सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2007- 08

सत्यमेव जयते
CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN

Foreword

The ***Economic Review*** of 2007-08 indicates performance of recent developments and prospects of Rajasthan's economy. The publication is presented in the State Assembly at the time of presentation of the State Budget.

This reliable and comprehensive picture of State's economy has always been extremely important, more so at present as it forms the essential basis for planning sustainable and integrated development. This current publication of Economic Review include chapters on a number of contemporary issues like human development, public-private partnership, and gender responsive budgeting.

It is hoped, that this publication will be useful to public representatives, administrators, planners, economists and individuals who are interested in the study of state's socio-economic development status.

Vasundhara Raje

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)
Chief Minister

RAJIV MEHRISHI
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
SECRETARIAT, JAIPUR.

Preface

The *Economic Review 2007-08,* a publication of Directorate of Economic and Statistics attempts to present a bird's eye view of macro economic developments under various programmes launched by the State Government.

The Review has made assessments of vital issues of public finance, planning and banking sectors. Other important priority sectors like social development, poverty reduction, gender budgeting, human development and public private partnership have also been reviewed. To provide a wider understanding of the progress made by Rajasthan, a comparison with national level on selected indicators has been presented.

The Economic Review contains summary and derived tables as well as graphical presentation of data. The publication is divided into descriptive and statistical parts. The descriptive part carries out a comprehensive review of the performance of programmes/schemes and the statistical part contains data pertaining to different sectors of Rajasthan's economy.

Suggestions for improvement of the publication are welcome.

(RAJIV MEHRISHI)

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2007-08

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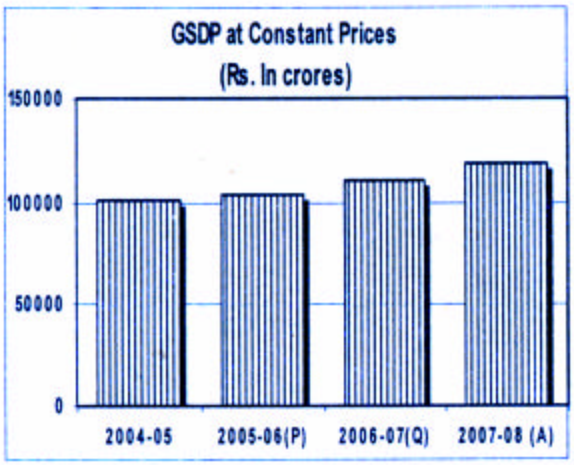
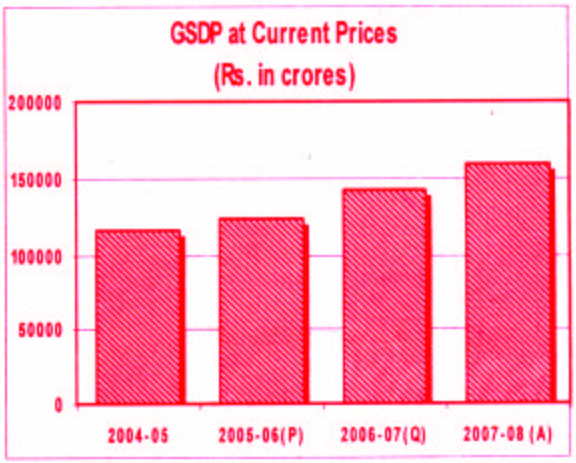
KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

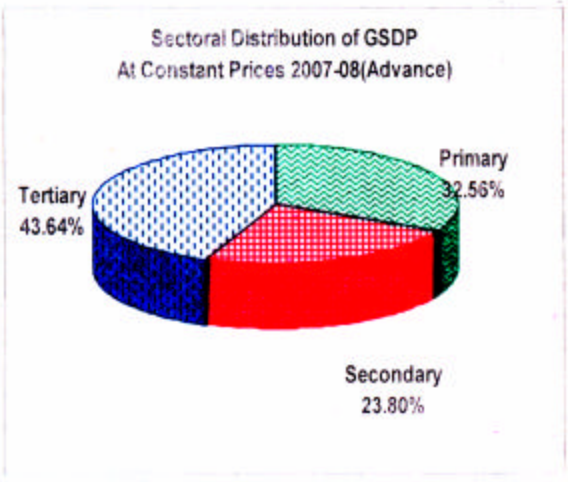
	Particular	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Gross State Domestic Product**	Crore Rs.				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		101423	103514	110516	118345
	(b) Current Prices		115288	124224	142036	159515
2.	**Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP**	Percent				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		-2.65	2.06	6.76	7.08
	(b) Current Prices		3.30	7.75	14.34	12.31
3.	**Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1999-2000) Prices by**	Percent				
	(a) Primary		32.47	31.18	32.06	32.56
	(b) Secondary		24.44	24.71	24.40	23.80
	(c) Tertiary		43.09	44.11	43.54	43.64
4.	**Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by**	Percent				
	(a) Primary		29.66	29.03	29.71	30.13
	(b) Secondary		26.12	26.54	26.14	25.60
	(c) Tertiary		44.22	44.43	44.15	44.27

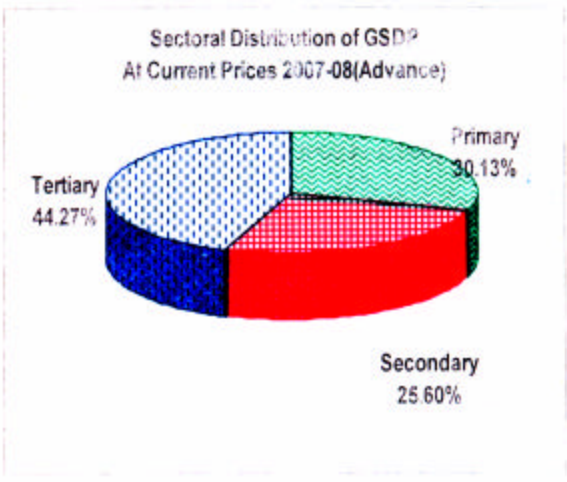

GSDP at Constant Prices
(Rs. In crores)
150000
100000
50000
0
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08 (A)


GSDP at Current Prices
(Rs. in crores)
200000
150000
100000
50000
0
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08 (A)

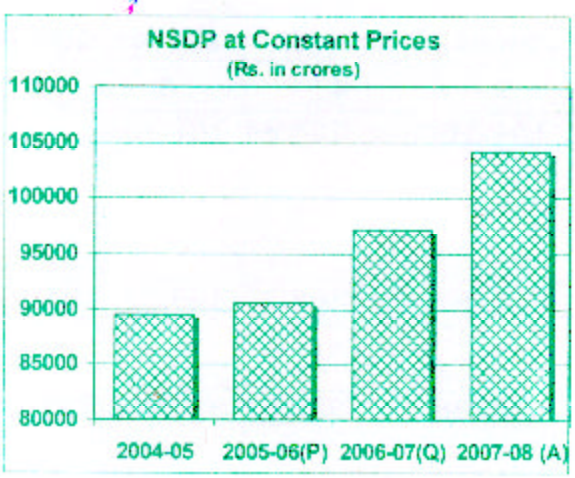
Economic Growth Rate at Constant Prices
8
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08

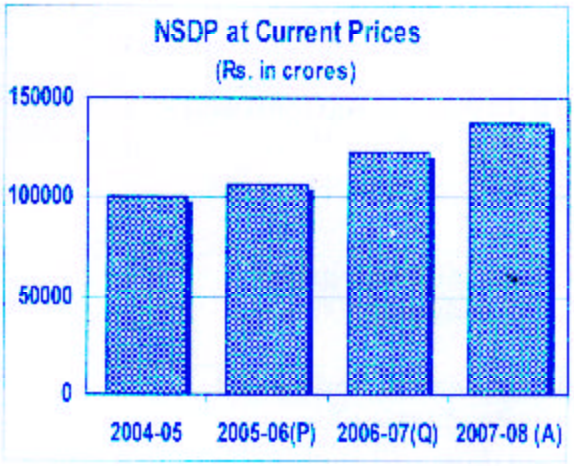
Economic Growth Rate at Current Prices
20
15
10
5
0
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08

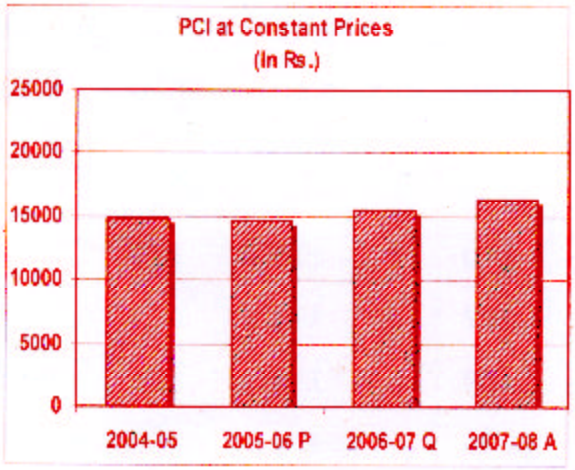

Sectoral Distribution of GSDP
At Constant Prices 2007-08(Advance)
Primary
32.56%
Tertiary
43.64%
Secondary
23.80%

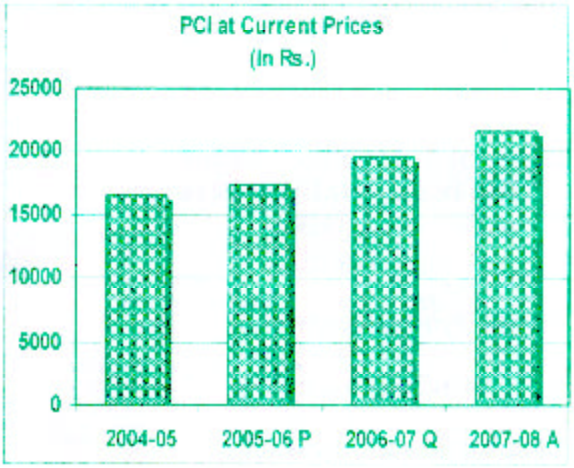

Sectoral Distribution of GSDP
At Current Prices 2007-08(Advance)
Primary
30.13%
Tertiary
44.27%
Secondary
25.60%

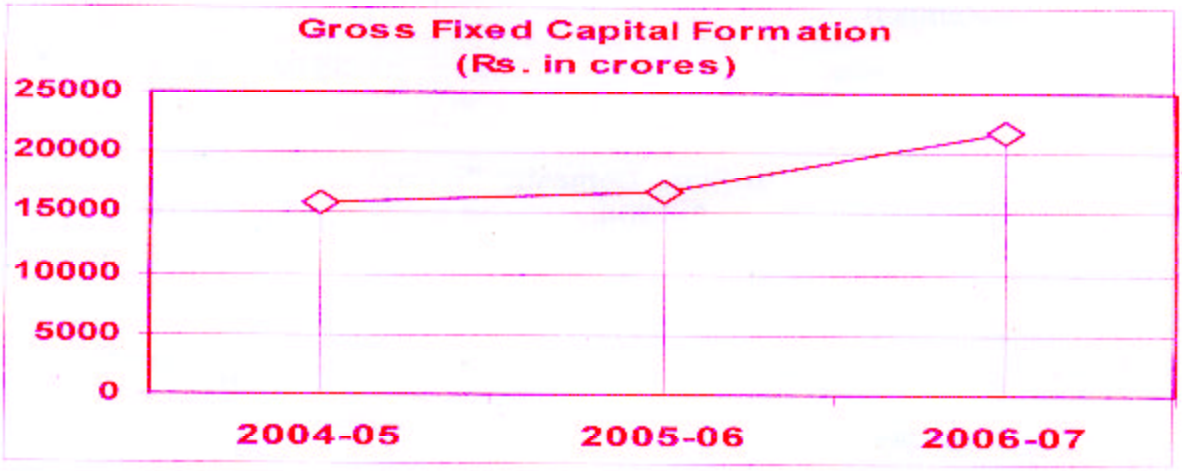
	Particular	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	**Net State Domestic Product**	Crore Rs.				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		89500	90625	97073	104189
	(b) Current Prices		100196	106982	122829	138184
6.	**Per Capita Income**	Rs.				
	(a) Constant (1999-2000) Prices		14752	14660	15420	16260
	(b) Current Prices		16515	17306	19512	21565
7.	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**					
	(a) Current Prices	Crore Rs.	15811	16842	21847	


NSDP at Constant Prices
(Rs. in crores)
110000
105000
100000
95000
90000
85000
80000
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08 (A)


NSDP at Current Prices
(Rs. in crores)
150000
100000
50000
0
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08 (A)


PCI at Constant Prices
(In Rs.)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2004-05
2005-06 P
2006-07 Q
2007-08 A


PCI at Current Prices
(In Rs.)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2004-05
2005-06 P
2006-07 Q
2007-08 A


Gross Fixed Capital Formation
(Rs. in crores)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07

Particular	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Index for Agricultural Production ** (Base 1992-94 = 100)		154.24	153.84	167.43@	-
9. Total Food-grain Production **	Lakh MT	121.63	108.23	149.07	155.10@
10. Index for Industrial Production* (Base 1993-94 = 100)		228.88	235.51	247.80@	250.08@
11. Wholesale Price Index*					
(Base 1999-2000 = 100)		127.39	133.25	145.91	157.56
Percentage Increase		6.24	4.60	9.50	7.98
12. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers* (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		110	116	127	134
(b) Ajmer Centre		107	112	122	129
(c) Bhilwara Centre		109	115	125	133
13. Installed Capacity	MW.	5296	5454	6089	6335+
14. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Crore Rs.	24242	32738	41613	52350
Percentage increase		30.57	35.05	27.11	25.80

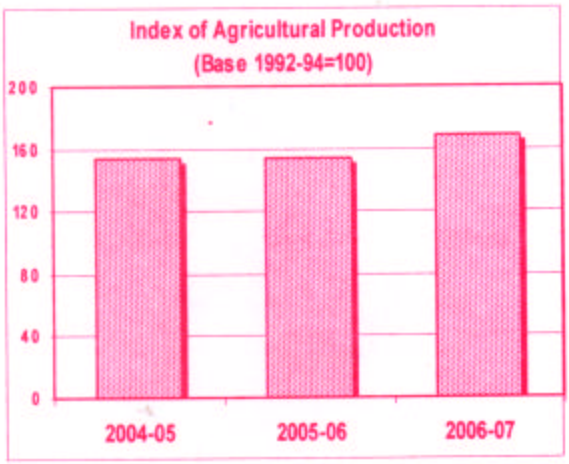
N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2005-06, quick for 2006-07 and advance for 2007-08

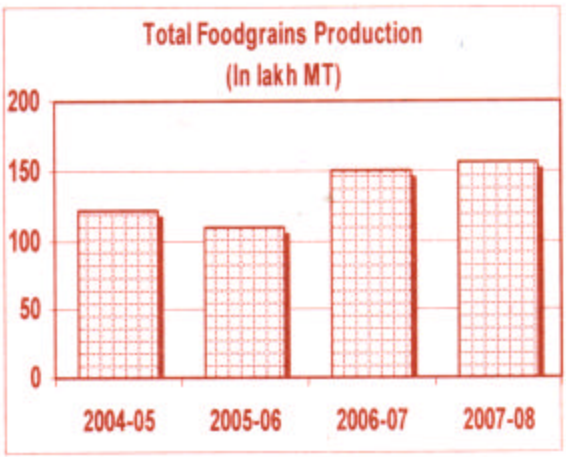
* Relates to calendar year

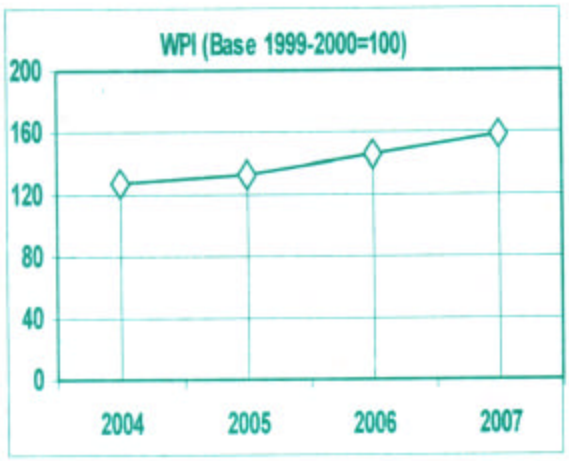
@ Provisional

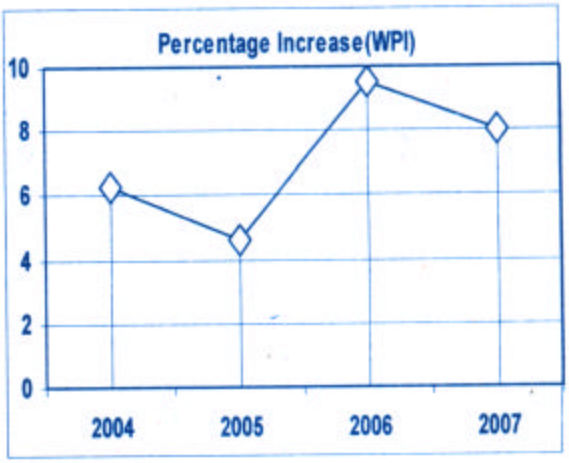
** Relates to agriculture year

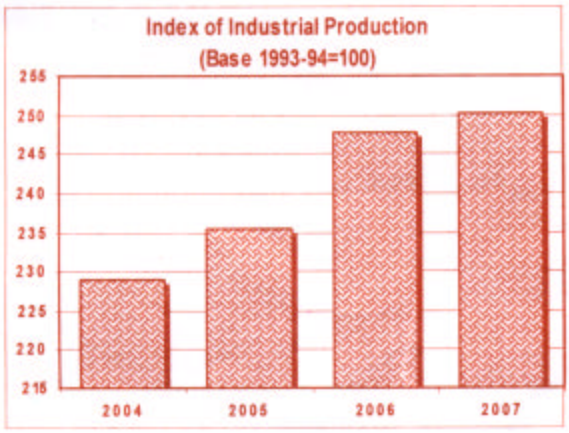
\+ Upto December 2007

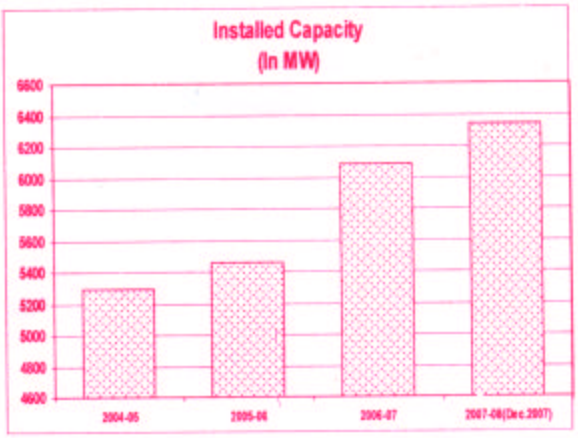

Index of Agricultural Production
(Base 1992-94=100)
200
160
120
80
40
0
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07


Total Foodgrains Production
(In lakh MT)
200
150
100
50
0
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08


WPI (Base 1999-2000=100)
200
160
120
80
40
0
2004
2005
2006
2007


Percentage Increase(WPI)
10
8
6
4
2
0
2004
2005
2006
2007


Index of Industrial Production
(Base 1993-94=100)
255
250
245
240
235
230
225
220
215
2004
2005
2006
2007


Installed Capacity
(In MW)
6600
6400
6200
6000
5800
5600
5400
5200
5000
4800
4600
2004-05
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08(Dec.2007)

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2007-08

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

1.1 Rajasthan's macroeconomic performance has been strong as a result of sound macroeconomic policies and steady reforms since 2003-04. A bright picture of the state's economic health has emerged as Rajasthan is poised to grow at 7.1 per cent annual economic growth. Fiscal consolidation has progressed satisfactorily, with revenue surplus and declining fiscal deficit currently at 2.8 per cent of GSDP. Tax collections have remained buoyant and rising public investments were reflected in substantial increase in plan expenditures. Steady fiscal reforms have put the state on a sustainable debt path. The higher growth rate has resulted in an increase in per capita GSDP by 5.44 per cent in real terms.

1.2 The state's growth rates for 2007-08 have been on course with the XIth plan growth target of 7.4 per cent.

(Figures in per cent)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services	GSDP growth
XI Five Year Plan (Targets)	3.5	8.0	8.9	7.4
2007-08 (Advance Estimates)	8.7	4.5	7.3	7.1

The lower than projected expansion in industrial/manufacturing output has been partially offset by the better than expected expansion in the farm sector. The estimates are based on a reasonably good Rabi crop and absence of serious weather related anomalies. The services sector has witnessed further expansion with robust performances in financial sector activity and real estate business. That said, while the performance of industry including manufacturing needs to gather greater momentum, the real need is to concentrate on services sector, to catch up with, if not exceed national average growth in this sector.

Economic Backdrop

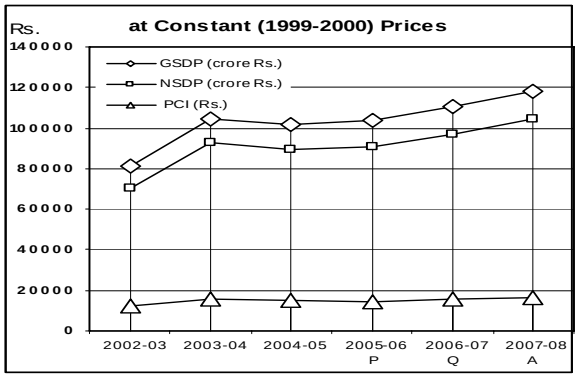
1.3 State Domestic Product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State as also the well being of the people during a given period of time. However, as the State's economy still has a significant dependence on agriculture, State Domestic Product is also largely dependent on agriculture production which is subject to wide fluctuations depending on the monsoon conditions. Thus, real drought proofing will come from consolidation and growth of service sector.

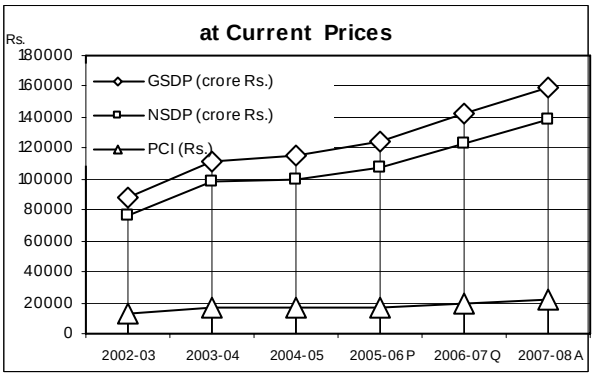
1.4 The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices. The year-wise estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income since the year 2002-03 at constant (1999-2000 prices) and current prices are given below:

Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Year	Constant Prices			Current Prices		
	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
2002-03	80974	70333	12054	88550	76605	13128
2003-04	104189	92712	15579	111606	98236	16507
2004-05	101423	89500	14752	115288	100196	16515
2005-06 P	103514	90625	14660	124224	106982	17306
2006-07 Q	110516	97073	15420	142036	122829	19512
2007-08 A	118345	104189	16260	159515	138184	21565

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance





1.5 The above table reveals that the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), is showing an upward trend at constant prices except the year 2004-05 wherein a decline in SDP has been registered due to shortfall in agricultural production.

1.6 As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2007-08 has been estimated at Rs. 1,18,345 crores as against Rs. 1,10,516 crores in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 7.08 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 1,59,515 crores for the year 2007-08 as compared to Rs. 1,42,036 crores during the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 12.31 percent over the previous year.

1.7 The Advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2007-08 has been estimated at Rs. 1,04,189 crores as against Rs. 97,073 crores in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 7.33 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 16,260 as compared to Rs. 15,420 in the year 2006-07 registering an increase of 5.44 percent over the previous year.

1.8 The Advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 1,38,184 crores for the year 2007-08 as compared to Rs. 1,22,829 crores during the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 12.50 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2007-08 at current prices works out to Rs. 21,565 as against Rs. 19,512 during the year 2006-07 registering an increase of 10.52 percent over the previous year.

1.9 Price stability is essential for sustaining growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. The price situation in the State is influenced by the price behaviour at the national level. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are revealed through Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index for industrial workers. Monitoring of price variations is significant to put impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. During the year 2007, a rising trend has been observed in wholesale and consumer prices over the previous year in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1999-2000=100) of the state for the year 2007 stood at 157.56 as against 145.91 in the year 2006, which reveals an increase of 7.98 percent.

1.10 It is significant that agriculture continues to be a large contributor to the State's economy in terms of the State Domestic Product and the employment, particularly in rural areas. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production but water availability in the State is low as there is no perennial river except Chambal and Mahi traversing from parts of south-eastern region of the State. Yet, exploitation of available water resources has progressed satisfactorily and is expected to grow to 80 per cent potential by the end of XIth Five Year Plan. The role of the State in the integrated development of water resources is gradually evolving from that of owner to that of facilitator. Restructuring of the water sector in line with the changed role is being undertaken. The State is promoting the role of NGOs in water resources management and in constitution of Water User Associations.

1.11 Despite many constraints, the State Government has taken several steps to increase agriculture production by increasing area under irrigation, energising as many as 7.70 lakh wells and by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds. Efforts have been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses through efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture and Horticulture.

1.12 The State Government is making efforts to increase growth both in industrial and services sector as a measure to make the State drought-moderate by reducing the dependence of the State economy on monsoon. The Government measures of liberalisation, de-licensing and Single Window Clearance System would help in attracting more investment in the industrial sector. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being developed with a view to provide the infrastructure and an environment conducive to promoting exports. Further to attract investment, relaxations have been provided to investors under the Rajasthan Investment Policy, 2003. The State Government has recently hosted the "Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit" with a view to bring in more investment in Rajasthan, thereby shifting dependence from primary sector to manufacturing and service sector. The overwhelming response of approximate Rs. 1,62,000 crores proposed investment with 300 MOUs/LOIs signed during the summit, indicate an attractive environment to investors and consumers. The State Government's approach would remain firmly grounded in principles which ensure that public private partnerships are formulated and executed in public interest with a view to achieving additional capacity and delivery of public services at reasonable cost. The state government has also formulated the Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme 2007 to ensure supplementing scarce public resources for investment in social infrastructure sectors while improving efficiencies and reducing costs. The government is working closely with promoters for early translation of these MOU/LOIs into projects under implementation. They have potential for generating employment for 8 lakh people.

1.13 Mineral wealth is one of the most important natural resources of the State. Rajasthan contributes about 22 percent of industrial mineral production in the country alongwith 15 percent metallic, 25 percent non-metallic and 26 percent minor category of minerals. The state has perhaps not made the best use of these non-renewable resources for benefiting the real owners, the people of Rajasthan. There is a need to examine how this wealth does not firm into private sector profits but can be substantially used for development of social and economic infrastructure of the state.

1.14 Rajasthan has made significant strides in the power sector in the past few years. The Rajasthan power sector reforms, un-bundled RSEB into generation (1), transmission (1) and distribution (3) companies at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer. It also established the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission.

1.15 The installed capacity in the State upto December 2007 (Owned, Partnership and Central allocation) was 6335 MW. The State government is making efforts to bring private investment in power generation. Non-conventional power is being generated by private and public sector units. Under Rural Electrification Programme, 36,041 villages have been electrified upto December 2007. The per capita consumption of electricity (2004-05) in the State is 328 kwh which is lower than the national average of 411 kwh. The state has embarked in an ambitious feeder renovation programme to provide 24 hours electricity to 34,000 villages in the state by end June 2008. Rajasthan will be energy surplus state by March 2009.

1.16 The State has endeavoured to strengthen the road network due to which, the road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 1,80,854 km. by the end of the year 2007-08. Density of road per lakh population in Rajasthan was 267 kms in 2002 against the national average of 322 kms. Due to large investment made by the state in expanding road network the road density per lakh of population has risen to 318 kms which is about equal to the national average. Rajasthan is the leading state in the country in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) wherein all villages with a population of 500 & above and in tribal/desert areas with a population of 250 are to be connected by a pucca road.

1.17 The Government is taking up several works pertaining to the construction of new roads and maintenance of existing roads. Private sector is being encouraged to make investment on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis. Under Central Road Fund (CRF), works relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of the State Highways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being executed in the State. Under Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana launched during the year 2005-06, works for improvement/up-gradation of state highways, construction of ROBs, construction of damaged roads, etc. are in progress.

1.18 In order to encourage private sector participation in road sector, the State Government and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) have formed 50:50 joint venture company named Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) to

undertake development of Mega Highways Projects on a Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) basis. A cess of 50 paisa is being levied on diesel and petrol under Road Development Fund Act. The non-lapsable state road fund is being used exclusively for the development of state roads not only for maintenance but also for construction, up-gradation, widening and to provide support to BOT projects in the road sector.

1.19 The total arrivals of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 247.03 lakhs (234.83 lakhs domestic and 12.20 lakhs foreigner) in the year 2006 to 272.59 lakhs including 258.94 lakhs domestic and 13.65 lakhs foreigner in the year 2007 (provisional). Thus, the increase in total number of tourists in the year 2007 is 10.35 percent over the previous year whereas the increase in domestic and foreign tourist is 10.27 and 11.89 percent respectively.

1.20 The State Government has been making strenuous efforts for improving social and economic standards of people in the State. As per Census 2001, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 percent in literacy rate during last decade. Rajasthan has also improved its position from second last to seventh among States/UT of India. Male literacy rate is 76.44 percent in the State which has surpassed the National Male Literacy Rate of 75.85 while Female Literacy Rate is 44.34 percent. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. Further the State Government has endeavoured to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Continuing Education, etc. The mid-day meal programme is being successfully implemented and 93.53 lakh school children are being benefited with mid-day meal in the State. 'Apki Beti' Scheme has been introduced for the girl child belonging to BPL families. Under this, a scholarship is made available to a girl child whose parent/parents have deceased. Special bridge courses have been started for physically challenged children and qualified teachers have been appointed for administering these courses.

1.21 For improving the learning ability of students, a quality assurance programme has been undertaken. Under this, achievement levels of students are being tested. The feedback obtained is being used to strengthen teaching and undertake capacity building of teachers. To promote secondary education for girls, the State government is providing free transport facilities through Roadways and free distribution of bicycles in tribal areas. The State government has initiated efforts such as free and compulsory educational facilities to children in the age group

of 6 to 14 years, free distribution of books, etc. Currently, 58,324 Government Primary Schools, 41,365 Government Upper Primary Schools, 8,463 Secondary and 4,498 Senior Secondary Schools are functional in the State having a total enrolment of 128.95 lakhs in the age group of 6-14 years.

1.22 In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of colleges in the State has reached 996 comprising 122 Government colleges, 9 SFS colleges and 865 private colleges. At country level there is one college per 77,000 population, while in Rajasthan, there is one college on population of 57,000 only. Thus, Rajasthan is now quite ahead from National Average of Higher Educational Institutions.

1.23 At present, 26 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with an intake of 4,300 students are functioning in the public sector. Besides, two private polytechnic colleges namely Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and Birla Institute, Pilani with intake of 390 students are also running.

1.24 A total of 128 ITIs (including eight for women) with 19,536 seats in the public sector and 302 ITIs with 23,556 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State which is providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering courses of 1 - 3 years duration.

1.25 Rajasthan Livelihood Mission was proposed by Government of Rajasthan; to be established in association with BASIX. The Rajasthan Livelihood Mission is proposed to be the state level coordinating body for all livelihood related intervention. It is proposed to be a professionally geared agency that will run in a mission mode for a fixed time period of five years. Rajasthan Mission of Livelihoods performs more of the role of a planner/facilitator, using the latest management rules and working against the focused time bound plan.

1.26 The State is committed to achieve the goal of Health for All. The Government has taken steps for developing a network of health institutions for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services in both the rural and urban areas of the State. 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' is being implemented to address issues of safe motherhood. Another programme, 'Janmangal' is also being implemented in the State to promote family welfare methods of birth spacing and birth control. National Immunisation Programme is being continued in the State to protect children below one year of age and pregnant women.

1.27 The State Government has endeavoured towards all over development of the State and promoting critical dimensions of Human Development (HD): longevity-ability to live a long and healthy life, education-ability to acquire knowledge, and income-essential for decent standard of living. In this direction positive signs are being noticed. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 80 of the year 2001 has reduced to 67 in the year 2006 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Life expectancy at birth has also increased in respect of both male and female to be 62.2 years and 62.8 years during the period of 2001-06 against 59.8 years and 60.9 years respectively of the period, 1995-99. Similarly, Per Capita Income (PCI) at constant (1999-2000) prices reached Rs. 16,260 in the year 2007-08 while it was Rs. 12,054 in the year 2002-03.

1.28 The State is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas but non-availability of perennial water sources in the State and availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem for supply of safe drinking water. Concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem both in the rural and urban areas of the State. By end December 2007, 39723 main habitations (villages) and all the 222 cities have been covered under safe drinking water supply. Besides, drinking water has also been made available to about 22,657 habitations (partially covered to fully covered). During the year 2007-08, 2109 partially covered habitations have been covered into fully covered habitations and 92 other habitations have also been covered.

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2. PUBLIC FINANCE

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

2.1 Throughout the 10th Plan period, the State was amongst the fiscally most stressed states in the country. However, due to continuous efforts coupled with appropriate management measures, Government succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit during 2006-07, and builds up revenue surplus and also contained fiscal deficit to three percent ahead of two years than stipulated in FRBM Act, 2005.

