collected and examined against the target of 83.31 lakh.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 17,41,507 persons have been tested, out of which 3,596 cases found to be HIV positive.
- A total of 194 blood centre including 56 state government, 6 central government and 132 private sector are providing safe blood to the needy in the state.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 1,66,835 samples have been collected upto December, 2021.
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes CVD and Stroke is running in 33 Districts of Rajasthan to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases with the help of Government of India. In this programme, screening are conducted to diagnose Cancer, Cardio-Vascular and Diabetes and the treatment provided for needful. Under this programme, ₹4,986.54 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹2,067.80 lakh has been incurred.
- Government of India has started the National Tobacco Control Programme (N.T.C.P.) 34 in all districts of Rajasthan. Total 15,653 tobacco users have been provided counseling support for quitting tobacco. Tobacco Products Act, 2003 is being enforced and a total of 9,463 challan have been made. Under this programme in the financial year 2021-22, ₹618.01 lakh has been sanctioned, out of which ₹324.68 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.) is running in all 33 districts in Rajasthan. Under the programme, an amount of ₹507.22 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Effective Management for Preventing COVID-19

In view of the outrage of COVID-19 being declared as an international public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO) and subsequent guidelines pertaining to the pandemic being received from Ministry of Health, Government of India, various measures for prevention, control, treatment, investigation (contact tracing) and dissemination of information in the state have been taken up. Special focus has been laid on activities like door to door survey screening of passengers at international airports, identification of symptomatic passengers in medical colleges and district hospitals, screening and admission of infected passengers in isolation wards, collection of information from incoming passengers from all parts of the country. The first incidence of COVID-19 in the state was found in Jaipur on 2nd March, 2020 in an Italian citizen.

Status and activities:

January, 2021 to December, 2021 total 6,47,984 patient have been found covid positive in the state, out of which 6,268 patients have lose their life. Since beginning March, 2020 to till December, 2021, a total of 9,56,227 patients have been found covid positive in the state, out of which 8,964 patients have lost their life.

- **Active Surveillance (Ghar-Ghar Survey):** Around 25,000 survey teams in the state are doing daily door to door survey with 50 houses each team.
- **Passive Surveillance:** separate OPD is functioning for the screening of suspected patients in hospitals.
- **Mission Lisa:** In order to monitor the high risk group category of people in Mission Lisa State, awareness and situation wise investigation work is being done by house-to-house survey. Since beginning up to December, 2021, total 1,40,35,878 persons were screened in the state out of which 13,84,794 were found to be of high risk group.
- **Quarantine / Isolation Center:** As on dated 31st December, 2021 total 1,14,288 Quarantine

Beds and 36,834 Isolation Beds have been identified in the state for monitoring or treatment of suspected corona patients / persons in the state.

- **Resources:** PPE Kits, N-95, Triple Layer Mask and VTM etc. are being procured through Rajasthan Medical Service Corporation (RMSCL), as well as supply is being made in coordination with Disaster Management Department.
- **Testing Facility and Result:** Testing facility for Corona Virus is available in all districts at 72 centers in the state and January, 2021 to December, 2021, total 1,09,44,243 persons have been tested, out of which total 6,47,984 have been found positive.
- **Contact Tracing:-** While screening 19,65,372 persons who came in contact with 9,56,227 positive patients upto December, 2021 samples of 7,35,827 contact persons have been taken on the basis of symptoms.
- **Other Special:** District Collector has been made the nodal officer of the district for COVID-19, under the Rajasthan Epidemic Act 1957, COVID-19 has been included in the list of notifiable diseases. Publicity is being done through newspapers / flax / banner / pamplate / radio / personally during the survey, action is being taken according to the containment plan in the positive case area.

Mukhaya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY)

Moving towards achieving the goal of Universal Health Care as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals developed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and also looking at the devastating Corona pandemic which has been causing havoc, the State of Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the Health care sector and has launched the Mukhayamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May, 2021 in Rajasthan.

Earlier this year, the new phase of Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana (AB-MGRSBY) had been initiated from

30th January, 2021 where 1.10 crore families as identified under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and households covered under deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio Economic Caste Survey (SECC-2011) as identified under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) were covered for free health insurance.

Key features of the MMCSBY

- Registration of the family under the scheme is done through Jan Aadhar which is a State specific family identity card used in various other cash or non-cash individual beneficiary schemes of the State. The expenditure towards registration in Jan Aadhar and Chiranjeevi Scheme and printing of policy document is free for the beneficiary under any category as stated above and is borne by the State government. There is no restriction of age, income and family size in the scheme.
- Presently, approximately 1.33 crore families are registered in Chiranjeevi Scheme.
- The MMCSBY envisages to provide health insurance coverage to the entire population of the State. Under the scheme families of NFSA, SECC, small and marginal farmers, contractual workers and beneficiaries of COVID-19 ex-gratia scheme have been given free of cost health insurance. The rest of the population can on board the scheme by paying a small amount of ₹850 per family per year which is 50 per cent of the premium cost to the government. The remaining 50 per cent premium cost is being borne by the State Government.
- Health Insurance cover of ₹50,000 (for general illnesses) and of ₹4.50 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis.
- Total 1,597 disease packages are offered under the scheme, which include 465 secondary packages and 1,132 tertiary packages. Out of the total packages, 51 packages are reserved for Government Medical Institutions.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.

- 634 private and 788 Government empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.
- Includes 5 days pre and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses.
- Earlier, packages of COVID-19, Mucormycosis and dialysis were not included in the package list of the scheme. Later looking at the high prevalence of these diseases State decided to include these packages on trust mode so that out of pocket expenditure of the family can be minimized. Also government has taken decision to revise the rates of existing packages and include 18 new important packages like kidney transplant under the scheme. Thus total 25 packages are being implemented on trust mode.
- De-reservation of Packages of TKR and THR: Packages of Total Knee Replacement and Total Hip Replacement have been de-reserved for National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers(NABH) accredited (fully & pre entry level) private hospitals which were earlier reserved for government hospitals.
- Under Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana, ₹110.11 crore has been incurred of 1,39,678 claims from 30th January to 30th April, 2021.
- Under Mukhaya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana, ₹785.33 crore has been incurred of 11,68,283 claims from 01st May to 31st December, 2021.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

There are 122 Ayurvedic hospitals (including 1 at Bikaner House in Delhi) and 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals in the state. Additionally, 3,578 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are also functioning in the State. The Ayurved institutions in Rajasthan also include 35 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 33 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 36 Panchkarma Kendra, 10 Ksharsutra Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers. The number of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the State are provided in the table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Ayurved and other Institutions in the state

Name of system	District Hospitals	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Units	Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers	Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban			
Ayurved	33	42	47	3383	195	14	-	3714
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	33	39

Achievements

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, International Yoga Day was organized online across the state on June 21, 2021 at homes on the theme “Yoga for Wellness”.
- Under the Department of Ayurveda and Indian Medicine, advisory committees have been reconstituted and Rajasthan State Naturopathy Development Board has been formed.
- State AYUSH Policy-2021 was approved and Ayurveda Drug Directory-2021 was released.
- A MOU was done between Ayurveda Department and Ayurveda University, Jodhpur for cooperation on medical invention and research.
- The Government Ayurveda dispensary Nokha-Bikaner has been upgraded to hospital and a new Government Ayurveda dispensary at Hathiram's Oda, Jodhpur and Panchakarma Centre at

Government Ayurveda Hospital, Sawar-Ajmer have been opened.

- 595 Ayurveda Medical Officers have been appointed in the department.

Activities during the COVID-19 pandemic:-

- Counseling was given for prevention and treatment of Covid by establishment of 'Helpline Counseling Centers' at each district headquarters.
- 11,920 Ayush-64 capsules have been given to 596 patients at Covid Care Center Bilwa in Jaipur district, 33,070 patients have been benefitted by Kwath distribution and 5,689 patients have been benefitted by Yoga.
- During this period, 57.21 lakh people were benefitted by Kadha and 15.37 lakh people were given medicines to increase immunity.
- Information about the activities of Covid operated by the department in the state is being uploaded on YouTube channel and Facebook page.

National Ayush Mission (AYUSH)

Rajasthan State AYUSH Society was constituted on March, 2015 and office of the National AYUSH Mission was established under the guidelines of National AYUSH Mission-Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for Plenary development of Ayurved, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy.

The two key salient activities that are being undertaken under National AYUSH Mission Project are as follows:

Essential Activities: The essential activities cover under National Ayush Mission are Co-location of Ayush facilities at PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government Ayush Hospitals, Government/Panchayat/ Government aided Ayush Dispensaries, Setting up of upto 50 Bedded Integrated Ayush Hospitals, contingency expenses, furniture and equipment for Ayush Hospitals and Dispensaries, supporting facilities such as Programme Management Units at Centre and State level, Supply of essential drugs to Ayush Hospitals and Dispensaries, Strengthening of Ayush Hospitals and Ayush Pharmacies, Mobility support at State and District level, Behavior Changes, Communication/Information Education and

Communication, School Health Programme, Drug Quality Control, Strengthening of Ayush Education Institutions and Conservation of Ayush Medicinal Plants and ASHA/ANM training.

Activities under flexi Pool: Activities under flexi pool of National Ayush Mission include public health outreach activity, Tele-medicine and Sports Medicine through Ayush, Ayush gram development of AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy and Innovations on mainstreaming of AYUSH.

Ayurved / Homoeo / Unani medicines have been supplied to 5,211 Ayush Dispensaries and Hospitals under Ayush Medicine Component. Renovation/ construction under civil works activities has been completed in 531 Dispensaries, 05 Fifty Bedded Hospitals, 06 Rasayansalas and 07 Kharsutra Units and 56 are in progress. Under the programme, ₹31,907.81 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2021.

Other Activities :

- For the strengthening of Madan Mohan Malviya Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur, furnitures, equipments and beds etc. have been provided in outdoor, indoor departments, research centre and naturopathy centre.
- Drug Testing Laboratory, Ajmer and various rasayanshala established for drug quality control in the state, has been strengthened by supplying the computers, other equipment, furniture and chemicals.
- Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in 2,834 hectares was done and establishment of 06 small nurseries, 06 storage godowns, 03 drying sheds, 01 rural collection centre, 01 District collection center, 03 Model Nurseries and 01 value addition and packing center was carried out through ₹924.59 lakhs.
- Under Medicinal Plants Component 4,300 farmers were benefitted and 3,15,820 plants were distributed through small nurseries.

Innovative schemes:

- Supply of essential medicines to 5,211 Ayush dispensaries/Hospitals.
- Strengthening of AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals through construction/refurbishment, supply of furniture and equipment's.

- To strengthen the position of the state in the field of quality control of AYUSH drugs.
- Strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions.
- Establishment of health centres.
- Establishment of small nurseries, model nurseries and drying sheds for cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants.

Homeopathy

Homoeopathic medicine is a very simple and easy, harmless treatment method to attain the whole health of mankind. Presently under the homeopathy medicine, 6 Hospitals, 186 Dispensaries, 61 single doctor units (5 District Hospitals, 30 Community Health Centre's, 26 Primary Health Centre's) and 2 Mobile Units are functioning in the state. During the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) 10.24 lakh patients have been benefitted by giving treatment through homeopathic institutions and 23,164 patients through mobile units. 36,248 patients have been benefitted in 518 camps under Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan.

Unani

Unani system of medicine is one of the oldest treatment systems in the world, which started 2,500 years ago from Greek (Unan). Presently under the Unani system of medicine, 11 Hospitals, 67 rural & 195 urban Dispensaries Units are working in the state.

During the Year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 2,77,483 male and 2,13,175 female patients have been treated under the scheme. Under COVID-19 activities, immunity booster Josanda decoction was distributed to 1, 24,435 persons. 29,549 persons were benefitted by giving treatment in total 401 Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan Camps.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a specific type of social security scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to provide medical facilities to the workers/employees working in various industrial, commercial institutions, private educational institutions, private medical institutions and their

dependent families. Under the scheme, in the above institutions where 10 or more employees are employed and whose salary limit is up to ₹21,000 per month are given medical benefits. Along with them, their spouse, son (till the age of 21 years) depending on the insured person, unmarried daughter, physically and mentally disabled children and dependent parents are provided medical facilities.

- In Rajasthan, a total of 14.36 lakh insured employees and about 41.36 lakh dependent families are getting medical benefits from this scheme.
- Financial benefit in the ratio of 7/8: 1/8 is given by Employees State Insurance Corporation and State Government. Contribution of 3.25 per cent of the salary is paid by the employer and 0.75 per cent by the employee to the ESI Corporation.
- Presently, 4 hospitals (Jodhpur, Kota, Bhilwara and Pali) and 74 dispensaries are providing medical services under the ESI Scheme.
- Free first aid facilities and referral services at the dispensary level and secondary medical facilities and referral services at the hospital level are being provided to the insured persons and their dependents. Cashless services are also being provided through selected tie-up hospitals under the scheme following referral or emergency conditions.
- ESI Corporation has empaneled private hospitals through its regional office to provide super-specialty treatment.
- Preventive health education is provided to create awareness among beneficiaries.
- Dental services are being given in 52 hospitals/dispensaries by Dentists.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objective of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. During 2021-22, (upto December, 2021 provisional) out of 1,47,329 sterilization operations 72,567 (upto two child) have been performed and 4,06,085 IUDs and 1, 95,981 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) have been inserted.

Besides this, services are being provided to 3,10,134 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4,42,606 CC users. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 164 per lakh live births (SRS 2016-18) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 35 per thousand live births (SRS 2019) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress made in financial year 2021-22 is given in table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Progress under Immunization Programme, 2021-22

Items	Achievements in lakh (Up to December, 2021)
Penta3	9.26
BCG Inoculations	9.75
Measles Inoculations	10.58
Tetanus (PW) Injections/Td	10.71
OPV 3	9.24

Covid Vaccination

The first phase of vaccination was started in the state from 16th January, 2021. A total of 8.16 crore from covid vaccine doses eligible beneficiaries have been vaccinated in the state upto 31st December, 2021.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana” in the State with the assistance of Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines and consumables things, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021 provisional) 25.08 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, 9.67 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 6.71 lakh pregnant women availed hot food,

4.67 lakh pregnant women availed transport home to hospital, 31,151 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher Health Institutions, 5.21 lakh pregnant women availed transport hospital to home facility and 60,328 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services. Total number of children who availed free cost medicine, lab test, blood transfusion services and transport services is 3,25,312, 1,35,589, 5,241 and 96,940 children respectively. (upto December, 2021 provisional)

Measles Rubella Campaign

Government of India is committed to the goal of Measles elimination and control of Rubella / Congenital Rubella Syndrome by 2023. To achieve this goal, “Measles Rubella campaign’ was launched in Rajasthan from 22nd July, 2019 to vaccinate all 9 months to 15 year old children of the state. More than 1.90 crore children have been vaccinated in this massive campaign.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2021-22, total 5.97 lakh MCHN sessions were held upto December, 2021.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health. Hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM). Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows-

ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role

in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 16 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini. She is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. At present, 52,772 ASHA Sahyogini are working in the State as on December, 2021.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Under this scheme all the children of Aanganwadi Centers, Government school going children and children of Government Madaras upto 18 years are being screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental Delays & Disabilities (40 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 40 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required. During the financial year 2021-22, total 1,48,253 children have been treated under the programme upto December, 2021.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthaya Karyakram (RKSK)

To improve the health of adolescents, Rashtriya Kishore Swasthaya Karyakram is initiated in the state's 10 high priority districts (Udaipur, Rajsamand, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalore). Under the programme, out of 314 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics-"UJALA CLINICS" have been established, which are all functional. 18 new clinics established at selected health facilities in 2 (Baran & Sirohi) Districts. In the financial year 2021-22, total 1,88,364 teenagers benefitted through Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCS) upto December, 2021.

Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances, 33,215 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 2,79,876 from hospital to home and 18,013 Sterilization Cases also transported in the year 2021-22 up to December, 2021. In the Financial Year 2021-22 up to December, 2021, 1,078 sick neonates have been transported from home to hospital and 2,786 from hospital to home. Also 727 pregnant women and 124 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances during the year 2021-22 up to December, 2021. Around 98 children screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September, 2008. Presently, 845 ambulances are working at districts in the entire state. 1,68,705 medical, 26,652 Police and 1,14,871 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 845 ambulances running across the State during the year 2021-22, upto December, 2021.

Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC)

Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. During the year 2021-22, total 1,35,579 meetings have been held across the state upto December, 2021.

Mainstreaming of Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic (AYUSH)

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 621 AYUSH doctors and 17 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, Skill Birth Attendant (SBA) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. In the year 2021-22, a total of 10.51 lakh OPDs Patients have been seen and 189 institutional deliveries have been conducted by these AYUSH doctors upto December, 2021.

Ayushman Bharat (Health & Wellness Center) in Rajasthan

Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat. It has two major components one is Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and the other component is Health and Wellness Centres (HWC).

Objective of Health & Wellness Center (HWC)

The primary objective of HWC is to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC). It includes preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services including reproductive maternal and child health services (RMNCH+A), communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health, ENT care, and basic emergency care.

The services in HWCs is provided through a Mid-level Health Care Provider (MLHP)/ Community Health Officer (CHO) placed at a HWC-SHC and Medical Officer at PHC (Rural/Urban).

Achievement of HWCs;

- Total operational HWC: 2,789 (SC 521, PHC 1,977 & UPHC 291)
- 12,225 ANM, 37,675 ASHAs, 2,341 Medical officers and 3,779 staff nurse have been trained.
- Total 10,422 facilities of Hypertension, 10,301 facilities of Diabetes, 10,265 facilities of Oral cancer, 10,252 facilities of breast cancer and 873 facilities of cervical cancer have been started screening.

- 26.90 lakh beneficiaries have participant in the 7.70 lakh Wellness and Yoga sessions.
- 10,446 Institutions (8,070 SHC, 2,080 PHCs & 296 UPHC) have availability of drugs.
- Total 10,361 Institutions (7,987 SHC, 2,078 PHC & 296 UPHC) have diagnostic services as reported in portal.
- HWC civil work have completed across 8,022 (5,672 SHC, 2,058 PHCs, and 292 UPHC) Institutions.
- 2,775 (2,018 PHCs, 295 UPHCs and 462 SHC) Institutions have reported availability of HR.

Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan under the National Health Mission is given in table 8.9A and 8.9B

Innovations

Mobile OPD

- In order to provide health facilities at the door steps of the people living in far- flung, desert areas of Rajasthan where there is lack of health institutions and facilities, the Mobile Medical Services are provided under NHM through a fleet of 210 vehicles.
- Providing free medical and health facilities in rural as well as urban areas through Mobile OPD vehicles.
- At present 295 Mobile OPD vehicles are running under the supervision of respective Sub District Magistrate & BCMO
- Mobile OPD vehicles fleet included Mobile OPD Unit/Mobile OPD Van and hired vehicles with Medical officer, Nursing, Paramedical staff and necessary medicines and lab consumables providing free health facilities in the COVID-19 affected areas.
- Presently free health facilities are continuously provided to the patients of kidney diseases, hypertension, diabetes, cough, cold, fever etc and pregnant women at their door steps through Mobile OPD vehicles.
- In the financial year 2021-22, Total 23,18,156 beneficiaries have been benefitted through

Mobile OPD vehicles upto December, 2021.

Tele-Consultation-(e-Sanjeevani)

National Tele-Consultation Services platform has been designed & developed by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and C-DAC Mohali/Ministry of Electronics & Information

Technology. The esanjeevaniopd.in portal has been launched by Hon'ble Health Minister, Government of Rajasthan on 04th May, 2020. E-Sanjeevani Teleconsultation has been started from 13th April, 2020 in the State in place of Telemedicine. Total 88,700 teleconsultations have been conducted upto December, 2021 under this programme.

Table 8.9A Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	20.2	29.5	24.9
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	30.3	40.7	35.2
3	Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live births)	50.7	37.6	49.7	41.9
4	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (children per woman)	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
5	Institutional Births (%)	84.0	94.9	78.9	88.6
6	Full Immunization* (%)	54.8	80.4	62.0	76.4

*Children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.
NHFS - National Family Health Survey

Table 8.9B Trend of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

S. N.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		SRS (2015-17)	SRS (2016-18)	SRS (2015-17)	SRS (2016-18)
1	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Per Lakh Live Birth)	186	164	122	113

SRS - Sample Registration System

Projections on Demographic Indicators of Rajasthan from the year 2011-2035 released by National Commission on population Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India have been shown in table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Rajasthan Demographic Indicators : 2011-2035 (Projections)

Indicators	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-35
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population Growth Rate	16.0	13.1	10.7	8.3	7.6
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	24.3	21.4	18.8	16.5	14.9
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	53	49	44	40	36
Under-5 Mortality Rate (q5)	73	67	60	55	50
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.95	2.51	2.20	1.99	1.87
Life Expectancy of Males	65.70	67.20	68.70	69.70	70.70
Life Expectancy of Female	70.40	71.60	72.80	73.80	74.80

Report of the technical group on population projection by National Commission on Population Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.



OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES/PROGRAMMES

At a Glance

Jal Jeevan Mission for Rural Household Tap Connections

- ❖ New Tap Connections Provided: 2.54 lakh (During 2021-22, upto December, 2021)

Public Distribution System

- ❖ Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 14.51 lakh M.T. wheat has been provided to the beneficiaries (May-November, 2021)
- ❖ In the Rabi 2021-22, 23.40 lakh M.T. wheat was procured at minimum support price

Social Justice & Empowerment

- ❖ A call center with toll free no 1800-180-6127 has been started in the state

IM Shakti Udaan Scheme

- ❖ Free sanitary napkins to girls and women of reproductive age across the state

The State Government is committed to providing better lives to its citizens. In line with maximizing the benefits to citizens of the state, departments are persistently monitoring and expanding their services. Social service programs provided by the government aim to help individuals, families, groups and communities enhance their individual and collective well-being and to promote equity and opportunity in communities.

This chapter depicts the State's progress in social services programs and services for children and adults with development disabilities, community services for specific populations, as well as child and spousal support, mainly covering programs/services of minorities, upliftment of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, Women Empowerment, Consumer rights, etc.

WATER SUPPLY

The State has been facing scarcity in groundwater resources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is complex due of its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water. To explore the possibilities of surface source of drinking water supply, 3 drinking water supply schemes are executed through Water Resource Department namely Isarda dam (Dausa), Batisa Nala (Sirohi), Parwan Akawad WSS (Jhalawar).

Rural Water Supply

By vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,877 habitations, 53,062 habitations are fully covered 56,636 habitations are partially covered with the availability of safe drinking water and the remaining 12,179 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2020. Since 15th August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. Hence the focus of the department now changed from coverage of habitations to providing FHTC to every household 3,702 habitations have been covered in the year 2020-21.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for Rural Household Tap connections-

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. 8,361 Single Village Schemes and 122 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹53,979 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 80 Lakh families will be benefited with water supply through house hold water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 21.84 lakh rural families have been benefited with house hold connections.

Households having tap connection up to 31st March, 2021 is 19.57 lakh and during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) total of 2.54 lakh new connections have been provided.

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided, both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) and the State plan. The financial progress over the last 4 years is shown below in table 9.1.

Project for Providing RO plants

To tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride in quality affected habitations of the State, a project for providing Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants has been taken up by PHED. Thereafter, work in different phases has been

Table 9.1 Financial progress of RWSS

(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2018-19	3515.92	3336.14
2019-20	3735.03	2632.49
2020-21	3382.79	3208.08
2021-22*	5321.97	2288.70

*Upto December, 2021

completed. Against 4,169 RO plants sanctioned, 3,943 plants commissioned upto December, 2021.

Project of Solar energy based water pumping systems

In the state 2,781 solar energy based bore wells pumping systems in far flung rural areas having scarcity of water and having no or irregular power supply, has been taken up & total 2,286 Solar energy based borewell have been commissioned upto December, 2021.

Project of Solar energy based de-fluoridation units (DFUs)

For catering the needs of habitations having problem of exclusive fluoride contamination, works for installation of 3,624 solar energy based de-fluoridation units (DFUs) has been taken up in 6 phases and as on date 3,417 DFU plants have been commissioned till 10th January, 2022.

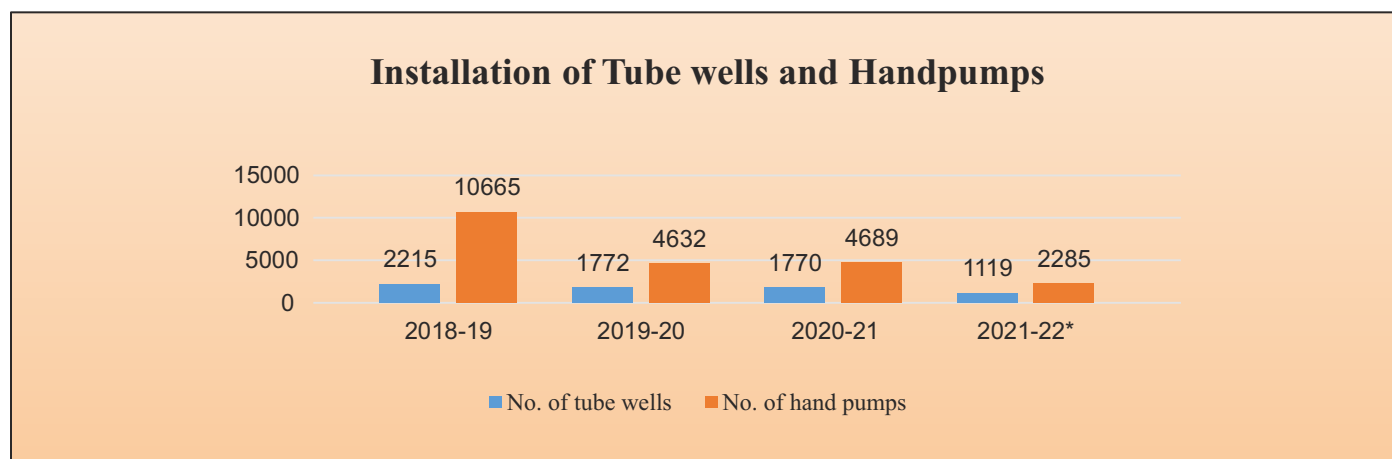
Tube well, Hand pump construction in Rural Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in state is dependent on ground water. Figure 9.1 provides the situation of Tube wells and hand pumps installed during the last 4 years.

Transportation of drinking water

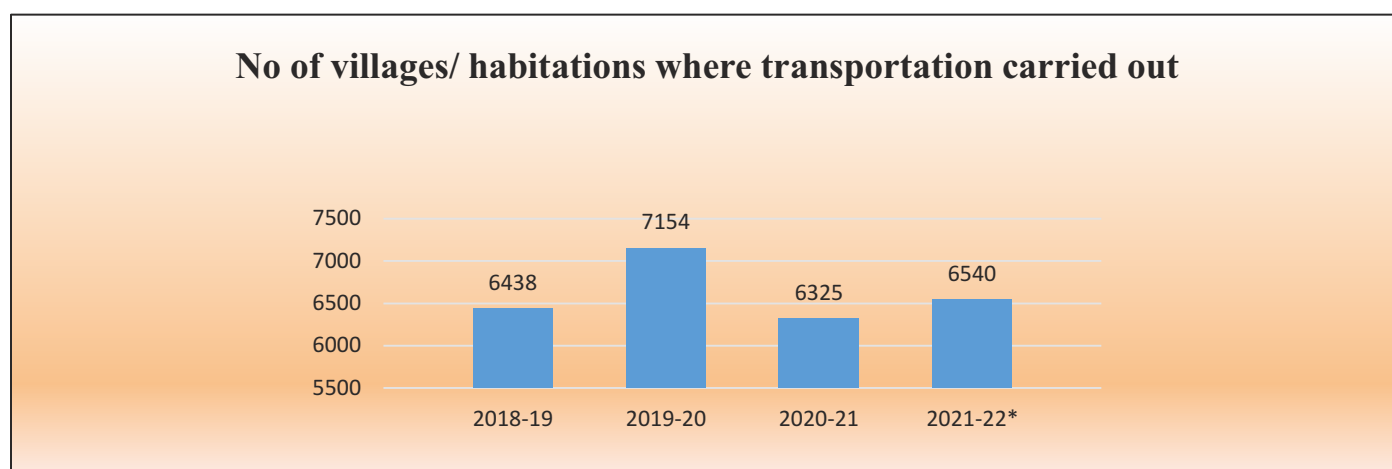
Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply schemes or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in rural sectors are given in Figure 9.2.

Figure 9.1



*Upto December, 2021

Figure 9.2



*Upto December, 2021

Hand Pump repair in Rural Sectors

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural areas round the year. During the year 2021-22 (upto 10th January, 2022), 1,67,568 hand pumps have been repaired.

Major Water Supply Projects

Among some sustainable surface resources in the state, viz. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (5,334 villages - 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (785 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up. There are total 127 major

drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹39,034.04 crore under which there is provision of supply of potable quality water to 104 towns, 17,628 villages and 12,646 dhanies.

Under these projects, 98 towns, 13,301 villages and 12,135 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹30,130.81 crore, upto December, 2021. So far, 88 projects costing ₹17,769.82 crore have been completed with coverage of 65 towns, 8,260 villages and 9,862 dhanies. An amount of ₹15,863.02 crore has been incurred on these projects. Presently, there are 26 ongoing projects costing ₹18,082.31 crore, under which 33 towns, 5,041 villages and 2,273 dhanies have been benefited. An amount of ₹13,824.20 crore has been spent on these projects.

3 projects costing ₹1,366.90 crore are under execution by Water Resource Department, against which an amount of ₹428.59 crore has been spent on these project. 6 projects costing ₹1,804.94 crore are under process to be taken up.

In order to provide drinking water, Electricity all of the schedule caste and schedule tribe Basties on priority Basis, 811 schedule caste and 1,051 schedule tribe Basties have been provided safe drinking water.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

The basic objective of this scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children from classes 1 to 8 in Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (Alternative Innovative Education Centers- Shiksha Karmi Board) and Madarsas. The scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly and also in providing nutritional support to children.

The Mid-Day Meal programme is being implemented in 67,159 Government Schools and Institutions. It covers approximately 60.80 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (39.36 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.44 lakh in class 6 to 8). Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.

The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students. The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹4.97 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹7.45 per day per student.

“TITHI BHOJ” Yojana in Mid Day Meal: In this scheme, any person can provide full meal, sweets, raw material and equipment & utensils on their personal and social occasions, like Birthday, Birth Occasion, Marriage Anniversary etc. At present 67,159 Schools are being benefited through MDM Scheme in State. Nutritional values are analyzed in MDM samples through National Accreditation Board

for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹961.15 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision of ₹1,061.95 crore in Mid-Day-Meal scheme.

Combo Packets comprising of Pulses, Oil and Spices and dry ration (wheat/Rice) is being disbursed to students as food security allowance since 14th March, 2020.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

With the objective of providing amenities of better life to the children and women of the state, specially pregnant and lactating mothers, integrated service started in the state on 2nd October 1975 in Garhi Panchayat Samiti of Banswara district.

There are currently 304 child development projects under this programme. Out of these, 22 projects are in urban areas, 37 projects in tribal areas and remaining 245 projects in rural areas. A total of 62,020 Anganwadi centres have been approved under these projects in the state out of which, 55,816 are Main Anganwadi Centres and 6,204 are Mini Anganwadi Centres. Efforts are being made to activate 55,671 main Anganwadi centres and 5,954 mini Anganwadi centres by December, 2021. Efforts are being made to activate the remaining centres also.

The list of services is provided along with the targeted beneficiaries in table 9.2. Three services (serial number 4 to 6) are provided at Anganwadi centres in collaboration with the Department of Medical and Health. To provide better service to targeted groups 53,394 Anganwadi workers, 5,834 mini Anganwadi workers, 52,983 helpers and 52,087 Asha Saiyogni's are workers in the state.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: The main objective of the scheme is to promote the use of appropriate methods, care and services during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation period to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants (0-6 months). Under this scheme, a total amount of ₹5,000 to be

Table 9.2: Service at Anganwadi Centers

S. No.	Service	Beneficiary
1	Supplementary Nutrition	To children above 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant Women, lactating Mothers and 11 to 14 years upto Adolescent Girls (Out of school only).
2	Early Childhood and Pre-School Education	3-6 Years Children.
3	Nutrition and Health Education	15-45 Years Women and Adolescent Girls.
4	Immunization	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women.
5	Health Check - Up	0-6 Years Children, Pregnant Women Lactating Women and Adolescent Girls.
6	Referral Services	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers.

given to the beneficiary in three instalments (₹1,000 ₹2,000 and ₹2,000 respectively). There is a provision for payment of the amount to the beneficiary directly in their accounts through bank/post office. A target of 15,68,330 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India, against which 16,01,753 (102.13 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefited upto December, 2021.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): In order to make the adolescent girls educated, empowered, self-reliant and to aware citizens by creating a supportive environment for self-development, Kishori Balika Yojana has been launched from 1st June, 2018 in the entire state for the out of school girls of age group 11-14 years. Under this scheme, in the year 2020-21, a total of 0.37 lakh teenager girls are being surveyed and benefited at Anganwadi centres and in the year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) a total of 0.34 lakh adolescent girls in the state were surveyed and benefited at Anganwadi centres.

Poshan Abhiyaan: The objective of the nutrition campaign is to encourage positive behaviour through the Anganwadi centres to improve the nutrition of mothers and babies. Through these, community based activities are being organized at each Anganwadi center to increase awareness in the community for adopting positive behavior on important occasions of life, like conception, baby shower, Annaprashan and start of pre-school education. The Nutrition Tracker Application developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, The Government of India has been implemented in all the districts of the state for

effective real-time monitoring of services being provided at Anganwadi centres.

Women Welfare Fund: This fund is set up by the state government for the welfare of honorarium workers working at Anganwadi centres, such as Anganwadi workers, assistants, collaborators etc. The fund is being operated since the year 2006-07 in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this fund, the State Government has made provision to contribute on a six-month basis every year. ₹750 per annum for Anganwadi worker and ₹376 per annum has been fixed for the other personnel. Through the fund, an insurance facility of ₹10,000 has also been made an available to the member. The nominee is being paid by the Life Insurance Corporation with interest amount of ₹10,000 deposited along with the savings amount. There is a provision for payment of savings amount interest on the service release of the member. In this scheme, a budget provision of ₹620.17 lakh has been kept for the year 2021-22.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana (IGMPY): The main objective of this scheme is to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and debility at birth by improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women and lactating mothers and children up to 3 years of age. Along with the compliance of the provisions of the NFSA Act 2013, the social and behavior change communication strategy is also to be adopted to fulfill the goal of the “**Suposhit Rajasthan Vision-2022**” the malnutrition prevention strategy of the Rajasthan Government.

The Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana has been started on 19th November, 2020 in Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Sahariya dominated Baran district. To ensure compliance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013, under this scheme, ₹6,000 will be directly transferred to the beneficiaries in five phases on the birth of second child in these districts.

This scheme has been implemented in collaboration of the Integrated Child Development Services under the Women and Child Development Department and the health system of the Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department.

Under this scheme, upto December, 2021, The first instalment has been paid to 10,179 beneficiaries, second instalment to 12 beneficiaries and third instalment to 1 beneficiary through online medium.

Others

To increase public participation in ICDS services, Nand Ghar Yojana has been launched. Presently, construction / renovation work of 1,549 Anganwadi centres has been done under this scheme. Under facility promotion programme, TV and solar panel to 515 Anganwadi centres, uniforms along with jhoola, utensils, carpets to 1,577 Anganwadi centres were distributed. Wall cladding to 1,984 centres were also distributed. In 187 centres, 15 smokless stoves, cupboards, weighing machine, iron rack, tricycle were also given.

Due to imminent crisis of COVID-19, it was decided to provide wheat rice, gram dal in whole food items to all the number of 46.61 lakh beneficiaries in the form of clean virus free take home ration in place of hot nutritional supplements at Anganwadi centers.

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) from material age of 3 to 6 years children: It was decided to supply ECCE material (age-wise workbook and assessment form and text Meri Phulwari) to the children of 3 to 6 years, door-to-door through Anganwadi centers to 12 lakh registered beneficiaries. Regarding providing pre-school education to 14.15 lakh children in the year 2021-22, all the Anganwadi workers, former primary teachers and supervisors have been trained and through these

e-learning material (weekly calendar audio-video) of children. Parents are being sent and activities are being conducted and evaluated by Anganwadi workers during home contact.

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE)

YouTube Channel: The department has created its own YouTube channel/audio bank in the form of an online library to reach more and more ECCE activities, which was launched on 24th January, 2021 National Girl Child Day.

Under the COVID-19, survey work was carried out in all the districts by Anganwadi workers/ assistants/ Aasha Sahyogini in the village/gram panchayat/ward in connection with the identification of potential corona infectives and to provide community awareness related services as corona warriors.

As 7,686 nutrition gardens were developed at selected Anganwadi centers under innovation and in the current financial year 2021-22, 6,465 nutrition gardens are being developed at Anganwadi centers.

CHILD RIGHT

Department for Child Rights was established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for them. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

Child Protection Services (CPS): The Child Protection Services (CPS) is a comprehensive scheme, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The scheme aims at delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances. Evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels, creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthening child protection at family and community levels are also accruing. During the financial year 2021-22 as against budget provision of ₹6,630 lakh, an expenditure of ₹3,316 lakh (upto December, 2021) has been incurred in this scheme.

National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers: National crèche scheme for children of working mothers has been implemented by The Government of India in the State for providing day

care facilities to the children (6 months to 6 years) of working women in the community. Budget provision for the financial year 2021-22, ₹250 lakh.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives, such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage of supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. The responsibilities of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of food grains, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. lies with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice and Sugar are distributed regularly on monthly basis through network of fair price shops.

After reviewing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries norms, notification was issued on 27th September, 2018. At present, there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of National Food Security. A quantity of 2,30,870 MT Wheat per month is being received from the Government of India under NFSA.

National Food Security Scheme: Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families per month is being provided at ₹1 per kg instead of ₹2 per kg during the year 2021-22, 6.95 lakh MT wheat was made available to 1.37 crore persons upto December, 2021 by the State Government.

4.40 crore NFSA beneficiaries in the state upto December 31, 2021. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 14.72 lakh MT wheat was lifted, out of which 14.51 lakh MT wheat has been provided to the beneficiaries by the State Government during May, 2021 to November, 2021.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme: Under this scheme, the aadhar seeding work is being done with extensive publicity by the District Supply Officers and District Administration. Under special campaign

Aadhaar seeding of 4.21 crore beneficiaries have been done as on 31st December, 2021. An additional financial borrowing of ₹2,700 crore has been received by the State of Rajasthan on completing 95 per cent Aadhaar seeding of selected beneficiaries as per the criteria fixed by Government of India under the One National One Ration Card Scheme.

Food Security to Saharia and Kathodi Tribes: In order to ensure food security, 35 kg Wheat per month per family is being provided free of cost to 30,651 Saharia, 2,303 Khairwa tribes of Baran district and 754 Kathodi tribes of Udaipur district.

GARDS for (Grain Accounting Receipt Dispatch System) : An eye watch on grain: GARDS System will be implemented in the State to ensure real time access of food grains to 4.46 crore people of the State according to which:-

- Geo Tagging of 25,333 FPS Dealers is done under the GARDS system.
- Real time generation of invoice/challan of food grain lifted from FCI, through "HandHeld Device" will ensure real time receipt of food grains by fair price shops.
- Transport charges will be paid on the basis of the actual distance between FCI depots and fair price shop through Geo Tagging. Thus real time supervision and proper monitoring of the amount deposited by FPS dealers, will be ensured. The payment process will be made online with the technical support of the banking partner.
- It is mandatory for FPS Dealers to update food grains supplied to fair price shops by lifting it from FCI within 48 hours.

Procurement of wheat at Minimum Support Price:

- In the Rabi Marketing Season 2021-22, 23.40 lakh MT wheat was procured at minimum support prices and approx. 2.27 lakh farmers have been benefited.
- Apart from this, procurement of paddy at Minimum Support Price during Kharif Marketing season 2021-22 has been started to provide benefit to the farmers of the State by setting of 11

purchasing centres in Hanumangarh and Sriganaganagar districts after a period of sixteen years.

Year wise allotment and lifting of food grain under NFSA is shown in table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Allocation of food grain in various scheme (In MT)

Year	Allotment Quantity	Lifting Quantity
2018-19	2610851	2556092
2019-20	2691862	2671217
2020-21	2754126	2747338
2021-22*	1927814	1898677

*Upto December, 2021

Deployment of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops:

Point of Sale (PoS) machines have been deployed on every Fair Price Shop in phased manner and distribution of PDS commodities through PoS has been done after biometric authentication. Record of distribution of PDS commodities has become online, so it is possible to verify stock position of the FPS dealer. Black-marketing of PDS commodities has been curbed and proper reach of ration to the targeted beneficiaries is ensured after distribution of PDS commodities through PoS after bio-metric verification.

There is provision of sending an OTP (One Time Password) at registered mobile no. of the beneficiary in case of finger print mismatch of the beneficiary or otherwise there is a system of bypass i.e. verification of beneficiary by the authorized officer. The department has started facility of "District Portability" according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair Price Shop within the district.

Intra State Level Portability and Inter State Portability is already being implemented in the State. 11.69 crore transactions of wheat have been made through PoS in the year 2020-21 while total 8.68 crore transactions have been made during the year 2021-22, till December, 2021.

Department of Consumer Affairs

Under the implementation of the Consumer

Protection Act, 2019, a State Commission at the State level and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at the district level have been formed in all districts. Four Commissions in Jaipur district and Two Commissions in Jodhpur district are working. Total 37 District Commissions and 07 Circuit Benches (Divisional Headquarter) are working in the State. Since the establishment of the State Commission till December, 2021, 78,071 cases have been registered, out of which 74,249 cases have been disposed off. A total of 4,99,820 cases have been registered in the District Commission, out of which 4,52,044 cases have been disposed off, which is about 90.50 per cent. A total 5,77,891 cases have been registered in State Commission and District Commissions, out of which 5,26,293 cases have been disposed off till December, 2021. 1,010 cases have been registered before the State Commission from 01st April, 2021 to 30th December, 2021 and 1,421 cases have been disposed off and during this period, 9,967 cases have been registered before the District Commissions and 6,985 cases have been disposed off.

State Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is being operational in the State since March, 2011. Upto December, 2021 total 52,993 complaints have been disposed off through the Helpline. The Legal Metrology Cell is working under the Department of Consumer Affairs. From June, 2020 all the work related to verification and stamping of weights and measures is being done online through e-Tulaman application. 11 services related to manufacturers, dealers, repairers of weights and measures and verification of weights or measures is being done by the web module of "Metrology Application".

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCCL)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and it commenced its business from 27th December, 2010.

It is the State Nodal Agency for the distribution of sugar under the PDS. Sugar is being distributed 1 kg Per Ration Card/Per Month to the AAY families only. The Corporation procures sugar from the open market

and supplies it to the FPS dealers for distribution to eligible families. According to Food Department, there are 6,83,963 AAY families in the state. The sugar is being distributed to AAY families at ₹18 per kg including the GST.

During financial year 2021-22 upto November, 2021, Sugar to the tune of 308.86 MT has been obtained by the AAY families from the FPS dealers.

Details of important decisions and important achievements made during the tenure of the State Government by the corporation:

- Approx. 26.80 lakh MT of wheat was supplied in the year 2019-20.
- In the year 2020-21 till December, 2020, 17.65 lakh MT wheat in PMGKAY scheme, 44,600 MT wheat in Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme, 33,993.69 MT wheat in CMGKAY scheme and 18,741 MT wheat in other categories of State Government scheme. Total 39.50 lakh MT wheat has been supplied by RSFCSC.
- In the year 2020-21, about 27.45 lakh MT wheat was supplied under NFSA Scheme.
- Under the NFSA scheme in the year 2021-22, from April, 2021 to January, 2022, about 20.46 lakh MT under PMGKAY scheme, 16.50 lakh MT wheat is being lifted and supplied from May, 2021 to December, 2021.
- In the year 2020-21, till November, 2020, approx. 33,501.39 MT pulse under PMGKAY-I scheme, 44,203.58 MT Chana under PMGKAY-II scheme, 2,234.53 MT chana under Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme and 1,474.25 MT Chana under other categories of the state government scheme. Total 81,413.74 MT pulse/chana has been supplied by RSFCSC.
- Under ICDS scheme, 1,63,680.333 MT chana dal has been lifted by RSFCSC from the month of May, 2020 to September, 2021. 1,56,382.698 MT dal have been supplied. Wheat 54,282.606 MT and Rice 42,790.872 MT due for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year 2020-21 have

been supplied and wheat due for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year 2021-22, 54,027.335 MT and rice 52,794.735 MT is being lifted and supplied.

- From the month of September, 2021, Raj Brand Tea is being made available to the general public by RSFCSCCL from fair price shops. By purchasing tea in the amount ₹173.25 per kg, the corporation is providing ₹50 per nag in 250 grams packing at the rate of ₹200 per kg. About 60,083 kg tea has been ordered by the corporation till the month to December, 2021.
- By purchasing Raj Brand salt from Sambhar Salts Limited at the rate of ₹7.85 per kg, the corporation is making it available to the general public at the rate of ₹10 per kg. By the month of December, 2021, orders for supply of about 1,73,725 kg salt were issued by the corporation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Social development/ social welfare is an important and integral part of a welfare state which is also incorporated in directive principles of state policies in the constitution of India. The Indian constitution clearly states. "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economical interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

Post-Matric Scholarships: Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST/MBC students, ₹1.5 lakh for OBC students, ₹1 lakh for EBC students and upto ₹5 lakh for Mukhyamantry Sarvjan higher education students. Under this scheme, during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an amount of ₹54,600.24 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 4,08,798 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships

Scheme	Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
SC/ST/ Post Matric Scholarships	2018-19	566883	69710.52
	2019-20	744567	84026.57
	2020-21	413393	46893.67
	2021-22*	350402	45386.61
OBC Post Matric Scholarships	2018-19	54890	7390.68
	2019-20	54639	7733.56
	2020-21	36858	6008.93
	2021-22*	10152	1770.80
EBC Post Matric Scholarships	2018-19	1256	128.63
	2019-20	1738	171.87
	2020-21	994	89.25
	2021-22*	275	25.10
MBC Post Matric Scholarship	2018-19	48670	7200.00
	2019-20	50438	7889.00
	2020-21	57599	8891.74
	2021-22*	47551	7270.30
Mukhyamantry Sarvjan Higher Education Yojana	2018-19	432	261.25
	2019-20	677	205.39
	2020-21	559	170.22
	2021-22*	418	147.43
Total	2018-19	672131	84691.08
	2019-20	852059	100026.39
	2020-21	509403	62053.81
	2021-22*	408798	54600.24

*Upto December, 2021

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme: The Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme is conducted for various professional courses and competitive examinations for jobs such as Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC, RAS or Subordinate Services Combined Competitive Examination conducted by RPSC etc. Other examinations of Pay Level 10 and above, REET Examination, Patwari/Junior Assistant and other examinations of the above level conducted by RSSB, Constable Examination, Engineer/Medical Entrance Examination, CLAT, CAFC, CSEET and CMFAC examinations. It has been started for the year 2021-22.

In the said scheme, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, most backward classes, minorities, economically backward classes and specially abled persons whose annual family income is less than ₹8 lakh or parents are in government service, whose salary drawing in the level of pay matrix up to 11 are eligible in this Scheme. Under the scheme, a budget provision of ₹25 crore has been set and a target has been set to benefit 10 thousand students.

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided to the students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and MBC students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost. During 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) an expenditure of ₹6,290.62 lakh has been incurred.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana: Sahayog and Uphar Yojana has been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefited at different stages. ₹31,000 is being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes. Besides, ₹10,000 is being given to girls on Matriculation and ₹20,000 at Graduation as an additional incentive amount. Similarly ₹21,000 is being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above and ₹10,000 is being given to girls on Matriculation and ₹20,000 at Graduation as additional incentive amount to BPL families of all remaining categories, Antyodaya families, Astha card holders, economically weaker widow women,

Specially Abled Persons, marriage of girls of beneficiaries in Palanhar and women players of the own age of 18 years or more. In this scheme, during the period of 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), the total sum of ₹3,903.03 lakh has been rewarded to 9,390 girls.