2.2 The performance of the State during 2006-07 in terms of key fiscal targets laid down in FRBM Act, 2005 is given below:

Fiscal Variables	TFC/FRBM Act	FCP	MTFPS	Actuals
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (Rs. in crores)	0.0 (31.3.2009)	(-)1035	(-) 43	(+) 638
Revenue Deficits/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	0.0 (31.3.2009)	4.51	0.18	*
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. in crores)	-	(-)6146	(-)5141	(-)3970
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.0 or Below (2008-09)	4.4	3.82	2.8
Ratio of outstanding public debt and outstanding risk weighted guarantee to total receipts of Consolidated Fund of the State (in %)	Not to exceed 200%	-	-	181

(TFC:- Twelfth Finance Commission, FCP:- Fiscal Correction Path, MTFPS:- Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement)

* State Achieved revenue surplus during 2006-07.

2.3 Trends in deficit: Fiscal deficit has decreased from Rs. 5749 crores in 2001-02 to Rs. 3970 crores in 2006-07. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit was reduced very sharply during 2005-06 and revenue deficit turned into surplus during 2006-07. This shows that during 2006-07 all borrowings (fiscal liabilities) were used in the expansion of the asset of the State, without any portion whatsoever being diverted for current consumption.

2.4 Owing to prudent fiscal management, the State Government has become entitled to a debt relief of Rs. 308.70 crores as per recommendation of TFC.

2.5 As per report "State Finances - A study of Budgets of 2007-08" prepared by Reserve Bank of India, the State Government has improved its position amongst non-special category states. The median value of Revenue Deficit/Surplus to Gross State Domestic Product and Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product vis-a-vis Rajasthan's position amongst non-special category states for the year 2003-06 and 2006-07 is as under:

	2003-06 (Average)	**2006-07 (RE)**
Median Value of Revenue Deficit / GSDP	1	0.1
Revenue Deficit / GSDP (Rajasthan)	1.90	-0.1
Position of Rajasthan amongst 17 Non Special Category States	12th	7th
Median value of Gross Fiscal Deficit to GSDP	4.7	3.6
Gross Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (Rajasthan)	5.5	3.6
Position of Rajasthan amongst 17 Non Special Category States	13th	9th

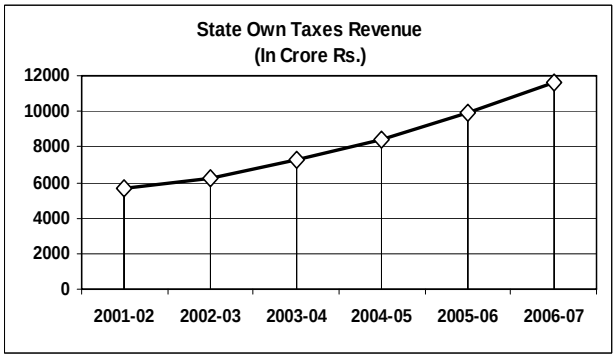
2.6 The detailed fiscal position/parameters of the State Government, as compared to earlier years, are summarised below:

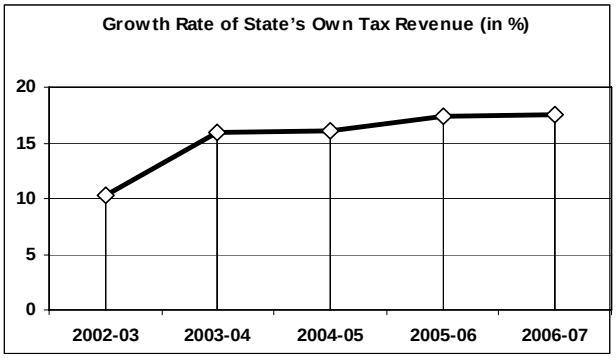
(Rs. in crores)

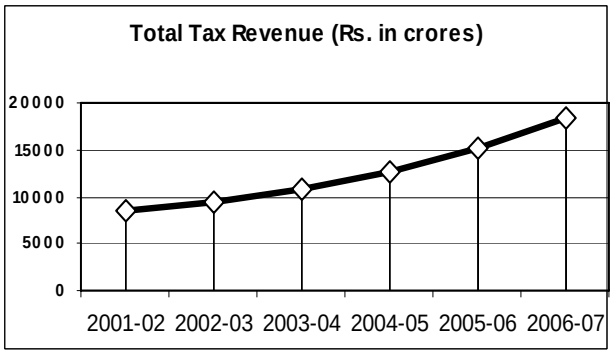
	2001-02	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**
Revenue Receipts						
Own Taxes	5671	6253	7246	8415	9880	11608
Non-Tax Revenue	1508	1569	2072	2146	2738	3431
Central Tax Transfers	2883	3063	3602	4305	5300	6760
Grants-in-aid	2091	2197	2504	2897	2921	3793
Total Revenue Receipts	**12153**	**13082**	**15424**	**17763**	**20839**	**25592**
Non Debt Capital Receipts	**69**	**125**	**164**	**125**	**238**	**514**
Total Receipts	**12222**	**13207**	**15588**	**17888**	**21077**	**26106**
Revenue Expenditure						
Revenue Exp.	15949	17016	18848	19906	21499	24954
of which						

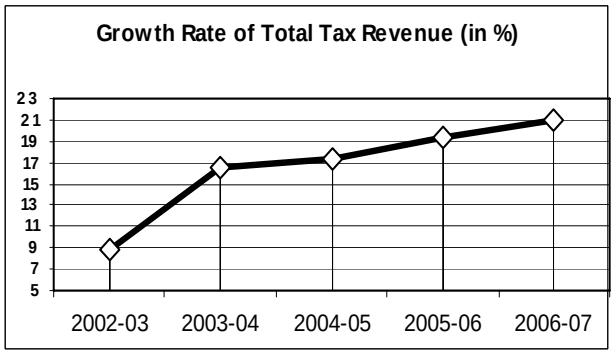
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Interest payment	3878	4300	4777	5172	5210	5702
Exp. on social & economic services	8754	9371	10399	11253	12677	14597
component of salary & wages of social & economic services	4055 (46.3%)	3988 (42.6%)	4347 (41.8%)	4569 (40.6%)	5176 (40.8%)	5536 (37.9%)
Capital Expenditure						
Capital Exp.	1818	2027	3181	3488	4295	4809
Loans & Adv.	204	278	926	640	434	313
Total Expenditure	**17971**	**19321**	**22955**	**24034**	**26228**	**30076**
Revenue surplus / Deficit	-3796	-3934	-3424	-2143	-660	638
Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	-5749	-6114	-7367	-6146	-5150	-3970
Primary surplus/ Deficit	-1871	-1814	-2590	-974	60	1732
GSDP	**90331**	**88550**	**111606**	**115288**	**124224**	**142036**
RD to GSDP	-4.2	-4.4	-3.1	-1.9	-0.50	-
FD to GSDP	-6.4	-6.9	-6.6	-5.3	-4.1	-2.8
PD to GSDP	-2.1	-2.0	-2.3	-0.8		
RD to FD	66.0	64.3	46.5	34.9	12.8	
Rate of Growth of RR	**-2.0**	**7.6**	**17.9**	**15.2**	**17.3**	**22.8**
Rate of Growth of RE	**6.1**	**6.7**	**10.8**	**5.6**	**8.0**	**16.1**
Rate of Growth of own Tax	7.0	10.3	15.9	16.1	17.4	17.5
RR to GSDP	13.5	14.8	13.8	15.4	16.8	18.0
Own Tax to GSDP	6.3	7.1	6.5	7.3	8.0	8.2
Rate of Growth of Total Exp.	6.7	7.5	18.8	4.7	9.1	14.7
Total Exp. to GSDP	19.9	21.8	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.2
Expenditure on Salary & Wages						
Expenditure	5349	5311	5791	6150	6892	7374
As % of GSDP	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2
As % of Revenue Receipts	44.0	40.6	37.5	34.6	33.1	28.8
As % of Revenue Exp. net of interest Payments & Pensions	51.5	48.1	47.4	46.9	47.1	43.0
Expenditure on Interest Payment						
As % of RR	31.9	32.9	31.0	29.1	25.0	22.3

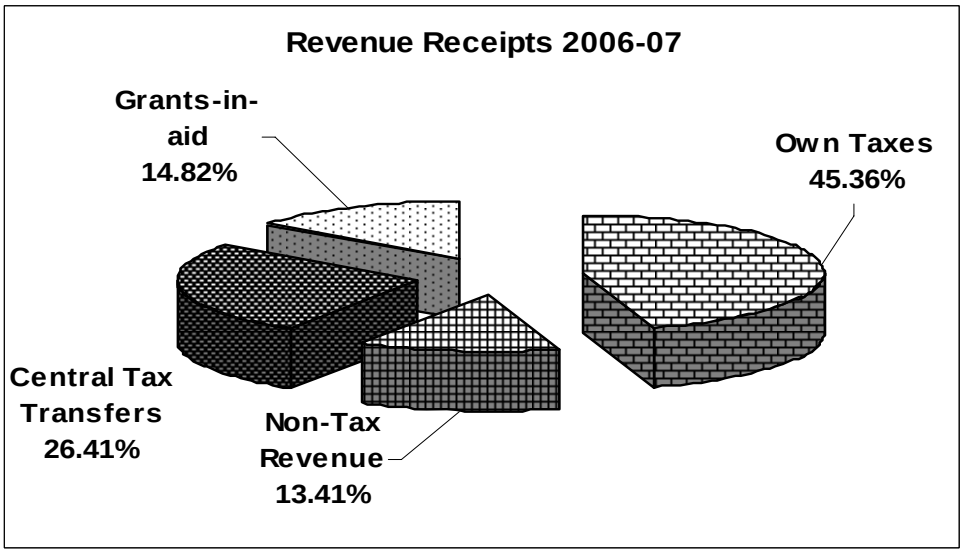
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
As % of Revenue Expenditure	24.3	25.3	25.3	26.0	24.2	22.9
Fiscal Liabilities	39970	45871	53361	60134	66407	71146
Rate of Growth	18.0	14.8	16.3	12.7	10.4	7.1
As % to GSDP	44.2	51.8	47.8	52.2	53.5	50.1
Receipts of Borrowed Funds	31239	40007	45913	51463	51469	58774
Payments of Borrowed Funds (Principal + Interest)						
Payment	29373	37351	42934	49861	50407	59796
Net Availability of Borr. Funds	1866	2656	2979	1602	1062	-1022
As % to Receipts	6.0	6.6	6.5	3.1	2.1	

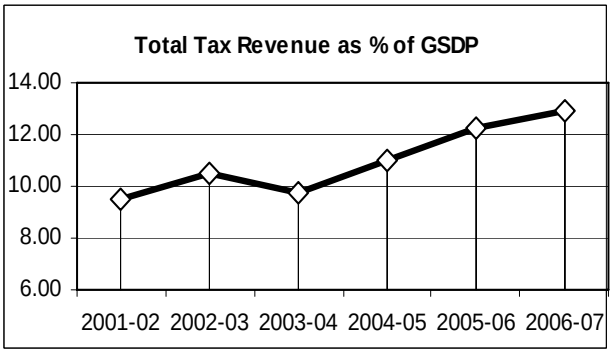


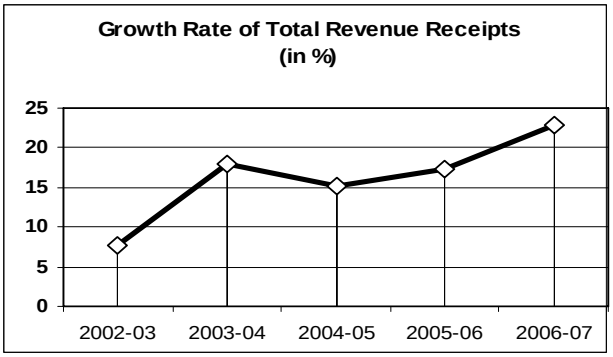


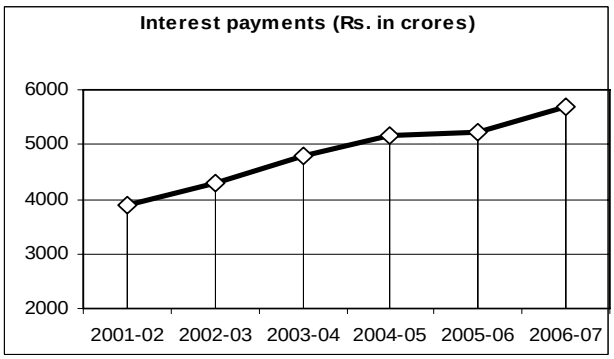


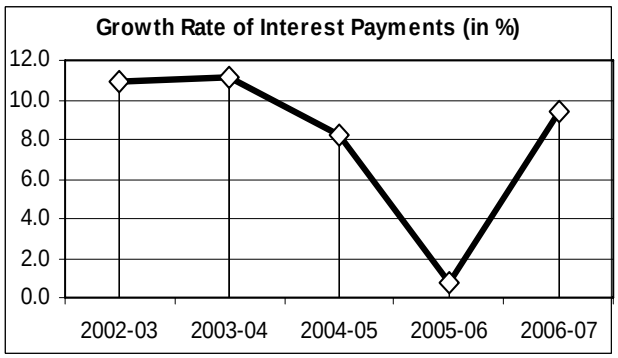


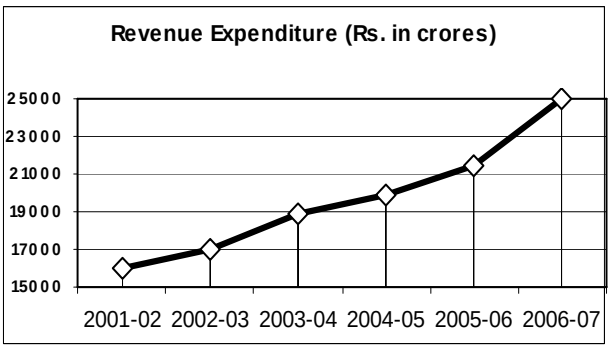

Revenue Receipts 2006-07
Grants-in-aid 14.82%
Own Taxes 45.36%
Central Tax Transfers 26.41%
Non-Tax Revenue 13.41%

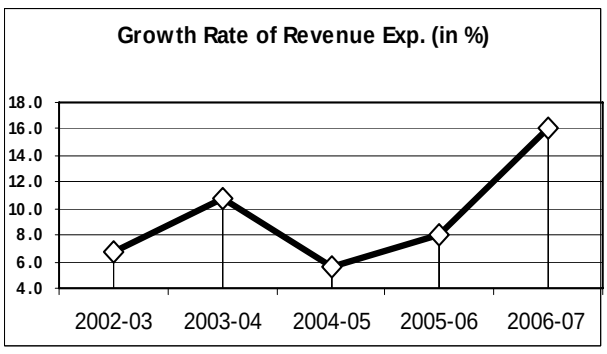

Total Tax Revenue as % of GSDP
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

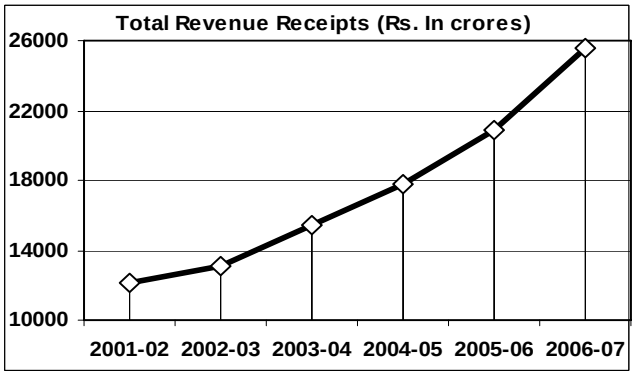

Growth Rate of Total Revenue Receipts (in %)
25
20
15
10
5
0
2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

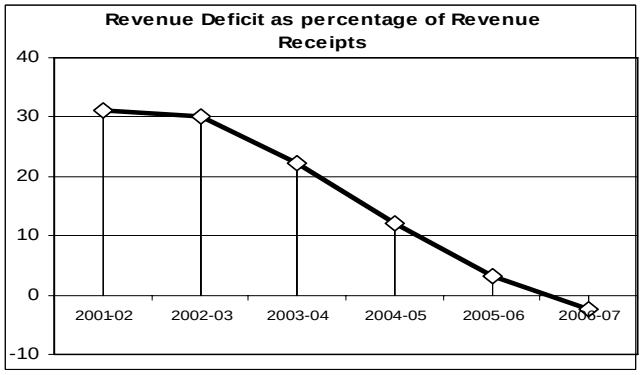

Interest payments (Rs. in crores)
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

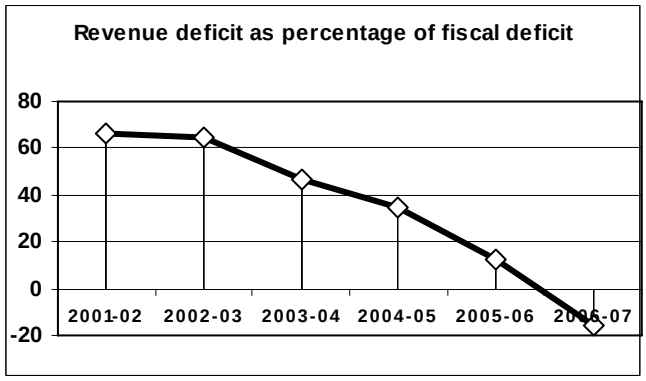

Growth Rate of Interest Payments (in %)
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

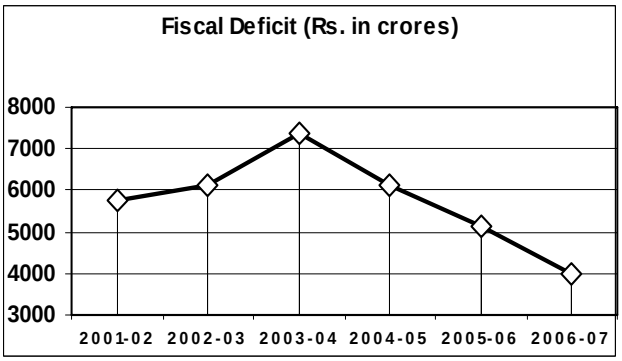

Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
25000
23000
21000
19000
17000
15000
2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

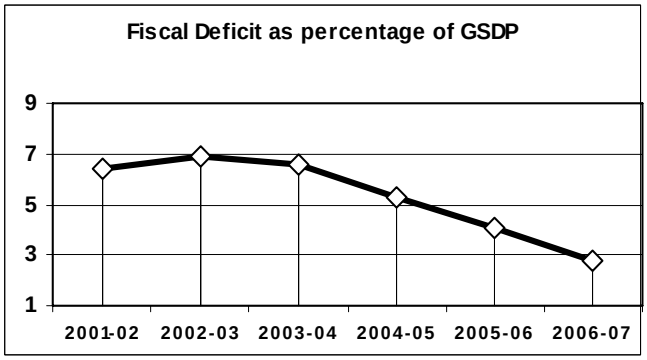

Growth Rate of Revenue Exp. (in %)
18.0
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07











2.7 Salient features of fiscal position are as under:

(i) Trends of receipts: The revenue receipts have shown a progressive increase over the period 2001-07 with only marginal changes in composition i.e. the share of own taxes, non tax revenue and central transfers have almost remained same. During the year 2006-07, revenue receipts increased by 22.8% while expenditure increased by 16.1%. The rate of growth of revenue receipts, growth of State's own taxes and ratio of revenue receipts to GSDP, in terms of percent, were highest in 2006-07, vis-a-vis performance during 2001-02 to 2005-06.

(ii) Trends of expenditure: During 2006-07, 85% of total expenditure was incurred from revenue receipts and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds.

The rate of growth of plan expenditure increased by 21% (Rs. 669 crores) in 2006-07, as compared to previous year.

The expenditure on salary and wages, which was 51.5% in 2001-02, has been brought down to 43% in 2006-07 of revenue expenditure net of interest and pension payment, and is marginally higher than the norm of 35% recommended by Twelfth Finance Commission.

2.8 Interest Payment: Interest payment with reference to revenue receipts and revenue expenditure was 22.3% and 22.9% in 2006-07. This is the lowest, in terms of percentage, in last six years. The interest payment during the year remained lower than the projections made in TFC.

2.9 Quality of Expenditure: The capital expenditure showed an increasing trend during the period 2001-07 and during 2006-07. Within the revenue expenditure incurred on social and economic services, the share of salary and wage component declined from 46% in 2001-02 to 38% in 2006-07. During this period, non salary components exhibited an increasing trend indicating momentum in creating productive assets and developing social and economical infrastructure.

2.10 Development expenditure: Developmental expenditure i.e. expenditure on social and economic services together has grown to 63.9% of total expenditure in the year 2006-07, as against 58.7% in the year 2001-02.

2.11 Capital Outlay: There has been substantial increase in capital outlay despite containing gross fiscal deficit below the level of 2004-05. During the year 2006-07, more than 101% amount of the net borrowings was utilised for capital outlay, whereas only 34% of the net borrowings was utilised towards capital outlay in the year 2002-03.

Capital Outlay as percent of net borrowings

Year	Capital Outlay	Net increases in Debt	Capital Outlay as percent of Net increases in Debt
2001-2002	1817.81	6096.04	29.82
2002-2003	2027.54	5901.48	34.36
2003-2004	3180.99	7489.82	42.47
2004-2005	3488.30	6773.19	51.50
2005-2006	4294.49	6272.35	68.47
2006-2007	4809.37	4738.91	101.49

2.12 Fiscal Liabilities: The growth of fiscal liability was 7.1% during 2006-07, which is lowest growth recorded since 2001-02. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts has come down to 278 during 2006-07 from 328.9 during 2001-02. Similarly, the ratio of fiscal liabilities to own resources came down to 473.1 from 556.8 over the corresponding period.

2.13 Debt sustainability: In 2006-07, a declining trend in debt - GSDP ratio was realised, showing movement of the State towards debt stablisation, which in turn will improve the debt sustainability position of the State.

During 2006-07, adequacy of incremental non debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and primary expenditure showed increasing capacity of the State to sustain the debt in the medium to long run. During 2006-07, the Government repaid internal debt of Rs. 1144 crores and GOI loans of Rs. 636 crores.

2.14 Creation of New Funds: A new fund Rajasthan Development and Poverty Alleviation Fund has been created from receipts in excess of 17.5 per cent growth out of previous year and Rs. 100 crores was transferred in this fund. Provision of Rs. 200 crores has been kept in 2007-08 (BE). The fund will be utilised for developmental scheme and Poverty Alleviation Programmmes.

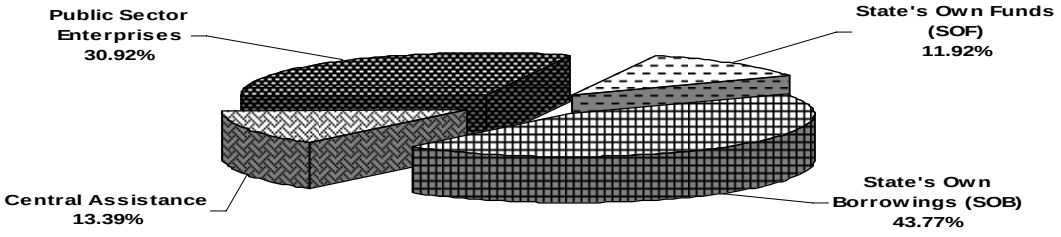
2.15 Projections of Eleventh Five Year Plan: As per indication received from the Planning Commission, the size of Eleventh Five Year Plan is fixed at Rs. 71732 crores at current prices. The significant improvement in the estimated resources of Eleventh Five Year Plan is that the balance from current revenues is estimated to be of Rs. 8552 crores in place of minus balance of Rs. 10354 crores in the Tenth Five Year Plan. State's Own borrowings (including loan component of central assistance) is estimated as Rs. 31398 crores in comparison to Rs. 31564 crores in Tenth plan estimates. The overall State's own resources have increased from Rs. 22446 crores in Tenth Plan to Rs. 39950 crores in Eleventh Five Year Plan. The size of Eleventh Five Year Plan has more than doubled.

Details of Total Resources for
Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Items	Tenth Plan Projections at current prices	Eleventh Plan Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)		
Balance from Current Revenue	-10353.94	8552
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) *(Exclu. repayment of loans)*	-366.45	
Plan Grants	826.64	
Additional Resources Mobilisation	776.24	
Adjustment of Opening Balance		
Total	-9117.51	**8552**
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	**31563.82**	**31398**
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	**22446.31**	**39950**
SOB as %age of SOR	**140.62**	**78.59**
C. Central Assistance		
Grant Component	**3821.94**	**9602**
D. Public Sector Enterprises	**5563.50**	**22180**
Total Resources	**31831.75**	**71732**
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	75773.80	152414
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	86127.74	143862
Balance from Current Revenues	**-10353.94**	**8552**

Resources for XI Five Year Plan



REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR/ANNUAL PLANS:

(Rs. in crores)

Plan period	Approved Outlay	Actual 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 (1968-69)	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	2120.45
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	956.00	975.57
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	1170.00	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	33735.14

2.16 State's Tenth Five Year Plan envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 31,831.75 crores at current prices. Total expenditure in the Tenth Plan has been Rs. 33,735 crores, which is Rs. 1,903 crores more than the original approved outlay.

2.17 The Annual Plan original outlays, revised outlays approved by the Planning Commission and actual expenditure incurred during the Tenth Plan period (2002-07) are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

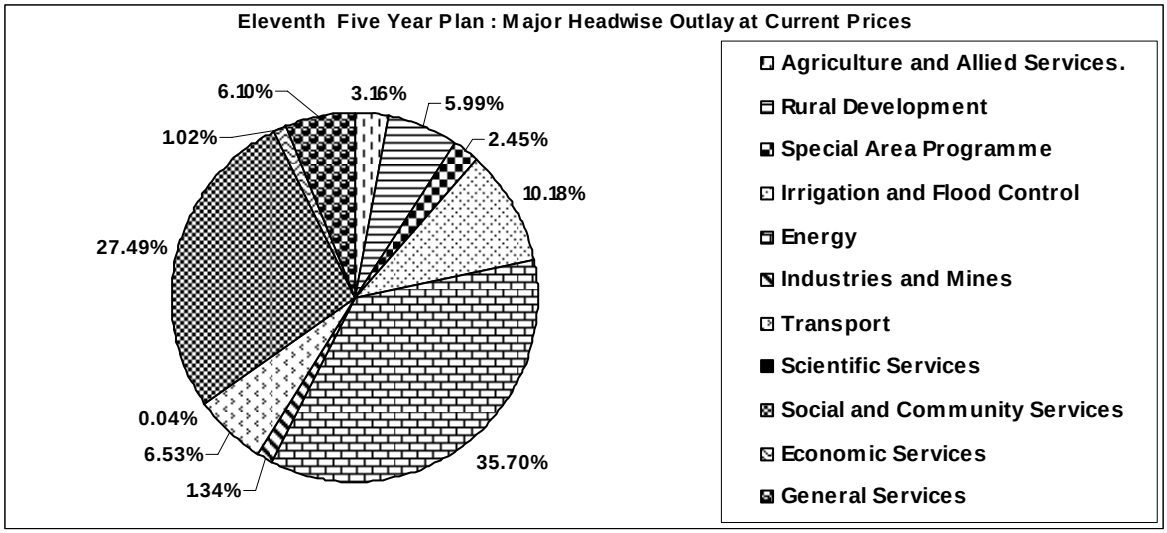
Financial Year	Original Outlay	Revised Outlay	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	5160.00	4370.78	4431.07
2003-04	4258.00	5504.52	6044.38
2004-05	6797.50	6742.47	6590.55
2005-06	8350.00	8000.00	7699.83
2006-07	8501.42	8250.00	8969.31
Total	**33066.92**	**32867.77**	**33735.14**

2.18 Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The size of Eleventh Plan has been kept at Rs. 71,732 crores. The major head-wise proposed allocations is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development/ Sector	Eleventh Plan Outlay (2007-12)	% to total outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	2269	3.16
2. Rural Development	4295	5.99
3. Special Area Programme	1759	2.45
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7302	10.18
5. Power	25607	35.70
6. Industry & Minerals	959	1.34
7. Transport	4683	6.53
8. Scientific Services	30	0.04
9. Social & Community Services	19720	27.49
10.Economic Services	731	1.02
11.General Services	4377	6.10
Total	**71732**	**100.00**



2.19 There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Eleventh Plan. During the Tenth Plan the total outlay was Rs. 31,832 crores whereas the Eleventh Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission at Rs. 71,732 crores which is more than double.

2.20 The power sector has been given first priority in allocation of resources in last two years. As a result, Rajasthan will soon be a power surplus State. An additional capacity of 455 MW has already been commissioned between the years 2006-07 to 2007-08. The State's generation capacity by the end of 11th Plan would be more than

12,000 MW, as against an installed capacity of 6089 MW at the end of Tenth Plan period.

2.21 Feeder Renovation programme has been implemented successfully; T&D losses have been brought down by an unprecedented 9% in the last two years, and will be further brought down by another 5% by June, 2008. This has enabled the State Government to give 24 hour domestic supply to 14,000 villages and 34,000 villages will be similarly covered by June, 2008.

2.22 Public investment on social sectors has been gradually increasing for last 4 years. As percentages of Gross Budgetary Support, substantial increases have been made under education (7.51 per cent), health (3.09 per cent), rural development (9.10 per cent), social justice (5.03 per cent) and agriculture & irrigation (17.91 per cent) in the 11th Five Year Plan.

2.23 Growth Target for Eleventh plan:

(in percent)

Item	Eleventh Plan Target	
	All India	**Rajasthan**
Agriculture	4.1	3.5
Industry	10.5	8.0
Services	9.9	8.9
Total	**9.0**	**7.4**

2.24 Monitorable Targets for Eleventh plan:

Sl. No.	Social indicators	All India	Rajasthan
1	Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR)	28	32
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	100	148
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.1	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 year)	23.5	25.3
5	Anemia among women (15-49 year)	25.9	24.3
6	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	935	917
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	20.00	29.47
8	Male Literacy Rate	89.80	91.89
9	Female Literacy Rate	79.80	66.27
10	Total Literacy Rate	85.00	79.57
11	Gender gap in Literacy Rate	10.0	25.6

2.25 Eleventh Plan Priorities: Looking to geographical divergence, social structure and developmental needs of the people in the State,

following six priorities have been identified on which the State plans are centralized from 2003-04 and will continue to be the guiding factor during the Eleventh Plan period:

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

2.26 Strategy: Emanating from these six priority areas, there are certain related goals that are proposed to be pursued by the State Government during the 11th Plan period:

- Stress will be on accelerated agricultural growth through judicious use of water, growing high yielding but less water dependent crops, strengthening, extension, technology transfer and diversification into horticulture along with post harvest management and marketing linkages for agro processing.
- Focus on rain water harvesting structures and improving water use efficiency through better maintenance of irrigation system and promoting efficiency through water saving devices and adoption of dry land farming practices on watershed basis.
- To encourage animal husbandry through conservation of indigenous breed, shift from veterinary health care to breed improvement, livestock extension services and promotion of livestock based industry.
- To increase employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas.
- To increase per capita income and to bring it to national average.
- Universalization of secondary education along with quality education.
- Expansion of facilities for higher and technical education.
- To provide safe drinking water, better medical and improved sanitation facilities both in rural and urban areas.
- Special emphasis on empowerment of women and welfare of children.
- Special attention to the problems of SCs/ STs/ Minorities/ OBCs and other weaker sections of the society including disabled.

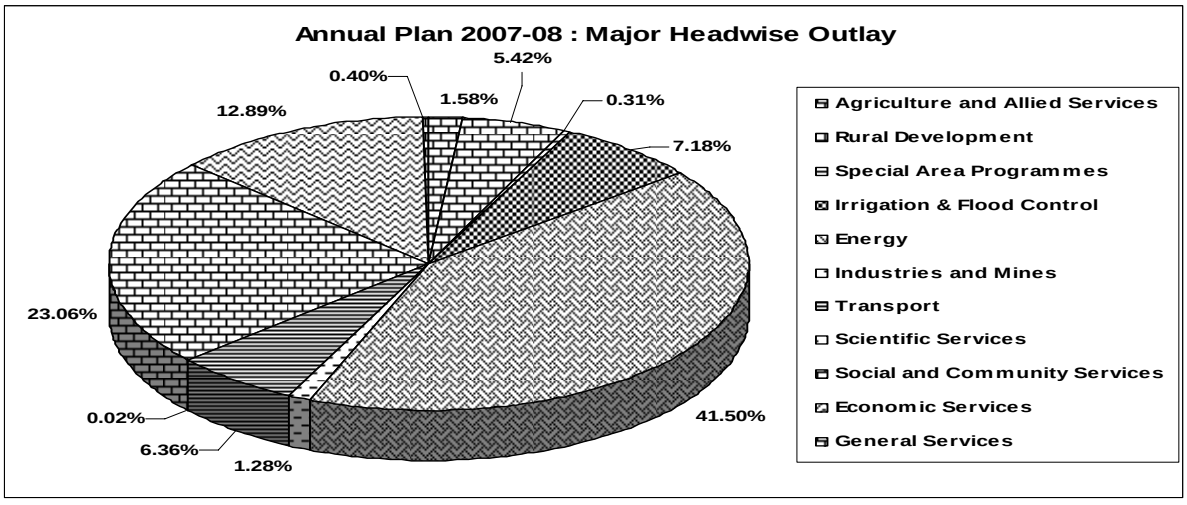
- Creation of infrastructure facilities for developing the State as a tourist hub.
- To encourage PPP not only in infrastructure sector but also in social sector.
- To make the State self sufficient in power and access to make electricity available for all households.
- To make Rajasthan an industrial friendly state and develop SEZs to boost industrialization.
- Priority will be given to explore minerals and petroleum deposits.
- To develop Rajasthan as one of the leading IT destination in the Country.
- Proper strengthening and management of urban infrastructure.