Residential Schools: Under this scheme, 25 residential school of Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) for SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC children of the state belonging to BPL families are covered under the administrative control of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Boys/Girls of such families whose annual income is upto ₹8 lakh from all the sources can take admission in these residential schools. Facilities in these residential schools like free education, accommodation, food, dress, textbooks, stationary, medical etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 9,673 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹3,914.27 lakh.

Social Security Pension Schemes

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been started from 19th November, 2007 in place of National Old Age Pension by the Central Government. Members of BPL families aged 60 years and above are eligible under this scheme. ₹750 per month is payable for 60 year to below 75 years aged eligible person and ₹1,000 per month for 75 years and above person. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.5.

**Table 9.5 Year wise progress
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension**

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2018-19	502274	20736.61
2019-20	770019	21698.87
2020-21	803655	22308.19
2021-22*	822785	22660.20

*Upto December, 2021

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme: The Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme was started by the Central Government on 7th October, 2009. Widow aged 40 years and above belonging to

BPL families are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Widow pension. Under the scheme, pension amount of ₹500 per month (widow whose age is above 40 years but below 55 years), ₹750 per month (widow whose age is 55 years and below 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (for a widow whose age is equal to 60 and below 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (for widow whose age is 75 and above) is being provided. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 3,78,486 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹14,418.93 lakh.

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme: The Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme was started on 24th November, 2009 by the Central Government. BPL family members who are suffering from multiple disabilities and whose age is 18 years and above are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹750 per month (for 18 to below 55 years female pensioner and 18 to below 58 years male pensioner), ₹1,000 per month (for 55 years to below 75 years female and 58 years to below 75 years male pensioner), ₹1,250 per month (for 75 years and above male and female pensioners), ₹1,500 per month for (18 years and above for leprosy cured specially abled person) is being provided. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 25,554 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹829.36 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under Old Age Samman Pension Yojana, women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹750 per month. After the age of 75 years and above the old age pensioners are eligible for getting ₹1,000 per month. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Year wise progress Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2018-19	2901396	290580.96
2019-20	4528941	449190.86
2020-21	4828536	459740.59
2021-22*	5230324	467628.20

*Upto December, 2021

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided pension. Under the scheme, amount of ₹500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is above 18 and less than 55 years), ₹750 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 55 and less than 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 60 and less than 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is 75 years and above) is being provided. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.7.

Table 9.7 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2018-19	970231	146940.34
2019-20	1473089	180126.01
2020-21	1634124	186646.26
2021-22*	1695629	195039.34

*Upto December, 2021

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹750 per month to the specially abled persons (women below 55 years of age and male pensioners below 58 years). An amount of ₹1,000 per month as pension is payable to women aged 55 to below 75 years and men aged 58 to below 75 years. For pensioners aged 75 years and above an ₹1,250 per month is payable. Pension of ₹1,500 per month is being provided to the people suffering from silicosis and also to the leprosy cured people. In the year of 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), a total sum of ₹51,946.33 lakh has been distributed to the specially abled person. Total 5,90,547 persons benefited under this scheme.

Small and Marginal Older Farmers' Samman Pension Scheme: Small and Marginal old aged farmer women whose age is 55 years and above and farmer men whose age is 58 years and above and less than 75 years, ₹750 per month is being given as old age Samman pension. For small and marginal farmers having an age of 75 years and above ₹1,000 per month

pension is payable. In the financial year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 2,62,374 small and marginal old aged farmers have been benefited by providing an amount of ₹22,332.23 lakh.

Palanhar Yojana: This scheme aims to take care of those children whose both parents have either died, or parents are serving life imprisonment or death sentence or the mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa. Initially the scheme was provided to orphan children of SC only but later on it was extended to cover the orphan children belonging to all castes. The children of widow (Up to three Children), children of legally married widow, children of leprosy affected mother/father, children of HIV/AIDS infected mother/father, children whose mother has gone to Nata (Up to three Children), Children of Specially abled mother/father, children of abandoned/divorced woman are also covered under this scheme. The person taking responsibility for caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme ₹500 per month is given to the children of 0-6 years age who goes to anganwari and ₹1,000 per month is given to school going children of age 6-18 years. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹45,605.69 lakh has been spent and 5,24,189 children have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana: The main motto behind the scheme is to bring the inmates of children's homes (government & aided) and beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme, in the mainstream by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹35.91 lakh has been spent and 155 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme: As a measure to eradicate untouchability in the society, State Government has launched "Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme". This scheme encourages marriage between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Castes. As per the provisions of scheme, an amount of ₹5 lakh is given to such a couple. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹1,820 lakh

has been spent and 364 couples have benefited under the scheme.

Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan : State Government has established Nari Niketans/ Mahila Sadan at Divisional Headquarters for upliftment, safety and livelihood of women rescued from adverse circumstances. In the year 2021-22, against the sanctioned strength of 450 residents till December, 2021, there are 211 women, 10 children and an expenditure of ₹333.45 lakh has been spent.

Antyeshthi Anudan Yojana: Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for funeral of the unclaimed, to identified NGOs. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 390 cremation of unclaimed dead bodies have been spent ₹19.50 lakh.

Old Age welfare scheme: Social security to old age pensioners is being provided in these centers by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities- daily use facilities etc. At present, total 42 old Age homes are operational which are functional through state /NGOs in 22 districts of the state under various schemes of union and state government. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹194.47 lakh has been incurred under the old age welfare scheme.

Navjivan Yojana: This scheme has been started for the purpose of providing alternative opportunities / resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacturing, storage and sale of illegal liquor. Components of this scheme includes work related to skill development, credit grant, development of basic facilities, admission of children of these families in private educational institutions, Navjivan scheme scholarship etc. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), an expenditure of ₹645.93 lakh has been incurred and 6,336 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme : If a widow woman who is entitled to the pension scheme marries, there was a provision of giving ₹15,000 as a gift from the state government on the occasion of her marriage. In the year 2016-17 it had been increased to ₹30,000 and in the year 2019-20 it has been again increased to

₹51,000. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹3.36 lakh has been incurred and 7 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Ujjwala Yojana: This scheme is to prevent women and their children involved in prostitution from indulging in undesirable activities, making them self-supporting and making them self-sufficient to lead a dignified life in the society and rehabilitate them in the society through voluntary organizations. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹22.68 lakh has been incurred.

Swadhar Greh Yojana: Swadhar Yojana was started by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India from the year 2001-02 to provide shelter to the women living in adverse conditions. Under the scheme, they are rehabilitated by providing shelter, food, clothing, counselling services, training, health related and legal aid, so that they can live their life with dignity and confidence. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), expenditure of ₹16.33 lakh has been incurred.

Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana: In order to provide economic, social and educational support to the orphaned children, widowed women and their children in the state due to the COVID-19, the Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana has been announced. From 25th June, 2021, the scheme is operational in the entire state.

Under the scheme, a lump sum assistance of ₹1 lakh is payable to each orphan Boy/Girls as immediate assistance, ₹2,500 per month till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually. On completion of 18 years of age, an amount of ₹5 lakh is payable. Along with this, under educational/other assistance, free education upto class 12 to these children, through the medium of government residential school/hostel/school, priority admission to the girl students studying in the college in the hostels run by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, those studying in the college Ambedkar DBT for residential facilities for the students. Benefit of the voucher scheme and unemployment allowance under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana is given priority. Similarly, under the scheme, an amount of ₹1,500 per month is payable to

the widow woman along with immediate assistance of ₹1 lakh, as well as ₹1,000 per month to the widow's children till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually are payable. In this way, 15,311 children/widow women are being benefited by spending ₹10,838 lakh till December, 2021 under this scheme.

Gadiya Lohar Bhawan Nirman Grant-in-aid Scheme: For permanent settlement of Gadia Lohars, the state government has made provision for allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas. Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Nirman Yojana from the year 2013-14, there is a provision to give ₹70,000 in three instalments to the Gadia Lohar families if they have their own plot for building construction. ₹25,000 in the first instalment, ₹25,000 in the second instalment and ₹20,000 in the third instalment. Under the scheme in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), in which 116 beneficiaries have been benefited by spent ₹81.05 lakh.

Gadiya Lohar Raw Material Purchase Grant-in-aid Scheme: From the year 2013-14 there is a provision to give ₹5,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the state government for purchasing raw materials for making the Gadia Lohars self-reliant for their business. Under this scheme in the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), in which 100 beneficiaries have been benefited by spent ₹5 lakh.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. Considering the vast field for welfare of specially abled people, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged people. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such people. The Department is responsible for implementing number of schemes that aim at providing welfare benefits to specially abled persons. A brief overview on the schemes being implemented by the Government are highlighted below:

Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons:

Under this Scheme Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government School or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose annual family income is less than ₹2 lakh. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹1.57 lakh have been spent and 98 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana:

Under this scheme, loan of upto ₹5 lakh are being provided to specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹167.02 lakh has been spent and 600 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Sukhad Dampatya Yojana:

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000 is being provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happily married life. Additionally, a grant of ₹20,000 is provided for introductory meet from organizer (registered society). During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹122.75 lakh has been spent and 246 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Assistance to Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments:

Under this scheme, financial assistance upto ₹10,000 is being provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax payee) for self-employment and to compensate physical deficiency and provide artificial limb/equipment such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, calipers, hearing aids, Blind Stick, Smart phone, Jaipur Foot/Shoes/Palm paid etc. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹545.29 lakh have been spent and 1,650 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme. .

Silicosis Policy: The state government launched the Silicosis Policy on 3rd October, 2019. Silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone breaking, grinding stone,

powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. Under this policy, along with financial help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers. On certification of silicosis disease, ₹3 lakh is provided for rehabilitation. ₹2 lakh will be given to the dependent of his family on death of the victim. ₹1,500 per month social security pension to victim. Widow pension of ₹500 to ₹1,500 according to their age group to the widow of deceased. Under Palanhar scheme assistance of ₹500 to ₹2,000 (annual lump sum) according to different age group will be given to the family. Victim and his family benefited like Aastha card holder family from all BPL facilities such as NFSA. ₹10,000 is given to the family of the victim for funeral.

Aastha Scheme: Families in which two or more persons, having more than 40 per cent disability, are issued Aastha cards. The families of Aastha card holders get the benefit of the schemes being run by all the concerned department of the state government. Total Aastha Card holding families are 19,000 approx.

The Rajasthan Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2018:

This rule has been published in the Rajasthan Gazette on 24th January, 2019 by the State Government for implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. According to the Provisions of the above rules, the benefit of Reservation in Government Services was increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for specially Abled Persons.

Reservation in promotion: From 21th October, 2021 provision has been made to provide 4 per cent reservation in promotion to specially abled employees in the state government, along with additional relaxation of 5 years in upper age limit in direct recruitment and the concession of 5 percent of qualifying marks or pass marks.

Besides these, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- **Polio Treatment Operation Camps Subsidy**

Scheme: In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio treatment operation is provided to NGOs.

- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Divyangjan Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, SAP with outstanding achievement and Award for excellent work in field of Specially Abled Persons it can be the person Voluntary organization, offices, agencies and others. In this scheme as a reward financial aid upto ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, letter of appreciation and memento is given to awardee per persons/per institution. During the year 2021-22, (upto December, 2021) ₹4.30 lakh have been spend and 39 specially abled persons and 4 institutions have been benefitted.
- **Sports Competitions for Specially Abled Persons:** The main objective of the sports scheme is to increase the efficiency and competence of the specially abled persons through Sports Competitions. Sports Competitions are organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.
- **One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holding Specially Abled Persons for self-employment:** In this scheme, one time Financial Assistance of ₹15,000 is provided to pension holding specially abled person who wants to start his/her own business. To avail this facility, the eligible beneficiary is required to discontinue his/her pension.

Important Achievement of Present Government:

- **Online Schemes:** Aastha Card Scheme, Mukhamantri vishesh yogyajan swarojgar yojana and Sukhad Dampatya Yojana has been made online.
- **Increase in Honorarium:** In compliance of budget announcement 2020-21 honorarium of the employee working in special schools operated through NGO, has been increased by 25 per cent.
- **Increase grant amount of honorarium workers:** In compliance with the budget announcement 2021-22, the state government has

doubled (100 per cent increase) the honorarium of employees working in mentally retarded rehabilitation homes, visually impaired schools, specially abled person's schools and hostels operated through aided voluntary organizations in the state.

- **Awarded from Scotch Award:** Mental Retarded Women and Child Rehabilitation Home Jamdoli, Jaipur was awarded the National Level SKOCH Award in the month of August, 2019.
- **Training for Sign Language:** In compliance of budget announcement 2019-20, 200 state employees have been trained through the Noida Deaf Society to impart sign language training.
- **Half-Way-Home:** In compliance with budget announcement 2019-20, Half-way home for mental illness started in Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- **Call Center:** In compliance of Budget Announcement 2019-20, call center in the department has been started functioning duly from 26th August, 2019, whose toll free number is 1800-180-6127.
- **Increase in scholarship:** In compliance of budget announcement year 2021-22, the Existing scholarship is already given to specially abled students of classes 1 to 4 and classes 5 to 8 have been increased from ₹40 to ₹500 and ₹50 to ₹600 per month respectively.
- **Achievement of Schemes:** In the 6 major schemes operated by the State Government, A total of 14,328 Specially Abled Persons has been benefitted and an expenditure of ₹2,538 lakh has been occurred from 17th December, 2018 to 31st December, 2021.
- **Grant Distribution:** Grant of ₹6,701.54 lakh was disbursed by the state government to voluntary organizations from 17th December, 2018 to 31st December, 2021.
- **Silicosis:** In the centralized online payment process under Rehabilitation Assistance Scheme a total of 2,238 silicosis victims/ families has been benefitted and an expenditure of ₹6,685 lakh has been occurred till 31st December, 2021.

- **Scooty Distribution:** Schooty distribution has been started from 3rd December, 2021 to the specially abled students going to college and specially abled youth for their workplace.
- **Government Building:** 78 government buildings of Jaipur city were made accessible for specially abled persons.

Steps taken by the department to fight against the pandemic COVID-19

- Guidelines as per the medical protocol were issued to control the spread of COVID-19 in the State mentally retarded child welfare and rehabilitation home, Jamdoli, Jaipur and mentally retarded rehabilitation homes run by NGOs.
- Monitoring and inspection was done by departmental officers twice in a week in above homes to check protective measures followed by them.
- Regular health screening was done for 1,573 specially abled persons, who were living in the above mentioned homes.
- During COVID-19 aid provided to the NGO to overcome the financial crisis.
- Deputy Commissioner, DSAP is appointed as Nodal officer at State level and district officer, SJED is appointed as nodal officer at district level to handle grievances of persons with specially abled persons.
- During COVID-19 homeless and abandoned specially abled persons kept in Quarantine centre, before giving admission into the homes run by DSAP.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education. The scheme is applicable for the poor students whose parental

income is less than ₹2 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. 68,278 application received upto December, 2021 for Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for pursuing technical & professional courses at UG and PG level, whose parental income is less than ₹2.50 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. 5,274 application received upto December, 2021 for Merit Cum Means Scholarship Scheme.

Anuprati scheme/Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana : Under this scheme, Youngsters/Students of Minority Categories of Rajasthan's Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) are given incentive amount on clearing the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS) and State Civil Services conducted by UPSC and RPSC respectively. Encouragement amount is also given to the students clearing exams conducted by IIT's, IIM's, AIIMS, NIT's, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT), Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), and GoI/MCI certified medical colleges. Under the scheme, an encouragement amount is also provided to students scoring 60 per cent marks (at 10+2 level) & securing admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges, whose parental income is less than ₹2 lakh per annum. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹0.10 lakh has been spent and 1 person has benefited under this scheme. Now anuprati scheme is replaced by Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Scheme and 1,000 minority candidates will be benefitted for various exams.

Hostel facilities: The hostel facility is being provided to the minority girls and boys at District Headquarter and in minority populated blocks. Presently, under this scheme there is a provision of providing ₹2,000 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half months against mess charges including lodging, boarding etc. through NGO's and there is provision of ₹2,500 per student/per month & maximum for nine

and half month against mess charges for Government Hostels.

In fulfilment of mandate, the Department of Minority Affairs is providing hostel facilities in two ways i.e. through Departmental Hostels and authorized NGOs. This scheme is also contributing in holding the dropout-rate among minority Boys & Girls studying in various educational institutions. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 10 hostels are operational and 361 beneficiaries have been benefited under this scheme. 40 hostels (Boys & Girls) in the departmental building and rental building are under process.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK): PMJVK is a centrally sponsored scheme and is an area development initiative to address the development deficits in minority concentrated areas. Under the scheme, construction works related to health, skill and educational infrastructure are being undertaken in 2 District Head Quarters, 15 blocks, 17 towns of 16 Minority concentrated districts notified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. During the twelfth five year and annual plan period 2017-18 to 2021-22, 2,612 works and 10,400 students in Cyber gram of total cost amounting to ₹62,330.14 lakh have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India to the State.

Skill Development Training for minorities: Skill Training for minority youth is being undertaken with the help of Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC). An outlay of ₹200 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2021-22. A target to train 1,070 youth has been set for the year 2021-22, against which a list of 80 dedicated batches of 2,306 youth from 33 districts has been sent to RSLDC. Training of 120 Youths is going on. Under this scheme (upto December, 2021) 76 beneficiaries have been benefitted.

Loans for self-employment and education: Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) is acting as a State Channelizing Agency for National Minorities

Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). It provides educational and business loan at concessional interest rates to the minority unemployed youth and women for employment & technical education. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), ₹102.49 lakh has been spent and 51 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Madarsa Board

Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme: Under the Chief Minister's Madarsa Modernization scheme, there is a provision to develop the infrastructure of registered madaras and make available infrastructure such as computers, UPS, printers, smart class rooms, dual desks, staff furniture, Almirahs, library books, teachers, e-content and computer aided learning equipment etc. For the construction work in the scheme, a provision of maximum amount of ₹15 lakh for primary level madarsa and maximum ₹25 lakh for upper primary level madarsa has been made in which 90 per cent of the total sanctioned amount is borne by the state government and 10 per cent by the beneficiary madarsa management committee. Under the scheme, proposals for construction work amounting to ₹762 lakh have been approved in total 47 madarsa in the year 2019-20. Under this scheme in the year 2020-21, administrative approval of ₹538.48 lakh have been issued for construction work in 36 madarsa. ₹25 crore was announced for the modernization of madarsa under the mukhyamantri madarsa modernization scheme in the year 2021-22.

Summary of decisions / innovations and achievements made for COVID -19 management description-

- Online classes are being conducted for children of classes 6 to 8 under the Smile Project for academic work in registered madrasas run by Rajasthan Madrasa Board.
- During COVID-19, about 1,000 kits of essential food items were provided door-to-door with the help of the staff and members of the society with a view to help the needy and distressed people, by the Waqf Board.

UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the

economic and social interests of these classes through this corporation. In various schemes operated by the Corporation under Special Central Assistance Scheme, subsidy amount up to ₹10,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and equivalent income group. The physical and financial progress is given in the table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Schemes					
1	Package of Programme (Urban)	2500	521	250.00	48.98
2	Package of Programme (Rural)	5685	1189	568.50	178.86
3	Auto Rickshaws	90	0	9.00	0.00
4	Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo/Goat	1465	253	146.50	49.90
5	Individual Pump Sets	90	0	9.00	0.00
6	Mudra Yojana	2020	478	202.00	41.25
(B) Non-Banking Schemes					
1	Goat Rearing	12730	9369	1273.00	822.53
2	Electrification of Wells/Solar Energy	1660	424	166.00	33.26
3	Workshop/Shop	4760	2303	476.00	195.70
4	Modern Agriculture Equipments	2050	491	205.00	50.28
5	Skill development & Training	3084	0	462.60	0.00
6	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC & NSKFDC)	7214	466	721.40	20.33
(C) Infrastructural Development Work as per administrative & financial Sanction					
1	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	0	0	0.00	87.41
Total	(A+b+c)	43348	15494	4489.00	1528.50

Tribal Area Development (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2021-22, a total budget provision of ₹615.08 crore was kept which includes ₹393.13 crore, ₹100 crore, ₹110 crore and ₹11.95 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹298.97 crore as per release has been utilized upto December, 2021, that includes expenditure of ₹263.22 crore, ₹5.89 crore, ₹29.82

crore and ₹0.04 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

Apart from this an additional provision of ₹100 crore is kept under tribal development fund. An amount of ₹10 crore is utilized as per release till December, 2021.

Physical achievements during the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement*
1	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	27060	25683
2	Running of Residential School (Student)	No.	11620	9853
3	Running of Sports Hotel (Student)	No.	875	865
4	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	No.	81390	79290
5	Scholarship to talented ST student	No.	3141	1097
6	Incentive to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	No.	27524	20792
7	Incentive to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	No.	27172	11563
8	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	No.	17500	11614
9	Free Supply Ghee, Oil and Dal for Kathodi, Saharia & Kherwa	No.	130069	130069
10	Running of Multipurpose Hostel & College Hostels (Student)	No.	1300	913
11	Treatment of TB patients (Cured)	No.	4210	3006
12	Agriculture Development Project	Beneficiaries	197601	-
13	Construction of additional class room in school and college	No.	30	4
14	Construction of Community Building	No.	20	6
15	Drinking water Scheme/Solar Pangut/Pump & Tank/Handpump	No.	10	7
16	Counselling Center in 25 Police Stations	No.	25	11

*Upto December, 2021

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment of women is the cornerstone for the development of a society as a whole. Women represent nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can be deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment, that may help women to participate on equal terms in decision making process at all levels. The Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment, in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation.

Women Development Programme: In order to empower women in the State, “Sathins” (Honorary women workers) are working at grassroot level not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government but also to sensitize women about their fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society, Sathins need to create environment against evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. Sathin is appointed at every Gram Panchayat and is selected by the Gram Sabha. In Rajasthan 9,314 Sathins are working presently to create awareness among women. An outlay of ₹4,000 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2021-22 out of which expenditure of ₹2,899.56 lakh has been made till December, 2021.

Initially, during the lockdown period due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Women Development Programme faced retardation for some period but soon Sathins started to support the survey related to COVID-19 along with Anganwadi workers. Sathins also helped in making masks and distributing that to the needy.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana): Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid at the rate ₹18,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹15,000 are given to bride and ₹3,000 are given to the organization for

arrangements etc. Progress of the scheme is given in table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme

Year	Benefitted Pairs	Expenditure (₹Lakh)
2018-19	4139	729.42
2019-20	3592	768.59
2020-21	5141	912.79
2021-22*	2963	568.31

Upto December, 2021

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

Non-Nutrition Component: The scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to schooling or skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme. The other services under non nutrition component are Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling/Guidance on accessing public services.

IM Shakti Udaan Scheme: The phased launch of the scheme was done on 19th December, 2021, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. As per the budget announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the FY- 2021-22, priority has been given to Health and Hygiene. Based on this, the girls and women of reproductive age will be provided sanitary napkins. In order to expand its scope, IM Shakti Udaan Scheme is launched to provide free sanitary napkins to girls and women of reproductive age across the state. Focus has been given to generate awareness on Udaan scheme and Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in remote areas where “Veil system” (Ghungat Pratha) is still prevalent, where girls and women face health problems and difficulty to discuss their issues related to Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM). The budget proposed under this scheme is approx ₹200 crore every year.

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- To generate awareness through effective

Communication Strategy on Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) thereby encouraging the usage of sanitary napkins by girls and women and create enabling environment to discuss issues related to MHHM.

- Create awareness on MHHM among women specifically in the remote areas where Veil System is still prevalent thereby enabling them to initiate discussion on MHHM related issues.
- To provide safe and free sanitary napkins to girls and women of Rajasthan.
- Capacity Building of SHGs: Training on production, sale, purchase and distribution of sanitary napkins.
- To incentivize women SHGs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs to undertake activities on MHHM.

Major Components of the scheme are:

- Create awareness on MHHM among girls and women.
- Availability of sanitary napkins.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana: Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana was launched to develop a positive attitude towards girl child in the society and improve health and education status of girl child in the State. This is a major scheme which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. The girl child belonging to the state of Rajasthan, born on or after the first of June, 2016, is eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is being provided in 6 instalments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. 25.10 lakh girls have been benefited with the first instalment and 17.59 lakh girls in the second instalment under this scheme. The financial year 2021-22 has budget ₹300 crore against which an expenditure of ₹200 crore has been incurred till December, 2021.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched as one of the flagship and convergent programmes of the Government of India, to address the declining

Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The objective of the scheme is to prevent gender based sex selection, to ensure survival & protection of girl child and to ensure education and participation of girl child.

Under this scheme various activities such as meetings, trainings, workshops, cultural events and other media activities were conducted for generating awareness among community members. The department made efforts to utilize digital platforms to conduct these activities.

In the financial year 2021-22, upto December, 2021 state budget provision is ₹25.60 lakh, out of which an expenditure of ₹6.09 lakh and budget received from Government of India (District) ₹544.60 lakh.

Women Safety and Protection: A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- **Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK):** In the financial year 2021-22, the allocated budget for the Scheme was ₹110 lakh, out of which ₹76.11 lakh have been spent till December, 2021. A total of 7,340 cases has been registered across all 40 MSSKs since inception, out of which 5,733 cases have been disposed till December, 2021.
- 181 Women Helpline
- One Stop Centre/Sakhi Kendra
- Indira Mahila Shakti Kendra Yojana
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016
- Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti

Gender Cell: The Gender Cell has been constituted in the State to mainstream the concept of gender in

the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments in gender perspective. To sensitize on gender related issues the cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budgeting in all the districts in the State.

Amrita Haat: Amrita Haat is a strong and established medium of economic and social empowerment of women by providing opportunity for display and marketing of products manufactured/value added by Self Help Groups. Apart from Amrita Haat, Directorate of Women Empowerment is also providing opportunity to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) to participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments. An outlay of ₹100 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2021-22, out of which an expenditure of ₹45.71 lakh has been made till December, 2021.

Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi (I M Shakti): Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with a budget allotment of ₹1,000 crore. This scheme will be focused on all round empowerment of women. All the schemes for skill development will be brought together under one umbrella which is called Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi. The scheme has been launched on 18th December, 2019 to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide aid to women in order to establish industries
- To provide aid for innovative research
- To provide training to women and girls for skill development
- Awareness for education
- To provide assistance for rehabilitation of the women victims

To accomplish the above mentioned objective Directorate of Women Empowerment has been given the direction to implement the following schemes:

- Indira Mahila Shakti Udhyan Protsahan Yojana
- Indira Mahila Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana

- a) Free RS-CIT training to girls/women
- b) Free RS-CFA training to women and girls
- c) Free Spoken English and personality Development training to girls/women
- d) Kaushal Samarthya Yojana
- e) Shiksha Setu Yojana

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs

Indira Research Institute for Women and Child Development (IRIWCD): In this institute, research work will be done on topics related to the all-round development and welfare of women and children. The objective of the institute is to do research in various dimensions related to women and child development, gender studies, gender budgeting, gender sensitive training, objective research, research and training, technical cooperation in fulfilling the objectives of women's policy, women's safety and protection. Study and documentation of related plans, social and economic empowerment and research of women, industrial groups and institutions and other departments under social responsibility of society, voluntary organizations and innovation by coordination and coordinating with institutions and other departments, to study and compile laws, acts/rules related to women's safety.

Jagrati Back to Work: Women trained in the working and vocational sector, who leave work or jobs after marriage, to take care of the family and for other reasons, get jobs again. Jagrati Back to Work Scheme is being started in collaboration with the private sector with a view to providing opportunities to work from home i.e. work from home.

- Under this scheme, women who have left work or jobs will be registered on the portal.
- The scheme is being launched as a pilot project through "Jobs for Her Foundation".
- For the comprehensive implementation of the scheme, the non-government organizations that

are involved in this scheme will provide C.S.R. Those who are willing to join under the scheme, will be linked to the scheme by issuing EOI.

- CSR By providing training to the identified beneficiary women through training programs, seminars, webinars, networking programs etc., work will be done to connect them with jobs.
- Under the scheme, 15,000 women will be benefited in the next 3 years.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was launched in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007. The Programme aims to provide momentum to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, health and family welfare, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme - 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items, out of which 15 items are being monitored at the state level which includes 12 rankable item. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 01A

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2020-21, in MGNREGA, 4,605.43 lakh man-days of employment was generated for which an amount of ₹7,711.16 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2021-22, 2,962.73 lakh man-days of employment has been generated upto December, 2021 for which an amount of ₹5,629.27 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 01F01 I, II, III

This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013 and is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme

from the year 2015-16. Major achievements are given below:

- During the year 2020-21, 24,703 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 20,000, which was 123.52 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 32,896 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 65,480, which is 50.24 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2020-21, 28,737 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 27,000, which was 106.43 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 28,784 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund against the annual target of 66,928, which is 43.01 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2020-21, 11,999 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 10,700, which was 112.14 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 11,022 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund against the annual target of 17,257, which is 63.87 per cent of the target.

National Food Security Act: Point No. 05A02:

During the year 2020-21, 27,47,337.628 metric tonnes of food grains were lifted against the allocation of 27,54,125.914, metric tonnes which was 99.75 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 18,98,676.581 metric tonnes of food grains were lifted against the allocation of 19,27,813.593, metric tonnes which is 98.49 per cent of the target.

Rural Houses: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Point No. 06A01

During the year 2020-21, 3,59,139 houses were constructed against the annual target of 1,97,146, which was 182.17 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 94,302 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 3,97,006, which is 23.75 per cent of the target.

EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 06B01

During the year 2020-21, 6,997 houses were constructed. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 1,851 houses have been constructed.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme: Functional Household Tapped Connection (FHTC): Point No. 07A05: During the year 2020-21, 6,74,462 Functional Tapped Connection were provided against the annual target of 20,69,816 FHTC, which was 32.59 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) 2,53,898 Functional Household Tapped Connection have been provided against the annual target of 30,00,000 FHTC, which is 8.46 per cent of the target.

Institutional Delivery: Point No. 08E01

Under this programme, during the year 2020-21, 13,22,977 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2021-22, 9,61,239 institutional deliveries have been performed upto December, 2021.

SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A02

Under this programme, during the year 2020-21, 31,289 SC families had been assisted. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 15,494 SC families have been assisted.

No. of SC students benefited under Post Matric Scholarship: Point No. 10A03

Under this scheme, during the year 2020-21, 1,51,169 students were benefitted. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 1,77,644 students have been benefitted.

Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Point No. 12A01

Under this programme, during the year 2020-21, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304, which was 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 304 ICDS

blocks are functioning against the target of 304, which is 100 per cent of the target.

Anganwadi Centers Functional: Point No. 12B01

During the year 2020-21, 61,627, Anganwadi were functional against the target of 62,020, which was 99.37 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 61,625, Anganwaris are functional against the target of 62,020 which is 99.36 per cent of the target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No. 14A01

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security. During the year 2020-21 assistance was provided to 18,773 families. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), assistance was provided to 9,627 families.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land): Points No. 15A01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2020-21, 33,511.32 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 51,195.38 hectare, which was 65.46 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 44,696.48 hectares area have been covered under plantation against the target of 51,200 hectare, which is 87.30 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02

Under this programme, during the year 2020-21, 215.233 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 332.770 lakh, which was 64.68 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 253.12 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 332.80 lakh, which is 76.06 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the financial year 2020-21, 1,855.660 km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 2,200 km., which was 84.35 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December,

2021), 2,446.657 km. roads have been constructed against the annual target of 2,200 km which is 111.21 per cent of the target.

Villages Electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY): Point No. 18B01

All the villages have been electrified, therefore no targets have been allotted by Government of India.

Energizing Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01

Under this programme, during the year 2020-21, 47,707 wells were energized against the target of 44,770, which was 106.56 per cent of the target. During the year 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 60,672 wells have been energized against the target of 40,000, which is 151.68 per cent of the target.



STATE FINANCE AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

At a Glance

Fiscal variables

- ❖ Fiscal Deficit (without COVID-19 effect) to Gross State Domestic Product in 2020-21 was 3.20 %
- ❖ Debt. & other liabilities to Gross State Domestic Product in 2020-21 was 40.51% .

Schematic Budget Outlay (2021-22)

- ❖ Outlay: ₹1,32,251.35 crore.
- ❖ Major allocation : Social & community services (52.19 %).

Externally Aided Projects

- ❖ Out of total 13 Externally Aided Projects costing ₹27,196.37 crore, 11 Externally Aided Projects are in progress and 2 Projects completed in June and September , 2021.

Public Private Partnership Projects

- ❖ 187 Public Private Partnership Projects with an investment of ₹16,796.11 crore have been completed as on 31st December, 2021.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

GDP of country has been decreased due to COVID-19 pandemic during the year 2020-21. Slowdown in economic activities has also affected the Finances of State. The performance of the State during 2020-21 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under :-

Revenue Deficit: - Revenue Deficit was at ₹44,002 crore. It is pertinent to mention that if the effect of below factors is adjusted the Revenue Deficit remains ₹18,097 crore only which is lower from year 2019-20

- a) Not sanctioning of grant by Government of India against GST Compensation rather loan amounting to ₹4,604 crore sanctioned.
- b) Government of India released only ₹35,576 crore as Share in Central Taxes in the year 2020-21, which is lower compared to ₹41,853 crore of the year 2018-19.
- c) Government of Rajasthan availed additional borrowing of ₹21,301 crore as permitted by Government of India as a package to deal with challenges of COVID-19 including reforms

towards various sectors.

Fiscal Deficit : The fiscal deficit remains at ₹59,375 crore in 2020-21, as against ₹58,608 crore in Revised Estimates of 2020-21. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio remains 5.86 per cent in 2020-21, against projected 6.12 per cent in Revised Estimates of 2020-21. Fiscal Deficit is mainly attributed to following reasons :-

- a) Government of Rajasthan availed additional borrowing of ₹21,301 crore as permitted by Government of India as a package to deal with challenges of COVID-19 including reforms towards various sectors. Suitable amendment in FRBM Act, 2005 has also been made.
- b) Government of India extended additional

borrowing amounting to ₹1,002 crore towards Capital expenditure.

- c) Not sanctioning of grant by Government of India against GST Compensation rather loan amounting to ₹4,604 crore sanctioned.

If the effect of additional borrowing as above is excluded in such a case Fiscal Deficit (without Covid-19 effect) remains ₹32,468 crore which is 3.20 per cent of GSDP and also lower to the Fiscal Deficit of ₹37,654 crore (3.77 per cent) of the year 2019-20. Thus, the Fiscal Deficit almost remains within touch in distance of the FRBM Act, 2005 norms.

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 10.1 and figure 10.1 to 10.11.

Table 10.1 Fiscal Position / Parameters

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Revenue Receipts	109026	127307	137873	140114	134308
(i) Own Taxes	44372	50605	57380	59245	60283
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	11615	15734	18603	15714	13653
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	33556	37028	41853	36049	35576
(iv) Union Grant	19483	23940	20037	29106	24796
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1741	15150	15178	15690	388
Of which - UDAY scheme	0	15000	15000	14722	0
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	110767	142457	153051	155804	134696
4. Total Expenditure	157085	167799	187524	193458	194071
Of which - UDAY scheme	22372	15000	15000	14722	0
(i) Revenue Expenditure	127140	145841	166773	176485	178310
of which					
(a) UDAY Scheme	9000	12000	12000	13816	0
(b) Interest payment	17677	19720	21695	23643	25202
(ii) Capital Outlay	16980	20624	19638	14718	15270
Of which - UDAY scheme	3000	3000	3000	906	0
(iii) Loans & Advances	12965	1334	1113	2255	491
Of which - UDAY scheme	10372	0	0	0	0
5. GSDP (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	760587	832529	911674	999050	1013323
6. Revenue Deficit	18114	18534	28900	36371	44002

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
6.a Revenue Deficit (Without UDAY Scheme)	9114	6534	16900	22555	44002
(i) Additional borrowing for Covid-19 and reforms	-	-	-	-	-21301
(ii) Additional borrowing in lieu of shortfall against GST Compensation	-	-	-	-	-4604
6.b Revenue Deficit (without Covid-19)	9114	6534	16900	22555	18097
7. Fiscal Deficit	46318	25342	34473	37654	59375
7(a).Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme)	23946	25342	34473	37654	59375
(i) Additional borrowing for Covid-19 and reforms	-	-	-	-	-21301
(ii) Additional borrowing in lieu of shortfall against GST Compensation	-	-	-	-	-4604
(iii) Additional borrowing towards Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-1002
7 (b) Fiscal Deficit (without Covid-19)	23946	25342	34473	37654	32468
8. Primary Deficit	28641	5622	12778	14011	34173
8 (a).Primary Deficit (Without UDAY scheme)	6269	5622	12778	14011	34173
8 (b) Primary Deficit (Without COVID-19)	6269	5622	12778	14011	7266
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (per cent)	6.09	3.04	3.78	3.77	5.86
9 (a).Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (per cent) (Without UDAY scheme)	3.15	3.04	3.78	3.77	5.86
9 b) (Without COVID-19)	3.15	3.04	3.78	3.77	3.20
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (per cent)	8.72	16.77	8.30	1.63	-4.14
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (per cent)	3.88	14.05	13.39	3.25	1.75
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (per cent)	14.33	15.29	15.12	14.02	13.25
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (per cent)	5.83	6.08	6.29	5.93	5.95
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	30016	37611	49790	49066	51619
(i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts	27.53	29.54	36.11	35.02	38.43
(ii) as per cent of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	30.89	33.52	39.93	37.15	39.50
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	17677	19720	21695	23643	25202
(i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts	16.21	15.49	15.74	16.87	18.76
(ii) as per cent of Revenue Expenditure	13.90	13.52	13.01	13.40	14.13
16. Debt & Other Liabilities	255002	281182	311374	352702	410499
as per cent of GSDP	33.53	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.51
(i) Additional borrowing for Covid-19 and reforms	-	-	-	-	-21301
(ii) Additional borrowing in lieu of shortfall against GST Compensation	-	-	-	-	-4604
(iii) Additional borrowing towards Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-1002
16 (a) Debt & Other Liabilities without COVID 19	255002	281182	311374	352702	383592
as per cent of GSDP without COVID-19	33.53	33.77	34.15	35.30	37.85

Figure 10.1

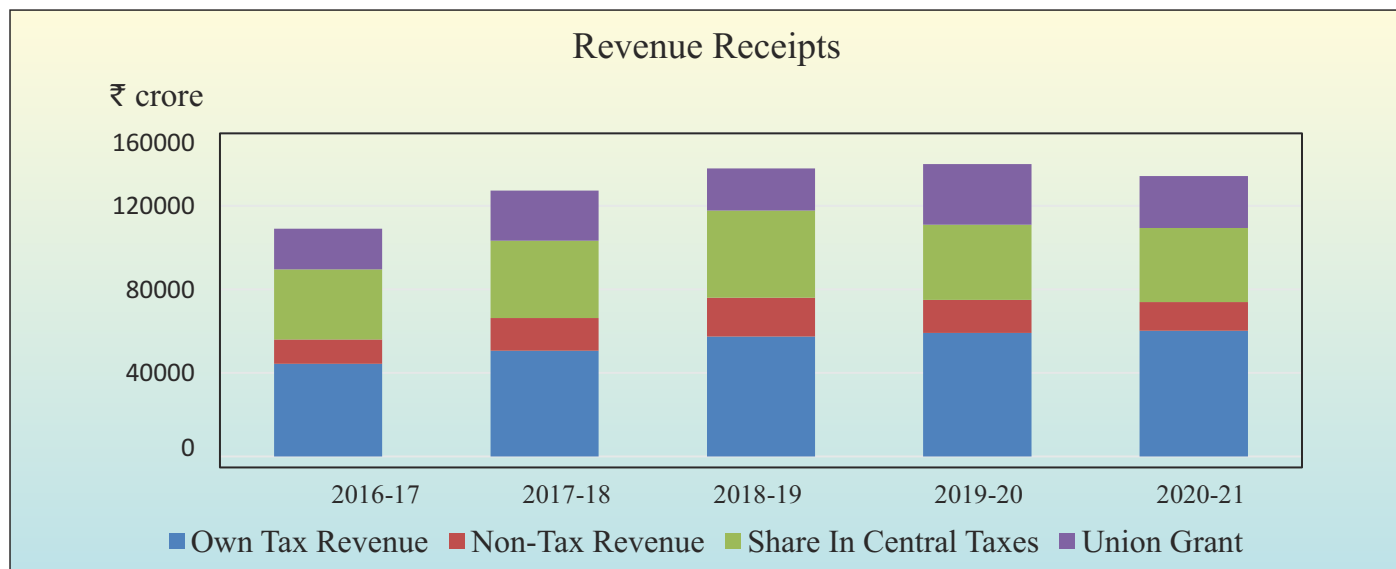


Figure 10.2

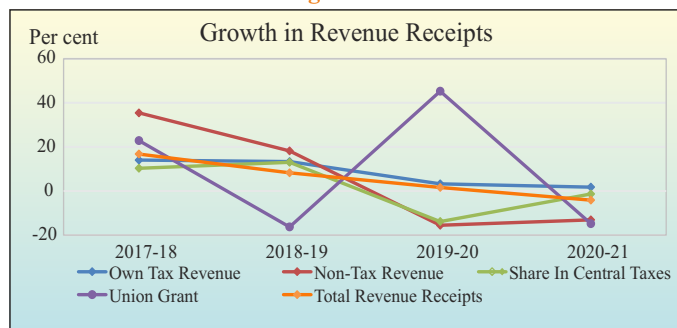


Figure 10.3

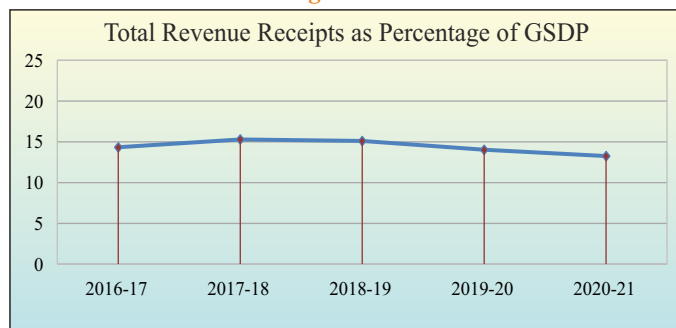


Figure 10.4

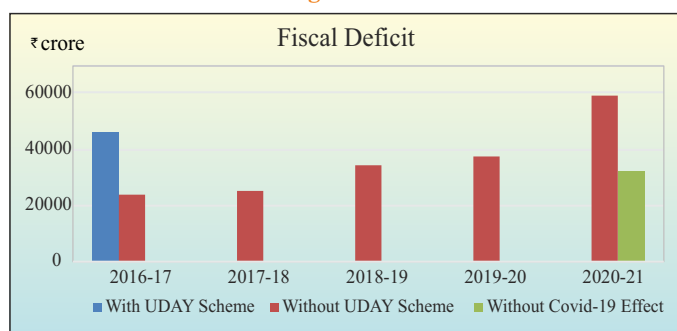


Figure 10.5

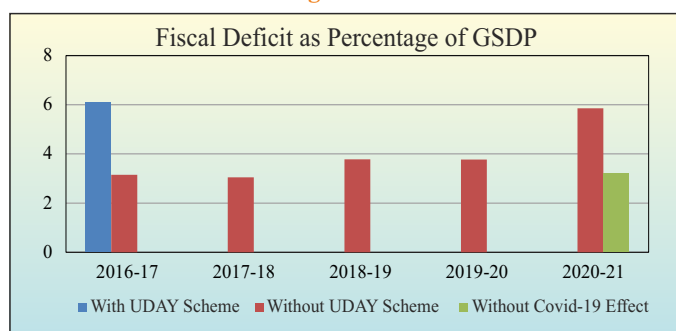


Figure 10.6

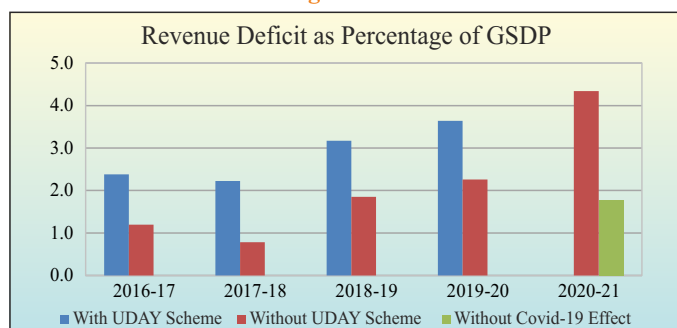


Figure 10.7

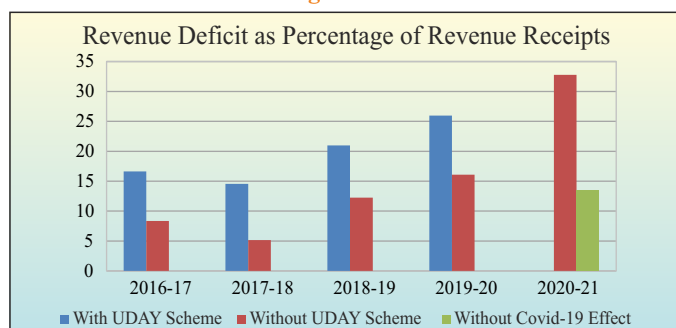


Figure 10.8

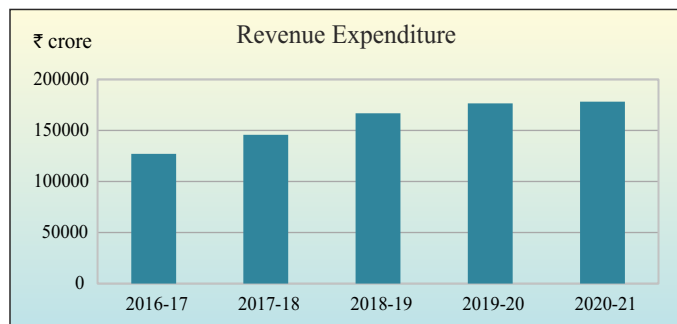


Figure 10.9

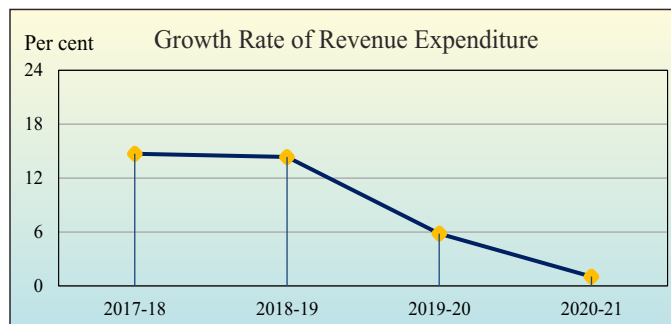


Figure 10.10

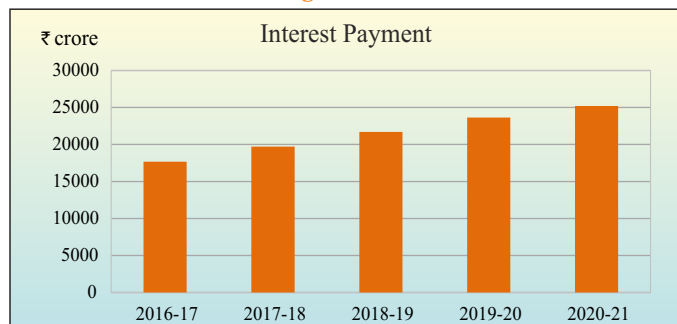
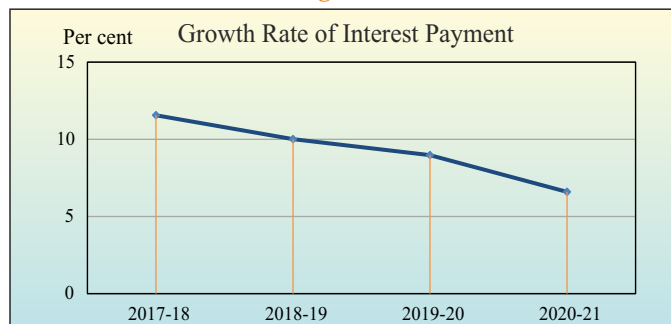


Figure 10.11



Revenue expenditure is given in comparative statement of service-wise revenue in table 10.2 and figure 10.12.