2.27 Annual Plan (2007-08)

The budgeted outlays for the Annual Plan 2007-08 has been kept at Rs. 12,820 crores. The major head-wise allocation is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development/ Sector	Annual Plan Outlay (2007-08)	% to total outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	202	1.58
2. Rural Development	694	5.42
3. Special Area Programme	40	0.31
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	921	7.18
5. Power	5321	41.50
6. Industry & Minerals	164	1.28
7. Transport	816	6.36
8. Scientific Services	2	0.02
9. Social & Community Services	2956	23.06
10.Economic Services	1652	12.89
11.General Services	52	0.40
Total	**12820**	**100.00**



2.28 Highest priority has been accorded to the Energy Sector (41.50%) as this sector has a major impact on the performance of all other core sectors. The allocation to Power Sector as well as the internal resources of Power Companies have increased substantially.

BANKING

2.29 Rising expectations of the people cannot be met with the limited resources of the State Government. The flow of institutional finance and credit support from banks and other financial institutions (FIs) needs to be harnessed effectively. Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of banks. The banks, particularly, the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support. Thus they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below poverty line.

2.30 The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credits allowed in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at the national level upto September 2007 is presented in the table given below:

Details of Banking Activities

(September)

S.No.	Items	Rajasthan		India	
		2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Regional Rural Banks**				
	a) No. of offices	1009	1012	14403	14455
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	4716	5444	74020	85321
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	2790	3584	43468	52449

S.No.	Items	Rajasthan		India	
		2006	2007	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	**State Bank of India**				
	A. Associates & Nationalised Bank				
	a) No. of offices	2116	2196	48103	50228
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	40028	47688	1635817	2013435
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	34058	41713	1181387	1428276
	B. Foreign Bank				
	a) No. of offices	4	5	245	257
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	210	286	121891	174574
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	273	317	110456	139461
3.	**Other Scheduled Commercial Banks**				
	a) No. of offices	340	382	6631	7177
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	8314	10962	456840	580497
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	4493	6736	335062	420721
4.	**Total**				
	a) No. of offices	3469	3595	69382	72117
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	53269	64381	2288568	2853826
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	41613	52350	1670372	2040907

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Quarterly Statistics, September 2006 and 2007.

2.31 It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2007 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 2006. The deposits have increased by 20.86 percent in Rajasthan in 2007 over 2006 while it was 24.70 percent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 81.31 percent in September 2007 in Rajasthan and at the All India level it was 71.51 percent, whereas in September 2006 it was 78.12 percent and 72.99 percent in Rajasthan and at the All India level respectively. Total credit in Rajasthan upto September 2007 over corresponding period of 2006 has increased by 25.80 percent while the increase was 22.18 percent at the All India level.

2.32 One bank branch is catering to the needs of 17,824 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 640.77 lakh on 1st October 2007) and covers an average area of 95 sq. km. of the State.

2.33 In the State, a Financial Inclusion Task Force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Pr. Secretary Rural Development and Panchayat and comprises of senior representatives of State Government, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and Leading Commercial Bank for covering 21.42 lakhs BPL households.

2.34 In the State every year at district Level NABARD prepares potential link Plan on the basis of which Lead District Manager prepares District Credit Plan. In this credit plan there is detailed information regarding works to be executed during the year. For effective implementation and monitoring at block level, district level and state level committees are constituted. These committees are under the Lead Bank scheme. For improvements in Lead Bank Scheme a high level committee has been constituted by RBI under the chairmanship of Smt. Usha Thorat, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

2.35 Evaluation department has conducted a study on the self-help groups under Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana for the period 2002-03 to 2004-05. The findings of this report were that credit flows per self-help group were of Rs. 3,27,920 and per Swarojgari credit flow was Rs. 29,565.

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3. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

3.1 The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a given year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2006-07 is estimated to be Rs.1,42,035.57 crores as compared to Rs. 1,24,223.61 crores for the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 14.34 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2007-08, it is estimated to be Rs. 1,59,515.10 crores showing an increase of 12.31 percent over the previous year.

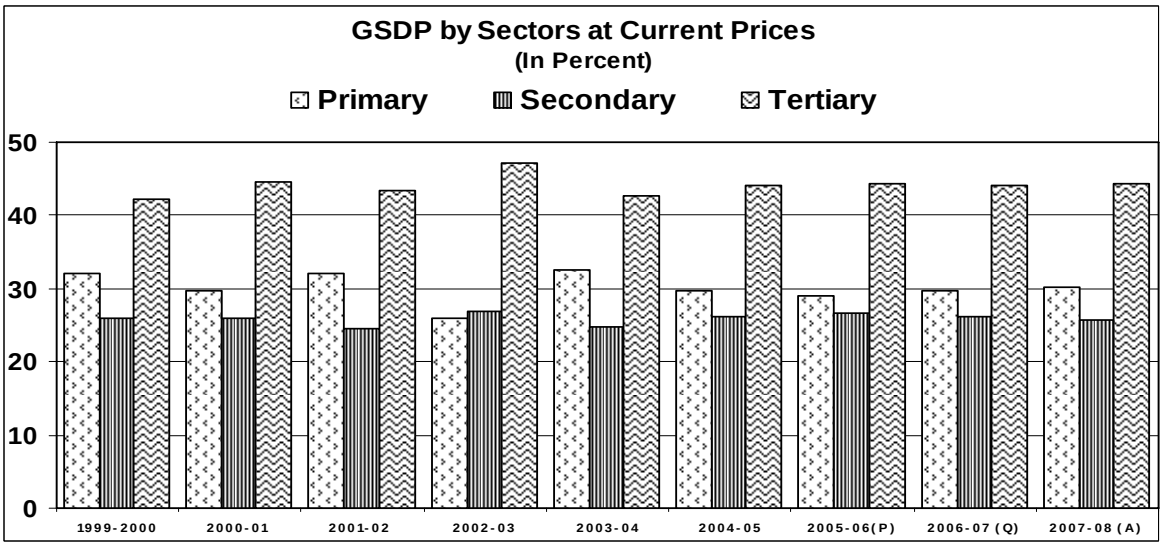
3.2 The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the following table

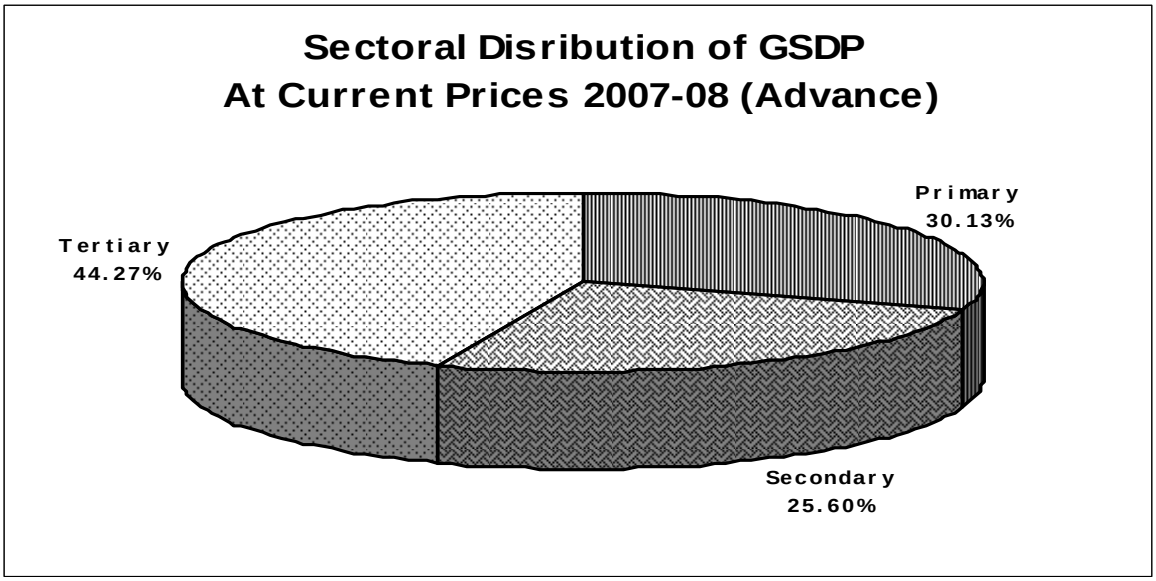
Gross State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at current Prices

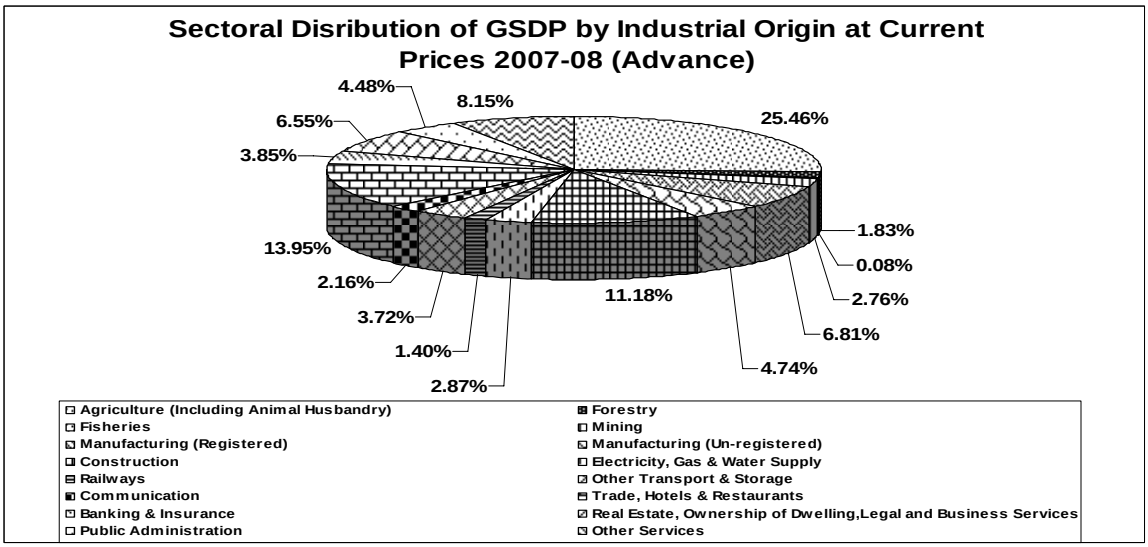
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu-facturing	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	23281.05	26481.30	10748.85	21367.94	34870.47	82719.71
	(28.14)	(32.01)	(12.99)	(25.83)	(42.16)	(100.00)
2000-01	21105.21	24401.84	10762.95	21319.58	36713.49	82434.91
	(25.60)	(29.60)	(13.06)	(25.86)	(44.54)	(100.00)
2001-02	25480.70	28944.30	10476.49	22210.51	39176.50	90331.31
	(28.21)	(32.04)	(11.60)	(24.59)	(43.37)	(100.00)
2002-03	19102.01	23036.54	10822.68	23794.69	41718.82	88550.05
	(21.57)	(26.02)	(12.22)	(26.87)	(47.11)	(100.00)
2003-04	31922.73	36198.52	11988.84	27694.58	47713.35	111606.45
	(28.60)	(32.43)	(10.74)	(24.82)	(42.75)	(100.00)
2004-05	29367.97	34191.27	14057.54	30109.90	50986.35	115287.52
	(25.47)	(29.66)	(12.19)	(26.12)	(44.22)	(100.00)
2005-06(P)	30464.88	36056.43	15378.33	32969.20	55197.98	124223.61
	(24.52)	(29.03)	(12.38)	(26.54)	(44.43)	(100.00)
2006-07(Q)	35743.85	42202.08	16817.63	37130.57	62702.92	142035.57
	(25.17)	(29.71)	(11.84)	(26.14)	(44.15)	(100.00)
2007-08 (A)	40617.90	48060.49	18425.31	40841.51	70613.10	159515.10
	(25.46)	(30.13)	(11.55)	(25.60)	(44.27)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP
P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates


GSDP by Sectors at Current Prices
(In Percent)
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
50
40
30
20
10
0
1999-2000
2000-01
2001-02
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07 (Q)
2007-08 (A)


Sectoral Disribution of GSDP
At Current Prices 2007-08 (Advance)
Primary
30.13%
Tertiary
44.27%
Secondary
25.60%


Sectoral Disribution of GSDP by Industrial Origin at Current Prices 2007-08 (Advance)
4.48%
8.15%
25.46%
6.55%
3.85%
1.83%
0.08%
13.95%
2.76%
2.16%
11.18%
3.72%
6.81%
1.40%
4.74%
2.87%
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)
Forestry
Fisheries
Mining
Manufacturing (Registered)
Manufacturing (Un-registered)
Construction
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply
Railways
Other Transport & Storage
Communication
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
Banking & Insurance
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling,Legal and Business Services
Public Administration
Other Services

3.3 The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices for the year 2006-07 is estimated at Rs. 1,10,516.13 crores as compared to Rs. 1,03,513.92 crores in the year 2005-06 registering an increase of 6.76 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2007-08 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,18,344.78 crores showing an increase of 7.08 percent over the previous year.

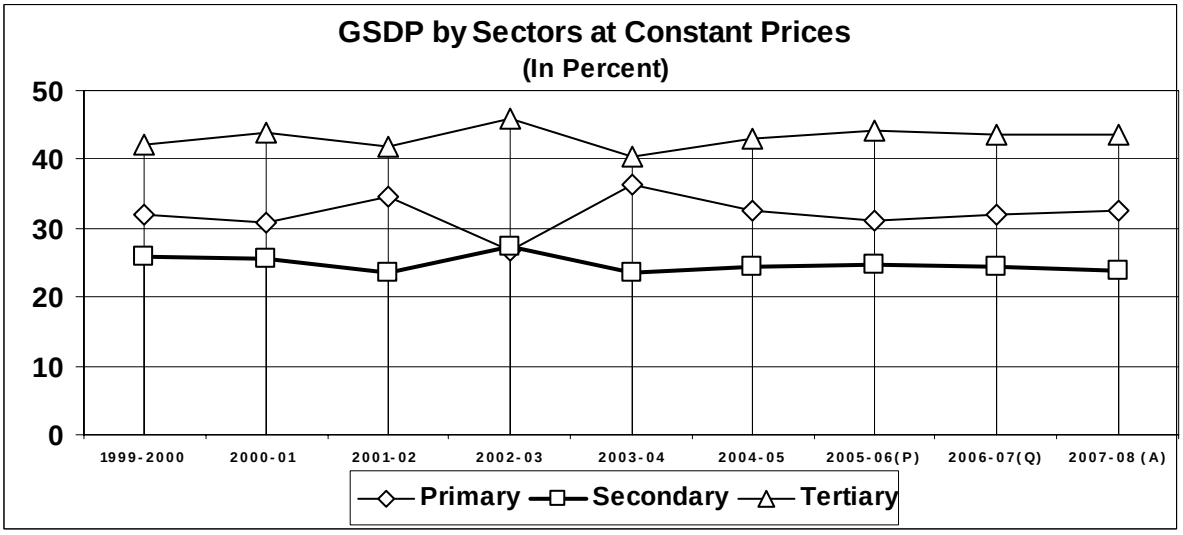
3.4 The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is depicted in the following table:

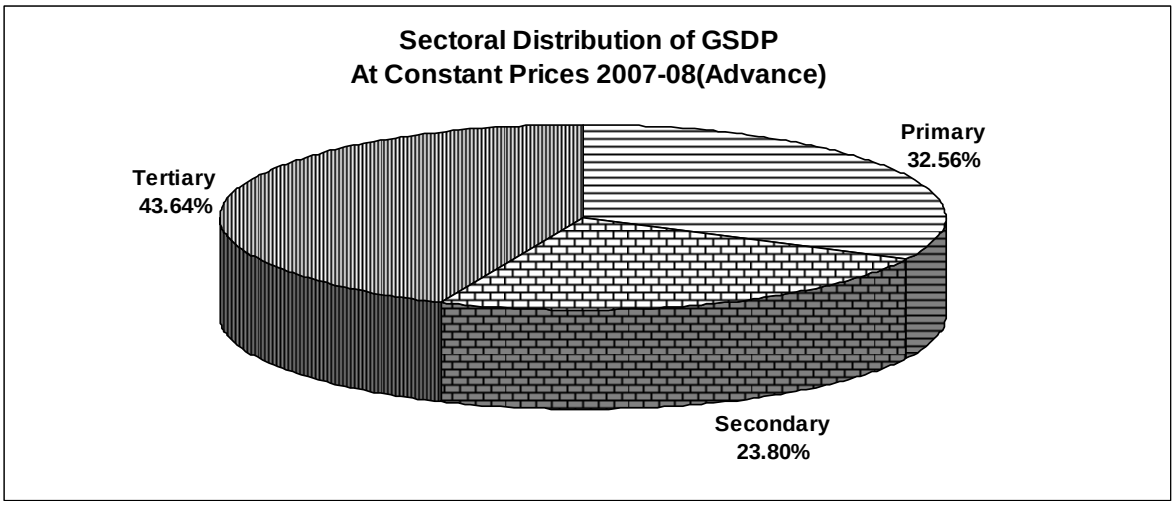
Gross State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

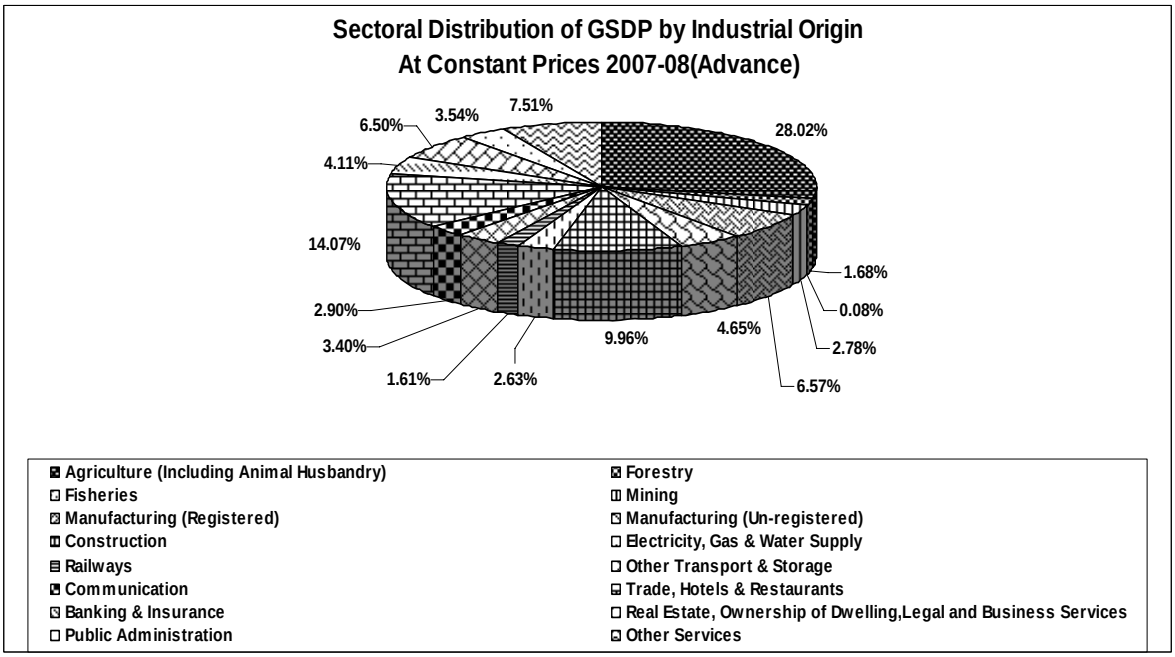
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu-facturing	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	23281.05	26481.30	10748.85	21367.94	34870.47	82719.71
	(28.14)	(32.01)	(12.99)	(25.83)	(42.16)	(100.00)
2000-01	21689.59	24885.30	10486.25	20676.71	35497.58	81059.59
	(26.76)	(30.70)	(12.94)	(25.51)	(43.79)	(100.00)
2001-02	27642.98	31032.15	10036.86	21139.20	37697.44	89868.79
	(30.76)	(34.53)	(11.17)	(23.52)	(41.95)	(100.00)
2002-03	17809.91	21659.42	10025.51	22140.41	37173.80	80973.63
	(21.99)	(26.75)	(12.38)	(27.34)	(45.91)	(100.00)
2003-04	33447.19	37743.57	10483.96	24485.32	41960.02	104188.91
	(32.10)	(36.23)	(10.06)	(23.50)	(40.27)	(100.00)
2004-05	28547.95	32929.79	11635.42	24786.50	43706.97	101423.26
	(28.15)	(32.47)	(11.47)	(24.44)	(43.09)	(100.00)
2005-06(P)	27696.82	32280.22	12143.74	25574.78	45658.92	103513.92
	(26.76)	(31.18)	(11.73)	(24.71)	(44.11)	(100.00)
2006-07(Q)	30469.58	35435.71	12680.89	26961.40	48119.02	110516.13
	(27.57)	(32.06)	(11.47)	(24.40)	(43.54)	(100.00)
2007-08 (A)	33154.34	38530.65	13275.27	28167.22	51646.91	118344.78
	(28.02)	(32.56)	(11.22)	(23.80)	(43.64)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP
P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates


GSDP by Sectors at Constant Prices
(In Percent)
50
40
30
20
10
0
1999-2000
2000-01
2001-02
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08 (A)
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary


Sectoral Distribution of GSDP
At Constant Prices 2007-08(Advance)
Primary
32.56%
Tertiary
43.64%
Secondary
23.80%


Sectoral Distribution of GSDP by Industrial Origin
At Constant Prices 2007-08(Advance)
7.51%
3.54%
6.50%
28.02%
4.11%
14.07%
1.68%
0.08%
2.90%
4.65%
2.78%
3.40%
9.96%
1.61%
2.63%
6.57%
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)
Forestry
Fisheries
Mining
Manufacturing (Registered)
Manufacturing (Un-registered)
Construction
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply
Railways
Other Transport & Storage
Communication
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
Banking & Insurance
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling,Legal and Business Services
Public Administration
Other Services

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

3.5 Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2006-07 is estimated to be Rs. 1,22,828.63 crores as compared to Rs. 1,06,982.20 crores in the year 2005-06 registering an increase of 14.81 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2007-08, it is estimated at Rs. 1,38,184.11 crores registering an increase of 12.50 percent over the previous year.

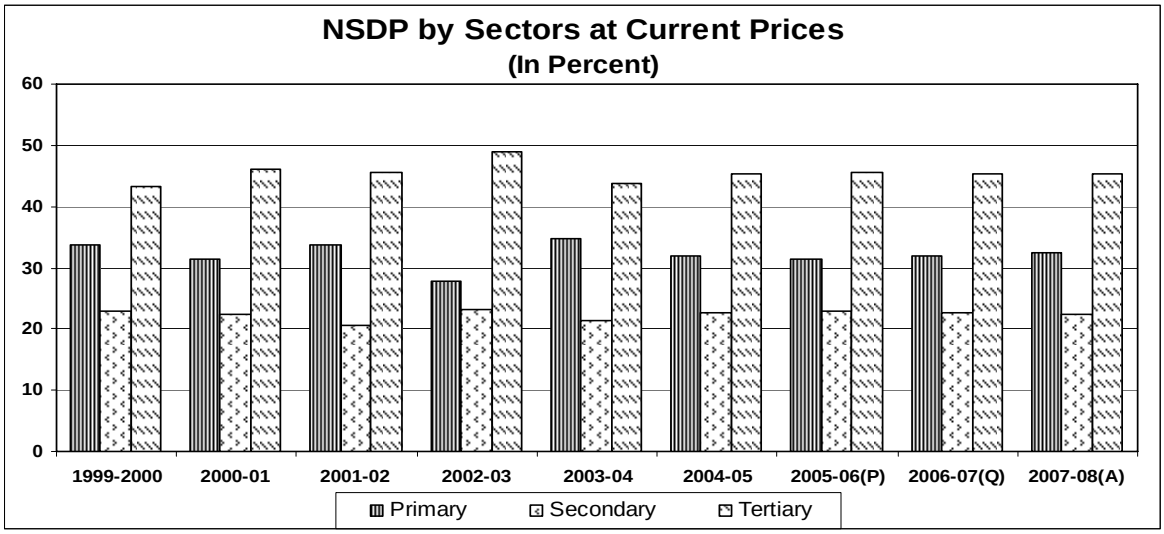
3.6 The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is as follows:

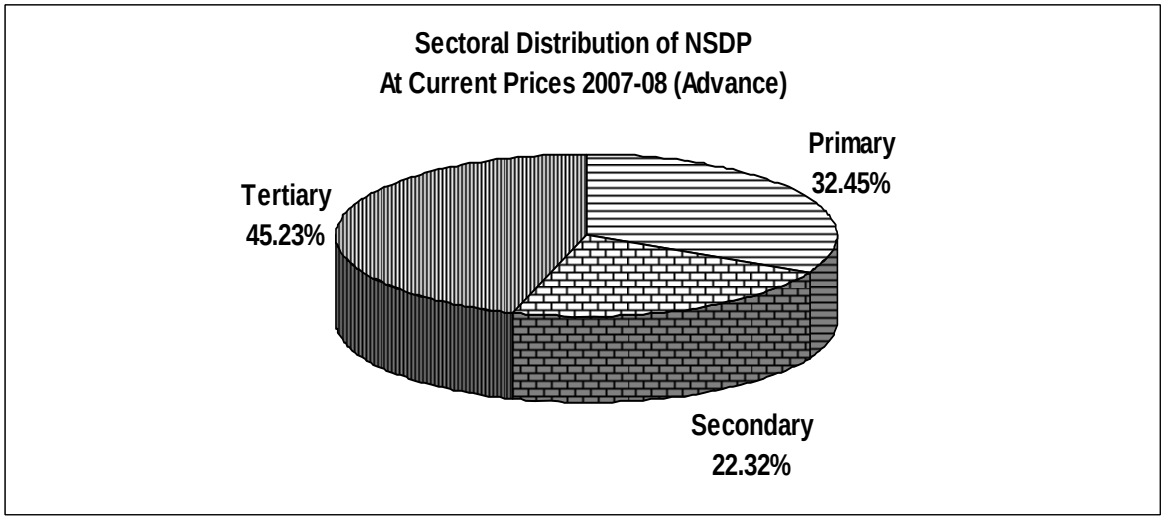
Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at current Prices

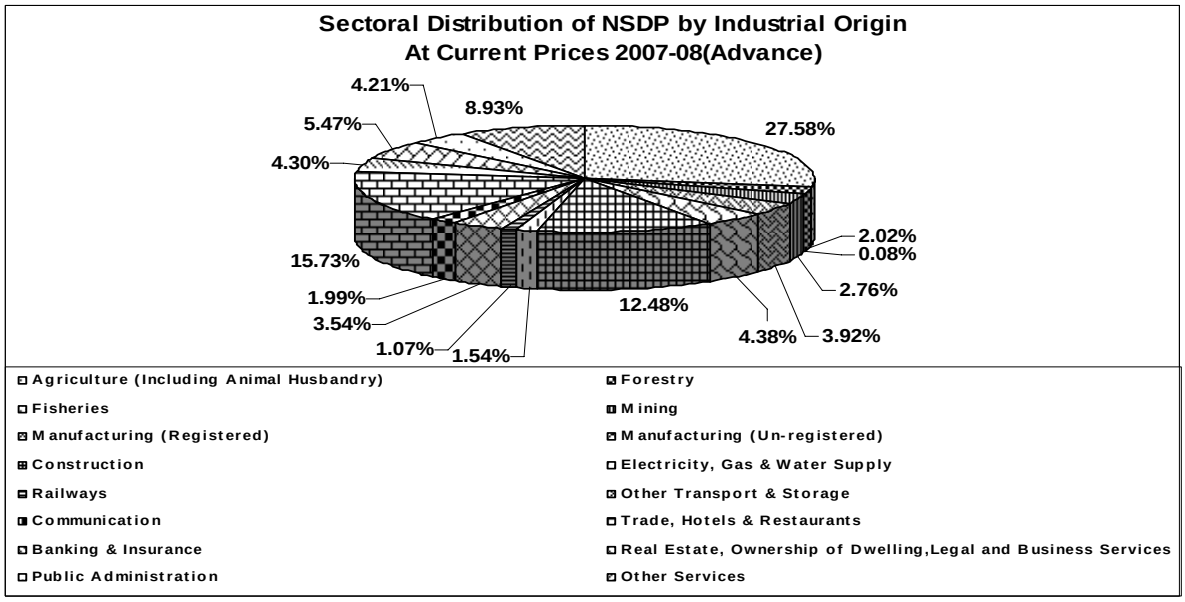
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufact -uring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	22319.43	25064.00	8016.10	17036.66	32073.19	74173.85
	(30.09)	(33.79)	(10.81)	(22.97)	(43.24)	(100.00)
2000-01	20066.04	22924.22	7658.81	16308.00	33534.02	72766.24
	(27.58)	(31.51)	(10.53)	(22.41)	(46.08)	(100.00)
2001-02	24300.80	27307.71	7013.13	16674.79	36897.19	80879.69
	(30.05)	(33.76)	(8.67)	(20.62)	(45.62)	(100.00)
2002-03	17803.22	21301.56	7067.28	17834.74	37468.27	76604.57
	(23.24)	(27.81)	(9.23)	(23.28)	(48.91)	(100.00)
2003-04	30479.06	34274.02	7790.03	21071.40	42890.57	98235.99
	(31.03)	(34.89)	(7.93)	(21.45)	(43.66)	(100.00)
2004-05	27703.53	32066.51	9122.28	22745.24	45383.82	100195.57
	(27.65)	(32.00)	(9.10)	(22.70)	(45.30)	(100.00)
2005-06 (P)	28589.42	33632.95	9573.53	24518.74	48830.51	106982.20
	(26.72)	(31.44)	(8.95)	(22.92)	(45.64)	(100.00)
2006-07(Q)	33543.41	39369.65	10469.64	27890.27	55568.71	122828.63
	(27.31)	(32.05)	(8.52)	(22.71)	(45.24)	(100.00)
2007-08 (A)	38117.40	44835.31	11470.59	30841.30	62507.50	138184.11
	(27.58)	(32.45)	(8.30)	(22.32)	(45.23)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.
P- Provisional Estimates. Q- Quick Estimates. A- Advance Estimates.


NSDP by Sectors at Current Prices
(In Percent)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1999-2000
2000-01
2001-02
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
2005-06(P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08(A)
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary


Sectoral Distribution of NSDP
At Current Prices 2007-08 (Advance)
Primary
32.45%
Tertiary
45.23%
Secondary
22.32%


Sectoral Distribution of NSDP by Industrial Origin
At Current Prices 2007-08(Advance)
4.21%
8.93%
5.47%
27.58%
4.30%
2.02%
0.08%
15.73%
2.76%
1.99%
12.48%
3.54%
4.38%
3.92%
1.07%
1.54%
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)
Forestry
Fisheries
Mining
Manufacturing (Registered)
Manufacturing (Un-registered)
Construction
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply
Railways
Other Transport & Storage
Communication
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
Banking & Insurance
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling,Legal and Business Services
Public Administration
Other Services

3.7 The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated at Rs. 97,073.08 crores in the year 2006-07 as against Rs. 90,624.88 crores during the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 7.12 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2007-08, it is estimated to be Rs 1,04,188.82 crores showing an increase of 7.33 percent over the previous year.