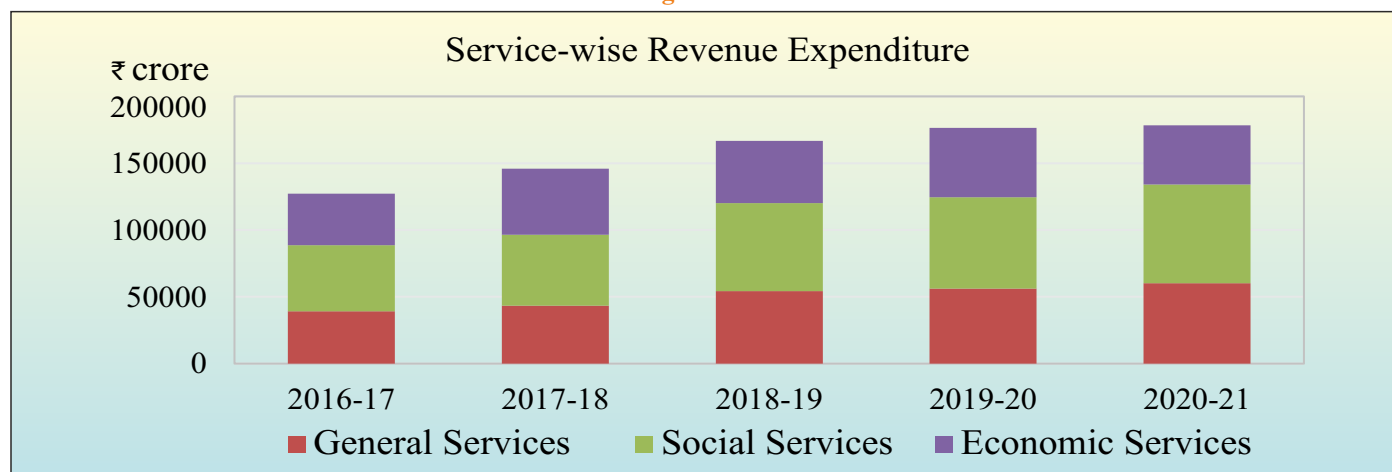
Table 10.2 Details of Sector-wise revenue expenditure

(₹ crore)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Revenue Expenditure	127140	145841	166773	176485	178310
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	39203 (30.84)	43450 (29.79)	54364 (32.60)	56186 (31.83)	60144 (33.73)
Social Services	49372 (38.83)	53064 (36.39)	65687 (39.39)	68313 (38.71)	74010 (41.51)
Economic Services	38565 (30.33)	49327 (33.82)	46722 (28.01)	51986 (29.46)	44156 (24.76)

Note:-Figures in parentheses are the percentage of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Figure 10.12



Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of Receipts:- During the year 2020-21, the Revenue Receipts decreased by 4.14 per cent over the previous year. The decreased in growth rate of Revenue Receipt was mainly due to negative growth of 14.81 per cent in union Grant and 1.31 per cent decreased in Share in Central Taxes also. The growth rate of Own Tax Revenue was 1.75 per cent, this is mainly due to growth in Stamps and Registration by 25.09 per cent, Sales Tax by 10.33 per cent, State Excise by 2.72 per cent and negative growth in Electricity Duty by (-)5.32 per cent, Goods and Service Tax (-)5.46 per cent, Vehicle Tax by (-)11.77 per cent, Land Revenue by (-)23.37 per cent over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure:- During the year 2020-21, 69.21 per cent of total expenditure met from revenue

receipts (due to Covid-19) in comparison to 78.39 per cent in the year 2019-20 (Without UDAY), remaining expenditure met from capital receipts and borrowed funds. Expenditure on schemes during the year 2020-21 was ₹1,01,776 crore which is 14.45 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2019-20 (Without UDAY). The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2020-21 was 39.50 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). Expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2020-21 increased by 5.20 per cent in comparison to previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,33,529 crore during the year 2020-21, which is 68.8 per cent of total expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 10.3

Table 10.3 Details of Development Expenditure

(₹ crore)

Details	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Social Services	55805	60495	72836	74089	81932
Economic Services	61641	63326	59736	62720	51597
of which UDAY Scheme	22372	15000	15000	14722	0
Total Developmental Expenditure	117446	123821	132572	136809	133529
Total Expenditure	157085	167799	187524	193458	194071
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	74.8%	73.8%	70.7%	70.7%	68.8%

Capital Outlay:- During the year 2020-21, the capital outlay was ₹15,270 crore, which is 10.56 per cent higher in comparison to previous year (Without UDAY).

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):- The fiscal liabilities were ₹3,52,702 crore at the end of 2019-20, which increased to ₹4,10,499 crore as on 31st March, 2021, showing an increase of ₹57,797 crore over previous year. The growth in fiscal liabilities was 16.39 per cent during the year 2020-21 over the year 2019-20. However fiscal liabilities without COVID-19 effect i.e. excluding additional borrowing remains ₹3,83,592 crore which is 37.85

per cent of GSDP. Components of fiscal liabilities are as follows:- (i) Internal Loan ₹2,84,789 crore, (ii) Loan from Central Government ₹23,532 crore, (iii) Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹56,325 crore and (iv) Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹45,853 crore.

Fiscal Consolidation:- The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 305.64 per cent during the year 2020-21. Fiscal liabilities were 5.55 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of the year 2020-21. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP were 40.51 per cent at the end of the year 2020-21 and it is 37.85 per cent of GSDP without COVID-19.

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR/ANNUAL PLANS/SCHEMATIC BUDGET

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plans/Schematic Budget are given in table 10.5

**Table 10.5 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of
Five Year /Annual Plans/Schematic Budget**

(₹Crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)	64.50	54.15
Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)	105.27	102.74
Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plan (1966-1967)	48.87	48.90
Annual Plan (1967-1968)	43.65	39.88
Annual Plan (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	2130.69
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	961.53	975.57
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	1166.00	1184.41
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)	71731.98	93954.34
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)	196992.00	318065.73
Schematic Budget (2017-18)	81157.97	78117.34
Schematic Budget (2018-19)	107865.40	99743.07
Schematic Budget (2019-20)	116735.96	103530.80
Schematic Budget (2020-21)	110200.82	101924.97*
Schematic Budget (2021-22)	132251.35	88898.44 [#]

*Tentative Expenditure

[#]Upto December, 2021

SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2021-22)

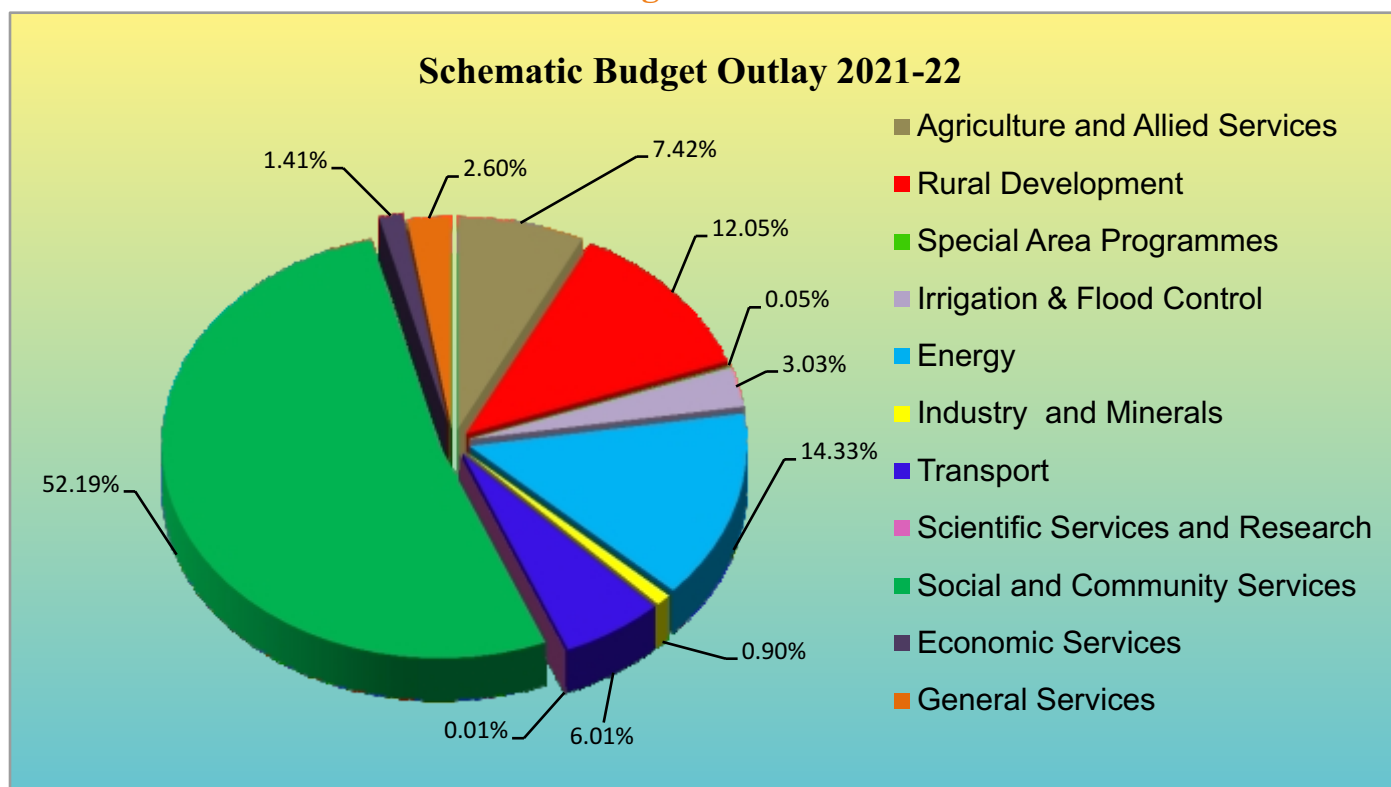
The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2021-22 is ₹1,32,251.35 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2021-22 are given in table 10.6 and figure 10.13.

Table 10.6 Schematic Budget Outlay 2021-22

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Major head/ Sector	Amount
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	9818.74
2.	Rural Development	15935.19
3.	Special Area Programme	65.42
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	4002.65
5.	Energy	18943.23
6.	Industry & Minerals	1196.15
7.	Transport	7941.39
8.	Scientific Services and Research	17.59
9.	Social & Community Services	69026.26
10.	Economic Services	1869.71
11.	General Services	3435.02
	Total	132251.35

Figure 10.13



The progress under Schematic Budget 2020-21 and 2021-22 are given in table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress under Schematic Budget 2020-21 and 2021-22

(₹Lakh)

S.No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2020-21*	2021-22#
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	1052622.13	552980.03
2	Rural Development	1088437.74	1052325.86
3	Special Area Programme	3098.36	350.00
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	276540.75	222599.15
5	Energy	1468181.03	1319152.33
6	Industry & Minerals	55514.67	90903.32
7	Transport	444417.58	510972.35
8	Scientific Services and Research	897.79	665.02
9	Social & Community Services	5174317.21	4776001.90
10	Economic Services	206009.66	115398.17
11	General Services	422459.79	248495.65
Grand Total		10192496.71	8889843.78

*Tentative Expenditure

#Upto December, 2021

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Introduction

State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agency Franchies De Development (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB) etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding various projects of State for the different sectors viz. Irrigation, Water Supply, Forestry, Roads, Urban Development, Infrastructure, Energy and Agriculture.

There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external agencies.

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after April 01, 2005, as per the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and

amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Financial year 2021-22

At the start of financial year 2021-22, there were 11 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State. Out of which, Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridor Project and Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II have been completed in June, 2021 and September, 2021 respectively. During this period, two new projects namely Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project phase- II (JICA) and Second Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (World Bank) have been sanctioned and are effective from July 2021 and October, 2021 respectively. The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2021-22 is ₹4,161.93 crore against which ₹2,039.82 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) – JICA

This project was funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project cost was ₹1,152.53 crore. The project was effective from October, 2011 and has been completed in September, 2021.

The main objective of the project was to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through Joint Forest Management approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

The project activities were implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and 7 wild life sanctuaries namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Bassi, Kailadevi and Raoli Todgarh.

Afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood & Poverty

Alleviation through appropriate forestry practices are the major activities taken up under the Project. Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs)/ Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and strengthened under the Project to plan, execute and monitor the Project activities.

Plantation work has been completed in 83,675 hectare. 2,00,000 Cubic meter Check Dam, 5,00,967 Running meter Contour Bunding and 5,000 hectare Closure for Biodiversity Conservation were the major activities taken up under the project. Development works for Machia, Sajjangarh, Nahargarh and Abheda Biological parks were also completed. The Project Completion Report (PCR) of RFBP-II has also been submitted to JICA in the month of November, 2021. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹1,124.76 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹10.60 crore was fixed against which ₹7.00 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur – JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹2,938 crore in which ₹2,212 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹387 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹339 crore will be Government of India share. Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2022.

The main objectives of the project are creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne disease, Improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & under privileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis Mitigation Programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of the Nagaur District will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. All 120 beneficiary villages of Jayal Matasukh regional water supply project and 97 villages of Nawa - Dudu Bisalpur

Table 10.8 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects (₹Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2021-22 upto December, 2021	Total Exp. since inception to December, 2021
1.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) October, 2011 to September, 2021	1152.53	7.00	1124.76
2.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project – Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2022	2938.00	300.00	@2845.24
3.	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridor Project (KfW) October, 2015 to June, 2021	793.90	20.89	612.70
4.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (RUIDP Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to June, 2022	3672.00	487.57	2333.15
5.	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (RSTDSP) (ADB) January, 2021 to November, 2027	3076.00	279.69	425.40
6.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-1 (Tranche-I) (ADB) November, 2017 to March, 2022	2452.36	143.06	*2819.75
7.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-1 (Tranche-II) (ADB) December, 2019 to March, 2024	2617.07	277.71	675.48
8.	Rajasthan State Highway Development Program-II (World Bank) October, 2019 to March, 2024	2996.70	43.96	670.16
9.	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) October, 2017 to October, 2024	1069.40	86.83	541.77
10.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche 1 (NDB) May, 2018 to August, 2023	958.00	365.21	1213.35
11.	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to March, 2024	202.08	16.10	65.02
12.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II (JICA) July, 2021 to December, 2024	4765.31	0.00	0.00
13.	Second Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (World Bank) October, 2021 to March, 2027	503.02	11.80	11.80
Total		27196.37	2039.82	13338.58

@ Including NRWDP share

* Including PPP share

project will also be benefitted in the project. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and main pipelines of 477 km, rising pipelines of 1966 Kms, distribution pipeline system consist of 939 km of uPVC & 4965 km of HDPE, 44 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 294 overhead service reservoir and 316 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water. It will benefit the urban population of 6,13,899 souls and rural population of 24,05,000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with safe drinking water facility.

The work execution of the project has been divided in 10 packages. The work orders for all 9 infrastructure development packages have already been issued out of which 3 Transmission system packages have been completed. 2 Cluster Distribution System (CDS-05 Ladnu & CDS-06 Kuchaman) packages (NRDWP funded) have also been completed and water supply started in 290 villages. 120 villages of Jayal matasukh regional water supply project also getting canal water from 2018.

Work order of remaining 4 Cluster distribution packages work (Parbatsar, Makrana, Deedwana and Degana) was given in the month of October, 2017 and was scheduled to be completed within 33 month from work order. Ongoing work of these 4 packages hampered due to COVID-19. Package No.10 Fluorosis Mitigation Program (FMP) is to be implemented through Health Department.

The Department make all efforts to complete the works in extended schedule time period by, providing design approvals, quickening the payment procedure, frequent interaction with the PMC staff, PMSC staff and with the contractors, resulting completion of 3 CDS package work in September, 2021 & CDS-04 now expected to complete by January 2022.

All 7 towns and 986 villages benefitted from the project. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹2,845.24 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹300 crore was fixed against which ₹300.00 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridor Project (KfW)

This project was funded by the KfW, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The original project cost was ₹1,018.30 crore. Some projects had been dropped /deferred and some new projects had been taken up, hence, the project cost had been revised to ₹793.90 crore in which 60 per cent (₹476.34 crore) was KfW loan and 40 per cent (₹317.56 crore) was National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) grant. The project was effective from October, 2015 and completed in June, 2021.

To harness the Wind and Solar potential in Western Rajasthan, Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur was taken up under the project.

Under the project all 11 ICB packages works have been completed. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹612.70 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, no provision has been made in state budget, but the expenditure for an amount of ₹20.89 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021 out of which 60 per cent is KfW loan amount and 40 per cent is NCEF grant.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 Million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million. Total Program size is US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹3,672 crore including ₹660 crore State share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and was scheduled to be completed by September, 2020. The Project loan has been closed in the month of September 2020. Now State Government has decided to complete the remaining works under State fund up to June, 2022.

Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Project Loan component is being used in water

distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the five project cities namely Tonk, Sriganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Pali and Bhilwara (sewerage only). Main works under the project are related to water supply distribution, network improvement on district metered area basis for continuous pressurized supply, non-revenue water reduction and 100 percent metered house service connections and sewerage network, water treatment, house connections, reuse of treated effluent etc. Provision of long term (10Years) Operation and Maintenance is included in the contracts.

From Project loan component, Sewer line of 1,281.86 km out of 1,466 km, 2 sewerage treatment plant (STP) out of 5 STP and 3 sewerage pumping station (SPS) out of 7 SPS have been completed in sewerage sector. Water supply line of 1,947.56 km out of 2,186 km and 8 water tanks out of 12, 2 water treatment plant out of 2, 9 clear water reservoir out of 9 are completed. 2 project namely Pali-2 and Jhunjhunu works are completed and remaining project works are under progress.

Program Loan component is to be support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the State. Sewerage works in Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu and Udaipur and drainage works in Banswara are included in program loan. Program loan fund has been released in two tranches each amounting of US\$ 125 million against compliance of agreed policy reforms.

From Program loan component, Sewer line of 875.23 km out of 1,119 km and drain work of length 13 km has been completed. 4 STP out of 13 STP, 1 SPS out of 12 SPS has been completed. Drainage works in Banswara and Sewerage works in Bikaner have been completed. Sewerage works of Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu and Udaipur are under progress.

Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹2,333.15 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹779.63 crore was fixed against which ₹487.57 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Program (RSTDSP)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project cost is ₹3,076 crore in which ₹2,154 crore (US\$300 Million) will be funded by the ADB and ₹922 crore (US\$128.50 Million) will be borne by the State Government. The project is effective from January, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by November, 2027.

The objective of the project is to improve water supply and sanitation in project towns of the State. The project includes interventions in 14 towns. Under the project sewerage & water supply works will be executed in 7 towns namely Abu Road, Banswara, Khetri, Kuchaman, Mandawa, Sardarshahar and Sirohi. Similarly sewerage works in 6 towns namely Makrana, Pratapgarh, Ratangarh, Didwana, Fatehpur and Ladnu have been included and water supply works will be executed in remaining Laxmangarh town.

Works of all 14 towns are awarded. Sewer line of 443.55 km out of 631 km & water supply line of 523.10 km out of 708 km have been completed. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹425.40 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹291.39 crore was fixed against which ₹279.69 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (RSHIP-I)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,452.36 crore in which ₹1,430 crore (US\$220 Million) is ADB loan portion and ₹224.39 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹797.97 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from November, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2022.

The objective of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on State highways. The project comprises the upgrading of around 1,000 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to 2 lane or intermediate lane standards and capacity building of PPP division by preparing and piloting streamlined business processes and procedures for road asset

management, road safety and project management.

4 Packages comprising of 16 Highways of 980 km length have been awarded for development (3 Packages comprising of 12 Highways of length 746 km on PPP Hybrid Annuity mode and 1 Package comprising of 4 Highways of length 234 km on EPC mode). By the end of December, 2021 work has completed in a length of 971 km and Tolling has commenced on 12 Highways of 802 km completed length.

Since inception to December, 2021, an amount of ₹2,077.49 crore has been incurred from the State share and ADB share and an amount of ₹742.26 crore has been invested as private share by the concessionaires under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹415.40 crore was fixed against which ₹143.06 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-II (RSHIP-II)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,617.07 crore in which ₹1,310.81 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹849.20 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹457.06 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to improve transportation efficiency and safety on State Highways. The project comprises the construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 754 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to 2 lane or intermediate-lane standards, incorporated with road safety and climate change adaption features and enhance the project management capacity of Public Private Partnership Division of the Public Works Department (PWD), in particular on safeguards implementation and monitoring and road safety.

Development work of 6 Packages comprising of 11 Highways of 754 km. length are proposed to be developed under this Project. 4 Packages comprising of 6 Highways of length 474 km. are proposed on EPC mode and 2 Packages comprising of 5 Highways of

length 280 km are proposed on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM). Work on all 6 Highways awarded on EPC mode is under progress. By the end of December 2021 Dense Bituminous Macadam / Bituminous Macadam / Pavement quality Concrete (DBM/BC and PQC) work has completed in a length of 332 km against a target of 474 km stipulated upto the end of this Financial Year. Due to impact of COVID-19, completion of these ongoing 6 projects has delayed. Now these 6 projects are likely to be completed in the Financial Year 2022-23.

Concession Agreement for 2 Highways of HAM package-02 length 120 km has been executed, appointed date is likely to reckon in May 2022 and completed by November 2023. LoA for 3 Highways of HAM package-01 length 161 km has been issued. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹675.48 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹852.75 crore was fixed against which ₹277.71 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP)-World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹2,996.70 crore in which ₹1,779.43 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹893.63 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹323.64 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to build capacity for better management of the State Highways and improve traffic flows on selected State Highways in the Rajasthan.

The Project shall comprise the up-gradation of 816 km of State Highways to 2 lane or intermediate lane standards; and Operationalization of Rajasthan State Highway Authority, Institutional strengthening, Road Safety, Project Management support.

8 Packages comprising of 11 Highways of 816 km lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. 4 Packages comprising of 6 Highways of 471 km lengths have been awarded for development on EPC mode out of which two project of length 237 km have been completed and 4 projects of length 225 km

are under progress. By the end of December 2021, DBM/BC and PQC work has been completed in a length of 341 km against a cumulative target of 393 km stipulated up to the end of this Financial Year. Bids for 5 Highways of length 332 km on Hybrid Annuity Mode have been invited out of which concession agreement for 2 Highways of length 130 km has been executed and LoA for 1 Highway of length 93 km has been issued and Bid for 2 Highways of length 109 km has been re-invited. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹670.16 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹570.88 crore was fixed against which ₹43.96 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)-JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore. JICA will finance the project in 2 tranches and there would be 2 separate loan agreements for each tranche. The Project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (16,148 Million Yen) in which ₹908.94 crore (13,725 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore (2,423 Million Yen) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by October, 2024.

Under the project, works for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 27 districts are to be taken up. Total culturable command area (CCA) to be treated under the project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

65 irrigation projects of CCA 2.62 lakh hectare, of 21 districts of State namely Alwar, Ajmer, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur will be rehabilitated under the tranche-1.

Out of 65 sub projects, rehabilitation works of 16 sub-projects of CCA 81,034 hectare amounting to ₹214.24 crore have been completed. The rehabilitation works of 48 sub projects amounting to ₹454.30 crore are in progress and tender of remaining

one sub-project is under process. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹541.77 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹465.40 crore was fixed against which ₹86.83 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche-1 -NDB

This project is funded by the New Development Bank (NDB). The project cost is estimated as ₹3,291.63 crore and proposed to be executed in 5 years in 3 overlapping tranches. The First tranche cost is ₹958 crore in which ₹669.40 crore (US\$100 Million) will be funded by NDB and ₹288.60 crore (US\$43.11 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from May, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by August, 2023.

Under this project works of relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (IGF) and Indira Gandhi Main Canal (IGMC) in a length of 114 km., rehabilitation / restoration / rectification of distribution system, reclamation of waterlogged area in 22,851 hectare, micro irrigation works and other command area development works will be executed.

Against the fixed 375 RD (114 km) of Indira Gandhi feeder and main canal, the work of lining 254 RD (77.45 km) has been completed by the department after spending an amount of ₹435.24 crore in the closure of 2018, 2019 and 2021. During the closure of the year 2020, due to the Covid-19 lock down, the works could not be done, which were completed in the year 2021 closure.

Apart from this, 79 work orders amounting to ₹951.27 crore have been issued for the renovation and strengthening of distribution system of the main canal, out of which 68 works have been completed by spending an amount of ₹666.13 crore and remaining 11 works worth ₹258.60 crore are in progress. Out of total 2,498.69 km proposed in the project of distribution system, renovation works have been completed in 1021.82 km length.

Tranche release request has been sent by the State Govt. to the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India for the Loan Agreement

amounting to ₹2,250.45 crore in the second tranche of the project and the agreement is likely complete till March 2022. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹1,213.35 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹378.42 crore was fixed against which ₹365.21 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Strengthening Public Financial Management (SPFM) in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The Project cost is ₹202.08 crore in which ₹141.46 crore (US\$21.7 Million) will be funded by the World Bank and ₹60.62 crore (US\$9.30 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from July, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The Government of Rajasthan is committed to Governance and Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms to create greater transparency, accountability and to support better service delivery that cuts across various domains. To further strengthen its PFM and governance environment, Government of Rajasthan is implementing this project.

The proposed project components are:

- Strengthening Public Financial Management Framework
- Strengthening Expenditure and Revenue System
- Project Management and Capacity Building

In order to achieve the project objective, SPFM project has procured various consultancies and IT Hardware equipment for the departments covered under the project.

Effective planning and management in PFM including increasing accountability, greater transparency, efficiency in public expenditure and revenue management are some of the core initiatives under this proposed project. The project has executed 16 Consultancy assignments, out of which 7 are completed and rest 9 are ongoing.

Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, progress

of the project has been affected. Since inception to December, 2021 an amount of ₹65.02 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹42.11 crore was fixed against which ₹16.10 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Phase-II-JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The Project cost is ₹4,765.31 crore including JJM Component (Government of India Share) ₹1,985.17 crore, State Plan (Rural) ₹577.14 crore, State Plan (Urban) ₹28.35 crore and JICA Loan ₹2,174.65 crore. Project is effective from July, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2024.

The objective of the project is to provide sustainable and safe water supply in Jhunjhunu and Barmer Districts in the state of Rajasthan by constructing water treatment plant and related facilities and implementing Capacity Development of Village Water Sanitation committee as well as Community Development Activities, thereby contributing to the improvement of living conditions, hygiene and health conditions of residents in the area.

Under the project drinking water shall be provided in 2 towns viz. Surajgarh and Udaipurwati of Jhunjhunu District and 1,173 villages & 4,184 other habitations of Barmer and Jhunjhunu Districts through 3,50,239 FHTCs.

Consultancy Package: Short listing of Consultants for selection of Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) is under progress. Out of 13 applications consultants, 4 consultant application have been shortlisted by the committee.

Construction Packages: Technical sanction proposals of all 4 construction packages are under preparation.

Financial progress on the project is likely to commence from March, 2022 after award of consultancy assignment to the consultant. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹4.00 crore was fixed.

Second Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP-2)-World Bank

This project is funded jointly by the World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project cost is ₹503.02 crore (US\$70.27 Million) in which ₹352.11 crore (US\$49.04 Million) will be funded by the World Bank and AIIB and ₹150.91 crore (US\$ 21.23 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2027.

DRIP-2 has been started in 13 States including Rajasthan with objective to increase the safety of selected dams in state by planning, management and rehabilitation and to strengthen dam safety management by introducing risk-informed dam safety management, establishing sustainable mechanisms for financing dam safety, enhancing the institutional framework.

Under the project, as per budget announcement (2020-21 for 18 dams and 2021-22 for 18 dams) of Hon'ble Chief Minister, works of 36 dams will be taken up under the project.

Out of budget announcement for Financial Year 2020-21, Work Order of 06 dams (Bisalpur, Mahi Bajaj Sagar, Jawai, SukliSelwara, Gambhiri & Matrikundia) amounting to ₹117 crore have been given and works are under progress. Tenders for 2 dam Som-kamla-Amba & Chhapi amounting to ₹27 crore are under process. Project Screening Template (PST) for 14 projects have been approved by Central Water Commission (CWC) for Financial Year 2020-21. PST of all dams targeted for Financial Year 2021-22 have been prepared and 10 PSTs submitted to CWC for approval. During the Financial Year 2021-22, an outlay of ₹51.35 crore was fixed against which ₹11.80 crore has been utilized up to December, 2021.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Introduction

Infrastructure is an important determinant of productivity, development, and poverty reduction. Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport & logistics cost, enhanced competitiveness. Rapid economic

growth, growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, all-round social & economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure. Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing the rising demand for public infrastructure.

Government of Rajasthan recognizes the need for promoting “Public Private Partnerships” (PPPs) as an important strategy for the overall objective of spurring innovations and efficiency in the provisioning of infrastructure through leveraging of private capital.

Government of Rajasthan is committed to adding value and ensuring efficiency in public services delivery to its residents, and to continuously create and upgrade quality public infrastructure across the State. To this end, the Government has also been harnessing private sector efficiency, initiative and finance through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Policy initiatives to promote private participation

To provide and support an increasing role for PPP – both in creating new infrastructure assets as well as in managing assets already created, the State has witnessed considerable growth over the years, with particularly successful implementation in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors arising out of a number of policy and institutional initiatives taken by the State Government.

Some of the key initiatives of the State Government aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below:

A. Institutional Arrangement

To provide an effective arrangement for successful development and execution of PPP projects in the State, the State Government has adopted, a three-tier institutional framework comprising the following:-

- 1) **Approving Committee(s):**
 - a) Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) - With a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructure projects, specifically in relation to projects being

- developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), basis State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹500 crore.
- b) Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) - To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID formulates, reviews, and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also monitors and follow up on implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It also undertakes such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. Planning Department serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.
- c) Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects - In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP), an Empowered Committee has been constituted separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department (PWD).
- d) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for Swiss Challenge Proposals - A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The SLEC considers, examines and accords approval of the project proposals (both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Planning Department.
- 2) PPP Cell (Nodal Agency) - The PPP Cell was created in the Planning Department in 2007-08 as the State Nodal Agency to co-ordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes, etc. It also serves as the secretariat of CID, ECID and SLEC. The PPP Cell is under the direct supervision of the Secretary-in-Charge of Planning Department, who acts as the State PPP Nodal Officer.
- 3) Respective Administrative Departments /Agencies (Implementing Agency) -
Administrative departments/agencies of the Government of Rajasthan are competent to identify, develop and execute projects under the PPP modality in all subject areas of their jurisdiction as laid down in the Rajasthan Rules of Business issued by the Government of Rajasthan.
- B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with private Sector participation
- 1) Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR) was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and statutory authorities to develop bankable infrastructure projects in the PPP mode.
- 2) Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) was developed in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.
- 3) Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (SUCRL) was developed in 2014 for development of 1000 MW Solar Parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.
- 4) Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (ESUCRL) was developed in 2014 for development of 750 MW Solar Parks at Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in phased manner.

5) Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd (AREPRL) was developed in 2015 for development of 2000 MW Solar Parks at Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

C. Project Development Funds (PDFs)

A fund of ₹4.50 crore was created for an initial term of 5 years in 2003, subsequently extended by further one year for assisting development of infrastructure projects in the State with private sector participation.

Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF) was also created in 2011 with an initial corpus of ₹25 crore for assisting and supporting development of infrastructure projects in the State with private sector participation. RIPDF stands dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2015.

Now the administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development requirements of different projects from either their specific/within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

D. Transaction Advisory Services

State Administrative Departments are competent to procure transaction advisory services (Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisers) through open advertising route as per the procedure laid down under the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013. The RTPP Rules, 2013 also provides hiring of consultancy services, on performance from any of the following:-

- 1) Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)
- 2) WAPCOS, a public sector enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Government of India.
- 3) NABCON, a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD.

4) RITES Ltd., a public sector enterprise under the aegis of Indian Railways, Government of India.

5) PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), Government of India.

6) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of NTPC Limited, Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) and POWERGRID."

7) PDCOR Ltd. for professional services on end-to-end basis for project/ programme formulation & implementation including resource mobilization (such as PPP projects/ asset redevelopment/ asset monetization) for socio economic / infrastructure development, environmental improvement, efficiency improvement etc. except the consultancy services where only consultancy without any role/stake in the success of implementation is required, provided (i) the fee payable to PDCOR Ltd. is combination of professional fee linked to milestones and accomplishment/ success fee linked to completion of project /programme and (ii) minimum 50% of total service charges is payable to PDCOR Ltd. as success fee in all cases.

In order to support government departments/other public entities in the project structuring, financial analysis, economic analysis, legal analysis, contract document preparation, procurement processing, preparation of pre-feasibility and detailed feasibility project reports, and other assistance in bringing a PPP project, State Government has decided to maintain a panel of five (5) Transaction Advisors, initially for a term of one year, which may further be extended for another one year, if needed.

The services of selected Transaction Advisors could be availed by the various procuring entities by issuing project-specific terms of reference and seeking project specific financial proposal as per the RTPP Act, 2012 and subsequent RTPP Rules, 2013 as amended from time to time.

E. Viability Gap Funding Scheme

State Government had issued a Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme in 2007 for promoting PPPs in the social sector.

The infrastructure projects being developed on PPP format that are economically justified but commercially unviable due to large capital investment requirements, long gestation periods and inability to increase user charges to commercial levels, etc. can attract financial assistance as capital subsidy under the “Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure” of Government of India. The scheme has been revamped by Government of India in November, 2020 to provide enhanced VGF support to social infrastructure as per the following sub-schemes:-

Sub-Scheme-1: Enhanced VGF support can be provided by Government of India/State Government for Capital Expenditure (Capex) maximum upto 60 per cent of Total Project Cost (30 per cent + 30 per cent each) to social sector projects such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health and Education Sectors with 100 per cent Operational Cost recovery.

Sub-Scheme-2: It is limited to support demonstration pilot projects in the Health and Education sectors only. The projects eligible under this category should have at least 50 per cent Operational Cost recovery. The Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex maximum upto 40 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support upto maximum 40 per cent of the TPC.

In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum upto 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25 per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date (COD).

All other sectors covered under the scheme will continue getting VGF support for Capex upto 40 per cent of the TPC of the project where the Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex upto maximum 20 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF

support for Capex maximum upto 20 per cent of the TPC.

F. Monitoring Mechanism

Progress of State's PPP projects are regularly monitored both at project authority level on monthly basis and at departmental level on monthly/quarterly basis.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department also reviews the status of State's PPP projects on quarterly basis under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline.

G. Other Enabling Efforts

Enabling environment for PPPs has also been facilitated by the following:-

1) Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994. The State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

2) Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1 Cess on petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

3) Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

The State has enacted a comprehensive Rajasthan State Highways Act in 2015 to facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety, regulation of highways, use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways/other roads, constitution of

the Rajasthan State Highways Authority and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4) Capacity Building

The State Government recognizes that successful management and implementation of PPP projects on a sustainable basis requires the development of adequate capacities amongst public institutions, government officials and all other stakeholders. To this end, the PPP Cell of Planning Department is assisting the nodal officers of administrative departments in developing capacities for identification, procurement and post-award management of PPP projects.

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State of Rajasthan. The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/ Implementing Agencies concerned at large to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects.

To mark the culmination of the NPCBP, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in March, 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of the programme.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department has been providing resource support on PPPs to all the national and state training institutes' available in the State.

H. PPP policy for the State

Government of Rajasthan has also decided to prepare a comprehensive PPP policy for the State with particular emphasis on procurement process of a PPP partner. A study on 'Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure' is also being undertaken by the Chief Minister's Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRETAC). Presently, the CMRETAC is in the process of integrating the draft PPP policy and associated issues with the research study.

I. Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development has taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure, tourism and social sectors. A collective summary of State's PPP projects under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementations and projects under planning or in pipeline as on 31st December, 2021 is shown in table 10.9.

The summary in table 1.9 indicates that while 187 projects with an investment of ₹16,796.11 crore have been completed as on 31st December, 2021, 28 projects with an investment of ₹2,332.45 crore are currently under implementation and another 48 projects involving an investment of ₹12,761.56 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

Table 10.9 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31st December, 2021

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	70	8142.29	5	597.87	10	2600.36
2	Urban Infrastructure *	26	535.67	9	530.97	22	7478.50
3	Power	13	7297.16	7	1157.66	3	1574.42
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	1	365.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social*	61	560.62	6	39.95	5	683.93
7	Others	15	160.36	1	6.00	7	59.35
Total		187	16796.11	28	2332.45	48	12761.56

* Note: Projects for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities, Run-a-PHCs & attached Sub-centres, Operation of CT Scan Machines, Installation & Operation of CT Scan/MRI Machines, Operation of IVF Centers and Operation of Haemodialysis, Automated Driving Tracks and Foot Over Bridges have been shown as a single project in the respective category.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



At a Glance

- With less than ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders at the SDGs Summit in September, 2019 called for a '**Decade of Action**' to accelerate efforts in achieving SDGs by 2030.
- India has marched into 'Decade of Action' and is committed to the principles and targets of SDGs. NITI Aayog continues to steer the overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other ministries as well as States/UTs to ensure both horizontal and vertical policy coherence.
- India presented second Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the United Nations in July, 2020.
- National Indicator Framework (NIF) Version 3.1 consisting of 295 indicators.
- In the third edition of SDGs India Index and Dashboard, released by NITI Aayog, India shows improvement in the overall score, moving from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Rajasthan also improved its overall SDGs score from 57 in 2019-20 to 60 in 2020-21.
- Rajasthan released the State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF) consisting of 330 and 251 indicators respectively to monitor the progress in achievement of SDGs at state and district level.
- Rajasthan SDGs Index-2021 (version-2.0) released in March, 2021 to promote healthy competition among the districts in their journey towards achieving the SDGs.

BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, bring peace, and improve the lives and prospects of everyone across the globe. As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 17 Goals were adopted by all UN Member States including India in 2015 and 15-year plan consisting of 169 targets to achieve the Goals were laid and came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. The targets for each goal are accompanied by indicators that focus on measurable outcomes. In present, 247 indicators includes in Global Indicator Framework.

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda are five critical dimensions: people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace, also known as the 5Ps. Traditionally, viewed through the lens of three core elements: social inclusion, economic growth, and environmental protection, the concept of sustainable development has taken on a richer meaning with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda which builds upon this traditional approach by adding two critical components: partnership and peace. Genuine sustainability sits at the core of these five dimensions. The 2030 Agenda embodies the following core principles:

Universality- The 2030 Agenda is universal in scope

and commits all countries, irrespective of their income levels and development status, to contribute towards a comprehensive effort towards sustainable development. The Agenda is applicable in all countries, in all contexts and at all times.

Leaving No One Behind - The 2030 Agenda seeks to benefit all people and commits to leave no one behind by reaching out to all people in need and deprivation, wherever they are, in a manner which targets their specific challenges and vulnerabilities. This generates an unprecedented demand for local and disaggregated data to analyse outcomes and track progress.

Interconnectedness and Indivisibility - The 2030 Agenda rests on the interconnected and indivisible nature of its 17 SDGs.

Inclusiveness - The 2030 Agenda calls for the participation of all segments of society, irrespective of their race, gender, ethnicity and identity to contribute to its implementation.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships - The 2030 Agenda calls for establishing multistakeholder partnerships for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of SDGs in all countries.

Figure 11.1 SDGs 2030 Global Agenda and 5 Ps



SDGs 2030 Agenda

- Implementation Period : 1st January, 2016 to 31st December, 2030
- 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 247 Global Indicators
- Leaving No One Behind
- Universal

With less than ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders at the SDGs Summit in September 2019 called for a '**Decade of Action**' and delivery for sustainable development, and pledged to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation, and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by 2030, leaving no one behind. The United Nations Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilise for the 'Decade of Action' on three levels:

- **Global Action:** to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the SDGs.
- **Local Action:** to embed the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities.
- **People Action:** to mobilise youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders to generate an unstoppable movement for the required transformations.

Nations are accelerating the design and implementation of sustainable solutions to the world's biggest challenges - ranging from poverty and gender inequality to climate change. In the past five years, since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all key development stakeholders have been able to reach a consensus on the need and urgency for adopting, implementing, and monitoring the SDGs at the national, state, and local levels. This consensus is being translated into focused actions at all levels of the government through partnerships with the civil society, private sector and other stakeholders.

17 Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs)



Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 1 encompasses the aim of eradicating poverty - not only in monetary terms but in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters. It calls for continuous monitoring of

progress in social protection and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems. The importance of mobilising resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, is also emphasised in this goal.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

The SDG-2 aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people -especially children - have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity. The goal also focuses at - doubling agricultural productivity, maintaining genetic diversity of seeds, plants and farmed animals, and strengthening capacity for climate change adaptive agriculture.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being



Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanisation, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases. It calls for a renewed focus on mental health issues as well. Universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines are integral to this goal.

Goal 4: Quality Education



Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal is aimed at ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary schooling by 2030 and are provided equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access

to a quality higher education. Additionally, it emphasises on lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy, and on building and upgrading existing education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive.

Goal 5: Gender Equality



Ending all discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right and is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work is a key component of this goal, with emphasis on the importance of full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life for women.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



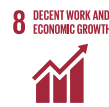
Goal 6 calls for access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene for all by 2030. Water resources are also critical for agriculture and industrial use, and therefore protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential. The goal is aimed at -improving water quality by reducing pollution, substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors, and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy



Energy security is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. Access to energy enables people to augment their income and productivity, enhance access to healthcare, water and education, and improve their overall well-being. Goal 7 is aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and efficient energy services by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and efficient energy is critical to this endeavour.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are crucial to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote policies which support decent job creation and safe and secure working environments. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



This goal promotes investment in innovation, and reliable and resilient infrastructure which are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. It further aims at promoting increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. It recognises the importance of promoting sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation, which are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities



The Goal calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also inequalities-of-outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or any other status relevant within a society. It also aims at enhancing representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international economic and financial institutions.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public

transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production



The Goal emphasises on “doing more with less” thus promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focusses on reducing degradation and pollution and minimising waste. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this Goal. It calls for awareness generation and dissemination on sustainable development, lifestyles and practices.

Goal 13: Climate Action



The Goal is aimed at integrating climate change measures, disaster risk measures and sustainable natural resource management into national development strategies. To minimise the human impact of geophysical disasters, the Goal calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, and early warning. Efforts at the national level - for adopting green technologies, promoting the use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behavioural change for sustainable use of resources, have to be complemented by international cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend national boundaries.

Goal 14: Life Below Water



The world's oceans - their temperature, chemistry, currents and life, drive global systems that make the earth habitable for humankind. Goal 14 commits countries to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. It focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices, and sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing scientific knowledge, research, and transfer of marine technology to improve marine health.

Goal 15: Life on Land



The Goal is aimed at protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; and halting and reversing land degradation in conjunction with integrating ecosystems and biodiversity into national and local planning. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



Peace, stability and effective governance based on rule-of-law and upholding the principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting rule-of-law and human rights are key to this process, as are reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals



SDG 17 and associated targets are critical to the achievement of all SDGs. But since much of the work and the sphere of control with regard to most of the targets spread beyond the purview of any single country and across the international community, active collaboration amongst countries provides the most important lever of action. This is based on the principle that partnerships among the government, civil society, and the private sector sit at the core of the success of the sustainable development agenda. Governments and the civil society must work in tandem to effectively address the new challenges posed by changing times. Both should work hand in hand with the private sector to derive innovative and

cost-effective solutions to the challenges faced by the planet and its life forms. Inclusive partnerships need to be built at various levels - global, national, sub-national, and local, based on shared vision and values to drive the sustainable development agenda forward.

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

India, together with the world, has marched into the “Decade of Action”. In this Decade of Action, which calls for collective efforts to translate the 2030 Agenda into a global reality. India is committed to the principles and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. From a global perspective and in its own cause, the need for India to achieve these targets remains imperative. Significant progress has already been made across the country in recent years. India is taking adequate measures to sustain the momentum of progress in an evidence-backed manner to fully achieve the SDGs.

At the national level, NITI Aayog continues to steer the overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other ministries as well as States/UTs to ensure both horizontal and vertical policy coherence. Following are some of the initiatives undertaken in the past years :

- i. A series of 25 national and state consultations for sensitisation and awareness building, led by NITI Aayog in partnership with the Union Ministries and the UN system, and through specific engagements with various States and UTs on accelerating SDGs localisation.
- ii. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) Version 3.0 consisting of 308 indicator was released in March, 2021, following which an updated National Indicator Framework (NIF) Version 3.1 consisting of 295 indicators was released for SDGs monitoring at the national level.
- iii. India presented second Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the United Nations in July, 2020. It provided a summary perspective on the initiatives taken towards achievement of each SDG and the extent of progress made.

SDGs India Index

The SDGs India Index & Dashboard designed and developed by NITI Aayog is a crucial tool in SDGs monitoring efforts. The Index measures the progress at the national and state levels on goals and targets. The Index aims to support States/UTs in prioritising areas which demand more attention, highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the States/UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

The first edition of the SDGs India Index was launched in December, 2018, using 62 indicators across 13 SDGs, following which the second edition of the Index was launched in December, 2019, covering 16 Goals barring goal 17 with 100 indicators. The third and current edition 2020-21 (Version-3.0) is constructed using 115 indicators which cover 16 Goals. 109 indicators were used for composite Index estimation; 5 indicators under goal 14 were not included as they relate only to the 9 coastal states, while one indicator in Goal 10 has not been used for computation due to lack of comparability. While most of the indicators are directly taken from the NIF and some NIF indicators have been modified owing to data availability across all States/UTs.

In SDGs India Index, composite score for each State/UT is computed by aggregating their performance across the goals. The composite score range from 0 to 100 and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. States and Union Territories (UTs) are classified into 4 categories based on their score: Achiever: when the Index score equals 100; Front Runner: when the Index score is between 65 and 99, including both; Performer: when the Index score is between 50 and 64, including both; Aspirant: when the Index score is less than 50.

In SDGs India Index 3.0, the composite score for India improved to 66 in 2020-21 of 60 in 2019-20, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. The Overall performance of states and UTs in SDGs India index 3.0 is presented in figure 11.2.

Figure 11.2: Overall Performance of States and UTs in SDGs India Index 3.0



Rajasthan improved its overall SDGs score from 57 in 2019-20 to 60 in 2020-21, albeit retaining its position in the Performer category. 16 SDGs that were quantitatively assessed between 2019-20 and 2020-21, Rajasthan shows maximum improvement in Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), achieving 100 score. The Goal wise performance and comparison of Rajasthan with national level in SDGs India index 3.0 is presented in figure 11.3. Rajasthan's indicator wise status in SDGs India index 3.0 is presented in table 11.1.

SDG Urban Index & Dashboard

To further strengthen SDGs localization and institute robust SDGs monitoring at the city level, NITI Aayog recently launched the first SDGs Urban Index & Dashboard 2021-22. This is an SDGs progress

monitoring tool at the Urban Local Body (ULB) level consisting of 56 ULBs and 77 indicators. Following the same methodology and classification used in SDGs India Index, SDGs Urban Index ranked 56 ULBs based upon the performance across 15 SDGs: SDG 14 (life below water) was not included as it is relevant for only coastal areas, and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) was excluded as it is not relevant at the ULB level. Out of the 56 ULBs, 31 ULBs fall under front-runner category and 25 ULBs in the performer category. Three ULBs, viz. Jaipur, Kota and Jodhpur selected in Rajasthan, which fall under performer category with 37, 45 and 51 rank respectively. Shimla followed by Coimbatore tops the list while Meerut and Dhanbad are at the bottom based on the ranks obtained in SDGs Urban Index, 2021-22.