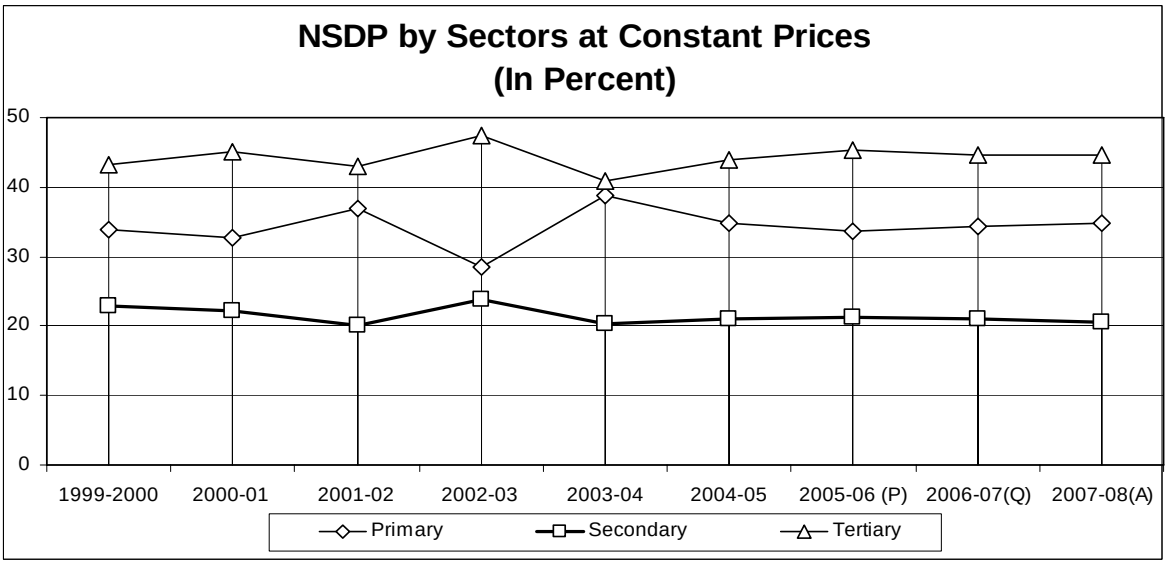
3.8 The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is as follows:

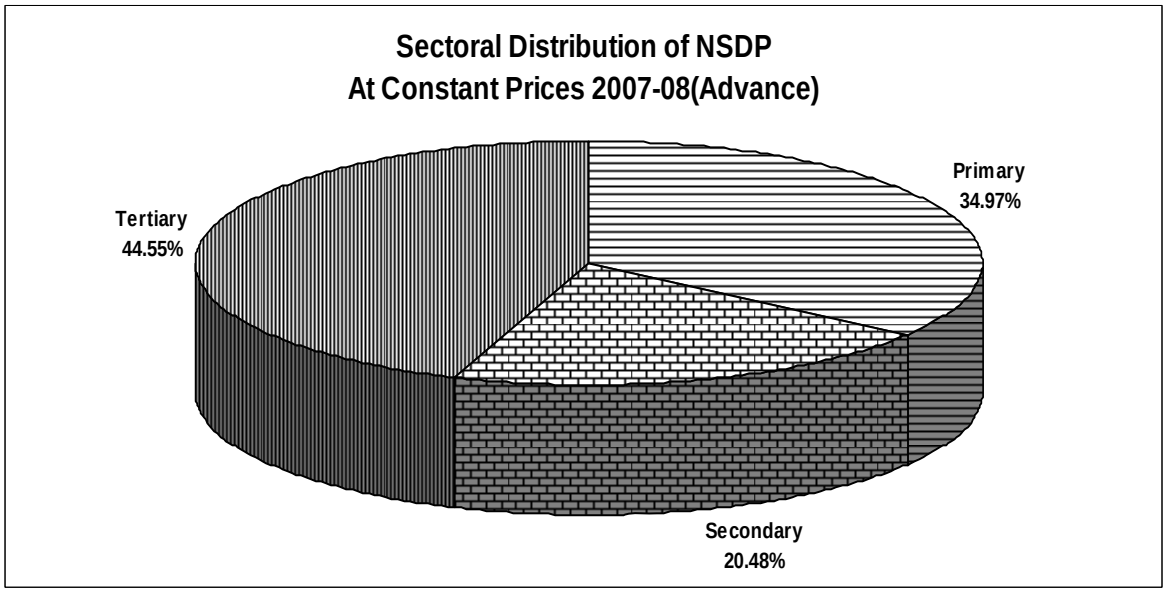
Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

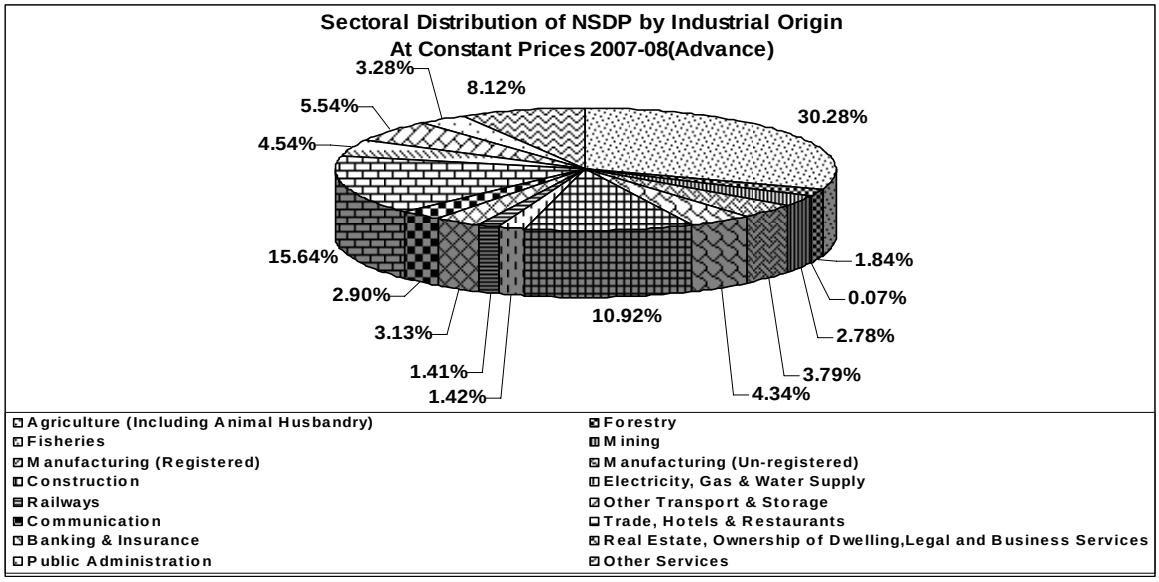
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufact -uring	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	22319.43	25064.00	8016.10	17036.66	32073.19	74173.85
	(30.09)	(33.79)	(10.81)	(22.97)	(43.24)	(100.00)
2000-01	20670.24	23440.09	7537.40	15887.17	32436.81	71764.07
	(28.80)	(32.66)	(10.50)	(22.14)	(45.20)	(100.00)
2001-02	26547.33	29517.18	6904.66	16115.09	34303.77	79936.04
	(33.21)	(36.93)	(8.64)	(20.16)	(42.91)	(100.00)
2002-03	16640.84	20100.77	6685.93	16837.80	33394.61	70333.18
	(23.66)	(28.58)	(9.51)	(23.94)	(47.48)	(100.00)
2003-04	32188.51	36068.70	6875.80	18784.23	37859.26	92712.19
	(34.72)	(38.90)	(7.42)	(20.26)	(40.84)	(100.00)
2004-05)	27215.00	31228.34	7686.23	18891.50	39380.09	89499.93
	(30.41)	(34.89)	(8.59)	(21.11)	(44.00)	(100.00)
2005-06 (P)	26278.95	30448.01	7748.99	19177.25	40999.62	90624.88
	(29.00)	(33.60)	(8.55)	(21.16)	(45.24)	(100.00)
2006-07(Q)	28909.77	33423.52	8094.94	20376.99	43272.57	97073.08
	(29.78)	(34.43)	(8.34)	(20.99)	(44.58)	(100.00)
2007-08 (A)	31549.19	36433.70	8477.71	21337.11	46418.01	104188.82
	(30.28)	(34.97)	(8.14)	(20.48)	(44.55)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.
P- Provisional Estimates. Q- Quick Estimates. A- Advance Estimates.


NSDP by Sectors at Constant Prices
(In Percent)
50
40
30
20
10
0
1999-2000
2000-01
2001-02
2002-03
2003-04
2004-05
2005-06 (P)
2006-07(Q)
2007-08(A)
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary


Sectoral Distribution of NSDP
At Constant Prices 2007-08(Advance)
Tertiary
44.55%
Primary
34.97%
Secondary
20.48%


Sectoral Distribution of NSDP by Industrial Origin
At Constant Prices 2007-08(Advance)
3.28%
8.12%
5.54%
30.28%
4.54%
15.64%
1.84%
2.90%
0.07%
10.92%
3.13%
2.78%
1.41%
3.79%
1.42%
4.34%
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)
Forestry
Fisheries
Mining
Manufacturing (Registered)
Manufacturing (Un-registered)
Construction
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply
Railways
Other Transport & Storage
Communication
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
Banking & Insurance
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling,Legal and Business Services
Public Administration
Other Services

3.9 Some characteristics of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as revealed by the above table are:

(i) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector contributes about 29 to 39 percent to the State's economy. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 80 percent of the value added of the primary sector.

(ii) The secondary sector includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added of this sector fluctuates between 20 to 24 percent.

(iii) The tertiary sector which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, the value added of this sector is in between 41 to 47 percent.

PER CAPITA INCOME

3.10 Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State**.** As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2007-08 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 21,565 as compared to Rs. 19,512 of the previous year 2006-07 showing an increase of 10.52 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1999-2000) prices, the per capita income for the year 2007-08 is estimated to be Rs. 16,260 as compared to Rs. 15,420 for the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 5.44 percent over the previous year.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)
AT CURRENT PRICES

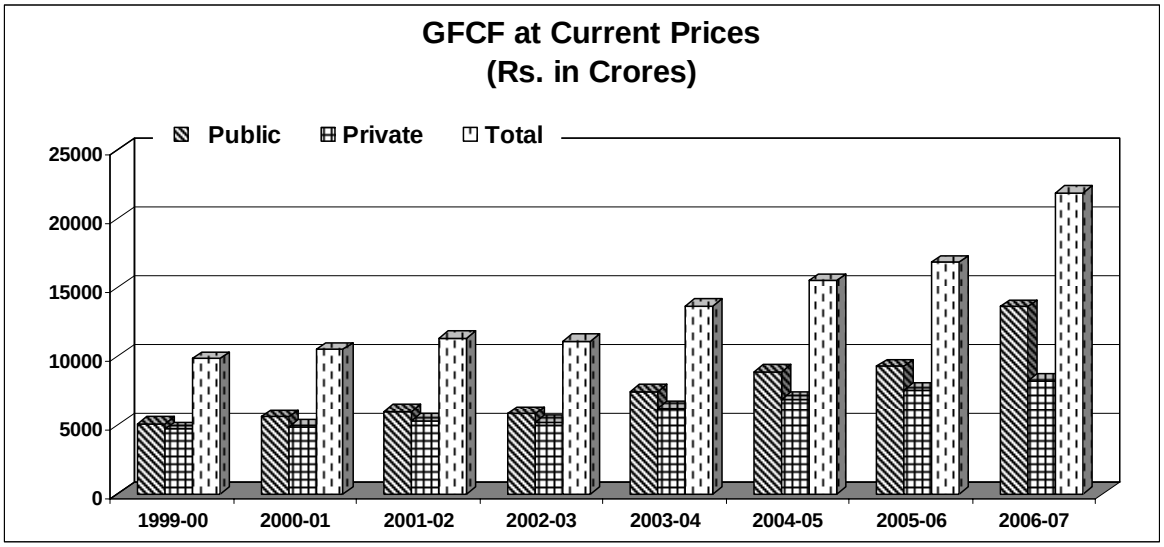
3.11 At the end of the year 2006-07, the total assets at current prices were 15.38 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 1,42,035.57 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector. In the year 1999-2000, the GFCF from the public sector was 8.34 percent more than that of the private sector while in the year 2006-07, it was 64.75 percent more than private sector. The GFCF

in the year 2006-07 increased by 29.70 percent over the previous year. The value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 1999-2000 has been given in the table below:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Public	5110.10	5612.47	6002.90	5830.64	7436.91	8912.51	9298.72	13593.89
Private	4716.84	4897.91	5336.01	5265.42	6259.23	6898.24	7543.77	8251.02
Total	9826.94	10510.38	11338.91	11096.06	13696.14	15810.75	16842.49	21844.91



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4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

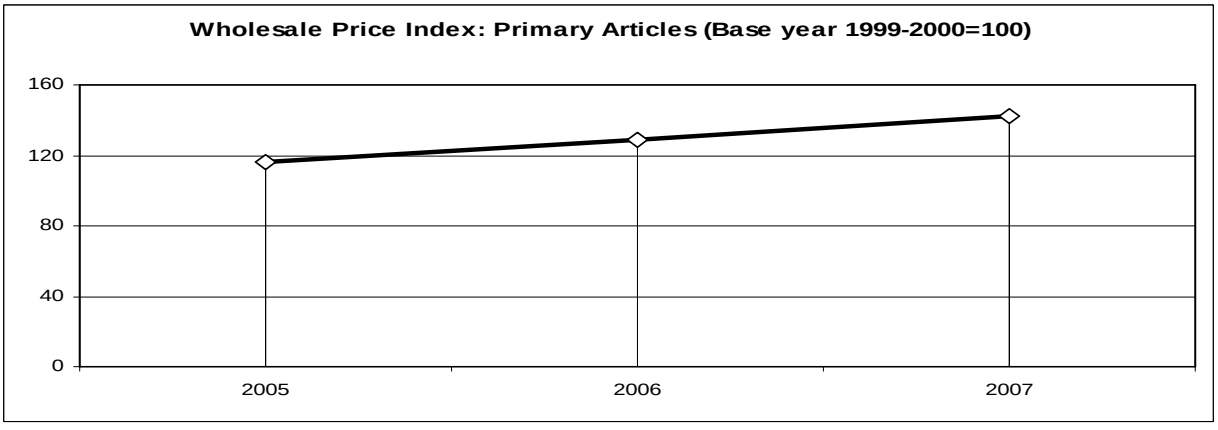
4.2 Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2007 stood at 157.56 as against 145.91 in the year 2006, which shows an increase of 7.98 percent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group increased by 10.44 percent and Manufactured Products Group by 11.21 percent, while the index of Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants decreased by 0.55 percent.

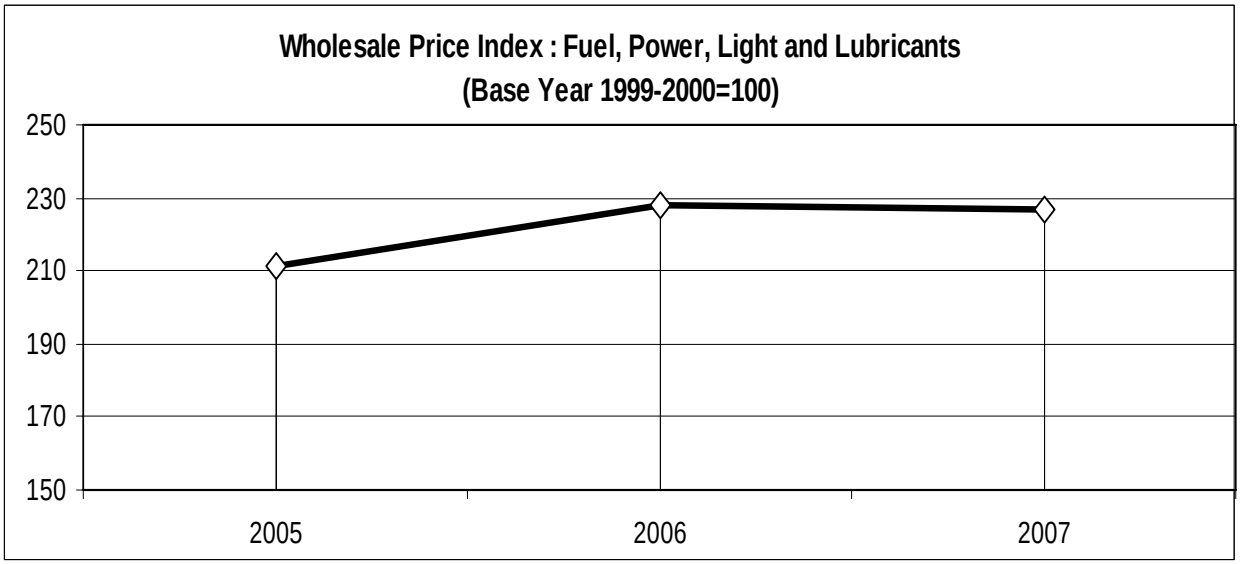
4.3 Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2005 to 2007 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

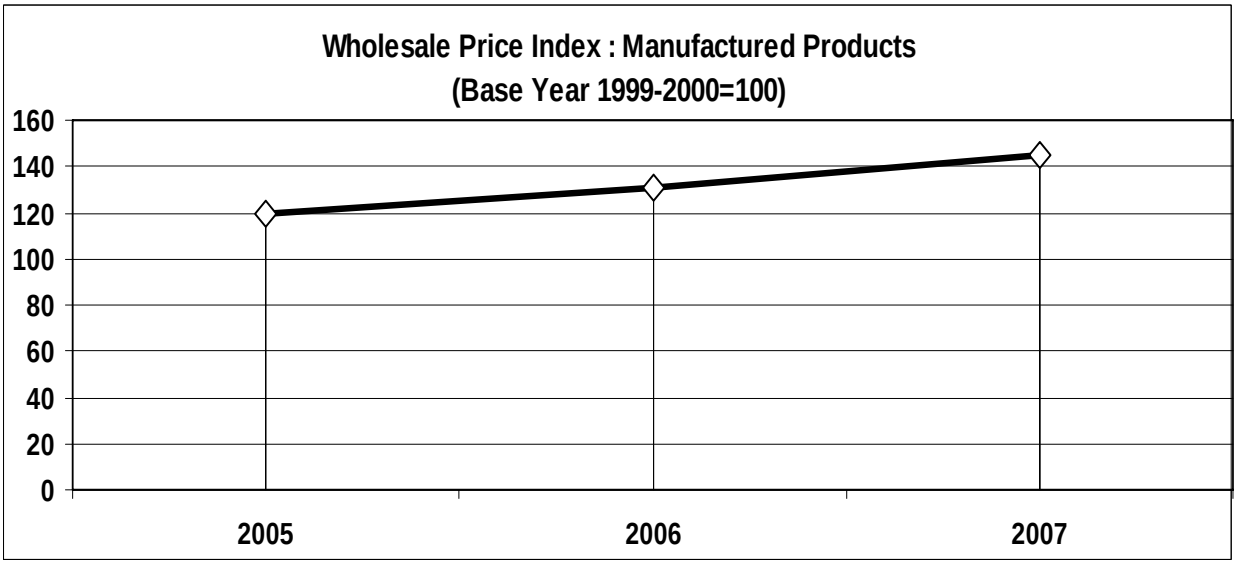
Wholesale Price Index

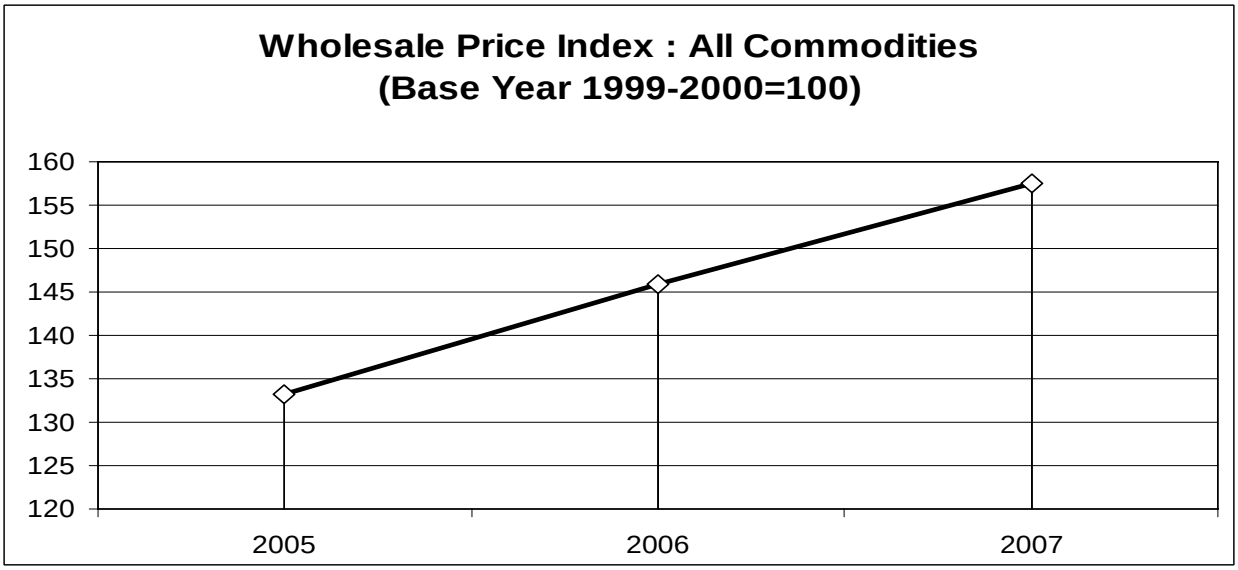
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S.No.	Major Group	Annual Average Index			% variation over previous year	
		2005	2006	2007	2007	2006
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Primary Articles	116.51	129.10	142.58	10.44	10.81
	(A) Agricultural Articles	116.53	127.21	141.24	11.03	9.17
	(B) Minerals	116.42	143.44	152.74	6.48	23.21
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	211.13	228.18	226.93	- 0.55	8.08
3.	Manufactured Products	119.54	130.49	145.12	11.21	9.16
	All Commodities	133.25	145.91	157.56	7.98	9.50




Wholesale Price Index : Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)
250
230
210
190
170
150
2005
2006
2007


Wholesale Price Index : Manufactured Products
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2005
2006
2007


Wholesale Price Index : All Commodities
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)
160
155
150
145
140
135
130
125
120
2005
2006
2007

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2001=100)

4.4 The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. A rising trend in consumer prices continued during the year 2007. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2007 recorded an increase of 5.51 percent at Jaipur centre, 5.74 percent at Ajmer centre and 6.40 percent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

4.5 Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarised in the table given below:

Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001=100)

Group	Jaipur centre		% Variation in 2007 over 2006	Ajmer centre		% Variation in 2007 over 2006	Bhilwara centre		% Variation in 2007 over 2006
	2006	2007		2006	2007		2006	2007	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Food	127	137	7.87	125	136	8.80	131	140	6.87
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	116	123	6.03	117	125	6.84	123	135	9.76
3. Fuel & Light	131	132	0.76	136	139	2.21	138	148	7.25
4. Housing	131	135	3.05	128	132	3.13	117	123	5.13
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	121	125	3.31	105	112	6.67	110	113	2.73
6. Miscellaneous	126	134	6.35	117	121	3.42	119	127	6.72
General Index	127	134	5.51	122	129	5.74	125	133	6.40

4.6 It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at all the centres of the State during 2007.

Since the year 2004, the average General Consumer Price Indices (2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		Bhilwara		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004*	110	3.77	107	4.90	109	2.83	111	3.74
2005*	116	5.45	112	4.67	115	5.50	116	4.50
2006	127	9.48	122	8.93	125	8.70	123	6.03
2007	134	5.51	129	5.74	133	6.40	131	6.50

* Deflated with linking factor (Base year 1982=100)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1984-85 = 100)

4.7 The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), New Delhi compiles Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with 1984-85 as the base year. Since 2004 onwards, UNME indices for all the three centres in the State and All India are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

(Base year 1984-85=100)

Year	Centres			All India
	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	
1	2	3	4	5
2004	423	446	408	432
2005	438	465	430	451
2006	468	499	457	478
2007	503	528	482	509

4.8 The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2007 is higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Jaipur centre (7.48 percent), followed by Ajmer (5.81 percent) and

Jodhpur (5.47 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 6.49 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (BASE 1986-87=100)

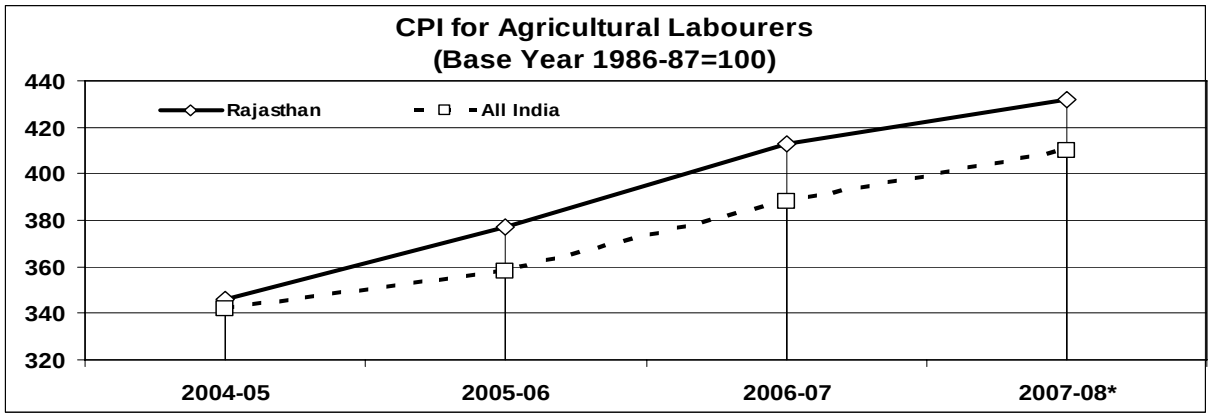
4.9 The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2004-05 are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

S. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3	4
1	2004-05	346	342
2	2005-06	377	358
3	2006-07	413	388
4	2007-08*	432	410

* Average of six months (July to December 2007)



4.10 The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2006-07 recorded an increase of 9.55 percent over the previous year. During the year 2007-08, the six monthly index (July to December 2007) was 6.93 percent more than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

4.11 The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential component of the Government's safety net to the poor. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the State is managing Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. are provided at subsidized prices i.e. below the market rates through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to provide relief, especially to the weaker sections of the society. In view to give impetus to PDS, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) has also been introduced to target families Below Poverty Line (BPL) at heavily subsidized rates. There are 22,531 authorised fair price shops in the State, which includes 17,226 in rural and 5,305 in urban areas. Out of 22,531 shops, 3,832 are under cooperative sector and remaining 18,699 under private sector.

4.12 Upto November 2007, 1.41 lakh MT Wheat have been distributed to APL families, 2.75 lakh MT Wheat & 0.93 MT Rice to BPL families and 2.37 lakh MT Wheat & 3,887 MT Rice to Antodaya families. Under Annapurna families, 6,525 MT wheat have been distributed upto October 2007. 6,894 MT Sugar and 3.41 lakh KL Kerosene has been distributed upto November 2007 in the State.

4.13 Under Essential Commodity Act, 1955, 201 raids have been done, 59 persons prosecuted and various commodities worth Rs. 35.16 lakhs confiscated/seized. Complaints and disputes were redressed by the District Forum at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level under the Consumer Protection Act. Since inception of the Act till September 2007, 32,846 cases were decided by the State Commission and 2,27,780 cases by the District Forum.

4.14 A scheme 'Ration Ticket' for the families under Antodaya, Annapurna and BPL has been launched to ensure their access to food-grains. In order to prevent deaths due to starvation, a food stamp scheme has been introduced in the State under which stamps for 10 quintal of food-grains (each stamp for 10 kg. of food-grains) are provided to Sarpanch of each Gram Panchayat for distributing to a person in need for ensuring food security. The beneficiary person can get 10 kg. of wheat from any fair price shop during the year.

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5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

5.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the large contributor of the State Domestic Product (SDP). 75 percent population of the State resides in the rural areas and about 70 percent depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed which is susceptible and vulnerable to the vagaries of the monsoon. The north-west region of the State comprising 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert which absolutely depends on rains for water requirement. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon; it has been around 217 lakh hectares during the year 2006-07.

The salient features with regards to agriculture in the State are:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short, around three months; the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- Rainfall during monsoon has been about 90 percent of the total rains. In addition to spatial variation, there is variation in the time spread of the rainfall.
- Cultivation under kharif season is about 61 percent of the total cultivation which to a large extent is dependent on rains that mostly remain scanty, low and irregular.
- Irrigated area under wells and tube wells is near about 70 percent of the total irrigated area. The ground water table in the State is rapidly going down.

5.2 A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like hot climate, problematic soil and salinity of water adversely affect the agriculture production. Besides, social constraints viz. rapid population growth, illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technology gaps have reduced the capacity of the farming community to cope with the production fluctuations.

MONSOON

5.3 Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed. Nearly 30 percent of agricultural area is under irrigation. Prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, 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.

5.4 The behaviour of monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. This year monsoon arrived 5-7 days late from usually set time. South-Western monsoon entered on 25th June 2007 in the State. In this phase, rain was mild to précised in some areas. The second phase of monsoon remained active upto 10th August 2007, during this period all parts of the State received moderate rains. During June to September 2007, the State received 493.2 m.m. rains which is 10 percent less from the normal rains of 547.8 m.m. of the same duration.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

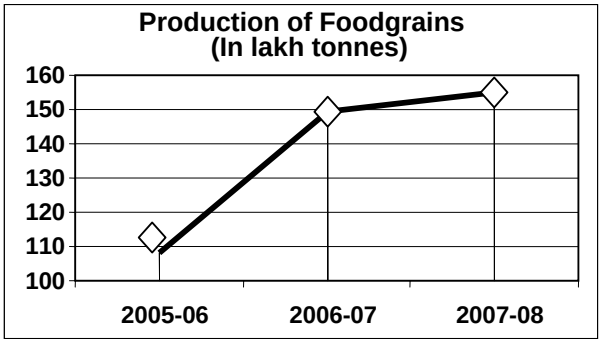
5.5 Agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy as about 27 to 32 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generated by this sector and about 70 percent of its population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood.

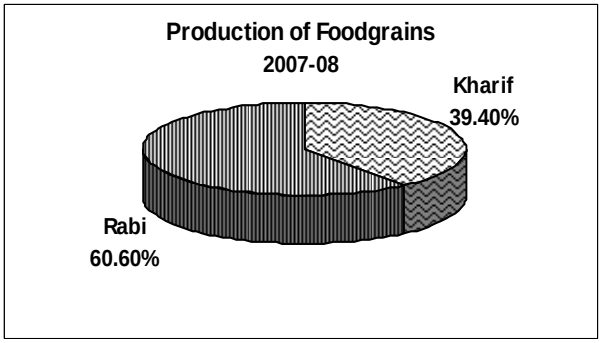
5.6 The detailed position of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years is shown in the following table:

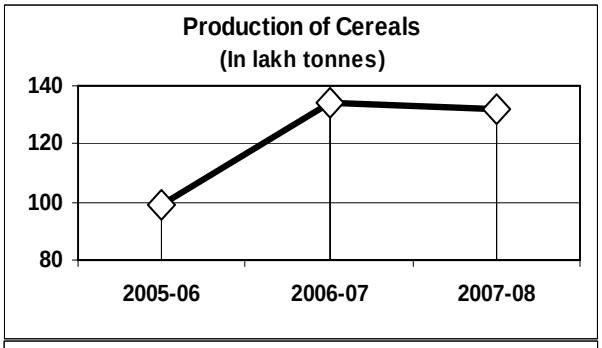
Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

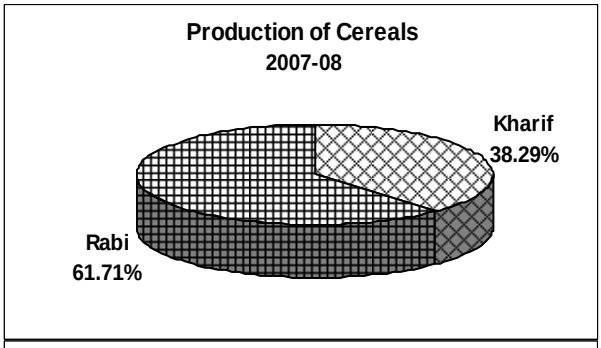
Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2005-06 (Revised Final)	2006-07 (Final)	2007-08 (Likely)	2005-06 (Revised Final)	2006-07 (Final)	2007-08 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	**90.41**	**94.90**	**84.62**	**99.23**	**134.25**	**132.31**
Kharif	67.15	66.93	58.53	35.99	50.77	50.66
Rabi	23.26	27.97	26.09	63.24	83.48	81.65
Pulses	**34.90**	**32.08**	**37.56**	**9.00**	**14.82**	**22.79**
Kharif	23.64	21.48	24.18	3.59	5.49	10.45
Rabi	11.26	10.60	13.38	5.41	9.33	12.34
Foodgrains	**125.31**	**126.98**	**122.18**	**108.23**	**149.07**	**155.10**
Kharif	90.79	88.41	82.71	39.58	56.26	61.11
Rabi	34.52	38.57	39.47	68.65	92.81	93.99
Oil-Seeds	**52.82**	**45.08**	**40.37**	**59.35**	**51.67**	**55.93**
Kharif	16.15	12.95	15.57	15.17	13.60	21.15
Rabi	36.67	32.13	24.80	44.18	38.07	34.78
Sugarcane	**0.08**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**4.83**	**6.30**	**4.57**
Cotton *	**4.72**	**3.50**	**3.68**	**8.80**	**7.47**	**9.93**

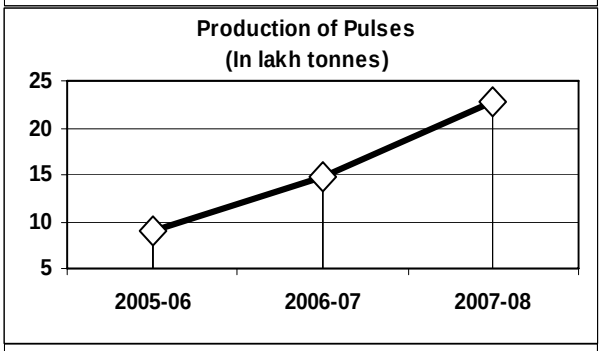
* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg.)

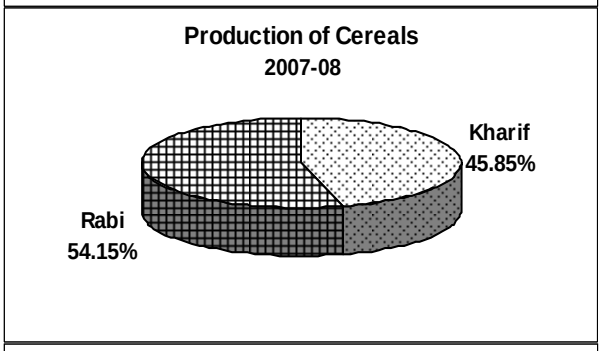

Production of Foodgrains
(In lakh tonnes)
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08

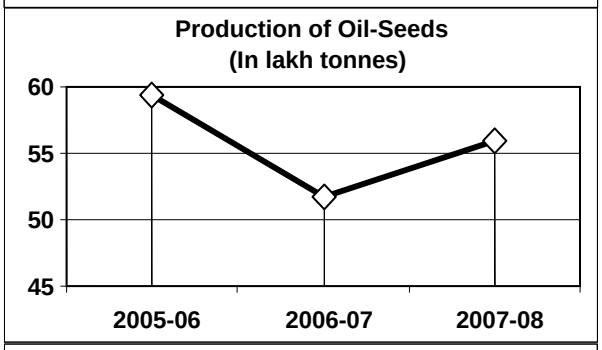

Production of Foodgrains
2007-08
Kharif
39.40%
Rabi
60.60%

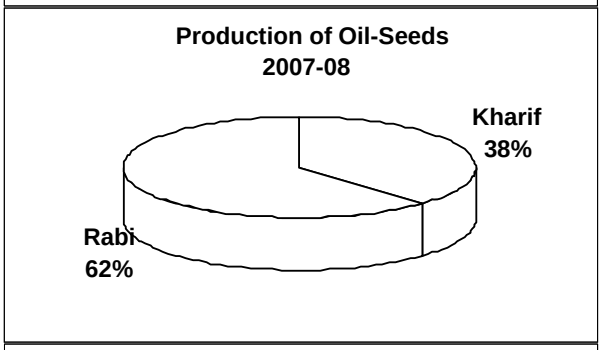

Production of Cereals
(In lakh tonnes)
140
120
100
80
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08

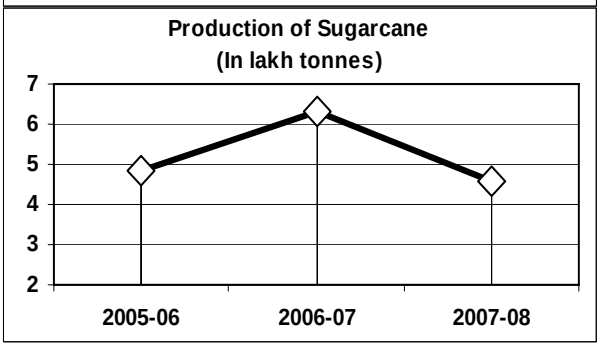

Production of Cereals
2007-08
Kharif
38.29%
Rabi
61.71%

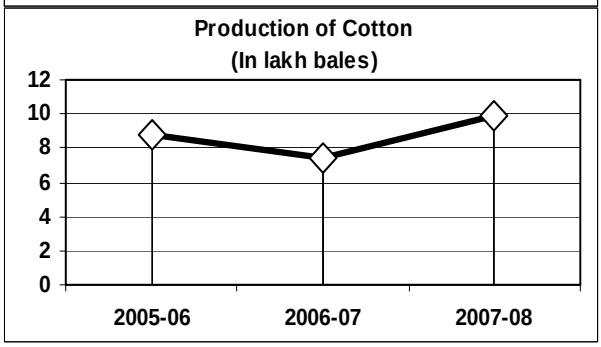

Production of Pulses
(In lakh tonnes)
25
20
15
10
5
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08


Production of Cereals
2007-08
Kharif
45.85%
Rabi
54.15%


Production of Oil-Seeds
(In lakh tonnes)
60
55
50
45
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08


Production of Oil-Seeds
2007-08
Kharif
38%
Rabi
62%


Production of Sugarcane
(In lakh tonnes)
7
6
5
4
3
2
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08


Production of Cotton
(In lakh bales)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08

5.7 As per preliminary forecast for the year 2007-08, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 155.10 lakh tonnes which is higher by 4.05 percent as compared to that of 149.07 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2007-08 is expected to be at the level of 61.11 lakh tonnes as against 56.26 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 8.62 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2007-08 is expected to be higher at the level of 93.99 lakh tonnes as against 92.81 lakh tonnes during the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 1.27 percent.

5.8 Production of kharif cereals in the year 2007-08 is expected to be 50.66 lakh tonnes which is lower by 0.22 percent than that of 50.77 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to kharif cereals production are Bajra and Maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 29.91 and 15.56 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 against 34.21 lakh and 11.16 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2006-07 showing a derease of 12.57 percent in Bajra and an increase of 39.43 percent in Maize.

5.9 Production of rabi cereals in the year 2007-08 is expected to be 81.65 lakh tonnes against 83.48 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 72.22 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 as compared to 77.56 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing a decrease of 6.88 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 9.43 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 against 5.92 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 59.29 percent.

5.10 Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals are one of the important sources of dietary proteins, especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 10.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 against 5.49 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 90.35 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be 12.11 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 against 8.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 38.72 percent.

5.11 Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2007-08 is estimated at 55.93 lakh tonnes against 51.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 8.24 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 21.15 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 as against 13.60 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 55.51 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 34.78 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 as against 38.07 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing a decrease of 8.64 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 34.39 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08

as against 37.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 which registers a decrease of 8.71 percent over the previous year.

5.12 Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 4.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2007-08 as against 6.30 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 showing a decrease of 27.46 percent.

5.13 Cotton an important cash crop of the State is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, its production is likely to be 9.93 lakh bales during the year 2007-08 as against 7.47 lakh bales in the year 2006-07 showing an increase of 32.93 percent.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

5.14 Organised management and the better availability of agriculture inputs including seeds constitute an essential component for achieving higher level of production. Accordingly, use of high yielding seeds and fertilizers are major components of the strategy aimed at increasing food grain production.

5.15 Under the agriculture extension and input management programmes, various measures are being taken to reduce the adverse effect of erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agriculture production.

5.16 Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are shown in the following table:

Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 07]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Distribution of seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	242.00	397.00	325.00
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	630.00	996.00	798.00
2. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	369.40	477.55	433.62
	Rabi	'000 Ton	566.71	605.00	600.47
3. Consumption of Fertilizer	Kharif	Kg./Hect	26.87	37.30	33.87
	Rabi	Kg./Hect.	72.04	83.26	
4. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	41.18	42.75	55.20
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	47.00	39.75	20.05
5. Quality Control Sample analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	4790	12000	5780
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4989	12000	5821
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1636	2200	2394

Items	Season	Unit	2006-07 Achievement	2007-08 Target	2007-08 Achievement [upto Dec. 07]
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Water Management Programme					
i) Pipeline Extension		Kilometer	6186	6000	2315
ii) Diggi Sprinkler		Number	497	400	298
7. Soil and Water Sample Analysis		Lakh Number	3.50	3.50	2.25
8. Land Improvement Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Isopom		MT	43479	120000	56428
ii) Work Plan		MT	4065	8000	3594

HORTICULTURE

5.17 Rajasthan has large scope for horticulture activities, it provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. During the year 2007-08, against the budget provision of Rs. 12.97 crores, a sum of Rs. 8.02 crores has been utilized upto December 2007 and establishment of fruits orchards in 1,920 hectares, 265 vermi compost units and plant protection measures in 2784 hectares have been done, besides, 16 water harvesting structure have been constructed.

5.18 Following schemes are also functioning for enhancing horticulture activities:

National Horticulture Mission: To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices, flower and medicinal crops in the selected 23 districts of the state viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi and Sri Ganganagar, a sum of Rs. 30.42 crores has been spent upto December 2007 and fruits, spices & flower orchards have been established of in 4,217 hectares, 9074 hectares & 713 hectares respectively, 675 hectares organic farming, 180 vermi compost units, integrated pest management in 2,000 hectares, training/visits of 3,900 farmers, development of five cold storages and 186 water resources have been achieved.

Micro Irrigation Scheme: Water is limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of this, drip and sprinkler system of micro irrigation is the

efficient water management practice to enhance crop yields through water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme in the year 2006-07 wherein 50 percent subsidy is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 80:20. During the year 2007-08, it is proposed to install the drip system in 7,000 hectares and sprinkler system in 50,000 hectares. Upto December 2007, drip and sprinklers have been installed in 1,579 and 24,035 hectares**.**

National Bamboo Mission: Under this, the district of Karauli, S.Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran and Jhalawar were taken for promoting bamboo cultivation. During the year 2007-08,19 nurseries were developed and training was imparted to 515 farmers and 20 government officials upto December 2007.

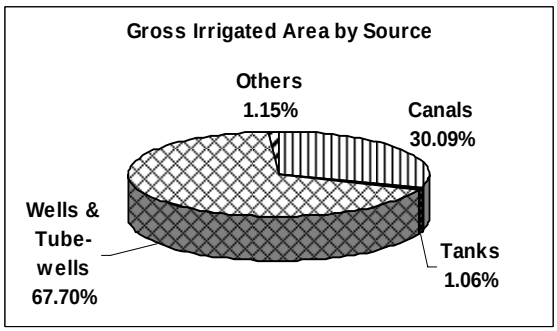
IRRIGATION

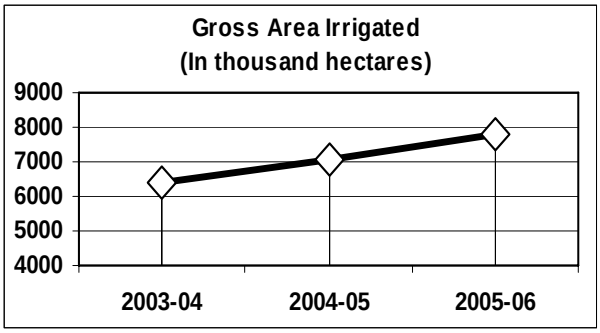
5.19 There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2005-06 was 78.18 lakh hectares, which is 10.22 percent more than that of 70.93 lakh hectares in the year 2004-05. Out of the gross irrigated area, 67.70 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 30.09 percent by canals and 2.21 percent by other sources. The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06 is given in the following table:

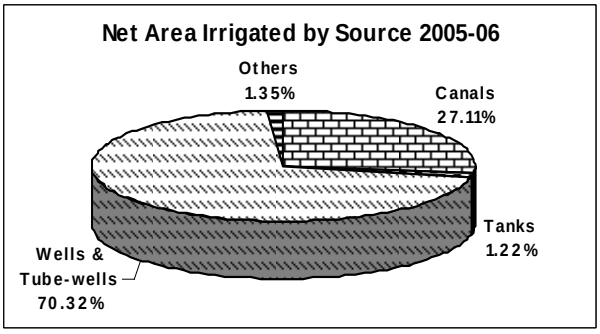
Source-wise Irrigated Area

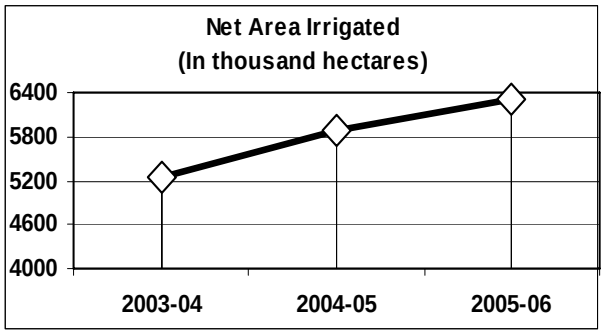
(Area in '000 Hectare)

Source of Irrigation	Gross area irrigated			Net area irrigated		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1906	1958	2352	1314	1458	1706
2. Tanks	62	86	83	60	82	77
3. Wells & Tube-wells	4368	4972	5293	3810	4267	4426
4. Others	57	77	90	55	73	85
Total	**6393**	**7093**	**7818**	**5239**	**5880**	**6294**









5.20 The Irrigation Department of the State is striving hard to expand irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March 2007, irrigation potential of 34.85 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2007-08, an additional irrigation potential of 10,197 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) has been created upto December 2007 against the target of 92,200 hectares.

5.21 For annual plan 2007-08, a revised outlay of Rs. 726.88 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which includes Rs. 140 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 20 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 41.25 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 28 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 125 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP). Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 341.11 crores was incurred upto December 2007 which includes Rs. 76.60 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 18.18 crores for Mahi, Rs. 12.53 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 21.59 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 53 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP).

5.22 With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 5 major: Mahi; Bisalpur; Narmada; RWSRP and Ratanpura distributory, one modernisation (Gang Nahar), 3 medium and 56 minor irrigation projects are under construction. District water harvesting work plans have been framed for water harvesting and increasing ground water level. Under this, 47,698 works with an investment of Rs. 2,048 crores have been identified; 2,192 works have been started, out of these 1,951 works have been completed upto December 2007.

Colonisation

5.23 Main function of colonisation is to allot land underfor this, first of all survey of the area is done. Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Since inception to December 2007,

13.38 lakh hectares (7.65 lakh hectares command and 5.73 lakh hectares non-command) land had been allotted to about 1.97 lakh persons. During the year 2007-08, against the target of 20,000 hectares land, 23,180 hectares land was allotted to 3,816 persons upto December 2007.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

5.24 The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. The project has been taken-up in two stages. The main canal was completed in December 1986. On completion of the project, annual irrigation potential of about 19.63 lakh hectares area would be available. By the end of December 2007, the construction of branches and distributaries of 8,081 km in length was completed as against proposed target of 9,413 km. On this work, an expenditure of Rs. 3,166.18 crores was incurred (Rs. 444.03 crores in first stage and Rs. 2,722.15 crores in the second stage) which brought 16.10 lakh hectares of area under irrigation.

5.25 For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 191.07 crores was sanctioned (including grant of Rs. 94.14 crores under 12th Finance Commission). An expenditure of Rs. 105.96 crores was incurred upto December 2007 and 8.15 km. lining of distributary system have been constructed.

5.26 In the first phase, Kanwar Sain Lift Canal has provided irrigation facilities in 62 thousand hectares area. In the second phase, the target is to provide irrigation facility in 5.37 lakh hectares area from six water-lifting schemes namely Sahwa, Gajner, Bangarsar, Kolayat, Phalodi and Pokaran by lifting water upto a maximum height of 60 meters. Under these schemes, irrigation facility has been made available to 3.01 lakh hectares area upto March 2007 by completing work on 1,487 km of canal including completion of Bangarsar Lift Canal and part work on others. During the year 2007-08, construction of 3.53 km. canal has been completed upto December 2007 against construction of 12 km. canal and pumping stations for creation of 0.27 lakh hectares irrigation potential. A total of 25 lift canals have been constructed against 31.

5.27 In addition to irrigation, the project has been providing drinking water in the command area. Kanwar Sain Lift Canal is providing drinking water to Bikaner city and 99 villages situated out side the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of Churu district while the main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and the enroute towns and villages. The Canal is also providing drinking water to Jaisalmer city and Ramgarh village. After completion of the project, 1.80 crore population of eight

districts of western Rajasthan will avail drinking water facility. Water will also be available to industries and electricity generating centres.

5.28 Works for strengthening, reviving and maintenance of canals are being implemented under budget announcement of Chief Minister on which Rs. 14.38 crores have been spent against a proposed amount Rs. 30 crores.

Bisalpur Project

5.29 The Bisalpur Project is a multipurpose project i.e. an irrigation-cum-drinking water supply project envisaging construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective of the project is to supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Beawar, Kishangarh, Kekri and other enroute cities, towns, villages and also to irrigate 81,800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 38.70 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water and 8 TMC for irrigation purpose.

5.30 The revised cost of the project was Rs. 657.91 crores (March 2000 prices). By the end of March 2007, an expenditure of Rs. 662.99 crores was incurred on this project. Against a budget provision of Rs. 23 crores for the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 21.59 crores was incurred upto December 2007. Till December 2007, irrigation potential of about 81,500 hectares has been created. For oustees rehabilitation and resettlement, about 111 rehabilitation colonies are proposed to be developed for which site identification work has been done. Out of these, 96 colonies have been completely developed and development works of 15 colonies are under progress and will be completed by June 2008.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

5.31 Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a Inter State Multipurpose Project of Rajasthan and Gujarat State. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The construction of dam and appurtenant works have already been completed under first phase, unit-I, and most of the main canal works have been completed and remaining works of distribution system of canal are in progress. By the end of March 2007, irrigation potential in 83,602 hectares area has been created with an expenditure of Rs. 880.03 crores.

5.32 During the year 2007-08, additional irrigation potential in 890 hectares has been created upto December 2007 against the target of 1,543 hectares area. Besides, work of excavation/earth filling to the tune

of 1.622 lakh cubic meters, lining work in 0.356 lakh/sq. mtr. and 96 pucca works were completed upto December 2007.

Ground Water

5.33 This is a well known fact that water comes on second priority after air in the context of important basic needs of human being. In Rajasthan where drought conditions exist almost in every alternate year, ground water has played an important role in solving water problem to a greater extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water alongwith additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased for desert and rocky districts of the State.

5.34 During the year 2007-08, 285 tubewells, 416 Hand Pump Bore wells, 25 Piezometers have been constructed upto December 2007. Apart from this, deepening of 624 wells has been done under various schemes of Ground water.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

5.35 Soil erosion is a serious threat to productive land as soil suffers heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled flow of water not only results in loss of water and damage of fertile topsoil but also damages valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate measures of soil and water conservation can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

5.36 Under watershed development and soil conservation scheme, two prevailing approaches are being adopted in the State for agriculture and rural area development. The first, 'Command Area Development' is being implemented for complete development of command area where availability of water for irrigation has been ensured through dams, rivers, canals, etc. The second approach 'Watershed Area Development' is adopted in the areas where rains are uncertain, erratic and aberrant, also where agriculture fully depends on rains and in the area of mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

5.37 Following schemes are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme (NWDP): This programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode with the assistance of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The main aim of NWDP is to promote and develop more sustainable agriculture practices of rainfed areas with greater productivity levels and to support the population, conservation and development, utilization of natural resources and regeneration/restoration of ecological balance. Thus, it aims to create alternate employment and income generating options for

the landless including rural community and to reduce the inequalities between the irrigated and rainfed areas. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 1,521.08 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 against available fund of Rs. 1,653.81 lakhs and 34,091 hectares of area has been treated.

(ii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP): The main objective of IWDP is to produce fuel wood, timber wood, fodder and grass in non-forest areas to meet the daily requirement of rural community and bring down pressure on forest land and simultaneously restoring ecological balance by developing watershed. IWDP is being executed in 18 districts of the State. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 3,357.43 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 against available fund of Rs. 6,878.34 lakhs and 56,071 hectares of area has been treated.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): The main objective of DDP is to promote economic development of the rural community through optimum utilization of natural resources like land, water, etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged sections through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts of the State. During the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 14,313.30 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 7,310.36 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 and 1,07,940 hectares of area has been treated.

(iv) Combating Desertification Programme (CDP): This programme is being implemented in 10 desert districts of the State with the objective to combat desertification by stabilizing sand dunes through afforestation shelterbelt creation. During the year 2007-08, against the annual target of Rs. 6,191.36 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 4,555.99 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 and 54,764 hectares of area has been treated upto December 2007.

(v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): The main objective of DPAP is to promote economic development of the village community through optimum utilization of natural resources like land, water, etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged sections through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State. During the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 2,642.35 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of

Rs. 2,020.17 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 and 32,042 hectares of area has been treated.

(vi) Watershed based project in catchments of Bisalpur Dam: The main objective of the project is to reduce the silt load on Bisalpur reservoir and moderate peak flow of floods generated from the catchments by executing soil and water conservation measures. Under this, 6180 hectares of area is treated with an expenditure of Rs. 349.14 lakhs upto December 2007 against a budget provision of Rs. 651.71 lakhs in the year 2007-08.

(vii) Innovative Programme: Public-Private-Partnership watershed development project is firstly executed by the Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department and ITC Rural Development Trust in Kalayanpura watershed project under IWDP in Mandalgarh panchayat samiti of Bhilwara district on equal matching basis.

The project will focus on watershed and activities like efficient water use, agro-marketing, crop diversification, micro credit, etc. This would set up a model watershed project in the State by utilizing knowledge, expertise and professionalism of the private sector through collaboration with PRIs which in turn could be utilized for demonstration and training.

During the year 2007-08, against the provision of Rs. 126.70 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 23.35 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007 by treating 402 hectares of area.

During the year 2007-08, National Award has been awarded to Naya Gaon Watershed Area (district Rajsamand) and Haripura Watershed Area (district Kota) by National Productivity Council, New Delhi.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

5.38 In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns of farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to prevent Mandi Tax evasion and to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively. Under effective mandi management, 124 mandis and 42 sub-yards have been computerised and made operational and linked with the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board, Mandi Samitis and main mandis in the country through internet under the scheme of Market Information Network of Government of India. Under Krishak Jeevan Kalyan Yojna, Ex-gratia of Rs. 50,000 is being provided to farmers/agricultural labourers in case of death and Rs. 25,000 in case of disability of two organs occurring during agriculture work or marketing in mandi yard. Upto December 2007, financial assistance of Rs. 821.20 lakhs was provided to 2,548 persons.

5.39 Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the

main functions of the Board is to construct rural roads and mandi buildings in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (KUMS) areas and also upgrade the roads already constructed under the Road Up-gradation Project. During the financial year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 101.24 crores has been incurred upto December 2007 on construction of new roads, mandi development works and other construction activities; about 111 km. new roads has been constructed and strengthening of 717 km. roads has been completed. In order to promote export of fruits & vegetables from the State and to setup the agro based units in Rajasthan, a terminal market is being developed at Muhana, Jaipur by KUMS F&V. An expenditure of Rs. 31.50 crores has been made on this project upto December 2007.

STATE WAREHOUSING

5.40 The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, is undertaking the activities of constructing godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is the public enterprise, which has continuously been in profit for the last 24 years. In the financial year 2007-08, the corporation earned a tentative profit of Rs. 5.78 crores upto December 2007.

5.41 The Corporation, with its 90 warehouses in the State has a storage capacity of 8.01 lakh MT. Its average utilisation has been 66 percent upto December 2007. The Corporation is providing 70 percent, 60 percent and 10 percent rebate for storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, other farmers and co-operative societies which is highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Ware Housing Corporation. Besides, 7.5 percent rebate is provided to the depositors who reserve more than 15,000 MT storage capacity for three months and it is 12.5 percent in case of co-operative societies. The Corporation is also providing warehousing facilities to FCI, RAJFED and NAFED for storage of agricultural commodities. The Corporation is constructing godowns in the State and managing affairs from its own resources. During the year 2007-08, the Corporation has constructed godowns of 12,600 MT storage capacity upto December 2007. Various activities of the Corporation are being computerized at head office level. Godown of Jaipur has been undertaken for computerization as a pilot project.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.42 Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in rural economy of the State and puts significant impact on employment generation for marginal, sub

marginal and landless farmers. Increase in livestock generating production; milk, mutton, wool and eggs will improve socio economic status of the farmers and contribute in the gross domestic income of the State.

5.43 Livestock production being labour intensive is highly women oriented activity. As per livestock census of 2003, there are 491.46 lakh animals and over 61.34 lakh poultry in the State. To take care of livestock and poultry, 13 polyclinics, 175 Ist grade veterinary hospitals, 1,260 veterinary hospitals, 285 veterinary dispensaries and 1,827 sub-centres are providing health services and breed improvement facilities.

5.44 The main livestock products are milk, eggs, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in the year 2006-07 was 9,376 thousand tonnes which was 7.61 percent more than the estimated production of 8,713 thousand tonnes in the year 2005-06. Egg production, in numbers, in the year 2006-07 was estimated at 66.31 crores showing a decline of 5.66 percent over the production of 70.29 crores in 2005-06. Meat production in the year 2006-07 was estimated at 69 thousand tonnes which was 1.71 percent higher than the production of 67.84 thousand tonnes in 2005-06. The estimated wool production was 151.85 lakh kgs. in the year 2006-07 this was 1.43 percent less than of 154.05 lakh kgs. during the year 2005-06.

5.45 For prevention of different diseases, 47.21 lakh animals vaccinated, 131.72 lakh treated, 6.55 lakh castrated, 4.45 lakh animals vaccinated against F.M.D. and 9.88 lakh artificially inseminated upto December 2007.

5.46 Following steps have been taken for development of animal husbandry:

- Three insurance schemes namely Kamdhenu, Gopalak and Gorakshak have been launched with an aim to provide relief to Gopalaks in any crisis with regards to animal wealth. Under this, 43,813 cows and 1,48,208 Gopalaks have been insured; similarly, 2.93 lakh sheeps and 1.30 lakh shepherds are insured under Avikapal, Avikakavach and Avi Rakshak insurance schemes till December 2007.
- With an aim to conserve native breeds of cow and buffalo, amendments have been done in existing breeding policy and new policy has been implemented.
- A Germ Plasm Centre is being constructed at village Narva Khichiyan, Jodhpur this will cater the need of frozen semen for native breeds of cow and surti & murrah buffalo for preserving semen of high milk producing animals.

- Latest technical information is being made available to farmers through farmers training camps and exhibitions.
- 13 new veterinary hospitals (Baran, Alwar and Dholpur) have been opened and Class Ist veterinary hospital Jhalawar is upgraded to Polyclinic, veterinary hospital Jhalra Patan to Class Ist veterinary hospital and Reechawa & Bagher sub-centres to veterinary hospital.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

5.47 Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 153.18 lakh sheep during the year 2007-08, besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 80.64 lakh sheep, 33.83 lakh sheep were vaccinated and 8.31 lakh unfit rams were castrated upto December 2007. Under animal breed improvement programme, artificial insemination, castration and treatment camps have been organised through out the year. Mass vaccination programme is being carried out to prevent animal diseases in the State.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

5.48 Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern' based on cooperation. Under this programme, 9,951 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (PDCS) have been registered and affiliated with District Dairy Unions. The Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation, even without any financial assistance in the recent years, continued its successful journey with an ever growing membership of 6.40 lakh milk producers with more than 23 percent growth in their economic status.

5.49 RCDF attained 1st rank among North Indian State Dairy Federations in milk procurement and milk Marketing during 2006-07. It recorded the highest milk collection of 20.28 lakh litres on a particular day in February, 2005. The average milk collection went upto 15.54 lakh litres per day in 2005-06. The RCDF policies resulted in an increase of over 45 percent in milk pricing pay back to the milk producers in last 10 years. The demand for Saras Milk and milk products also grew by 40 percent in a wide range of milk products. District Dairy Unions, with their own financial resources have increased their installed milk handling capacity from 9 lakh litres to 15.30 lakh litres per day. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT. In the financial year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), District Dairy Unions have procured milk at an average of 12.27 lakh kg. per day and it has been marketed at an average of 12.38 lakh litres per day. At present, more than 6.40 lakh milk producers are being benefited by

co-operative based milk development schemes who are receiving reasonable price of their milk.

5.50 Dairies, functioning under the RCDF are providing direct employment to about 3,000 persons and indirect employment to about 30,000 persons through village level co-operative societies. Under 'Saras Suraksha Kavach' group insurance scheme, 1.12 lakh milk producers have been insured and 0.85 lakh members have been benefited upto December 2007 under mediclaim insurance. For women empowerment, 3,146 Women Dairy Societies have been constituted wherein 1.73 lakh women are being benefited through animal rearing and dairy activities. The State economy is being strengthened by reimbursing an amount over Rs. 1.65 crores per day against milk produced through Co-operative Dairy Institutions. RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2007-08, 1.83 lakh MT cattle feed has been marketed upto December 2007. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasses Brick Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

5.51 In order to enhance production of milk & milk products and their availability to the consumers, Federation has taken steps for marketing the products outside the State through several outlets of Mother Dairy. New products like flavoured milk, Ice-cream, Softy, Coffee, SARAS Paneer, Sweet Dahi, Plain Dahi, Alwar Milk cake, Bikaner Saras Rasgulla, etc. have been launched for sale. SARAS Parlour situated at J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur is being kept open round the clock which generates average sales of Rs. 9.00 crores per annum. In addition to this, Saras products have also been introduced in schools on concessional rates. Parlours are being set up at Tehsil headquarters and Railway stations.

Key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target 2007-08	Achievement upto Dec. 07
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	16.39	12.27
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	13.96	12.38
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	000' MT	227	183
4.	Revived Societies	Number	331	429
5.	New Societies	Number	1020	444
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	474	407

FISHERIES

5.52 Rajasthan, although a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fishing in form of major, medium reservoirs (1.20 lakh ha.), tanks & ponds (1.80 lakh ha.), and rivers & canals (0.30. lakh ha.). The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional standard of population, generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State, which is the major input for fish production. During the year 2007-08, 12,500 MT of fish and 267 million fish seed were produced upto December 2007 against the respective target of 22,000 MT and 320 million.

5.53 Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. These are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2007-08, a revenue of Rs. 176 lakhs was earned by leasing out water bodies upto December 2007.

FORESTRY

5.54 Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's economy. As per report of the Forest Survey of India, during bi-annual survey, 1999-2001, Rajasthan registered an increase of 2,496 sq. km. in forest area. Prior to this, there was an increase of 982 sq. kms. only in forest area as per three bi-annual surveys 1993-95, 1995-97 and 1997-99. Rajasthan is the only State in the country registering spontaneous hike in forest cover during last four consecutive bi-annual surveys.

5.55 The State Government issued directives with regard to policy formation for improvement of forest development schemes with consultation of Panchyati Raj Institutions. With a view to ensure public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, 4,882 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. These committees are protecting and managing 7.79 lakh hectares of forest land. This programme lays emphasis on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes. The State Government has recently constituted at state, divisional and district level committees to emphasize Joint Forest Management and Forest Development Agencies.

5.56 A target of plantation in an area of 80,000 hectares and distribution of 100 lakh seedlings was kept under the Twenty Point Programme during the year 2007-08. Plantation on 83,134 hectares of land has been completed and 103.15 lakh seedlings were distributed by December 2007.

5.57 During the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 29.17 crores was kept under various centrally sponsored schemes. Major activities include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo, etc. Against the target, Rs. 19.60 crores have been spent upto December 2007.

5.58 World Food Programme: This programme is under implementation in four tribal dominated districts namely Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara and Sirohi of the State for welfare of rural poor through afforestation. Under this, the labourers who are mostly poor and work on forestry are provided with wheat and pulses at a concessional rate.

5.59 Environmental and Urban Forestry: This scheme has been started with the main objective of plantation and afforestation of public places at cities and towns to develop inclination and awareness of the people towards Environmental Conservation.

5.60 Rajasthan is also rich in wild life because of its size and geographical location. The State provides a variety of habitat that support a number of rare and endangered animals and bird species viz. Great Indian Bustard, Tiger, Leopard, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Black Necked Storks etc. The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are two national parks and 25 wild life sanctuaries. There are 32 closed places spread in 14,865 sq. km. of area in the State. The forest department is making all out efforts to conserve protect and manages the wildlife of the state despite adverse climatic conditions and limited forestry resources.

CO-OPERATION

5.61 The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined to agricultural credit; later on, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, milk production and distribution, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc. 90 percent credit loans and 30 percent of total agricultural inputs are being provided to farmers by co-operative institutions in the State.

5.62 At present, including one apex Federation, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 31 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5,255 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 208 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samitis (KVSS), a total of about 25,146 co-operative societies are registered in the State. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 1,161 crores and working capital of Rs. 17567 crores.

5.63 Besides, co-operative institutions are functioning for providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2007-08, against a target of Rs. 2,900 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 2,815.36 crores up to December 2007. Similarly, during the year 2007-08, PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 139.82 crores upto December 2007 under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 300 crores.

5.64 Following Programmes are also functioning under cooperative movement:

Co-operative Consumer System: In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution proper, co-operative Institutions have been functioning effectively. For this 31 Sahakari Wholesale Bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Shakari Upghokta Sangh Ltd., as apex instiutions are in operation.

Women Co-operative societies: For upliftment of women and bringing them in mainstream of development, particularly women of weaker sections. Under this, 2499 Bachat Ghar societies with 1,24,251 members have been constituted.

Co-operative Dwelling: Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided for building construction, repairs & maintenance and fulfilling the dream of self house. Individual loan upto a maximum limit of Rs.10 lakhs for a term of 15 years is provided on 12.5 percent per annum interest for house construction, house extension, purchase of house & land. For repair and maintenance of houses, a loan to limit of Rs. one lakh for a period of seven years is provided on 13 percent annual interest under Babi Blanket Scheme.

Tilam Sangh: Tilam Sangh is functioning in the State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers on proper prices. Oil seed revolution has been begun in the State by virtue of Tilam Sangh.

Samgra Sahakari Vikas Pariyojana: This scheme is being implemented in selected districts of the State. Under this, financial assistance is provided to all cooperative institutions in the districts. Presently, the scheme is running in nine districts namely Jodhpur, Baran, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Ajmer, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara and Jhunjhunu.