Figure 11.3: Comparison of performance of Rajasthan versus India in SDG India Index 2020-21(3.0)

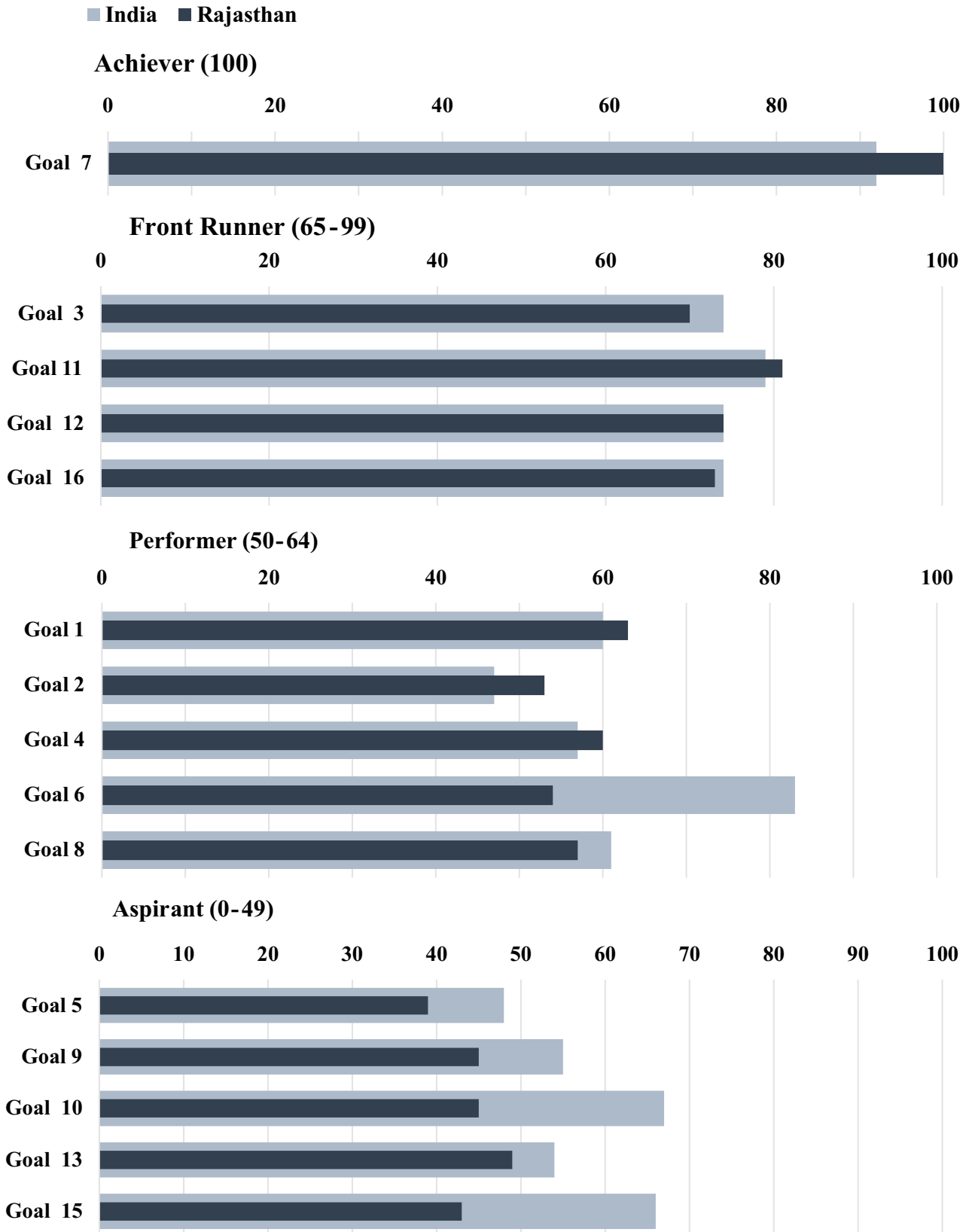


Table 11.1 Rajasthan's Indicator - wise status in SDGs India Index 2020-21 (3.0)

Goal	No. of Indicator			
	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
Goal-1 No Poverty	0	3	1	2
Goal-2 Zero Hunger	1	0	4	2
Goal-3 Good Health and Well- Being	1	4	2	3
Goal-4 Quality Education	2	4	0	5
Goal-5 Gender Equality	0	1	2	6
Goal-6 Clean Water and Sanitation	2	2	0	4
Goal-7 Affordable and Clean Energy	2	0	0	0
Goal-8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	3	2	3
Goal-9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	1	0	1	5
Goal-10 Reduced Inequalities	1	1	0	4
Goal-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	2	5	0	1
Goal-12 Responsible Consumption and Production	1	4	1	1
Goal-13 Climate Action	2	0	0	3
Goal-15 Life on Land	1	1	0	4
Goal-16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0	6	0	2
Totat (109)	17	34	13	45
Goal Wise category				
Goal No.	7	3, 11, 12, 16	1,2, 4, 6, 8	5, 9, 10, 13, 15

RAJASTHAN'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

Government of Rajasthan is fully committed for the holistic development of the state and has accelerated its efforts in achieving SDGs by 2030. Department of Planning in the state acts as the Nodal Department for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. A Centre for SDGs Implementation has been established at Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) for effective monitoring, review and coordination with line departments for achievement of SDGs in Rajasthan. A state level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been institutionalized under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. Based on the recommendation of the this state level committee, 8 Sectoral Working Groups have been constituted for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, in tandem with the global and national efforts for encouraging localization of SDGs, District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committees have been constituted under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector for periodic review and assessment of SDGs achievements at district level.

Some of activities undertaken with respect to SDG implementation in the state are as follows:

- Released 'Rajasthan SDGs Status Report-2021 (ver.3.0) in the month of March, 2021. A total of 376 indicators including 153 schematic indicators defined by NITI Aayog have been covered in this status report.
- Rajasthan released State Indicator Framework (SIF) in March, 2021, consisting of 330 indicators for monitoring the 17 SDGs at state level.

- Released first version of District Indicator Framework (DIF) in October, 2021, consisting of 251 indicators for monitoring the achievements in SDGs at district level in Rajasthan.
- A virtual meeting was organised under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan to review the poor performance indicators of Rajasthan across all SDGs in the SDGs India Index 3.0. After detail discussion on challenges in achieving the SDGs, specific recommendations to improve the performance on SDGs were provided to all the concerned departments.

Rajasthan's strives of SDGs is presented in figure 11.4

Rajasthan SDGs Index

The SDGs Index of Rajasthan aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDGs. The index adopted the methodology to compute the scores and classification to assess the performance of districts used in NITI Aayog's SDGs India Index.

SDGs Rajasthan Index 1.0 launched in 2020 which covered 31 indicators across 12 goals. The second edition of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2021, which computed on 55 indicators across 13 SDGs. Goal 10, 13, 14 & 17 were not covered due to limitations in availability of data. In Rajasthan SDGs Index 2.0, Kota tops the list, while Jaisalmer retains the bottom position across 33 districts in Rajasthan. Seven districts, namely Dungarpur, Dholpur, Jalore, Baran, Pratapgarh, Barmer and Jaisalmer fall under Aspirant category with overall SDGs score less than 50, while all remaining districts secure the Performer category with scores above or equal to 50 but less than 65. Performance of districts in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2021 (ver. 2.0) is presented in figure 11.5.

Figure 11.4: Rajasthan's strives of SDGs

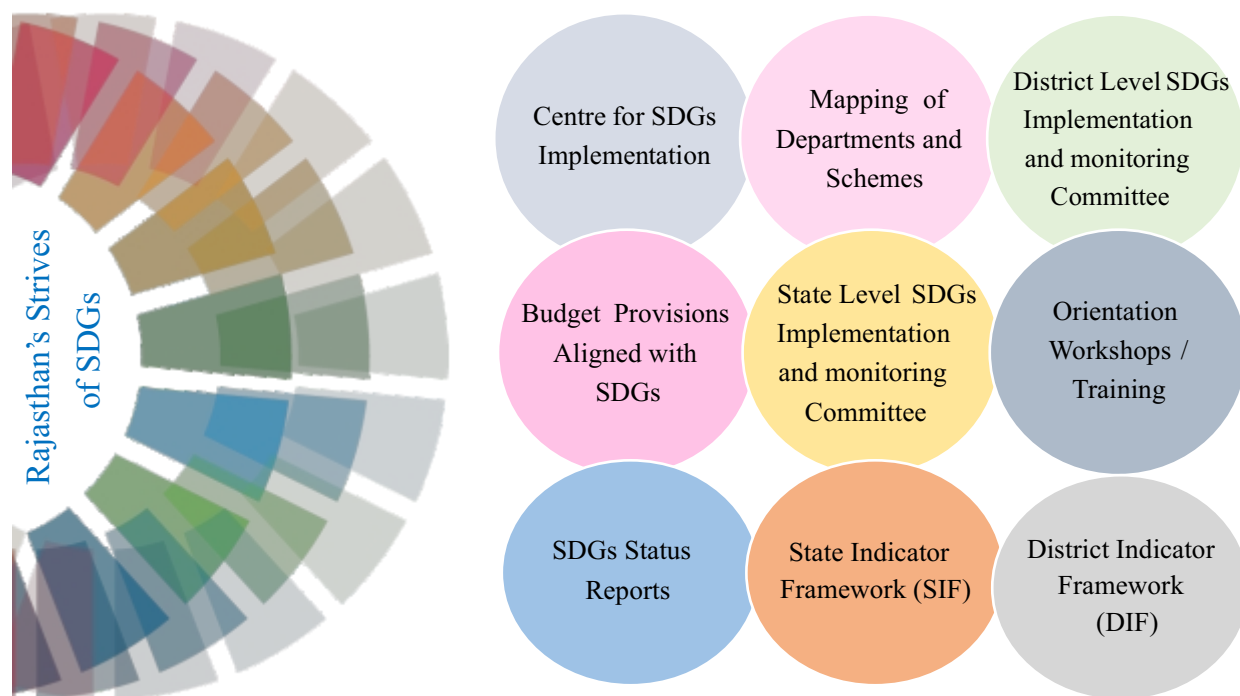
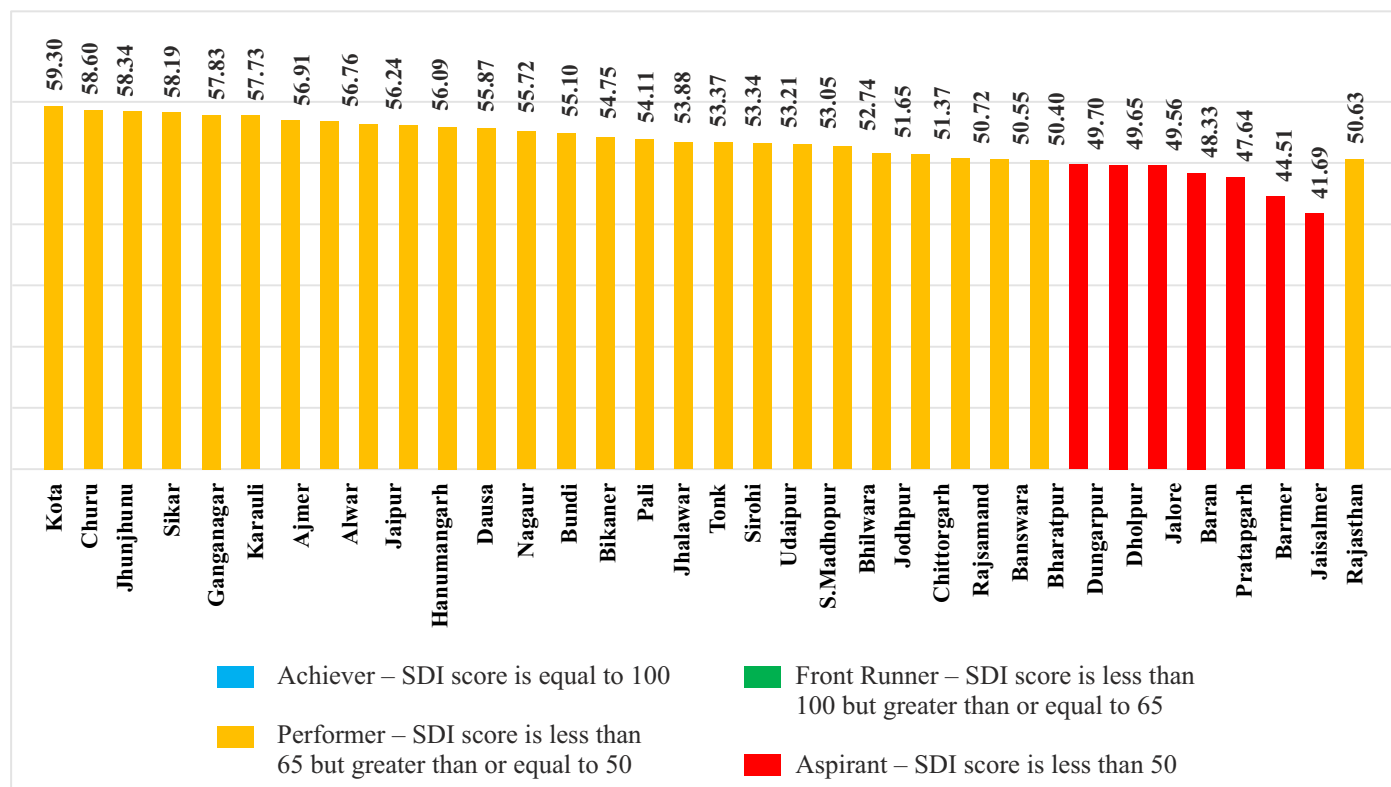


Figure 11.5: Performance of districts across in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2021 (Version 2.0)



ECONOMIC REVIEW

2021-22

**STATISTICAL
APPENDIX**

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

APPENDIX	PAGE	CONTENTS
1	A1	Important Economic Indicators
2	A4	Gross/Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income
3	A5	Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
4	A6	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
5	A7	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
6	A8	Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
7	A9	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
8	A10	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
9	A11	Net State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
10	A12	Net State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
11	A13	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
12	A14	Budget-Surplus (+) / Deficit(-)
13	A15	Budget (Receipts)
14	A17	Budget (Expenditure)
15	A19	Plan-wise Expenditure
16	A21	Schematic Budget Expenditure
17	A22	Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan
18	A23	Index of Industrial Production
19	A24	Employment in Organised Sector
20	A25	Index of Agriculture Production
21	A27	Crop-Wise Production
22	A29	Area Under Crops
23	A31	Gross Irrigated Area by Sources
24	A32	Net Irrigated Area by Sources
25	A33	Installed Capacity of Power
26	A34	Road Length in the State
27	A35	Health Indicators
28	A37	Literacy Rate in the State
29	A38	District-Wise Demography Census 2011
30	A40	Loss Due to Famine / Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan
31	A41	State-Wise Important Economic Indicators

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	434837	493551	551031	615642
2. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	434837	454564	486230	521509
3. Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	395331	446382	494236	551517
4. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	395331	409802	434292	465408
5. Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57192	63658	69480	76429
6. Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	57192	58441	61053	64496
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	147946	161156	194011	200210
8. Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		147.66 ^{⊕⊕}	108.92	115.89	117.98
9. Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34
10. Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	21925	20060	20719	19643
11. Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97
12. Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		192	214	230	238
(ii) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		191	215	233	240
(iii) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		192	215	236	245
13. Government Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	13867	15212	17538	17553
14. School Educational Institutions	Number	114371	114299	120174	133400

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

⊕⊕ Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year

Θ Provisional

** Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd.....

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	7	8	9	10
1. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	681482	760587	832529	911674
2. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	563340	596746	628020	642929
3. Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	610713	682626	748490	819340
4. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	501922	529650	557618	568102
5. Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	83426	91924	98698	106624
6. Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	68565	71324	73529	73929
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	203488	211986	236069	265091
8. Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		119.25	122.11	133.08	140.37
9. Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		145.62	175.12	170.17	183.07
10. Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	18288	23140	22105	23160
11. Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		273.55	287.24	292.34	301.74
12. Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		245	257	268	282
(ii) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		248	256	260	272
(iii) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		259	269	274	278
13. Government Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	17550	17556	17564	17536
14. School Educational Institutions	Number	135338	134077	98160	83742

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

**Relates to Agriculture Year

Θ Provisional

Contd.....

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	2	11	12	13	
1. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	999050*	1013323 [#]	1196137 ^s	
2. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	679564*	660118 [#]	733017 ^s	
3. Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	898081*	914262 [#]	1078903 ^s	
4. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	598550*	583645 [#]	648142 ^s	
5. Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	115356*	115933 [#]	135218 ^s	
6. Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	76882*	74009 [#]	81231 ^s	
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation Ø	₹ Crore	283423	276473	N.A.	
8. Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		126.90	122.34	131.33 ^{##}	
9. Index for Agriculture Production (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		202.56	204.97	N.A.	
10. Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	26635	26909	N.A.	
11. Government Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	17536	17765	17774 ^Ø	
12. School Educational Institutions	Number	84664	84885	86712 ^Ø	
13. Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		316.00	337.70	369.01 ^Ø	
14. Consumer Price Index ◇		Base Year 2001=100	Base Year 2001=100	Base Year 2016=100	Base Year 2016=100
(i) Ajmer		292	300 ^Ψ	-	-
(ii) Jaipur		313	325 ^Ψ	114.3 [^]	115.8 ^{^^}
(iii) Bhilwara		296	307 ^Ψ	116.2 [^]	118.5 ^{^^}
(iv) Alwar		-	-	118.1 [^]	120.9 ^{^^}

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

N.A. Not available

**Relates to Agriculture Year

Ø Provisional

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

Upto Dec., 2021 (Provisional)

Ø Upto Dec., 2021

Ψ April to Aug. 2020

^ Sep. to Dec., 2020

^^ Jan. to Oct., 2021

2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Net State Domestic Product (₹Crore)		Per Capita Income (₹)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	127746	127746	112636	112636	18565	18565
2005-06	142236	136285	125333	120202	20275	19445
2006-07	171043	152189	151428	134350	24055	21342
2007-08	194822	160017	172250	140471	26882	21922
2008-09	230949	174556	203939	152284	31279	23356
2009-10	265825	186245	233767	161159	35254	24304
2010-11	338348	213079	300907	185366	44644	27502
2011-12	434837	434837	395331	395331	57192	57192
2012-13	493551	454564	446382	409802	63658	58441
2013-14	551031	486230	494236	434292	69480	61053
2014-15	615642	521509	551517	465408	76429	64496
2015-16	681482	563340	610713	501922	83426	68565
2016-17	760587	596746	682626	529650	91924	71324
2017-18	832529	628020	748490	557618	98698	73529
2018-19	911674	642929	819340	568102	106624	73929
2019-20*	999050	679564	898081	598550	115356	76882
2020-21 [#]	1013323	660118	914262	583645	115933	74009
2021-22 ^{\$}	1196137	733017	1078903	648142	135218	81231

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	101561	92472	104272	124995	133573	154936
2. Livestock	75621	89678	94683	110028	134813	155959
3. Forestry	24432	22986	22557	23523	24964	25088
4. Fisheries	704	784	864	947	998	1239
5. Mining	50958	55792	28379	25877	25517	30973
6. Manufacturing	78766	82415	96313	93169	86312	112199
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	23480	27310	26694	30914	32104	35159
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	20599	24171	22993	27267	28248	30893
ii Water Supply	2881	3139	3701	3648	3856	4266
8. Construction	59473	64713	74214	78760	78590	96832
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	85149	98664	114180	124789	117976	143034
i Trade and Repair Services	81053	94111	108905	119198	112690	136625
ii Hotels & Restaurants	4096	4553	5275	5591	5286	6408
10. Railways	5716	5336	5943	6586	5565	6739
11. Other Transport	24246	26339	30205	31342	27636	30410
12. Storage	167	206	486	512	632	782
13. Communication	12768	12162	12754	14617	12351	14957
14. Financial Services	20540	29100	34214	38437	38783	43243
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	78621	87454	96986	105636	99866	115961
16. Public Administration	22752	24071	30102	29738	32388	36262
17. Other Services	57017	68232	86399	92320	98048	111793
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	721972	787715	859246	932193	950116	1115564
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	202319	205920	222377	259493	294348	337221
INDUSTRY SECTOR	212677	230230	225599	228721	222524	275163
SERVICE SECTOR	306976	351566	411269	443979	433244	503180

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21#	2021-22 ^s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	14.07	11.74	12.14	13.41	14.06	13.89
2. Livestock	10.47	11.38	11.02	11.80	14.19	13.98
3. Forestry	3.38	2.92	2.63	2.52	2.63	2.25
4. Fisheries	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
5. Mining	7.06	7.08	3.30	2.78	2.69	2.78
6. Manufacturing	10.91	10.46	11.21	9.99	9.08	10.06
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	3.25	3.47	3.11	3.32	3.38	3.15
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	2.85	3.07	2.68	2.93	2.97	2.77
ii Water Supply	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.38
8. Construction	8.24	8.22	8.64	8.45	8.27	8.68
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	11.79	12.53	13.29	13.39	12.42	12.82
i Trade and Repair Services	11.23	11.95	12.67	12.79	11.86	12.25
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.60	0.56	0.57
10. Railways	0.79	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.59	0.60
11. Other Transport	3.36	3.34	3.52	3.36	2.91	2.73
12. Storage	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07
13. Communication	1.77	1.54	1.48	1.57	1.30	1.34
14. Financial Services	2.84	3.69	3.98	4.12	4.08	3.88
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	10.89	11.10	11.29	11.33	10.51	10.39
16. Public Administration	3.15	3.06	3.50	3.19	3.41	3.25
17. Other Services	7.90	8.66	10.06	9.90	10.32	10.02
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	28.02	26.14	25.88	27.83	30.98	30.23
INDUSTRY SECTOR	29.46	29.23	26.26	24.54	23.42	24.67
SERVICE SECTOR	42.52	44.63	47.86	47.63	45.60	45.10

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

5. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	23.78	-8.95	12.76	19.87	6.86	15.99
2. Livestock	19.06	18.59	5.58	16.21	22.53	15.69
3. Forestry	13.08	-5.92	-1.87	4.28	6.13	0.49
4. Fisheries	32.26	11.42	10.17	9.59	5.39	24.10
5. Mining	8.73	9.49	-49.14	-8.82	-1.39	21.38
6. Manufacturing	2.37	4.63	16.86	-3.26	-7.36	29.99
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	22.03	16.31	-2.25	15.81	3.85	9.52
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	24.44	17.34	-4.87	18.59	3.60	9.37
ii Water Supply	7.22	8.96	17.89	-1.44	5.72	10.64
8. Construction	6.20	8.81	14.68	6.13	-0.22	23.21
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	10.45	15.87	15.73	9.29	-5.46	21.24
i Trade and Repair Services	10.39	16.11	15.72	9.45	-5.46	21.24
ii Hotels & Restaurants	11.66	11.15	15.87	5.98	-5.46	21.24
10. Railways	17.11	-6.65	11.37	10.82	-15.50	21.10
11. Other Transport	10.96	8.64	14.68	3.76	-11.83	10.04
12. Storage	13.78	23.38	135.78	5.38	23.45	23.68
13. Communication	-0.09	-4.75	4.87	14.60	-15.50	21.10
14. Financial Services	2.40	41.67	17.57	12.35	0.90	11.50
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	12.80	11.23	10.90	8.92	-5.46	16.12
16. Public Administration	11.04	5.80	25.05	-1.21	8.91	11.96
17. Other Services	15.89	19.67	26.63	6.85	6.20	14.02
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	12.29	9.11	9.08	8.49	1.92	17.41
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	20.64	1.78	7.99	16.69	13.43	14.57
INDUSTRY SECTOR	6.84	8.25	-2.01	1.38	-2.71	23.66
SERVICE SECTOR	11.14	14.53	16.98	7.95	-2.42	16.14

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

6. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21#	2021-22\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	75949	72618	77840	87573	86815	85088
2. Livestock	52261	56496	59744	68798	79495	90040
3. Forestry	20027	18984	18653	18580	18868	18847
4. Fisheries	551	593	613	638	661	747
5. Mining	58665	59872	21361	17670	17638	19075
6. Manufacturing	71845	73337	82646	81240	73279	90684
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	9915	11027	11901	12067	12445	13292
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	7767	8742	9321	9682	10008	10624
ii Water Supply	2147	2285	2580	2385	2438	2668
8. Construction	46354	47651	50004	52344	50753	54749
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	59703	67036	75837	78696	71246	83738
i Trade and Repair Services	56831	63943	72333	75171	68054	79987
ii Hotels & Restaurants	2872	3093	3504	3526	3192	3752
10. Railways	4398	4023	4396	4556	3726	4170
11. Other Transport	19906	21105	23328	23835	18763	19405
12. Storage	117	140	323	323	382	458
13. Communication	10499	9749	9846	11101	8385	9544
14. Financial Services	19056	25058	27331	29015	28580	29723
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	57204	59785	61898	64750	62009	69405
16. Public Administration	16892	17266	20709	20089	20561	22316
17. Other Services	39755	45268	53682	54669	56632	63658
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	563097	590008	600112	625945	610238	674941
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	148789	148692	156850	175590	185839	194722
INDUSTRY SECTOR	186778	191886	165912	163320	154115	177801
SERVICE SECTOR	227530	249430	277350	287035	270284	302418