5.65 Besides, a number of useful schemes like Gyan Sagar Loan Yojana, Loan Facility to Self Help Groups, Sahkari Kisan Credit Card Yojana, Avika Credit Card Yojana, Sahkar Swarojgar Credit Card Yojana, Phasal Bima Yojana, Krishak Mitra Yojana, Byaktigat Durghatna Bima Yojana, Asfal Kua Compensation Yojana, etc. in co-operative sector are also functioning in the State.

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6. INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES

6.1 Industrialisation plays an important role in creating employment avenues and promoting share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Products (SDP). The State government has been doing persistent efforts for rapid industrialisation of the State that would generate more employment opportunities and put positive impact on alleviation of poverty and removal of economic disparities. Apart from providing a package of incentives and concessions as laid down in industrial policies, measures like liberalisation and de-licensing help in accelerating industrial growth. Due to the concerted efforts of the Government, a conducive industrial environment has been created in the State.

6.2 The Directorate of Industries is responsible for development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. At present, 34 District Industry Centres and 7 Sub-Centres are working under the Department of Industries for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are given below:

Registration of Industrial Units: In the financial year 2007-08, a total of 7,707 small and artisan units were registered upto December 2007 against the target of 14,300 units. These units with a total investment of Rs. 961.80 crores have generated direct employment for 53,169 persons. Compared to same period in the last year, 21.71 percent more employment has been generated with 103.96 percent more investment.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), proposals for establishment of 39 major and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 8,602 crores were submitted to the Government of India wherein 22,457 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna: During the financial year 2007-08, a target to benefit 21,100 youth was kept under the scheme against which loan was sanctioned in 14,180 cases, disbursed to 4,322 youth and 10,221 youth were trained upto December 2007.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make aware the persons about the rules relating to establish industrial units. Besides, the work relating to registration of industrial units, preparing

loan applications and releasing the sanctions is also done in these shivirs. During the year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), 23 shivirs at district level and 187 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 155 persons have been trained upto December 2007 against the target of 175 for the year 2007-08.

Household Industries: Under 'Household Industry Scheme', training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods is imparted to women in urban areas for making them self-dependent. Against the target of 4,175 to be trained in the year 2007-08, 4,065 women have been trained upto December 2007.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan' is playing an effective role for marketing the products prepared by the industrial units, craftsman and weavers by organising industrial fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2007-08, 16 fairs/exhibitions were organised upto December 2007 wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 33.30 crores were placed.

Haath Kargha: A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas has been provided under Haath Kargha Vikas Scheme. During the year 2007-08, a sanction for construction of 198 Kargha-Ghar was granted upto December 2007 against the target of 600. Besides, for the benefit of handloom workers, the schemes like Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima, Health Insurance and Deendayal Hathakargha Incentive are also implemented.

Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme: To combat the problem and challenges faced by the new entrepreneurs in setting up their industrial units and pre-industrial requirements, training programmes are being organised through DICs. Under this, 1,257 youth were trained upto December 2007 against a target of 1,175 during the year 2007-08.

Investment Policy, 2003: Under this policy, there is provision of cent percent rebate in luxury tax and 50 percent rebate in stamp duty on conversion fee. A rebate of 50 percent has also been provided in electric tax, mandi tax and entertainment tax for 7 years. Besides, 5 percent interest subsidy is provided to new investment and one percent additional to investors belonging to SC/ST. Upto December 2007, 8,567 application involving an investment of Rs. 33,307.88 crores were received of which 6,589 cases involving an investment of Rs. 19,554.68 crores has been sanctioned.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is functioning for creation of more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector, upgrading living standard of rural artisans and providing them linkages with market and latest technology. Presently, the agency is working for the development of artisans of the wool & textile, leather, stone ceramic & potteries, handicrafts, handloom and khadi & village industries sub-sectors. During the financial year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), 5,180 artisans engaged with activities related with various sub-sectors have been benefited.

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is an agency especially for large and medium scale projects. It assists investors in every possible way right from project conceptualisation to its final implementation. Through concerted efforts, BIP has created a suitable environment for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units and other projects in the State.

With the cooperation of the State Government and FICCI, BIP organized two days 'Resurgent Rajasthan Participation Summit' during 30th November to 1st December 2007 in Jaipur city wherein 300 MoUs and Letters of intent in the field of industries/industrial infrastructure, tourism, agriculture and education were executed by various prestigious companies with an approximate investment of Rs. 1,62,000 crores.

Bureau is the secretariat for the Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion under chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. State Level Empowered Committee for Single Window Clearance System is constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Since inception of single window system, 1,181 meetings of state and district level committees have been conducted upto November 2007 wherein 1,761 projects involving investment of over Rs. 26,589.20 crores have been sanctioned.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organisation engaged in fostering growth of industrialisation in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyse planned rapid industrialisation of Rajasthan under the State Government Policies.

RIICO develops industrial areas and provides infrastructure facilities to industrial units. It also provides financial assistance, rebates and

incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in the State. During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, RIICO has acquired 2,282.32 acres of land and developed 1,247.16 acres. A term loan assistance of Rs. 8,662.80 lakhs was sanctioned, Rs. 9,248.59 lakhs were disbursed and the recovery of term loan was Rs. 6,203.97 lakhs upto December 2007. For encouraging scheduled caste entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units, a special rebate of 50 percent is provided by RIICO on allotment of land/plots.

RIICO is implementing following special projects for rapid industrialisation in the State:

- Establishment of two special economic zones:

  I-Gem and Jewellery Zone has been established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in Phase-I for which work is under progress, an expenditure of Rs. 715.90 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007.

  II-For handicrafts, special economic zone is being established at Boranada Industrial Area in Jodhpur, an expenditure of Rs. 1,703.08 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007.

- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 3,486 lakhs is being established at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar, an expenditure of Rs. 2,287.27 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007.

- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 2,138.98 lakhs is being established in Boranada Industrial Area, Jodhpur. Upto December 2007, an expenditure of Rs. 1,795.68 lakhs has been incurred.

- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,366 lakhs is being established in Jodhpur in 193.54 acres of land wherein 188 plots have been planned and an expenditure of Rs. 817.41 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007. Agro Food Park (Extension) with cost of Rs. 535.28 lakhs is being established in Jodhpur of which an expenditure of Rs. 278 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007.

- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,047 lakhs is being established in Kota. Work on this is in progress. Upto December 2007, an expenditure of Rs. 605.28 lakhs has been incurred.

- Agro Food Park is being established at Sri-Ganganagar with cost of Rs. 912 lakhs in an area of 81.14 acres of land, an expenditure of Rs. 421.26 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2007.

- Corporation has established 8 growth centres at Abu Road (Sirohi), Khara (Bikaner), Karni (Bikaner), Jhalawar, Palsana (Sikar), Dholpur, Parbatsar (Nagaur) and Hameergarh (Bhilwara) which are functioning well and an expenditure of Rs. 100.52 crores have been incurred upto December 2007. Apart from these, 10 mini growth centres have

also established at Sangaria (Jodhpur), Gogelaw (Nagaur), Niwai (Tonk), Kalladwas (Udaipur), Falna (Pali), Hindaun City (Karauli), Baran (Baran), Bayana (Bharatpur), Dhoinda (Rajsamand) and Khushkhera (Alwar); on these, an expenditure of Rs. 31.87 crores has been incurred upto December 2007.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is functioning to assist and promote small scale industries (SSI) and Rajasthan handicrafts. To achieve the objectives, the corporation has been carrying the activities of procurement and distribution of raw materials to SSI units, marketing of SSI products and Rajasthani handicraft products through exhibitions and a network of Rajasthali emporium which` also provides training for various crafts and promoting exports in the State. During the financial year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 465.23 lakhs while turnover of raw materials was Rs. 13,982.89 lakhs and marketing of goods was Rs. 427.90 lakhs. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer Jaipur, revenue of Rs. 467.31 lakhs, Rs. 712.85 lakhs, Rs. 466.66 lakhs, Rs. 45.91 lakhs and Rs. 180.30 lakhs respectively was collected upto December 2007.

The Corporation has 11 showrooms at different places. However, Rajasthali Handicrafts are popular all over India. To increase reach of handicrafts at places where Rajasthali outlets are not operating, the Corporation organizes exhibitions from time to time within the State and outside the State wherein craftsmen are also given an opportunity for direct sale of their products to consumers.

Under Rajasthan Hasthashilpi Awam Dastkar Kalyan Yojna, a Corpus fund of Rs. 100 lakhs was created with the contribution of the State government, RIICO, RFC and RSIC. Interest accrued on corpus fund is being provided to the needy craft persons as financial assistance for treatment of identified diseases like TB, Cancer, Leprosy, Valve replacement, Bypass Surgery, Kidney transplantation, Heart diseases, etc. To promote handicrafts and to honour craftsmen who achieve excellence in craftsmanship, the Corporation organizes State Award function annually. Each State Award consists of a tamrapatra, angvastra and Rs. 25,000 cash and each Merit certificate consists of an angvastra and Rs. 5,000 in cash. The Corporation procures handicrafts directly from artisans. No purchase is made through middlemen.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of

fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from Rs. 2,000 to 20.00 crores.

The Corporation has its effective network throughout the State by operating its activities through 35 branch offices and 5 sub-offices. The Corporation has launched an array of loan schemes to extend financial assistance to the entrepreneurs such as hospital and nursing homes, hotel & restaurant, Mahila Udyam Nidhi for women entrepreneurs and loan schemes for professionals. Besides, the corporation also provides term loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on concessional rate of interest to attract them for setting up industrial units in the State.

During the year 2007-08, following schemes have been implemented to reduce (NPAs):

- Settlement of small loan cases of amount upto Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- One time NPAs settlement scheme.
- Settlement of deficit, decreetal and write-off cases.
- Settlement of transport loan cases of amount upto Rs. 1.00 lakh.
- Scheme for waiver of panel interest in the cases above Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Achievements made during the financial year 2007-08 (upto December 2007) have been depicted in the following table:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Key Area	Target 2007-08	Achievements (upto December 2007)
1	Loan sanction	400.00	250.79
2	Loan disbursement	300.00	135.51
3	Recovery	375.00	256.62

Industrial Production Indices

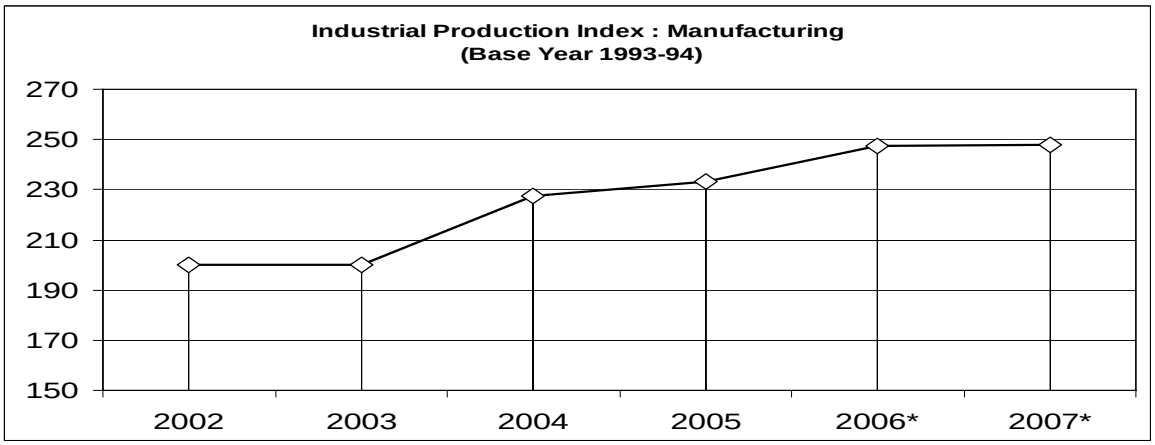
Production indices in three different groups of industrial sector viz. manufacturing, mining and electricity are given in the following table:

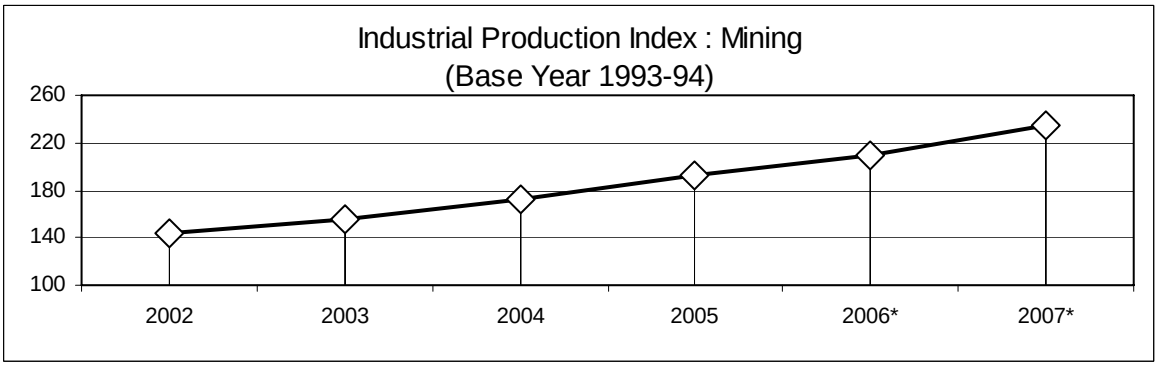
Industrial Production Indices

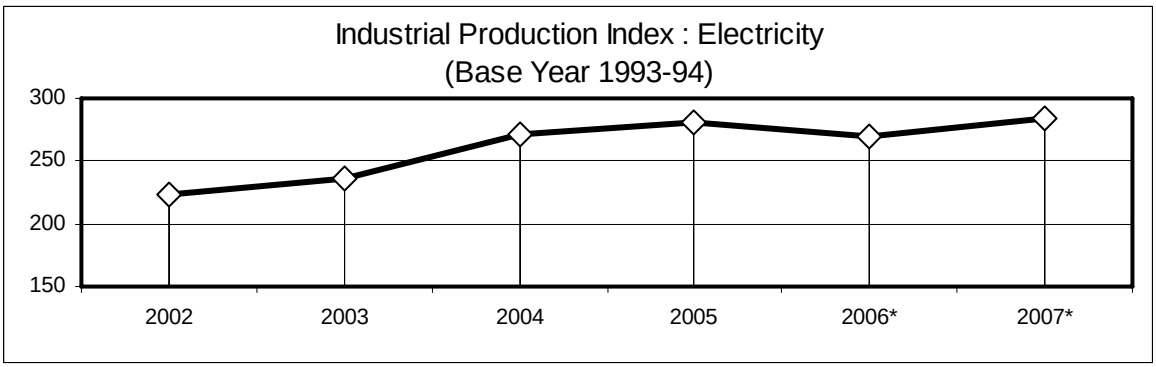
(Base 1993-94)

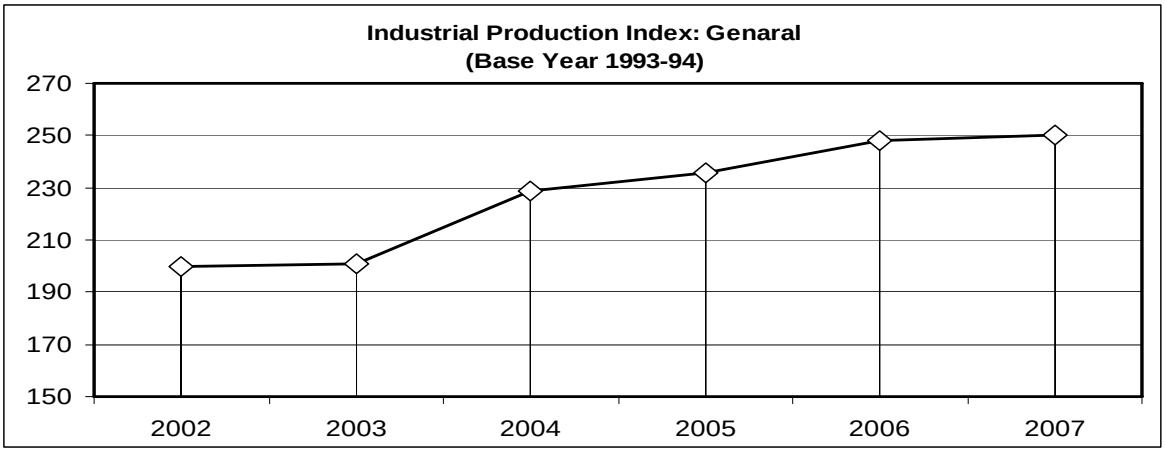
Group/Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*	2007*
Manufacturing	199.97	199.84	227.69	233.46	247.50	247.96
Mining	144.56	155.70	171.59	192.88	209.78	235.06
Electricity	222.73	236.00	271.07	281.23	269.72	283.62
General	**199.71**	**200.93**	**228.88**	**235.51**	**247.80**	**250.08**

*Provisional


Industrial Production Index : Manufacturing
(Base Year 1993-94)
270
250
230
210
190
170
150
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006*
2007*


Industrial Production Index : Mining
(Base Year 1993-94)
260
220
180
140
100
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006*
2007*


Industrial Production Index : Electricity
(Base Year 1993-94)
300
250
200
150
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006*
2007*


Industrial Production Index: Genaral
(Base Year 1993-94)
270
250
230
210
190
170
150
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007

General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 250.08 in the year 2007 which was 247.80 in the year 2006, registering an increase of 0.92 percent over the previous year. In mining sector, there is maximum hike of 12.05 percent followed by electricity sector (5.15 percent) and manufacturing (0.19 percent).

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

6.3 Khadi and Village industries are playing important role in providing employment in the rural areas. The main function of KVI is to assist the workers for producing quality products, artisans training, promoting co-operative participation and increasing production by providing raw material and necessary implements.

6.4 Under Khadi and Gramodyog, there has been a production of Rs. 10.92 crores and Rs. 34.59 crores against respective target of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 80 crores during the year 2007-08 (upto December 2007). Against the target of setting 1,559 units and providing employment to 32,256 persons during the year 2007-08, 676 units have been sanctioned and additional employment to 10,937 persons has been provided upto December 2007. For generating new employment avenues and development activities, a provision of Rs. 6.30 crores was kept for the year 2007-08.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

6.5 The functions of this Department include enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936. To ensure safety and health amongst industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organised sector, 7,202 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out during the year 2007-08 upto December 2007.

6.6 During the financial year 2007-08, 341 new factories and 76 new boilers were registered wherein about 13,580 workers got employment upto December 2007. The department has published a booklet for new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts which also contains information for issuing various approvals, licenses and certificates granted under the Acts. The department has amended and published its ‘Citizens Charter’ to facilitate the entrepreneurs. With the aim to safeguard workers from occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health, a total of 417 samples from 86 chemically hazardous factories were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. To create safety awareness, 30 safety training programmes and seminars were organised

for benefiting 650 participants. Besides, exemptions from the provision of Factories Act have been granted in the new industrial policies to establish industrial units in the Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

MINES AND MINERALS

6.7 Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing State in the country. The State with wide varieties of minerals is the sole producer of Garnet (GEM), Jasper, Selenite and Wollostonite. The State is also one of the most important producers of dimensional and decorative stones like Marble, Kota stone and Sand stone in the country and has high potential for Granite.

6.8 The Directorate of Mines and Geology, is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. There are 1,558 mining leases for major minerals and 8,821 mining leases and 14,834 quarry licences in the state. During the current year, a revenue target of Rs. 1,280 crores was kept against which Rs. 751.35 crores have been achieved upto December 2007. During the year 2007-08, programmes for geological investigations for different category of minerals viz. base-metals and noble metals, limestone, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones and dimensional & decorative stones were taken up. The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Nature of work	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement Upto December 2007	
		2007-08	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	5550	4165	75.05
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	595	428.50	72.02
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	73	49.60	67.95
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	235	182	77.45
Drilling	Meter	9750	4688.50	48.09

6.9 Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) was established to boost up the mining activities in the State and to provide scientific and systematic approach towards mining activities. It was merged with Ra jasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) w.e.f. 20th February 2003. More than last 33 years, the company has made many qualitative and quantitative changes and earned profits.

6.10 During the financial year 2006-07, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 102.04 crores and expected to earn a profit of Rs. 110 crores

during the financial year 2007-08. Progress for the year 2007-08 is given below:

Mineral	Achieve.(upto Dec. 2007)		Likely Achieve.(upto March 08)	
	(Lakh MT)	Value (Crore Rs.)	(Lakh MT)	Value (Crore Rs.)
Gypsum & Selenite	19.93	57.68	28.00	76.69
Limestone	15.96	61.82	24.31	82.12
Rock Phosphate	10.31	274.33	12.80	340.58
Lignite	3.79	34.28	10.00	54.27
52.8 MW Wind Power Plant (units in lakh)	308.51	11.53	410	14.41

6.11 Exploration of Oil and Gas: Directorate of Petroleum was set-up in 1997 to expedite the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. Petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the State. Following activities are being undertaken in this sector:

- Out of 4 petroliferous basin of the State, 3 basins have been upgraded into category-1 i.e. basin of proven commercial productivity; presently, maximum onland areas is under exploration for oil and gas.

- 3.5 billion barrels of oil In-place have been proved in Barmer-Sanchore basin alone.

- 22 oil fields have been discovered in Barmer-Sanchore basin which includes Mangla Bhagyam, Shakti, and Aishwarya as a major oil field.

- 7.8 lakh cubic meters per day of natural gas is being produced from Jaisalmer basin to supply Ramgarh power plant.

- Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Resource of 14.60 million tonnes and Bitumen reserves of 33.2 million tonnes. Presently, pilot operation is underway.

- ONGC has shown interest for setting up a well head refinery with the capacity of 7.5 MMTPA in Barmer area. Dialogues between the State Government and ONGC are on way.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Infrastructure creation has been one of the priorities of the state government. Government efforts have resulted into significant improvement in national and state highways coupled with significant improvements in power supply, drinking water and urban infrastructure in Rajasthan.

POWER

7.2 Rajasthan has taken significant stride in the past few years. In the power sector, following five companies, one each for generation and transmission, three for distribution are functioning for providing better quality of electric supply to the consumers in the State:

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.,
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,
3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,

7.3 The main sources of power generation for the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Plants, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Biomas, Captive Power Plant, Bhakra, Beas, Chambal and Satpura Projects. Besides, the State also gets power from wind energy, Central Sector's Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Urri hydel Projects.

7.4 The Installed Capacity as on March 2007 (Owned, Partnership and Central allocation) was 6089.43 MW. The increase in installed capacity during the year 2007-08 upto December 2007 was 245.90 MW, which includes 220 MW through Dholpur Gas thermal plant and 25.90 MW through wind power at Jaisalmer.

7.5 The category-wise details of Installed Capacity in the State as on March and December 2007 are given in the table below:

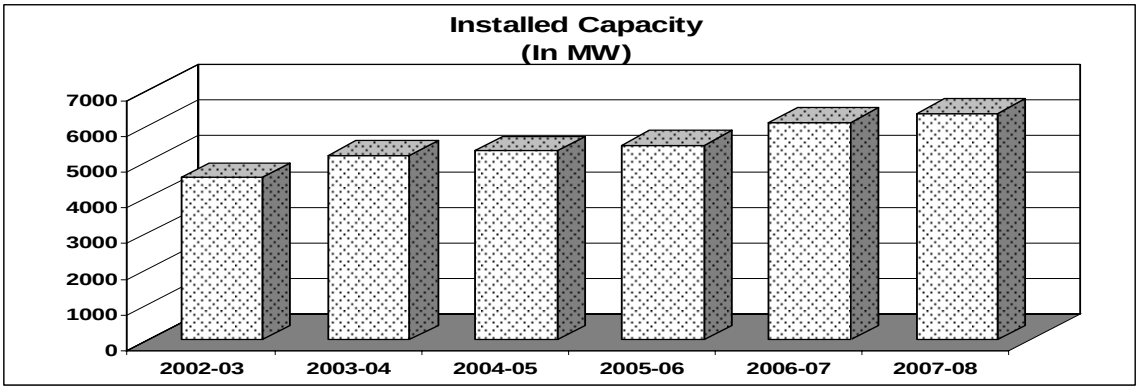
S.No.	Project	As on March 2007	As on December 2007
1.	**State partnership and owned:**	**3780.30 MW**	**4000.30 MW**
(a)	Thermal	2545.00 MW	2545.00 MW
(b)	Hydel	1011.80 MW	1011.80 MW
(c)	Gas	223.50 MW	443.50 MW
2.	**Central sector & allocation to State:**	**1813.18 MW**	**1813.18 MW**
(a)	Thermal	657.58 MW	657.58 MW
(b)	Hydel	465.50 MW	465.50 MW
(c)	Gas	221.10 MW	221.10 MW
(d)	Atomic	469.00 MW	469.00 MW
3.	**Under RREC Wind**	**41.55 MW**	**41.55 MW**
4.	**RSMM & other Private Sector Wind**	**423.10 MW**	**449.00 MW**
5.	**Biomas Projects:**	**31.30 MW**	**31.30 MW**
(a)	Kalptaru P. Ltd.	15.80 MW	15.80 MW
(b)	Chambal Power Ltd.	7.50 MW	7.50 MW
(c)	Amrit Annware Pvt. Ltd.	8.00 MW	8.00 MW
	Total	**6089.43 MW**	**6335.33 MW**

7.6 Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been shown in the following table:

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

(In crores unit)

Item	2006-07	2007-08 (upto Dec. 07)
1	2	3
1. Net Generation (Partnership projects)	306.833	285.16
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2938.652	2371.61
Total Availability (1+2)	**3245.485**	**2656.77**
3. Consumption		
Gross Energy Distributed at:	**3069.80**	**2500.715**
(i) Jaipur	1161.72	950.197
(ii) Ajmer	1007.70	807.030
(iii) Jodhpur	900.38	743.488
Net Energy Distributed at:	**3068.05**	**2499.346**
(i) Jaipur	1161.01	949.635
(ii) Ajmer	1007.19	806.629
(iii) Jodhpur	899.85	743.082



7.7 Net power consumption is likely to be 2,499.346 crore units upto December 2007 during the year 2007-08 as against 3,068.05 crore units consumed during the last year.

7.8 Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 36,041 villages have been electrified and about 7.70 lakh wells energised by the end of December 2007.

7.9 Transmission: The details relating to lines and sub-stations (S/S) have been given as under:

(Lines in Ckt K.Ms & S/S in MVA)

S. No.	Voltage	Particulars	As on March 2007	Annual Target 2007-08	Achievements Upto December 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	400 KV	Lines	620.18	485	-
2.	220 KV	Lines	8414.25	500	419.647
3.	132 KV	Lines	12016.50	300	90.309
4.	400 KV	Sub-station(s/s)	4/2955	-	-
5.	220 KV	Sub-station	54/10405	3/300	1/200
6.	132 KV	Sub-station	259/11829.5	12/300	5/466.5

7.10 Under the augmentation of existing sub-stations, the capacity of 2 S/S of 220 KV increased by 100 MVA and 24 S/S of 132 KV increased by 341.5 MVA upto December 2007.

7.11 Sub-Transmission: The details are as under:

S. No.	Voltage	Particulars	As on March 2007	Annual Target 2007-08	Achievements Upto December 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	33 KV	Lines (km)	33308	1500	34130
2.	33 KV	Sub-station(No.)	2557	180	2650

7.12 Feeder Renovation Programme (FRP): FRP has been launched for renovation of distribution feeders to bring down T&D losses. Under this, higher capacity existing 11/0.4 KV transformers on rural feeders are being replaced by 25 KVA with meter inbuilt transformers and the LT Lines will also be replaced by insulated AB Cables. The main objectives of this programme are as follows:

- Reduce T&D losses & burning rate of transformers
- Providing reliable power supply to all
- Reduction of peak demand in agriculture season.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

7.13 Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) has been merged with the new company Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RREC). Progress under key activities of RREC is as under:

Wind Power Projects: The gross wind energy potential in the State is estimated about 5400 MW. Wind projects sanctioned by MNES, Government of India with total aggregate capacity of 6.35 MW have been installed at Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Deogarh. A total of 490.545 MW wind power capacity is installed upto December 2007 and it is expected to reach 645.545 MW by the end of March 2008.

Biomass Project: Five plants with 46.3 MW capacity of power project based on biomass have been installed in the State and another four projects based on biomass totaling to 45.5 MW are under implementation.

Domestic Lighting System: RREC is installing Domestic lighting system. Upto December 2007, 80,691 DLS have been installed in the State. During the year 2007-08, a target of 15,000 DLS installation have been fixed, out of which 6,500 DLS have been installed upto December 2007.

TRANSPORT

Roads

7.14 Transport and Communication is an indicative of economic health and development of a State. A strong road network helps in promoting developmental activities being in the sphere of agriculture, trade & commerce, education, health, and even in maintenance of law and order situation. Recognizing roads as the lifeline of development, the government spent more than Rs. 7,000 crores in the last four years on improving the existing network of roads and adding new roads.

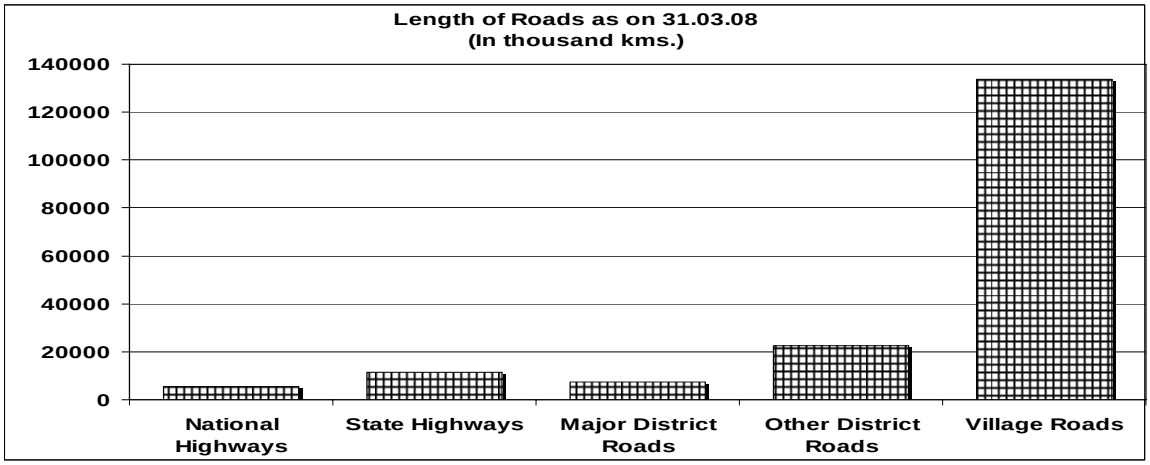
7.15 On 31st March 2007, total road length in the State was 1,73,514 km. During the year 2007-08, 7,340 km. road length is likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,80,854 km. by the end of March 2008. The road density in the State is 50.70 km. per 100 sq. km. upto the end of 2006-07 which is expected to be 52.85 Km. per 100 Sq.Km. upto the end of 2007-08, still it is much below the national average of 102.92 Km.

Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2008 (Tentative)

(Length in km)

S. No.	Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	National Highways	5611	0	0	44	5655
2	State Highways	11559	9	21	26	11615
3	Major District Roads	7232	9	37	62	7340
4	Other District Roads	20160	431	1966	0	22557
5	Village Roads	86611	486	42648	3942	133687
	Total	**131173**	**935**	**44672**	**4074**	**180854**

BT-Black Top, WBM-Water Bound Macadam, GR-Graveled, FW- Fair Weather



7.16 During the year 2007-08, about 6,935 km. BT roads have been constructed upto December 2007 under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF-XII and SRF.

7.17 There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. Out of these, 26,581 villages were connected by the end of March 2007, which is expected to reach 28,973 by the end of March 2008. Besides, 9,096 Panchayat Headquarters have also been connected by BT roads upto December 2007.

7.18 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY): was launched on 25th December 2000 with the objective of providing road connectivity with all weather roads to eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas having population of 500 and above by the end of the year 2007. In respect of desert and tribal areas, the objective is to connect habitations with population of 250 and above. Up to December 2007, a sanction of Rs. 5,250.31 crores for connecting 10,424 villages with a BT road length of 34,580 km. has been received from Government of India. Against which, 8,375 villages have been connected by constructing 27,251 km. BT road. Rajasthan is the leading state in the country in implementation of PMGSY.

7.19 Central Road Fund (CRF): Strengthening, Widening and Renewal of State Highways (SHW's) and Major District Roads (MDR's) is being done under CRF. A sanction amounting to Rs. 925.09 crores for 586 works in 9,404 km. road length was received up to December 2007 from MORTH, Government of India. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 645.35 crores has been incurred and 8,282 km. roads have been strengthened and renewed up to December 2007.

7.20 Backlog Renewal of existing roads: At the end of March 2004, about 20,000 km. length of existing roads were to be renewed as per renewal cycle which could not be renewed from 12 to 20 years due to paucity of funds of which 8,000 km. and 12,000 km. was SHWs/MDRs and ODR/VR respectively. Sanctions of backlog of renewal of existing roads and progress upto December 2007 are as under:

(a) State Highways and Major District Roads

S. N0.	Scheme	Sanct-ioned Amount (in cr.)	Sanct-ioned Length (in km)	Sanct-ioned Works	Progress up to Dec., 2007		
					Expen-diture (in cr.)	Length completed (in km)	Comple-ted works
1	Central Road Fund	737.25	6382.10	402	431.53	5030	325
2	State Road Fund	53.26	648.55	63	46.36	567	58
3	12 Finance Commission Grant	86.36	868.19	84	66.41	747	69
	Total	**876.87**	**7898.84**	**549**	**544.30**	**6344**	**452**

(b) Other District and Village Roads

S. No.	Scheme	Sanct-ioned Amount (in cr.)	Sanct-ioned Length (in km)	Sanct-ioned Works	Progress up to Dec., 2007		
					Expen-iture (in cr.)	Length completed (in km)	Comple-ted works
1	RMUP-I	106.97	2870.38	637	93.26	2820	631
2	RMUP-II	105.48	2889.81	777	94.96	2728	734
3	RMUP-III	319.77	6103.49	1410	253.30	4197	818
3	RMUP-IV	128.01	1917.93	569	30.75	213	12
4	PMGSY(U)	801.55	3459.82	341	67.11	163	0
	Total	**1461.78**	**17241.43**	**3734**	**539.38**	**10121**	**2195**

7.21 Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana: Mukhya Manti Sarak Yojana was launched on 7th October 2005. The progress of yojana are:

1. Improvement/Up-gradation of 5 State Highways north-south corridor with length 1,053 km. with an estimated cost of Rs.1,500 crores under Mega Highway Project-I. This includes widening and up-gradation of roads up to international standards and construction of 11 ROBs and 29 bypasses. Works commenced in January 2006 and 83 percent work has been completed upto December 2007.

2. Construction of ROBs on 16 railway crossings having TVU more than two lakhs with estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores in the next three years. 17 ROB's amounting Rs. 187 crores sanctioned in 11 districts and work of six ROBs started.

3. The of road portions passing through habitation areas are damaged due to poor drainage. To overcome such problem, construction works have been completed in 219 km. with cement concrete/stone kharunja roads and works in 176 km. length are in progress.

4. Upgrading of existing 4,500 km. damaged WBM roads constructed in various labour oriented schemes upto bituminous stage. 4,084 km. WBM roads have been up-graded to BT road and remaining works in 1,111 km. length are in progress.

5. Construction of 1,000 km. roads for connecting important places of religious and tourism importance in the State. Sanctions issued for connecting 57 places of religious and tourism importance out of which, 41 places have been connected and remaining works are in progress.

6. Development of one model road in every district of the State. Sanctions are issued for development of one model road in 32 districts of which 26 model roads completed and works in remaining are in progress.

7.22 Four/six laning of National Highways: Work of four/six laning of National Highways is being executed by National Highway Authority (NHAI) of India. The following National Highways are being made four/six lanned in the State:

1. **National Highways Development Project-First (Golden Quadrilateral)-**
   - State Border–Jaipur-Kishangarh-Nasirabad-Chittaurgarh-Udaipur-State Border (NH-8, 76, 79 & 79A) Total Length- 677 km.
   - Except Chittaurgarh bypass all works completed.
2. **National Highways Development Project-Second Part-I (East-West Corridor)**
   - State Border–Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Kota-Baran-State Border (NH-14 & 76) Total Length- 528 km.
   - All works are in progress.
3. **National Highways Development Project-Second Part-II (North-South Corridor)**
   - State Border–Dholpur-State Border (NH-3) Total Length- 28 km.
   - Works completed in 20 km.
   - Work in progress in 8 km.

4. **National Highways Development Project-Third &**

Third-A-

- State Border-Jaipur NH-11 Total km 185.50 km.– Work in progress.
- DPR of 4 laning of 54 km. Jaipur- Reengus NH-11 finalized.
- Reengus-Sikar road NH-11- Detailed Project Report (DPR) in progress.
- Jaipur-Deoli road NH-12- DPR in progress
- Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar road NH-12- DPR in progress

Third-B-

- DPR of 4 laning of 82 km. Kishangargh–Ajmer–Beawar NH-8 finalized.
- Beawer-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara road (NH-14)- DPR in progress.

7.23 The State Government provides help for land acquisition, removal of encroachment and shifting of utilities for timely implementation of the project.

7.24 Public-Private Partnership in road development: To attract private sector in such BOT projects which were non-viable, the Rajasthan Road Development Act 2002 was amended enabling release of subsidy to private entrepreneurs. Under this,

- 30 projects amounting to Rs. 389.71 crores have been completed and opened for traffic. Out of which 8 projects have been handed back to the Government.
- Two projects amounting Rs. 60.94 crores are under physical execution.
- Six projects of Rs. 138.29 crores are in pipeline.

7.25 An ambitious Mega Highways Project for development of 5 State Highways covering length of 1053 km. costing about Rs. 1500 crores has been announced. Under this, a new joint venture company (RIDCOR) has been established between Government of Rajasthan and IL&FS with 50:50 partnerships. The following corridors have been undertaken:

1. Phalodi to Ramji ki Gol	292 km.
2. Hanumangarh to Kishangarh	407 km.
3. Alwar to Sikandra	81 km.
4. Baran to Jhalawar	78 km.
5. Lalsot to Kota	195 km.

7.26 Works on first four corridors are going on since January 2006 and Work on Lalsot-Kota package awarded in July 2006.

Road Transport

7.27 RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,416 vehicles, including 110 private vehicles, covering a total road length of 40.09 crores km. upto November, 2007 against the target of 60.50 crores km. for the year 2007-08. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 96 percent. There is a target of replacing 550 old buses by new ones during the year 2007-08.

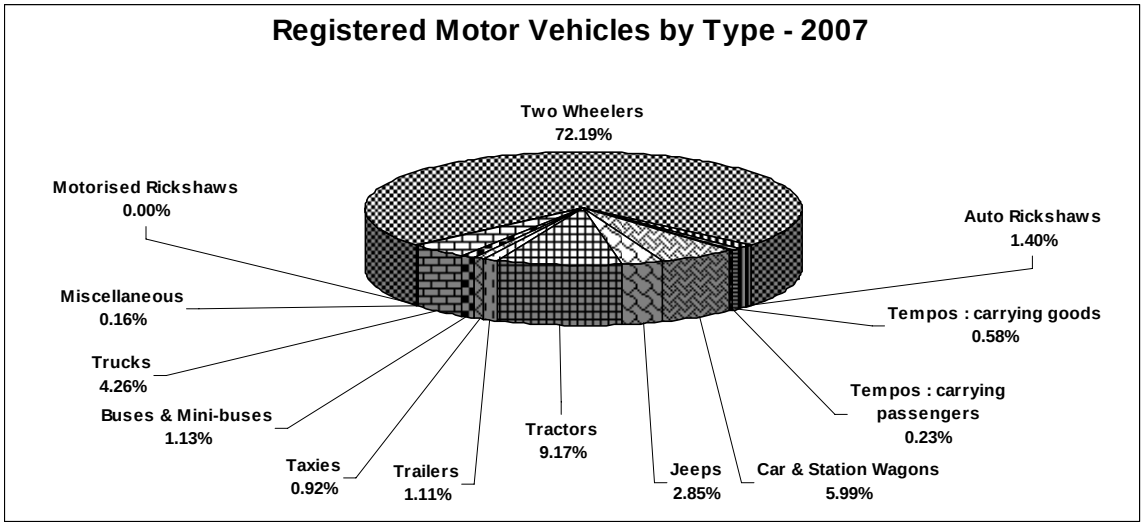
7.28 The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 52.06 lakh upto the year 2006, which has reached 57.72 lakh by the end of the year 2007, showing an increase of 10.87 percent.

7.29 Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of December for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given below:

Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

(Number)

Type of Vehicles	Cumulative Numbers in the Year		
	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	3302263	3744732	4167274
3. Auto Rickshaws	66155	73673	80962
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	21308	27761	33488
(ii) For carrying passengers	11549	12551	13159
5. Car & Station Wagons	259423	297597	345719
6. Jeeps	145134	155137	164298
7. Tractors	455400	493277	529604
8. Trailers	59128	61148	64335
9. Taxies	41220	46349	52991
10. Buses & Mini-buses	60343	62832	65108
11. Trucks	201691	224361	246107
12. Miscellaneous	5402	6761	9345
Total	4629106	5206269	5772480



7.30 Important decisions were taken to improve activities in the field of transportation which include decentralization of learning license work, vehicle registrations through motor vehicle dealers, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector, vehicle generated pollution testing through testing centres provided to Auto Mobile/Diploma and Degree holders in mechanical engineering, issuing permit through District Transport Officers and international driving permit by RTOs, transport facilities by creating urban and rural route, rebate in motor vehicle tax, etc. Besides, a Master Transport Plan has been prepared to make transportation dynamic and safe also an action plan is implemented to provide transport facilities to villages having population more than 500 by developing over bridges and connecting roads.

7.31 To educate the people with transport rules, a traffic park has been established in Shastri Nagar (Jaipur) for creating awareness in general public and school children specifically. Besides, three computerized kiosks have also been established to in RTO, Jaipur which is the first effort of its kind in the country. Driving tracks have been constructed in three districts while these are under construction in 15 districts.

7.32 Against a target of Rs. 1,050 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2007-08, the achievement was of Rs. 730.54 crores upto December 2007, which is 69.57 percent of the target.

RAILWAYS

7.33 The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2007 was 5,911.09 km. Out of this, 3,840.87 km. (64.98 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 1,983.46 km. (33.55 percent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km. (1.47 percent) under narrow gauge. As on 31st March 2006, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17.06 km. in the State.

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

7.34 Postal and telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,364 at the end of 2006-07. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office was 33 sq. km. and 6,245 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 655 offices during the year 2006-07.

7.35 The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,338 at the end of March 2007 as against 2,347 at the end of March 2006. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State

as on March 2006 to 2007 are given below:

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2006	2007
1.	Post Offices	Number	10418	10364
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	559	655
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2347	2338
4.	Costumer services centres	Number	274	278
5.	Working connection (All types)	Lk. Nos.	30.72	39.38
6.	Public Call Offices	Number	96476	101667
	(i) Local PCO	Number	7899	7560
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	58784	60318
	(iii) Village PT	Number	29793	33789
7.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	98787	152587
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	3032	4166
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	214	214

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8. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

8.1 The State Government has been making strenuous efforts for improving social and economic status of people in the State. As per Census 2001, Rajasthan has recorded literacy rate of 60.4 percent, which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 percent in literacy rate during last decade. Rajasthan has also improved its position from second last to seventh among States/UTs of India. Male literacy rate is 76.44 percent in the State, which has surpassed the National Male Literacy Rate of 75.85 while Female Literacy Rate is 44.34 percent. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. Further the State Government is endeavoured to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Continuing Education, etc.

Elementary Education

8.2 In elementary education, the State has achieved a noticeable progress over the last decade. The State Government has assigned high priority to increasing literacy rate, particularly, amongst women. There has been a remarkable rise in the number of primary and upper primary schools, the number of students enrolled as well as teachers. In 2007, there were 58,324 Primary Schools (PS) with 1,29,258 teachers and 41,365 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) with 2,82,111 teachers wherein total enrolment was 128.95 lakhs.

8.3 Under National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' was formally launched in 2001-02 in Rajasthan and is being implemented in the State to provide useful and essential education to children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management. Under this, the following activities are being implemented:

- Conversion of Education Guarantee Scheme into primary schools
- Upgradation of primary school to upper primary school
- Repairing and maintenance of primary & upper primary school buildings

- Salary of para teachers/teachers
- To provide training to teachers
- Quality improvement of the elementary education

8.4 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is another programme which is being implemented in 19 districts of the State to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education and to provide quality education to the children.

8.5 In view of achieving the goal of cent-percent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been introduced through Mid-day Meal programme under which about 93.53 lakh students are being benefited.

8.6 The Shiksha Karmi Project is being implemented in the State aiming at universalisation of education in remote, social and economically backward areas to strengthen existing primary education system. Under this, 3,646 day schools are running in 3,646 villages of 150 blocks in 31 districts with 8,532 Shiksha karmis.

8.7 For promoting girls education in the State following measures have been undertaken:

- Girl's education has been provided through 186 additional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV).
- Free Computer Education is being provided.
- A FDR of Rs. 2000 for each girl in class VIII and XI and Rs. 4000 for each girl in class XII will be provided who pass out from KGBV**.**
- 15378 girls are being benefited under Transport Voucher Scheme introduced for girls traveling to school at a distance more than 5 kms.
- Ladies Bicycles are being provided to all girl students traveling distant schools and studying in class X.
- Bridge Courses of three to six months duration are being run.
- A special scheme for disabled girls has also has been introduced for girls studying in IX-XII classes.
- Aapki Beti Scheme has been introduced for girls belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this, scholarships of Rs. 1100 and Rs. 1500 are being provided to girls studying upto VIII and IX-XII class respectively.
- 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this, an incentive of Rs. 1000 per year for two years is given to each girl securing 75 percent or

more marks in class X of Secondary Board Examination and highest marks in 8th Board Examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter for continuing their study in next class.

Secondary Education

8.8 Secondary education is a vital link between elementary and higher education in the educational system. This is a stage where the students are to be equipped for self-employment/employment. To meet this objective, the thrust under secondary education has been on computer education. At present, 8,463 secondary and 4,498 senior secondary schools are running in the State among these, 3,804 secondary and 2,714 senior secondary schools are in government sector wherein 20.07 lakh students including 6.56 lakh girls are studying.

8.9 In order to ensure adequate enrollment and retention of children in government schools, free text books are being provided to all boys and girls of classes I to XII.

8.10 Following measures have also been initiated for improving the quality of education:

- A scheme has been prepared for involvement of Private Sector in school education.
- For assessment of teacher's performance, monitoring indicators have been introduced.
- Life Skills Text Book has been introduced for class XI as a compulsory subject.
- EDUSET is being set up in the State with the help of ISRO.
- For computer education, mobile computer labs are being sanctioned for each district.
- Construction of additional classrooms, toilets, ramps and drinking water facilities have been provided in 1374 secondary/senior secondary schools under RIDF XII Project. Similarly, under RIDF XIII, in 1625 schools, 4228 civil works have been sanctioned amounting Rs. 85.99 crores.
- State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT) has been established at Goner (Jaipur) for imparting training to officials of education department associated with educational management.

8.11 The State Open School has also been setup for catering the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under this, about 73,000 students have been registered up to the current financial year.

Total Literacy Campaign

8.12 It is a time bound, voluntary and devotional programme, which has been implemented in three phases. In the first phase, illiterates are identified through area survey, thereafter illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years are enrolled for Total Literacy Campaign (TLC). Three primers in local language are taught within about 200 teaching hours to provide them basic l literacy knowledge. On completion of first phase, it is supposed that learners have gained skill to read and write in their own language and do simple mathematics. Thereafter, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) of second phase starts wherein the neo-literates are made to put acquired skill into practice and to increase the knowledge gained during the previous stage. The duration of this programme is about one year. Drop-out learners and the illiterates, who could not attend the TLC programme, participate in the residual illiterate programme. In the last and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken up and learners are given facility to continue their learning habits and using them in their routine life.

8.13 After completing TLC and PLP, CE, which include programme for residual illiterates, equivalency, income generating, quality of life improvement, individual interest promotion and future oriented are running in all the 32 districts.

8.14 Under TLC and CE Programmes, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these 80.57 lakh have been enrolled. Amongst the total enrolled persons 53.78 lakh are female, 15.86 lakh scheduled castes and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribes. So far, 65.37 lakh persons have been made neo literate. Under the Post Literacy Programme, 54.45 lakh persons have been enrolled; of these, 38.87 lakh neo literates have completed Primer 1 of PLP and have participated in skill development programme through Continuing Education centres.

8.15 For the empowerment of women, 78 vocational training camps have been organized and 163 camps are under progress. In Jhalawar and Jalore district, special residential camps for 180 women are being organized to make them literate and also to build their vocational skill so that they may become economically self supporting. In Churu district, Mahila Shikshan Vihar is running under PPP.

Higher Education

8.16 In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of colleges in the State has reached 996 comprising 122 Government colleges, 9 SFS colleges and

865 private colleges. Out of the 122 government colleges, 50 are post graduate level. Among all the colleges 35 percent are Girls' college (33 government and 320 Private, Total 353). Directorate of College Education is responsible to run these colleges properly. Six regional offices are functioning for supervision and monitoring the activities of colleges in their region. At present, 14 universities and 8 deemed universities are functioning in the State. Besides, 4 private universities are also running and 25 more universities are in the process to open under Rajasthan Private Universities Act 2005. 8.50 lakh students are pursuing higher studies in government colleges.

8.17 At country level there is one college per 77,000 population, while in Rajasthan, there is one college on population of 57,000 only. Thus, Rajasthan is quite ahead from National Average of Higher Educational Institutions.

8.18 In the academic session 2007-08, three new government colleges have been opened; one each at Jaitaran, Bhim and Uniyara. The concept of Public-Private-Partnership has been introduced with a view to seek private cooperation in higher education. No- objection certificates have been issued to open 115 colleges and permission has been given to open colleges at Asind and Toda Bhim that to become functional from academic session 2008-09. Simultaneously, 13 new faculties and 58 subjects are introduced through Self-financing Scheme and Mahavidyalaya Vikas Samiti in 9 government colleges. To make education as career oriented, 42 career-oriented courses have been introduced in 26 colleges of general education and they obtain funds through UGC.

8.19 With the aim to bring out qualitative improvement and skill up-gradation of students, innovative measures are being taken in the field of higher education that include Excellence Centres, Knowledge Centres, Vocational Courses, etc. Efforts have also been made to provide employment opportunities through 'Student Advisory Bureau', 'Campus Interviews' and 'Banking and Finance Sectors'.

Technical Education

8.20 Polytechnic: Keeping in view, need of vocational/technical courses focus has been laid on promoting polytechnic colleges with special emphasis on women. At present, 26 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with an intake of 4,300 students are functioning in the public sector. Besides, two private polytechnic colleges namely Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and Birla Institute, Pilani with intake of 390 students are also running.

8.21 Efforts are being made to establish women polytechnic in 12 districts. Free land has been provided in 11 districts to open women polytechnics.

8.22 Public-Private-Partnership initiatives are being taken to strengthen and expand technical education in the State. The concept of PPP has also been introduced to undertake following activities:

- Establishment of new colleges; introduction of new subjects,
- Establishment of knowledge centres,
- Introduction of vocational courses
- Science faculty in Government Colleges.

8.23 Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, 128 ITIs (including eight for women) with 19,536 seats in the public sector and 302 ITIs with 23,556 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State which is providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering courses of 1 - 3 years duration. An amount of Rs. 1,650 lakhs has been sanctioned under various schemes of ITI, out of this, Rs. 976.86 lakhs have been spent upto December 2007.

8.24 The construction of ITI building at Jhalawar, Arnod and Pidava has been completed and work at Bhawani Mandi is under process. Government has to provide free land to Panchayat Samitis having no ITIs for establishing ITIs through public-private- partnership. while 113, ITIs have been opened at 47 panchayat samitis.

8.25 Details of Institutions for Technical Education are as follows:

Institutions and sanctioned seats (2007-08)

(Number)

Course	Institutions			Seats		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Engineering	11	53	64	3200	17555	20755
M.C.A.	6	24	30	330	1410	1740
M.B.A.	8	67	75	450	4590	5040
B-Pharmacy	1	42	43	40	2580	2620
D-Pharmacy	1	31	32	60	1860	1920
Para Medical Diploma	4	2	6	275	480	755

Sanskrit Education

8.26 Sanskrit language is an emblem of our rich and prosperous cultural heritage. The Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 with the onerous responsibility of expanding and spreading Sanskrit language in the State. Presently, 10 Acharya, 18 Shastri, 98 Varisth Upadhyay, 82 Praveshika, 1,286 upper Primary and 10 primary schools are functioning to provide Sanskrit education wherein 1.81 lakh students are studying.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

8.27 Health is an important social service sector having direct connection with the human welfare. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in the State through a network of government as well as private institutions at various levels. The State Government is focusing on technology-based measures, like tele-medicine and also private sector participation, in the medical sector and to promote health insurance, especially for the weaker sections of the society. Panna Dhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana has been launched to insure each BPL family against accidental/natural death, and disability-causing injuries. Although a number of initiatives have been taken to take care of health status of the people and bringing it in the mainstream of National averages but much still remains to be done. Comparison with the All India averages indicates need of more efforts in most of the health indicators, which may be pursued from the following table:-

Comparative health indicators of Rajasthan & India

S.No	Indicators	Rajasthan	India	Target for 11th Five Year Plan for Rajasthan
1	Decadal Population Growth Rate(1991-2001)	28.41	21.34	-NA-
2	Sex Ratio (Census -2001)	921	933	-NA-
3	Total Fertility Rate (NFHS III)	3.2	2.7	2.1 per cent

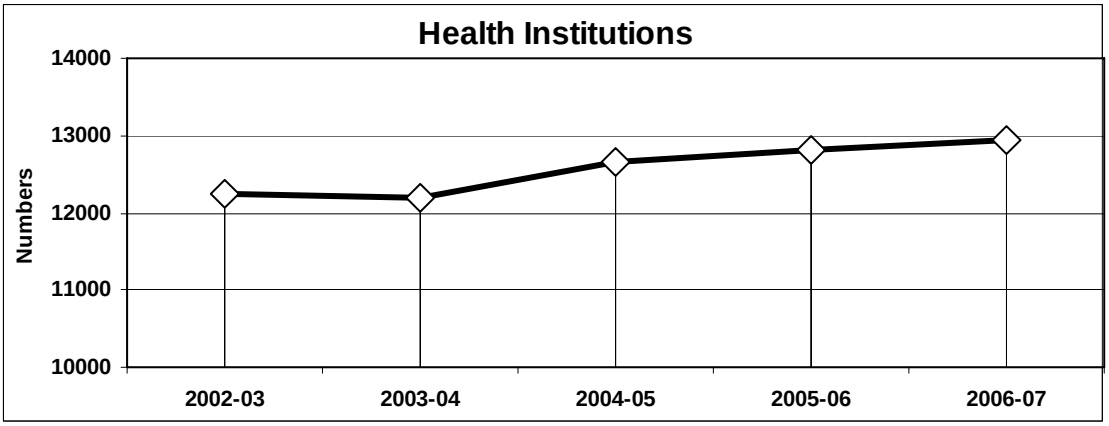
S.No	Indicators	Rajasthan	India	Target for 11th Five Year Plan for Rajasthan
4	Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2005)	28.6	23.8	21/1000 population
5	Crude Death Rate (SRS 2005)	7.0	7.6	7/1000 population
6	Infant Mortality Rate (NFHS III)	65	57	32/1000 LB
7	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2005)	445	301	148/ 1,00,000 LB
8	Couple Protection Rate	46.4 (DMHS)	46.2 (NFHS-III)	65 percent

8.28 Under the Private Investment in Health Care Facilities Policy, State Government has to provide land at reserve price to all new medical institutions and dental colleges, diagnostic centres, blood banks and nursing and paramedical training institute. Efforts are also being made to offer high quality services at affordable prices to the poor. Telemedicine, connecting 6 medical college hospitals with all the 32 district hospitals is being implemented with ISRO support. Position of government allopathic medical institutions at the end of December 2007 is shown in the table given below:

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	126
2. Dispensaries	201
3. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) – Rural	1503
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	37
5. Community Health Centres (CHCs)	349
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)	10742
9. In-patient Beds	42220

8.29 During the year 2007-08, administrative and financial sanctions have been accorded to establish 15 CHCs, 23 PHCs (Rural), 7 PHCs (Urban) and 130 SHCs. Besides, sanction has also been issued to open medical college in Jhalawar. SRG hospital, Jhalawar has been promoted to have 500 beds from 300. Similarly, district hospitals at Barmer, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and BDM hospital, Kotputali have been provided by 200 beds instead 150.



8.30 Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha scheme provides financial assistance to those living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. During the year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), an assistance of Rs. 615.77 lakhs has been sanctioned to 1,640 patients. Financial assistance is also provided to non-card holders of BPL families whose annual income is not more than Rs. 24,000. Against this, an amount of Rs. 415.48 lakhs has been reimbursed to 1,632 persons of non-BPL families.

8.31 Balika Sambal Yojana: has been launched in the State from 1st April, 2007. This Scheme aims at helping girl child and provides economic support to her after she attains 18 years of age. Under this, sterilization operation of a couple after one or two female child (no male child), the State Government deposits Rs. 10,000 in the name of each female child to the UTI which in turn releases the bond of the amount in the name of female child under CCP plan of UTI mutual fund. The maturity amount of the bond is payable after the girl child attains age of 18 years. In case of couples having two girl children the age of elder girl child should not be more than 5 years.

8.32 Mobile Surgical Unit: This unit provides complete care in remote areas of the State free of cost by organizing camps for weaker sections of society. The camps are organized at the door of needy people. At present, this unit has 500 bedded mobile hospitals. Four new Mobile Surgical

Units have also been opened at remaining Divisional Headquarters namely at Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, and Kota in the year 2007-08.

8.33 During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, 792 leprosy cases were detected under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 1.12 lakh new cases were detected upto December 2007 against the target of 0.96 lakh cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1.70 lakh eye operations were performed upto December 2007 against the target of 3.25 lakh eye operations and 1,579 eye camps organised. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 68.17 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined upto December 2007 against the target of 65.30 lakhs. Under the 'National Aids Control Programme', blood of 2.81 lakh persons was tested of which 562 cases were found HIV positive.

Employee State Insurance Scheme

8.34 Employee State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme which is functioning at 52 centres of the State with the objective to provide free medical facilities during sickness to the insured persons and their family members whose salaries is upto to the limit of Rs. 10,000 per month and working in industrial and commercial institutions. Under the Employee State Insurance Scheme, one ESIC model hospital at Jaipur and four ESI hospitals, one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 62 full time and 8 part time ESI dispensaries at various places are functioning in the State. To provide free medical facilities with Indian medical system, ayurvedic and homeopathic doctors are providing their services at ESIC Model hospital, Jaipur. Apart from the medical aid to labourers, the Employee State Insurance Scheme is also undertaking other programmes such as Family Welfare and Immunisation Programme.

Ayurveda and Other Systems of Medicine

8.35 Indian system of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga and Naturopathy are of great antiquity and has been widely practiced in India over centuries. Homeopathy has been widely accepted and practiced in India. Government has recognized the merits of each of the Indian Systems of Medicine and attempts to develop them as a viable system of medicines for health care needs of our people. It was felt that the goal of "Health for All" cannot be achieved through the modern allopathic system alone and there is a need to involve the ISM&H practitioners in the mainstream for achieving this goal.

8.36 Department of Ayurveda has been working in the State since 1950. At the time of formation of Rajasthan, the State had only 346 Ayurvedic

and Homeopathic hospitals with a total capacity of 100 beds. At present, there are 3,625 Ayurvedic, 179 Homeopathic, 105 Unani and 6 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and dispensaries in the State with 1291 bed capacity. A mobile surgical unit with 200 beds at Ajmer and 6 mobile dispensaries are also working at Banswara, Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Kota. The National Institute of Ayurveda is located at Jaipur.

8.37 At present, 3,922 Ayurveda/other hospitals/dispensaries including 7 mobile units are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Position of Ayurveda and other Institution

(Number)

Name of Pathy	Hospital (bedded)		Dispensary		Total		Mobile Unit	Grand Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1. Ayurveda	32	67	3343	183	3375	250	7	3632
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	65	112	65	114	-	179
3. Unani	-	3	50	52	50	55	-	105
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	3	1	2	1	5	-	6

8.38 In the current financial year 2007-08, following are the additional activities:

- Including 30 Ayuervedic, 30 Homeopathic and 10 Unani, total 70 new dispensaries have been sanctioned
- One Ayuerved mobile unit has been started in Baran district
- In Baran district, setting a new chemical laboratory is under process for preparing Ayuervedic and Unani medicines
- An orchard is being set up in Baran district for production and protection herbal and medicinal plants
- Rs. 1.50 crores have been sanctioned for constructing 20 dispensary buildings in Jhalawar and Baran districts
- 33 indoor medical shivirs of 10 days duration are being organized in tribal dominated area of the State.

FAMILY WELFARE

8.39 Population control and family welfare programmes are being implemented with objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. Rajasthan recorded the high decadal

population growth rate of 28.41 percent during 1991-2001. The high rate of population growth is mostly due to high growth potential inbuilt in the existing age structure. About 47 percent female population is within the reproductive age and around 40 percent female is below the age of 15 years. Another reason is the early marriage age particularly in the rural areas. Although the rate of population growth has declined but still it has to be entered in the stage of rapid fertility transition.

8.40 In 2005, RCH-II was launched to improve range, reach and quality of services. Special efforts have been made for addressing the problems of early marriage age, promoting institutional deliveries and adverse sex ratio. Community mobilization and inter-sectoral convergence are two major components of the RCH II programme. At present the Maternal Mortality is 445 per lakh live birth (SRS 2003) and Infant Mortality is 65 per thousand live births (NFHS-III) in the State.

8.41 During the year 2007-08 (upto December 2007), about 1.88 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 2.73 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides, 5.29 lakh new users under Oral Pills (OP) and 6.29 lakh Conventional Contraceptive (CC) were motivated. The innovative scheme Jan Mangal Yojana has been implemented for community based distribution of contraceptive to control IMR, MMR and population stabilisation. 39,065 trained Jan Mangal couples are working.

8.42 In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an Intensive Immunisation Programme has continuously been launched in the State.

8.43 Progress during the year 2007-08 is given in the table below:

Progress under Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec. 07)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	11.92
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	13.19
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.38	11.77
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakh No.	20.49	13.20
5. OPV	Lakh No.	17.38	11.88

8.44 Pulse Polio Immunization Programmes are being conducted regularly as a county programme to attain the National goal of complete eradication of Polio. Special Pulse Polio campaign was conducted at

National Immunization Day (NID) and Sub-National Immunization Days (SNID). Progress is given as under:

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Date	Estimated number of children in the target age group (Lakh Nos.)	Number of children benefited	Percent
NID	6-1-2008	110.18	109.90	99.74
SNID	20-5-2007	35.21	34.89	99.12
	8-7-2007	35.21	34.97	99.34
	5-8-2007	35.30	34.82	98.63
	7-10-2007	3.10	3.12	100.56
	7-11-2007	9.19	9.23	100.50
	25-11-2007	10.04	10.00	99.63
	14-26,7-2007 (Urs. Ajmer)	1.50	1.30	86.48

8.45 National Rural Health Mission: Rajasthan is one of the 18 high focused States selected under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). In the State, the Mission was launched on 30th May, 2005 with the aim to carry out necessary architectural correction in basic health care delivery system, particularly in the rural areas. The duration of this Programme is 7 years, 2005 to 2012. It aims at mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate comprehensive health care. The NRHM has following five major components: Reproductive and Child Health Programme; Additionalities under NRHM; Routine Immunization; National Disease Control Programme and Inter-sectoral convergence.

8.46 24 Hours delivery services are provided for improving delivery services and increasing institutional deliveries in the State and curbing IMR and MMR. Under this, facilities are being provided in 42 district hospitals, 105 PHCs and 218 CHCs. For strengthening these services, buildings are being constructed and furnitures alongwith other necessary apparatus are being purchased. Dai Training Programmes are being implemented in rural areas of all 32 districts. During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, 1,557 Dais have been trained. RCH Camps have also been started in all the districts, against the target of 1,920 for the financial year 2007-08, total 1,080 camps have been organised upto December 2007.

8.47 Selection of a social woman worker 'ASHA' out of the population more than one thousand, recognized by the community is a main component of the NRHM. 38,710 Asha Sahyoginis have been selected and they are being trained through NGOs in phased manner.

Medical Education

8.48 There are eight Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; six in the government and two in private sectors. Similarly, eleven Dental Colleges; one in the government and ten in private sectors are also functional in the State. These Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 850 under graduate and 434 postgraduate students in different specialties. There are more than 10000 beds for treatment of admitted patients in the hospitals associated with government Medical Colleges. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care both for in-door and out-door patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

8.49 Janani Suraksha Yojana has been started for safe and institutional delivery. There is a provision to provide Rs. 1,400 to rural woman and Rs. 1,000 to urban woman. Upto December 2007, 5.53 lakh women are benefited. All health workers of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidh and Homeopathic) have been integrated to promote health system. Under this, services of experts are to be provided in the districts level hospital and sub-health centres. The services of AYUSH at 370 PHCs are being provided.

WATER SUPPLY

8.50 The State government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas although the problem of clean and safe water in the State is very complex for the reason of geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

8.51 Rural Water Supply: As per CAP-99, there are 37,889 main habitations and 56,057 other habitations in the State out of which 37,859 main habitations and 54,575 other habitations are covered by water supply schemes upto March, 2007.

8.52 Due to vigorous efforts of the Public Health and Engineering Department, water problem is being solved gradually.

The present status of villages/habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

	Unit	To be covered	Covered upto December 2007
Main Habitation (Villages)	Number	39753	39723
Habitation (Partly covered to fully covered)	Number	82372	22657

8.53 During the financial year 2007-08, 2,201 habitations have been benefited upto December 2007 against a target of 5,772 habitations which include 2,109 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

8.54 Urban Water Supply: Supply of safe drinking water to urban population is the top priority of the State Government. All the 222 towns of the State have been benefited by drinking water. To attain cent percent water supply in urban areas, a number of programmes are ongoing in the State such as Mansiwakal Water Supply Project for Udaipur, Jaipur water supply from Bisalpur, Churu Bissau Project, Sarwar-Nasirabad pipeline project, etc.