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	13.49	12.31	12.97	13.99	14.23	12.61
2. Livestock	9.28	9.58	9.96	10.99	13.03	13.34
3. Forestry	3.56	3.22	3.11	2.97	3.09	2.79
4. Fisheries	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
5. Mining	10.42	10.15	3.56	2.82	2.89	2.83
6. Manufacturing	12.76	12.43	13.77	12.98	12.01	13.44
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	1.76	1.87	1.98	1.93	2.04	1.97
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	1.38	1.48	1.55	1.55	1.64	1.57
ii Water Supply	0.38	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.40
8. Construction	8.23	8.08	8.33	8.36	8.32	8.11
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	10.60	11.36	12.64	12.57	11.68	12.41
i Trade and Repair Services	10.09	10.84	12.05	12.01	11.15	11.85
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.51	0.52	0.58	0.56	0.52	0.56
10. Railways	0.78	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.61	0.62
11. Other Transport	3.54	3.58	3.89	3.81	3.07	2.88
12. Storage	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
13. Communication	1.86	1.65	1.64	1.77	1.37	1.41
14. Financial Services	3.38	4.25	4.55	4.64	4.68	4.40
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	10.16	10.13	10.31	10.34	10.16	10.28
16. Public Administration	3.00	2.93	3.45	3.21	3.37	3.31
17. Other Services	7.06	7.67	8.95	8.73	9.28	9.43
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	26.42	25.20	26.14	28.05	30.45	28.85
INDUSTRY SECTOR	33.17	32.52	27.65	26.09	25.26	26.34
SERVICE SECTOR	40.41	42.28	46.21	45.86	44.29	44.81

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

8. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21#	2021-22\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	3.82	-4.39	7.19	12.50	-0.87	-1.99
2. Livestock	14.38	8.10	5.75	15.15	15.55	13.27
3. Forestry	14.13	-5.21	-1.75	-0.39	1.55	-0.12
4. Fisheries	18.25	7.65	3.36	4.11	3.48	13.03
5. Mining	12.61	2.06	-64.32	-17.28	-0.18	8.15
6. Manufacturing	2.99	2.08	12.69	-1.70	-9.80	23.75
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	7.36	11.21	7.93	1.39	3.13	6.81
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	8.77	12.55	6.63	3.87	3.37	6.16
ii Water Supply	2.56	6.39	12.93	-7.55	2.20	9.45
8. Construction	3.10	2.80	4.94	4.68	-3.04	7.87
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4.80	12.28	13.13	3.77	-9.47	17.53
i Trade and Repair Services	4.74	12.51	13.12	3.92	-9.47	17.53
ii Hotels & Restaurants	5.95	7.71	13.27	0.63	-9.47	17.53
10. Railways	5.92	-8.54	9.27	3.63	-18.20	11.90
11. Other Transport	7.49	6.02	10.53	2.17	-21.28	3.42
12. Storage	7.96	19.55	130.51	0.06	18.22	19.90
13. Communication	-3.17	-7.15	1.00	12.75	-24.46	13.82
14. Financial Services	2.55	31.50	9.07	6.16	-1.50	4.00
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	5.13	4.51	3.54	4.61	-4.23	11.93
16. Public Administration	6.53	2.22	19.94	-2.99	2.35	8.54
17. Other Services	8.80	13.87	18.59	1.84	3.59	12.41
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	6.47	4.78	1.71	4.30	-2.51	10.60
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	8.72	-0.07	5.49	11.95	5.84	4.78
INDUSTRY SECTOR	6.09	2.73	-13.54	-1.56	-5.64	15.37
SERVICE SECTOR	5.35	9.62	11.19	3.49	-5.84	11.89

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

9. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21#	2021-22\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	89996	80020	90772	110168	117728	136557
2. Livestock	74654	88595	93547	108847	133366	154285
3. Forestry	24240	22768	22349	23292	24719	24841
4. Fisheries	647	727	803	877	925	1148
5. Mining	42791	47070	23936	21446	21148	25669
6. Manufacturing	64602	66918	78989	74610	69119	89849
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	15646	18877	18152	21213	22029	24126
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	13983	17109	15973	19154	19852	21717
ii Water Supply	1663	1768	2179	2059	2177	2409
8. Construction	55826	60541	69298	72922	72765	89655
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	80604	93908	107794	117756	111327	134972
i Trade and Repair Services	76975	89873	103121	112830	106670	129326
ii Hotels & Restaurants	3628	4036	4673	4926	4657	5646
10. Railways	4715	4253	4678	5187	4383	5308
11. Other Transport	20413	21439	24605	24933	21987	24179
12. Storage	140	173	443	466	575	712
13. Communication	9587	8441	8255	9291	7851	9507
14. Financial Services	20076	28552	33435	37537	37875	42230
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	68173	77107	83743	91372	86381	100303
16. Public Administration	18479	19812	24899	24682	26881	30096
17. Other Services	53422	64475	81212	86624	91997	104894
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	644011	703676	766911	831223	851055	998331
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	189537	192110	207471	243184	276738	316831
INDUSTRY SECTOR	178866	193406	190375	190191	185061	229298
SERVICE SECTOR	275608	318160	369065	397848	389256	452202

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

10. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21#	2021-22\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	67214	63427	68156	77307	76639	75114
2. Livestock	51413	55603	58864	67888	78443	88849
3. Forestry	19861	18806	18493	18403	18689	18668
4. Fisheries	500	542	560	580	600	678
5. Mining	51941	52873	17909	14321	14295	15459
6. Manufacturing	59141	59772	68009	65711	59272	73350
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	2896	3653	4668	3861	3982	4253
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	1656	2366	3149	2515	2606	2738
ii Water Supply	1239	1287	1519	1347	1376	1515
8. Construction	42874	43690	45468	46883	45458	49038
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	55677	63002	70665	73052	66135	77732
i Trade and Repair Services	53218	60346	67645	70058	63425	74546
ii Hotels & Restaurants	2459	2656	3019	2994	2710	3186
10. Railways	3538	3123	3389	3442	2815	3150
11. Other Transport	16397	16725	18411	18472	14543	15031
12. Storage	94	113	289	287	339	406
13. Communication	7782	6603	6154	6693	5056	5755
14. Financial Services	18650	24591	26692	28278	27854	28968
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	48416	51491	51780	53801	51523	57668
16. Public Administration	13010	13508	16284	15861	16234	17620
17. Other Services	36597	42084	49495	50090	51889	58326
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	496002	519606	525285	544931	533765	590065
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	138989	138378	146073	164178	174370	183308
INDUSTRY SECTOR	156852	159988	136054	130776	123007	142101
SERVICE SECTOR	200161	221240	243158	249977	236388	264656

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

#Revised Estimates - I

\$Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2016-17 to 2021-22 is based on 2011-12 series

11. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12	27257	120689	147946
2012-13	33395	127761	161156
2013-14	47062	146949	194011
2014-15	51480	148730	200210
2015-16	56170	147318	203488
2016-17	59279	152707	211986
2017-18	61168	174901	236069
2018-19	66546	198544	265091
2019-20	65255	218168	283423
2020-21	66085	210388	276473

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.
Year 2011-12 to Year 2020-21 is Provisional.

12. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue-Surplus (+) /Deficit(-)	Budget-Surplus (+) /Deficit(-)	Primary-Surplus (+) /Deficit(-)	Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014-15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17*	-18114.14	-491.44	-28641.01	46317.95
2016-17#	-9114.14	-491.44	-6268.82	23945.75
2017-18*	-18534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2017-18#	-6534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2018-19*	-28900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2018-19#	-16900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2019-20*	-36371.30	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2019-20#	-22554.83	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2020-21(RE)	-41721.62	89.95	-33177.44	58608.33
2021-22(BE)	-23750.04	84.69	-19292.39	47652.77

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts			Misc. Capital Receipts
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Union Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014- 15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17	77927.52	11615.56	19482.91	27.84
2017-18	87633.42	15733.72	23940.04	16.61
2018-19	99232.69	18603.01	20037.32	20.13
2019-20	95294.12	15714.15	29105.53	20.42
2020-21(RE)	101770.05	15724.12	30486.02	20.00
2021-22(BE)	130156.43	17698.21	36475.49	20.00

R.E.- Revised Estimates

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Contd.....

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Receipts other than Revenue Receipts				Total Receipts
	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Contingency Fund	Public Account (Net)	
1	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17*	43888.85	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	161608.44
2016-17#	21516.66	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	139236.24
2017-18*	28556.57	15133.41	0.00	8465.50	179479.26
2017-18#	28556.57	133.41	0.00	8465.50	164479.26
2018-19*	37846.81	15158.42	0.00	13459.55	204357.92
2018-19#	37846.81	158.42	0.00	13459.55	189357.92
2019-20*	46173.72	15669.75	0.00	11612.16	213589.86
2019-20#	46173.72	947.79	0.00	11612.16	198867.89
2020-21(RE)	91261.70	390.98	0.00	8499.70	248152.57
2021-22(BE)	61904.13	655.19	500.00	3422.58	250832.03

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

14. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure					Capital Outlay				
	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	—	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	—	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	—	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	—	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	—	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	—	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	—	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	—	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	—	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	—	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	—	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	—	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	—	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	—	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	—	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	—	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	—	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	—	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	—	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	—	13664.66
2014-15	67098.09	27443.88	0.00	—	94541.97	15.31	16087.37	0.00	—	16102.69
2015-16*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	21995.01	0.00	—	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	16295.01	0.00	—	16285.26
2016-17*	79657.59	47482.55	0.00	—	127140.14	12.26	16967.46	0.00	—	16979.72
2016-17#	79657.59	38482.55	0.00	—	118140.14	12.26	13967.46	0.00	—	13979.72
2017-18*	0.00	0.00	0.00	145841.52	145841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	20623.28	20623.28
2017-18#	0.00	0.00	0.00	133841.52	133841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	17623.28	17623.28
2018-19*	0.00	0.00	0.00	166773.19	166773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	19638.20	19638.20
2018-19#	0.00	0.00	0.00	154773.19	154773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	16638.20	16638.20
2019-20*	0.00	0.00	0.00	176485.10	176485.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	14718.05	14718.05
2019-20#	0.00	0.00	0.00	162668.63	162668.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	13812.56	13812.56
2020-21(RE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	189701.80	189701.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	16799.05	16799.05
2021-22(BE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	208080.17	208080.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	24215.97	24215.97

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

Contd.....

14. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Total capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014- 15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.02
2016-17*	5014.57	12965.45	0.00	34959.74	162099.88
2016-17#	5014.57	2593.26	0.00	21587.54	139727.68
2017-18*	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	33630.95	179472.47
2017-18#	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	30630.95	164472.47
2018-19*	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	37666.10	204439.28
2018-19#	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	34666.10	189439.28
2019-20*	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	37005.92	213491.02
2019-20#	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	36100.43	198769.06
2020-21(RE)	41063.12	498.64	0.00	58360.82	248062.62
2021-22(BE)	17589.25	361.95	500.00	42667.17	250747.33

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

15. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	121.42
II Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	123.32
III Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	553.29
V Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.13
VI Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.65
VII Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	251.04
VIII Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	419.88
X Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.31
Total	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2130.69

Contd....

15. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12	XII Plan 2012-17
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	16162.99
II Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	34865.23
III Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	1094.68
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	6800.71
V Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	123502.63
VI Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	1207.34
VII Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	16914.47
VIII Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	160.38
IX Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	107556.70
X Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	5949.85
XI General Services	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	3850.75
Total	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	318065.73

16. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	Schematic Expenditure				2021-22 [#]
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [*]	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Agriculture & Allied Services	3864.85	7288.73	8659.85	10526.22	5529.80
II Rural Development	12208.62	10413.97	11907.61	10884.38	10523.26
III Special Area Programme	297.91	189.21	100.08	30.98	3.50
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	2268.18	2481.55	2560.99	2765.41	2225.99
V Energy	16199.34	25183.88	26691.39	14681.81	13191.52
VI Industries & Minerals	343.03	388.78	449.96	555.15	909.03
VII Transport	6027.74	6310.44	5335.53	4444.18	5109.73
VIII Scientific Services	16.44	15.44	9.33	8.98	6.65
IX Social & Community Services	34269.61	41765.08	42723.58	51743.17	47760.02
X Economic Services	1769.53	2426.15	1504.87	2060.10	1153.98
XI General Services	852.09	3279.83	3587.61	4224.60	2484.96
Total	78117.34	99743.07	103530.80	101924.97	88898.44

*Tentative Expenditure # Upto December, 2021

17. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

Year	Primary Articles Group			Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	Manufactured Group	All Commodities General Index
	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
Weight	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74
2019-20	320.30	339.58	322.55	468.66	261.77	316.00
2020-21	334.70	363.05	338.01	528.61	275.25	337.70
2021-22*	388.42	390.57	388.67	577.12	287.79	369.01

* Up to December, 2021

Note- WPI General Index not generated for the month April-May, 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

18. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Calender/Financial Year	Manufacturing Sector	Mining Sector	Electricity Sector	General
1	2	3	4	5
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11
2017-18	134.71	132.85	124.96	133.08
2018-19	143.39	134.76	137.70	140.37
2019-20	125.93	125.60	135.15	126.90
2020-21	122.95	119.43	126.10	122.34
2021-22*	133.91	123.71	135.77	131.33

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2021-22 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100

* Upto December, 2021 (Provisional)

19. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(In Lakh No.)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017	9.61	4.14	13.74
2018	9.69	4.40	14.08
2019	9.72	4.20	13.92
2020	9.88	4.17	14.05
2021*	9.85	4.26	14.11

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source : Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

* Up to September, 2021

20. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseed	Fibers (Cotton & Sanhemp)*	Spices & Condiments #
Weight	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05@	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06@	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07@	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17	161.02	265.73	129.85	188.02	344.20
2017-18	150.37	282.66	123.52	228.11	338.60
2018-19	158.09	294.13	153.87	246.19	342.60
2019-20	180.30	348.87	152.08	335.93	371.91
2020-21(F)	180.62	331.21	165.55	386.45	348.10

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric

* From the Year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

Contd....

20. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Fruits & vegetables \$	Sugarcane	Tobacco/ Isabgol *	Guarseed	All Crops
Weight	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100.000
1	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05@	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06@	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07@	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	175.12
2017-18	267.94	67.17	573.49	152.10	170.17
2018-19	163.74	78.82	490.49	124.01	183.07
2019-20	243.41	57.38	432.11	154.47	202.56
2020-21(F)	264.65	69.25	498.05	136.68	204.97

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

* From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 index is for tobacco and onwards is for Isabgol.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17	6377020	13344122	19721142	1879235	1539463	3418698
2017-18	6277655	12193726	18471381	1870091	1763595	3633686
2018-19	6621882	12779625	19401507	1867668	1890887	3758555
2019-20	7179918	14961111	22141029	1775638	2718551	4494189
2020-21(F)	9703541	12958150	22661691	1929132	2318309	4247441

F (Final)

Contd...

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton (Lint)
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487
2016-17	8256255	14883585	23139840	2563053	3955656	6518709	488652	265245
2017-18	8147746	13957321	22105067	2567783	3546350	6114133	381868	321800
2018-19	8489550	14670512	23160062	2843321	4821104	7664425	448115	347311
2019-20	8955556	17679662	26635218	2566406	4753638	7320044	326262	473902
2020-21(F)	11632673	15276459	26909132	3396845	4560464	7957309	393737	545176

F (Final)

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17	5902931	3628879	9531810	4100379	1645183	5745562
2017-18	5849553	3326318	9175871	4239817	1620991	5860808
2018-19	5866486	3225883	9092369	4274556	1631449	5906005
2019-20	6047238	3802008	9849246	3838773	2497233	6336006
2020-21(F)	6092354	3364663	9457017	3994665	2147026	6141691

F (Final)

Contd...

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17	10003310	5274062	15277372	2026160	2800416	4826576	6854	471167
2017-18	10089370	4947309	15036679	1927066	2222532	4149598	5427	584230
2018-19	10141042	4857332	14998374	1988121	2824991	4813112	5370	629244
2019-20	9886011	6299241	16185252	2341603	3485402	5827005	4466	760500
2020-21(F)	10087019	5511689	15598708	2448914	2722758	5171672	4977	807837

F (Final)

23. GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445
2016-17	3219237	100588	7215168	189450	10724443
2017-18	3179567	68866	7232471	122598	10603502
2018-19	3336113	35536	7485631	164115	11021395
2019-20	3566473	79579	7963368	179220	11788640

24. NET IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997
2016-17	2018266	99296	5956495	182955	8257012
2017-18	1926523	68160	5870501	119753	7984937
2018-19	2016562	34978	6069433	161983	8282956
2019-20	2198456	78055	6368814	175651	8820976

25. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER**(In MW)**

Year	Installed Capacity
1	2
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17	18677.18
2017-18	19552.77
2018-19	21077.64
2019-20	21175.90
2020-21	21978.90
2021-22*	23321.40

* Up to December 2021

26. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

(km)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	217707
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	226854
2017-18	9079	15543	8802	32175	170971	236572
2018-19	10600	15518	8758	53432	175937	264244
2019-20	10618	15621	8780	53792	180217	269028
2020-21	10618	15545	8965	54746	183086	272959

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off.

27. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	Crude Birth Rate *		Crude Death Rate **		Infant Mortality Rate #	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41
2017	20.2	24.1	6.3	6.0	33	38
2018	20.0	24.0	6.2	5.9	32	37
2019	19.7	23.7	6.0	5.7	30	35

Source:- S.R.S Bulletin (Reference Year)

* No. of live births per'000 Mid year population

** No. of deaths per'000 Mid year population

No. of infant deaths (less than one year) per'000 Live Births

Contd.....

27. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in Year)	
	India	Rajasthan
1	8	9
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7
2011-15	68.3	67.9
2012-16	68.7	68.3
2013-17	69.0	68.5
2014-18	69.4	68.7

Source:- SRS based Abridged Life Tables, RGI

28. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

Census Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

N.A. Not available

Source:- Census of India - (Reference Period)

Note:- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

29. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

District	Population (in numbers)					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per thousand Males)		Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (%)
	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban	overall	0-6 Years		
						7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.6
Alwar	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.8
Banswara	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.5
Baran	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.7
Barmer	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.5
Bharatpur	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.4
Bhilwara	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.2
Bikaner	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.3
Bundi	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.4
Chittaurgarh	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.1
Churu	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.3
Dausa	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.5
Dhaulpur	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.7
Dungarpur	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.4
Ganganagar	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.0
Hanumangarh	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.9
Jaipur	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.2
Jaisalmer	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.8
Jalor	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.2
Jhalawar	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.6
Jhunjhunu	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.7
Jodhpur	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.7
Karauli	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.9
Kota	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.4
Nagaur	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.2
Pali	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.9
Pratapgarh	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.8
Rajsamand	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.7
S.Madhopur	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.6
Sikar	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.0
Sirohi	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.8
Tonk	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.3
Udaipur	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.7
Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.3

Contd....

29. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Literacy Rate in Percentage								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
Alwar	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
Banswara	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
Baran	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
Barmer	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
Bharatpur	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
Bhilwara	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
Bikaner	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
Bundi	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
Chittaurgarh	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
Churu	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
Dausa	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
Dhaulpur	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
Dungarpur	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
Ganganagar	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
Hanumangarh	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
Jaipur	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
Jaisalmer	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
Jalor	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
Jhalawar	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
Jhunjhunu	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
Jodhpur	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
Karauli	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
Kota	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
Nagaur	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
Pali	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
Pratapgarh	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
Rajsamand	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
S.Madhopur	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
Sikar	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
Sirohi	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
Tonk	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
Udaipur	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
Rajasthan	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

30. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

Agriculture Year	No. of Districts Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (In Lakh)	Land Revenue Suspended * (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53 [@]
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 [@]
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44 [@]
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55 [@]
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00 [@]
2017-18	16	6838	106.50	89.38 [@]
2018-19	9	5555	72.50	14.85 [@]
2019-20	21	14331	150.72	-
2020-21	6	2062	21.62	-
2021-22	10	6122	74.28	-

*Figures for financial year

@ Likely

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.) 2011	Percentage of State area to total area of the country 2011	Percentage of State Population to all India population 2011	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	Literacy Rate (Percentage) 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Andhra Pradesh	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2 Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
8 Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
9 Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
10 Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
11 Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
12 Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
13 Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
14 Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
15 Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
16 Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17 West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.1	73.0

*Source:Statistical Year Book, 2018 DES Telangana

Contd....

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth) 2019	Average size of Operational holding (in Hect.) 2015-16	Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kg/Hectare) 2019-20 @	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹) 2020-21#
1	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	25	0.94	195.81	170215
2 Assam	40	1.09	61.51	86801 ^o
3 Bihar	29	0.39	245.25	46292
4 Gujarat	25	1.88	130.75	213936 ^o
5 Haryana	27	2.22	212.86	239535
6 Himachal Pradesh	19	0.95	64.24	183286
7 Karnataka	21	1.35	152.21	226796
8 Kerala	6	0.18	36.49	221904 ^o
9 Madhya Pradesh	46	1.57	102.49	98418
10 Maharashtra	17	1.35	117.74	202130 ^o
11 Odisha	38	0.95	67.19	109730
12 Punjab	19	3.62	243.06	151367
13 Rajasthan	35	2.73	62.28	109386
14 Tamilnadu	15	0.75	161.82	225106
15 Telangana	23	1.00	206.52	237632
16 Uttar Pradesh	41	0.73	180.37	65431
17 West Bengal	20	0.76	167.90	121267
All India	30	1.08	133.44	128829

Source:- Ministry of Statistics Programme Implementation GoI (o Year 2019-20)

@ Agricultural Statistics, At a Glance 2020, GoI

Contd...

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kwh.) * 2018-19	Number of motor Vehicles \$ per lakh Population @ 31.03.2019	Total Road Length # Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 2017-18
1	12	13	14
1 Andhra Pradesh	1480	23017	133.89
2 Assam	341	11532	438.06
3 Bihar	311	7201	308.58
4 Gujarat	2378	37307	102.80
5 Haryana	2082	30171	113.14
6 Himachal Pradesh	1418	22456	111.18
7 Karnataka	1396	32130	184.84
8 Kerala	757	38047	661.70
9 Madhya Pradesh	1084	18710	118.08
10 Maharashtra	1424	29087	203.61
11 Odisha	1628	18459	197.79
12 Punjab	2046	35483	283.22
13 Rajasthan	1282	23047	91.57
14 Tamilnadu	1866	39942	207.60
15 Telangana	1896	32697	114.27
16 Uttar Pradesh	606	14620	181.11
17 West Bengal	703	7802**	370.84
All India	1181	22269	161.70

* Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority Ministry of Power)-PIB GOI

\$ (Transport +Non-Transport)

@ Source-Road Transport Year Book, 2017-18 & 2018-19, GOI (Population Projections for India & States 2011-2036 RGI) (1st october, 2018)

** Data Relates to 2016-17

Excluding JRY Roads (Source-Basic Road Statistics of India, 2017-18, GoI)

Contd...

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh population # (September, 2021)	Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) (September, 2021)	Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) (September, 2021)
1	15	16	17
1 Andhra Pradesh	14	71095	93590
2 Assam	8	49555	23663
3 Bihar	6	32694	13493
4 Gujarat	12	125002	85268
5 Haryana	17	199617	100383
6 Himachal Pradesh	22	160881	48309
7 Karnataka	16	188744	113843
8 Kerala	19	179868	107617
9 Madhya Pradesh	8	56433	37071
10 Maharashtra	11	252267	230616
11 Odisha	11	84389	31980
12 Punjab	21	158551	83512
13 Rajasthan	10	62227	47002
14 Tamilnadu	15	137165	136166
15 Telangana	15	164929	153106
16 Uttar Pradesh	8	56856	23153
17 West Bengal	10	95279	41910
All India	11	116327	81440

1st October, 2021, Population Projections for India & States 2011-2036 RGI

Quarterly Statistics on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI



Scan to Download



Yojana Bhawan, Tilak Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur
Website: statistics.rajasthan.gov.in
Email: dir.des@rajasthan.gov.in
T: +91 141 222 2740