URBAN GOVERNANCE

8.55 For planned urbanization following activities are under taken:

Rajasthan Housing Board: Housing is a basic requirement of every individual as it provides economic status and security in the society. It also measures the economic well being of the people. Rajasthan Housing Board is carrying out its activities in 55 cities. Till 2005-06, the Board has taken up the construction of 1,80,151 dwelling units, out of which 1,76,527 units have been completed and 1,64,587 units have been handed over to the allottees. 60 percent of the total units are for economically weaker sections and low income groups of the society.

8.56 In order to create a conducive environment for housing, Rajasthan Housing Board has been functioning to provide houses for economically weaker sections and the people of low, middle and high income groups.

8.57 Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table:

	Activities	Unit	2006-07 Achievement	2007-08	
				Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2007)
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	New houses taken up for construction	Number	7571	11331	7091
2.	Houses to be completed	Number	4038	6657	2921
3.	Houses to be allotted	Number	4859	8100	4498
4.	Possession to be given	Number	7375	7501	2860
5.	Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	175.94	458.00	210.98
6.	Recoveries	Crore Rs.	460.05	542.95	351.58

8.58 An unique scheme 'Gharonda' for the economically weaker sections of the State was launched in the year 2004-05 in 13 cities/towns which was further extended to 41 more cities/towns. Upto December 2007, 6,023 houses were taken up for construction, out of which 3,937 houses were completed; 3,856 allotted of which 2,774 houses were given in possession of eligible persons.

8.59 Due to shortage of land in urban areas, the Board has launched multistoried scheme for urban poor namely 'DWARKAPURI' in 2005 as a first phase in sector 26 of Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, 2,976 Flats are to be constructed in the scheme. For Phase II, registrations have been invited. This scheme has also been taken up in Jodhpur and Udaipur districts. With a view to reach the benefit of War Widows, the Board launched a scheme namely 'Veerangana Vihar' in Pratap Nagar, Sanganer in December 2006.

8.60 Town Planning: Under Town Planning, master plans of 62 towns have been prepared out of the 183 which cover 70 percent urban population of the State. Town Planning as a nodal department for implementation of the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, formerly integrated development of small and medium towns.

8.61 The Department of Local Self Government is implementing following programmes/activities:

Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana: This programme was started from 1st December 1997 with the objective to provide self employment opportunities and to develop various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio-economic upliftment of BPL families. The scheme is being implemented with association of the community structure like Neighbour Hood Group (NHGs), Neighbour Hood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Society (CDSs). Under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 2,329 persons were benefited and 734 persons were trained under Skill Development Training upto December 2007 during the year 2007-08.

Low Cost Sanitation Programme: This scheme is framed for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines. All 12,691 dry latrines identified in a survey have been converted into flush latrines and all 638 scavengers have been liberated. Now Rajasthan is 'Dry Latrine Free and Scavengers Free State'.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana: This scheme was launched on 8th December 2004 which has two major components viz. General Awareness and Development Works. General awareness and Public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of city wards, sanitation, public health, vaccination, door to door waste collection, environment improvement through plantation and maintenance of plants and preparation of plan for Ward development. NGOs, VOs, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are associated for this purpose.

Under second component of the Yojana works like construction of building of Government School, Hospital, Veterinary Hospitals, Library, Community Centres, Balbadi Bhawan, Rain Basera, Construction of Nallies, Bridges, Community Toilets, Handpumps, Drinking Water Scheme or any other facility for public use etc. are taken with 30% contribution from public/NGO/Doner, 20 percent as share of ULBs and remaining 50 percent cost is provided by the state government. In this scheme, 615 works worth Rs. 63.32 crores have been sanctioned on which amount of State Share is 30.24 crores.

8.62 Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JLNNURM): This Mission has been launched by the Central Government with the objective to provide basic services to the urban poor by creation of

infrastructure facilities. Jaipur is selected by the Central Government under million plus population as State capital and Ajmer-Pushkar under cities less than 1 million population. The funding pattern of the scheme is as follows:

Category	Centre Share (%)	State/ULBs Share (%)	Loan from financial institutions Share (%)
Jaipur	50	20	30
Ajmer-Pushkar	80	10	10

8.63 Detailed Project Report has been sanctioned by Government of India of worth Rs. 1292.30 crores during 2007-08. The details of the projects are as follows:

S.No.	Name of Project	Rs. in crores
1	BRTS in Jaipur City	619.00
2	Urban Renewal of Chowkri Sarahad	11.60
3	Solid Waste Management in Jaipur	13.19
4	Sewerage System for Jaipur city (Phase II)	110.86
5	Sewerage System for Jaipur city (Phase I)	74.95
6	Ajmer Bisalpur Water Supply	188.00
7	Resettlement of Slums in Jaipur city	169.43
8	Resettlement of Slums in Ajmer city	105.27
	Total	1292.30

8.64 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium towns (UIDSSMT): The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective to provide basic infrastructure facilities in the small and medium towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns selected under NURM. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:10 between the Central Government and the State Government, remaining 10 percent share is to be provided by the Nodal/Implementing Agency through institutional financing.

RUIFDCO has been identified as the nodal agency for the implementing this scheme in the State. Government of India has sanctioned 29 various schemes of worth Rs. 271.94 crores and provided 50 percent amount as central share for 22 projects of worth Rs. 66.27 crores to ULBs.

8.65 Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): The Government of India has formulated a new scheme in place of existing Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and National Slum Development Programme. The basic objective of the scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the

identified urban areas. The scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns covered under NURM. Allocation of funds among the states is made on the basis of slum population. 80 percent funds are provided by the Central Government, 10 percent is contributed by the State Government and 10 percent could be raised by the Nodal/implementing agency from the financial institutions. This programme amounting to Rs. 213.75 crores has been approved by the Government of India for 26 cities viz. Bikaner, Tonk, Gulabpura, Rani, Bali, Phalana, Sadri, Sikar, Jhalarapatan, Bhawani-mandi, Chhabra, Asind, Chittorgarh, Sojat, Baran, Pali, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Kota, Partapgarh, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Ganagapurcity, Alwar and Udaipur.

8.66 Human Resources Development Plan (HRD): A Human Resources Development Plan costing Rs. 1.83 crores has been prepared under which training is being imparted to 6,000 public representatives/officials through the state/district level training institutes. Training has been imparted to 5,048 participants upto November 2007, out of which 3,763 are public representatives and 1,285 officers.

8.67 Heritage Conservation: 30 cities of heritage and tourism importance are selected for heritage conservation & development. Under this, various development activities including link roads, dividers, signages, parking lots, and development of surrounding areas of heritage sights are taken up. A sum of Rs. 10 crores was kept during the year 2007-08 of which Rs. 1.15 crores has been allotted to 3 ULBs.

8.68 Mukti Dham Yojana: In persuasion of budget announcement of Hon'ble CM, this yojana has been started with a view to provide pure and clean environment for the people gathered in procession. Under this, cremation grounds are to be developed, till now, one cremation ground has been completed and other four are in progress.

8.69 Nirmal Ghat Yojana: With a view to keep privacy of the ladies and making bath more comfortable and safe for them, Nirmal Ghat Yojana has been started in persuasion of budget announcement of Hon'ble CM. During the year 2007-08, 100 Nirmal Ghats are to be developed out of them, 13 have been completed, 31 are in progress and works for remaining are in tender process.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

8.70 The State Government is focusing on all over development and upliftment of the weak and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this object, following schemes are being implemented in the State:

Anupriti Yojana: There is a provision of an incentive of Rs. one lakh per SC/ST candidate passing All India Civil Services examination and Rs. 45,000 to a candidate passing State Civil Services examination. During the year 2007-08, 68 candidates have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 21.25 lakhs upto November 2007 under this scheme.

Palanhar Yojana: Under this, subsidy amounting to Rs. 500 per month is given to keeper of orphans and children whose parents have died or sentenced for a life term and Rs. 675 for school admission. During the year 2007-08, 7,686 children have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 277 lakhs upto December 2007.

Vishwas Yojana: There is a provision to provide a loan of Rs.50,000 to a disabled which involves Rs.10,000 as subsidy and Rs.40,000 as loan from banks on minimum rate of interest. Disabled has an opportunity to return this loan in seven years in equal instalments. Under this, 425 disabled have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 26.61 lakhs till November 2007 in the year 2007-08.

8.71 Residential Schools for Cattlemen's Children: For the children who are out of schools by the reason of migration of Cattlemen is family members (Raika, Rewari) due to drought conditions prevailing in the western Rajasthan, a residential school in Hariyali village of Jalore district is under construction wherein free education ,meal and residence facility along with other necessities will be provided .

8.72 Swablamban Yojana: Un-employed youth of scheduled castes are benefited by providing 5% subsidy on interest to be accrued on loan taken by them for setting their own enterprises. During the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, 5070, 5128 and 2102 persons have been benefited respectively under this scheme.

8.73 Widhwa punarvivah ProtsahanYojana: under this, on re-marriage of a widow Rs. 15,000 are given to her as gift.

8.74 Sahyog Yojana: Under this scheme, a provision of giving Rs. 5,000 as compassionate amount has been kept on marriage of a Scheduled caste daughter belonging to a BPL family. During the year 2007-08 till December 2007, 1006 applicants have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 51.35 lakhs.

8.75 Un-employment allowance to youth belonging to BPL Families: Under this scheme allowance of Rs. 300 per month is given to un-employed youth of BPL families of SCs for the period of two years or till their employment whichever is earlier. Rs. 7.5 lakhs have been spent

in the year 2007-08 upto December 2007 and 5,875 unemployed youth have been benefited.

8.76 Vishistha Shikshan Sanstha for deaf, dumb, and blind children: This scheme is being initiated in all districts of the State wherein 931 children have been benefited upto December 2007.

8.77 Apart from above, a residential school is under construction in Kota district to provide free resident facility for the children belonging to vulnerable families involved in begging and other un-toward activities. On school building construction, Rs. 58.52 lakhs have been spent upto December 2007 during the year 2007-08. After this school being constructed would provide education, meal, residence and other necessities free of cost. Besides, schemes namely Swablambi Protsahan Yojana, Employment to the PG passed boys/girls of scavengers, Astha Yojana, Old person policy, Old age homes, Kalyan Sewasharam, Establishment of Nari Niketan, Balikagarh scheme, Pannadhaya Jivan Amrit Yojana, Mahila Chhatrawas, Nashamukti Karyakarm, 100 Naveen Chhatrawas for SC/ST, etc. are functiong for the welfare of weaker sections.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

8.78 Upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families living below poverty line is an important component of the State policy. Under social upliftment and protection, economic assistance is provided to victims of social evils belonging to SC/ST sections.

8.79 The State Government is committed to safe guard the economic and social interests of these classes through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the following table:

Progress of Scheme under Special Central Assistance

(Numbers)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements upto December 2007
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9000	3657
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	19375	7510
3.	Auto Riksha	25	8
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2500	1011
5.	Individual Pump Sets	100	42
	Total	**31000**	**12228**

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements upto December 2007
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	450	73
2.	Electrification of Wells	1200	800
3.	Work-shed Plan	2500	1259
4.	Agriculture Equipments	5000	1160
5.	Skill development & Training	3850	1168
6.	NSFDC & NSKFDC-SC	900	480
	Total	**13900**	**4940**

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

8.80 The State Government is carrying the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational levels of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through narrowing the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State; and improving living standard of tribal communities.

8.81 A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for overall development of tribal. During the year 2007-08, provision of Rs. 139.97 crores, including Rs. 80.33 crores, Rs. 32.85 crores, Rs. 4.80 crores and Rs. 22.00 crores were kept under State plan, Special central assistance, Centrally sponsored schemes and scheme under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India, respectively for development of tribal against which a respective sum of Rs. 37.60 crores, Rs. 18.03 crores, Rs. 0.12 crore and Rs. 13.80 crores has been utilised upto December 2007.

8.82 Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2007-08 are given in the following table:

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2007-08 Achievement (upto Dec. 07)
1	2	3	4
1.	Deepening of wells	Farmer benefited	603
2.	Diesel pump set	Farmer benefited	688
3.	Sprinklers sets	Farmer benefited	52
4.	Horticulture	Families benefited	6306
5.	Sericulture	Families benefited	450

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2007-08
			Achievement (upto Dec. 07)
1	2	3	4
6.	Hand pump installed	Number	260
7.	ST Dwellings (Bastis) electrification	Number	27
8.	Scholarship to brilliant ST students	Number	530
9.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Higher education	Number	1445
10.	Nutrient food to children of 6-11 years of age	Lakh Numbers	6.42
11.	Distribution of Iodised Salt	Families benefited (Lk. Nos.)	5.63
12.	Treatment of TB Patients	Number	2635
13.	Additional ANM services at sub-health centres	Number	1119

8.83 For overall development of tribal, many schemes are being implemented by various departments with 12.56 percent amount of their plan budget provision. During the year 2007-08, Rs. 308.83 crores were spent upto December 2007 against the provision of Rs. 1453.04 crores of the State Plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

8.84 Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning for the welfare of women and children. Details of the programme/schemes implemented by the department are given below:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

8.85 At present, 278 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 41 projects have been implemented in urban area having one lakh or more population, 28 in tribal area and remaining 209 in rural areas. In all 48,372 anganwari centres (AWCs) and 2,681 mini anganwari centres are sanctioned and made functional.

8.86 Four new ICDS projects, 1,510 anganwari centres and 2,681 mini anganwari centres have been sanctioned during financial year 2006-07 under Universalisation of ICDS; have been made functional in the year 2007-08. Approximately, 90 percent population of the State has been covered under ICDS.

8.87 Achievements under ICDS during financial year 2007-08 (December 07) are given blow:

S.No.	Activities	Unit	Fixed for 2007-08		
			Target	Achiv.	%
A-Integrated Child Development Services Scheme					
1	Functioning of ICDS Projects	Nos.	278	278	100.00
2	Functioning of AWCs	Nos.	48372	48372	100.00
3	Selection of AWWs	Nos.	48372	48068	99.37
4	Selection of AWHs	Nos.	48372	47867	98.96
5	Selection of Sahyoginies	Nos.	46862	38746	82.68
6	Training of Sahyoginies	Nos.	38746	32558	84.03
7	Functioning of Mini AWCs	Nos.	2681	2681	100.00
8	Selection of Mini AWCS	Nos.	2681	2535	94.55
9	MCHN Day at AWCs	Nos.	48372	37349	77.21
10	SNP Beneficiaries	in Lakh	46.86	37.13	79.23
11	PSE Beneficiaries	in Lakh	18.72	12.48	66.67
12	Nutrition Distribution Day	Nos.	300	191	63.67

8.88 Brief details of innovations introduced are as under:-

- MCHN (Maternal Child Health and Nutrition) day is organized on 75-80 percent anganwari centres regularly with the close coordination of Medical and Health department once in a month on a fixed day to increase immunization coverage and strengthen health services at AWCs.
- Hot cooked nutrition is being distributed among 3-6 year children at anganwaris through Women self help groups/mother's committees and annapurna women cooperative societies. It is implemented at all anganwaris of 31 districts. Unit cost of nutrition has been increased to Rs. 2.48 per day/beneficiary.
- Hot cooked nutrition is also being distributed to 20 thousand pregnant and lactating mothers of 10 urban ICDS projects under 'Janani Kalewa' of SURAJ scheme.
- Two rounds of Vitamin-A supplementation have been organized during with the object to improve micronutrient deficiencies.
- Benevolent fund with group saving and insurance scheme has been created with the association of LIC for honorary workers employed at anganwari centres. State Government is contributing 25 percent

amount against the annual contribution of members. Under this, during the year 2007-08, payment of Rs. 58.44 lakhs for one lakh workers have been done as state share.

- Emphasis has been given on construction of anganwari buildings; an amount of Rs. 70 crores has been sanctioned by the State Government for about 10 thousand buildings.
- With the assistance of UNICEF, an integrated action plan for management of severely mal-nourished children is being implemented to reduce prevalence of mal-nutrition in the State. Under this, 9 mal-nutrition treatment centres have been established in 7 districts for treatment and rehabilitation of 2,000 severely mal-nutrient children.
- Mission mode project is being implemented to combat mal-nutrition among under 3 year children in identified areas of 13 districts of the State. During the current financial year, decentralized nutrition distribution has been started alongwith micronutrient enriched nutrition recopies distributed to beneficiaries.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Mal-nutrition, etc. and improvement in indicators like immunization and institutional deliveries have been recorded as an impact of innovations launched during last four years.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

8.89 Presently, Women Development Programme is being implemented in all the 32 districts of the State. The main objective of this programme is to empower women socially and economically in every sphere. For effective implementation of this programme, against the target of 9,189 Sathins, one at each Gram Panchayat, 8,112 Sathins have been selected upto December 2007 out of which 7,431 have been trained. An amount of Rs. 500 per month is being paid to each Sathin against honorarium, travel expenditure, etc. For this, a provision of Rs. 589 lakhs has been kept against which Rs. 238.98 lakhs has been spent upto December 2007.

8.90 Self Help Groups (SHGs): Women SHGs are formed for their economic empowerment. Now, this programme is emerging as a movement in the State. A total of 1,47,477 groups have been formed till December 2007. Out of these, 1,02,665 Groups have been provided by a loan of Rs. 222.16 crores from Functional Institutions and thus these groups have been linked with self employment activities. During current financial year, 20,536 groups have been constituted under a target of 20,000 and bank loan of Rs. 64.16 crores has been made available to 23,883 groups against target of 15,000.

8.91 Balika Samriddhi Yojana: This scheme came into existence to encourage survival of the girl child. A financial assistance of Rs. 500 per girls is provided upto the limit of maximum two girls in a family below poverty line. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 2.53 lakhs has been provided to 505 girls upto December 2007.

8.92 Group Marriage Scheme: Under this, Rs. 3,750 are deposited by a group marriage organizing sanstha in post office or in a nationalised bank for a minimum period of three years in the name of each married woman as 'Stridhan'. For every organization, Government provides Rs. 5,000 per couple to a limit of 20 couples, thus, government aid per organization is up to the maximum limit of Rs. one lakh. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 34.15 lakhs has been spent upto December 2007on the marriage of 683 couple.

8.93 Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti (ZMSS): This samiti is set up in each district of the State to ensure welfare of women and provide them immediate relief against social and economic exploitation and harassment. It is headed by district collector with prominent district officers as members of the samiti. In the year 2007-08, 7,012 complaints have been received of which 5,698 disposed off.

8.94 Crèche Scheme: Presently, 278 creches are functioning in the State. An amount of Rs. 22.19 lakhs has been spent on this scheme against a budget provision of Rs. 45 lakhs. Apart from the above, the efforts are being made to achieve cent-percent enrollment of girls, curb child marriage, provide facilities of institutional deliveries to every woman, reduce crude birth rate and create employment opportunities for women in pursuance of budget announcement of Hon'ble CM.

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9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 A large number of people of the State reside in villages. Rural development takes care of both the economic betterment of people as well as strong social infrastructure. Under rural development, better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural activities, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged. Improvement in the quality of life of the economical weaker sections of the society is also one of the basic objectives of development planning. As far as rural development is concerned, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is the nodal agency to ensure implementation of various programmes for accelerating the pace of development in rural areas of the State through Zila Parishads/PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies (PWD, PHED, Forest, Soil Conservation, etc.) and NGOs. Presently, 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 9,188 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State.

9.2 A number of programmes have been implemented in the State to ensure minimum wage to rural workers and enable them to acquire assets and income through self-employment ventures. Thus, ultimate goal of the Rural Development is to reduce poverty, unemployment and under employment to zero, increase assets of the families belonging to the lowest income deciles, improve access of the poor to social services and develop infrastructure in the rural areas.

9.3 Following schemes are being implementing in the rural areas of the State:

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.1999 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS schemes. It is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The closing balance of the above-mentioned schemes excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS), forms a part of the opening balance of SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. It is envisaged that every BPL family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The yojana aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas; benefits are extended to both individuals and self-help groups, emphasis

is laid on the latter. The approach adopted is to identify 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL) towards the activities in 'cluster' so as to maximize self-employment.

Subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500, subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up, in case of SC/ST; it is 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For self-help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of scheme cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 30.37 crores have been spent to benefit 21,766 families. Besides, Rs. 4.06 crores have also been utilised in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY.

2. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched by the Government of India on 15th August 2001 by merging two erstwhile schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). This is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The objective of SGRY is to provide wage employment and food security in rural areas along with creation of durable community assets, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works related to soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, afforestation and creation of village infrastructure are taken up. In the year 2007-08, against the release of Rs. 108.85 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 95.61 crores has been incurred upto December 2007 and 82.05 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 31223.56 MT wheat has also been distributed to labours in the form of wages.

3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): This programme is initiated from February, 2006 in six districts viz. Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Karauli, Sirohi and Jhalawar in accordance with the NREGA. The main objective of the programme is to provide wage employment to every rural household for 100 days in a financial year. NREGA came into force w.e.f. 2nd February 2006. National Food for Work Prgoramme has been merged in NREGS. The Government of India has included 6 more districts viz. Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk of the State under NREGS.

In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, a total of 1082.54 lakh mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 866.48 crores.

4. Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme

Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) are being implemented in affected districts on 'watershed approach' according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. Presently, DDP covers 85 Blocks of 16 districts-Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Udaipur. While 31 Blocks of 11 districts-Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur are covered under DPAP. From 1st April 1999, funding pattern is changed, 75 percent funding comes from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

To ensure transparency in the works of the project, it has been made mandatory to transfer the created assets to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Under DDP, during the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 118.66 crores was incurred upto December 2007. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 20.20 crores were utilised upto December 2007.

5. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

The basic objective of this programme is to take up integrated wasteland development based on village/micro watershed plans. The stakeholder prepares these plans after taking into consideration land capability, site conditions and local needs. Under IWDP, 88 projects have been sanctioned from 1997-98 to 2006-07, out of these 82 projects are in progress. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 33.81 crores have been spent on these projects**.**

6. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1985-86 with a view to provide shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line as a sub-scheme of RLEGP and JRY; since 1.1.1996, it is being implemented as an independent scheme with 75 percent funding from the Government of India and 25 percent of the State government.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing facility to the members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST below poverty line by providing them grant in-aid. During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 60.03 crores have been spent on construction of 15,137 new houses and upgradation of 993 houses.

7. Credit cum Subsidy Scheme

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the 'Credit cum Subsidy Scheme' for rural housing under which funds are shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, families having annual income below Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 12,500 (75 percent by the Government of India and 25 percent by the Government of Rajasthan) is to be provided as subsidy and remaining cost of house through loan from commercial banks repayable by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000. During the year 2007-08, 14 houses have been constructed upto December 2007.

8. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works in his/her constituency to the tune of Rs. 2 crores per year to the head of the district. Elected members of Rajya Sabha may suggest works in one or more districts. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 44.71 crores has been incurred upto December 2007 and 2,085 works completed. Under the scheme, various works for well being of the common people, including community works like construction of school buildings, community halls, library buildings, roads, hospital buildings, drinking water facilities, ambulance for government hospitals, etc. have been taken up.

9. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of the scheme is to develop local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances of development. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year for his constituency. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. Twenty percent of the allocation is proposed for the maintenance of community assets already created in the constituency. NGOs/Trusts/ Registered Societies may be included as implementing agencies on the condition that at least 30 percent of the amount of the proposed work will have to be contributed by such agencies. In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 101.49 crores have been spent and 5,704 works have been completed.

10. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area known as Mewat area is

economically backward. The objective of the Government is to include creation of necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this, during the year 2007-08, 17 works have been completed upto December 2007 by spending Rs. 0.83 crores.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored programme being implemented with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to accelerate the normal development activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring out balanced development of border areas which en-counter area-specific problems like in-accessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts. During the year 2007-08, 319 works costing Rs. 32.66 crores have been completed upto December 2007.

12. Dang Area Development Programme

Ravine area known as Dang Area is dacoits infested and backward area, which needs infrastructure facilities for faster pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme is restarted in 2004-05 by the State Government. The programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samitis under 8 districts; SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi. A provision of Rs. 5.50 crores has been made for the year 2007-08 and 166 works have been completed by spending Rs. 2.57 crores upto December 2007.

13. Magra Area Development Programme

Central Southern part of Rajasthan covering Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pali and Rajsamand districts surrounded by hills and not covered under TAD is locally known as 'Magra'. The development rate in this area is slow, thus, to improve social and economical status of the residents; 'Magra Area Development Programme' has been introduced in 2005-06 in 14 blocks of afore mentioned districts. Programme includes the activities viz. Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction for the development of area. Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been fixed for the year 2007-08 and

220 works have been completed by spending Rs. 3.79 crores upto December 2007.

14. Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST Families

The State Government has started a new programme known as Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST families in 2004-05 for providing minimum 100 days employment in a year to each Sahariya Tribal family of Baran District. The main objective of the programme is to create infrastructure and community assets in ST area for development and providing sustainable employment. The programme is only for Sahariya tribal families residing in Shahbad and Kishangarh blocks of Baran.

During 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 1.49 crores have been spent against the total available funds of Rs. 2.50 crores and 1.27 lakh mandays have been generated.

15. Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA)

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with an objective to fill in the gap of physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters consisting of 10-15 villages within a radius of 3-10 Km. around towns. The identified area of intervention will include Road and Transport, Power and Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT Services, knowledge connectivity in the form of good Educational and Training Institutions, Market connectivity, Drinking Water Supply and Health Facilities of basic quality and standard.

State Government submitted proposals for 3 clusters to Government of India, these include Shahpura (Bhilwara), Fatehnagar (Udaipur) and Jhalawar; Government of India has approved a project for Shahpura cluster on pilot basis. During the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 0.15 crores have been spent under these schemes.

16. Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

This Yojana was initiated during 2004-05 by the State Government in all the 32 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation and for construction and maintenance of community assests. Under the scheme, 70% funds in general areas and 80% funds in SC/ST areas are provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of labour or material or cash.

In the year 2007-08 upto December 2007, Rs. 19.21 crores have been spent out of which Rs. 13.14 crores are of State share and Rs. 6.07 crores are of public contribution. Under the scheme, 266 works have been completed.

17. Swa-Vivek Vikas/Untied Fund Scheme: In view of minimum requirement and prevailing conditions, this scheme is running from the year 2005-06 to implement works as per local community need. The works to be taken up are decided by district collectors and divisional commissioner. During the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs. 5 crores was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.37 crores has been spent upto December 2007and 318 works completed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

9.4 Rural development programs in the State are being implemented through Panchayti Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier set up; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the District level.

9.5 The decentralized district planning process has been initiated in the State. Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRI's. With the 73rd amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayats has increased manifold.

Schemes/Programmes implemented by Panchayati Raj department are as follows:

1. Allotment of Plots: During the year 2007-08, Rural Shelter-less 57,721 poor families have been given house sites.

2. Twelfth Finance Commission Grant to PRIs: Rs. 123 crores have been transferred to PRIs in year 2007-08 and grant is made available to improve the service delivery in respect of water supply and sanitation in the rural area.

3. State Finance Commission Grant to PRIs: Rs. 90 crores have been transferred to PRIs in year 2007-08. The grant is made available for maintenance of various services in rural area.

4. District Planning: The work plan for all districts has been duly approved by the District Planning Committies. During the year 2007-08,

Rs. 31.71 crores transferred under Untied Fund scheme of which an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores has been spent.

5. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adarsh Gram Yojna: Under this, 339 works of 50 Village have been selected to develop them as Adarsh Grams. During the year 2007-08, 88 villages have been selected against the target of 100 and Rs. 7.50 crores transferred to the districts against the target of Rs. 15 crores.

6. Mukti Dham Yojana: It has been started with a view to provide pure and clean environment for the people included in the procession/gathering in the rural areas. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 48.70 lakhs has been incurred on sanctioned 80 works.

7. Nirmal Ghat Yojana: With a view to keep privacy of the ladies and making bath more comfortable and safe for them, Nirmal Ghat Yojana has been started. During the year 2007-08, an expenditure of Rs. 27.39 lakhs has been incurred on sanctioned 50 Nirmal Ghats in the rural areas.

8. Untied fund for District Plan: Rajasthan has prepared district plan on the basis of public participation at the grass root level. Local people of Gram Panchayats have contributed in the preparation of these plans and it is for the first time that the rural masses have identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. Planning commission has also appreciated the efforts made by the State Government in this regard. Under this, the State Government has made an allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs to all the districts in the budget announcement 2007-08 so as to create permanent assets in the rural areas on the basis of priorities identified by local people.

Mid-Day Meal programme (MDM)

9.6 MDM is expected to help in Universalisation of Elementary Education through improving enrolment & regularity of attendance, reducing drop-outs, and improving children's level of learning and self-esteem.

9.7 The mid-day meal programme is being implemented in 80,500 schools under Government and Government aid/Education Guarantee Centres in both rural and urban areas of the State. It covers about 93.53 lakh students including 69.60 lakh of class I to V and 23.93 lakh of class VI to VIII and different recipes are being served on different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, vegetable-roti, dal-bati, Khichdi, sweet rice, etc. Seasonal fruit is also

being provided additionally once a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class I to V students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class VI to VIII students).

9.8 A policy for attracting Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) was launched by the government in January 2006. Akshya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adamya Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporates are the partners in MDM.

9.9 Presently, 7.50 lakh children in more than 4,400 schools are being supplied hot cooked meal prepared under hygienic conditions from 15 mechanised kitchens set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 3.05 lakh children by means of 8 more centralised kitchens are in the pipeline. It is likely that by the end of March 2008, nearly 10.50 lakh children would be getting hot meal cooked from mechanised kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions. This is one of its kinds amongst all the states in the country.

9.10 Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committees and by involvement of mothers of schools going children for supervision on a rotational basis.

9.11 In last 3 years, more than 35,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools with an investment of Rs. 220 crores. Special arrangements have also been made to supply mid-day meal to 27 lakh children of nearly 30,000 schools in drought affected areas during summer vacations 2007-08.

9.12 Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meal to nearly 3.45 lakh children in more than 3,200 schools spread over all the districts. Intensive medical check-up of all students eligible for mid-day meal is being done every year.

9.13 The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced programme quality using the PPP model.

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10. OTHER PROGRAMMES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

10.1 The Twenty point programme was launched in the year 1975. This prgramme was revised in the year 1982 and 1986. In the year 2006 this programme was revised again. Twenty point programme -2006 has come into effect from 1st April 2007. Main objective of this programme is to eradicate poverty & bring improvement in the life status of common man. This programme includes Garibi Hatao, Jan Shakti, Kisan Mitra, Shramik Kalyan, Khadya Surasksha, Subke Liye Aawas, Shudha Peya Jal, Jan-Jan Ka Swasthya, Sabke Liye Shiksha, Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan, Mahila Kalyan, Bal Kalyan, Yuva Vikas, Basti sudhar, Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi, Samajik Suraksha, Grameen Sadak, Grammen Oorja, Pichhara Kshetra, e-shasan. This programme renews the commitment of government to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income in equalities and removing social and economic disparities.

10.2 Twenty point programme -2006 consists of 66 monitorable items out of which 25 items are being monitored on monthly basis, which are as follows:-

1. Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
2. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana.
4. Self help Groups.
5. Distribution of waste land to landless.
6. Minimum Wages Enforcement
7. Food Security
   Targeted Public Distribution System.
   Antodaya Anna Yojana.
8. Rural Housing- Indira Awaas Yojana
9. EWS/LIG Housing in Urban Areas.
10. Rural Areas
    Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
11. Immunization of Children.
12. Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
13. Institutional Delivery
14. SC families Assisted
15. ST families Assisted
16. Universalisation of ICDS scheme
17. Functional Anganwadis.

18. Number of urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
19. Afforestation
    (a) Areas covered under plantation on- public and forest lands
    (b) Number of seedling planted on public and forest lands
20. Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans.
21. Welfare of the aged
22. Rural Roads
23. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
24. Energizing Pump sets
25. Supply of Electricity.

10.3 For implementation and coordination of Twenty point programme state level committee has been constituted. At district level, Minister in-charge of the district is chairman of the First level district committee. State is attaining first rank in the country since 2002-03 to 2006-07.

10.4 Under Twenty point programme-2006 there are 25 monitorable items out of which 3 items are non-targetable. Monitoring of four items will be done by the ministry of Statistics and programme implementations Govt. of India directly with the concerned central ministry. Out of remaining 18 items targets of 13 points (16 items) have been received from the ministry of statistics and programme implementation Government of India. Progress report for the year 2006-07 and progress report for the year 2007-08 up to the month December, 2007 is given in table as under:

Twenty Point Programme 1986
Progress upto March 2007

Point No.	Programme Name	Unit	Annual Target	Ach. upto March 07	% Ach. upto March 07
01B	SGRY - Employment Generation	Lakh Mandays	Non targetable	169.98	
01B	SGRY - Creation of Assets	No.	Non targetable	37579	
05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	500.00	697.82	139.56
07A	Safe Drinking Water	No.	2853	7990	280.06
08A	Community Health Centres	No.	12	12	100.00

Point No.	Programme Name	Unit	Annual Target	Ach. upto March 07	% Ach. upto March 07
08B	Primary Health Centres (State Govt.)	No.	22	22	100.00
08D	Immunisatiton (DPT)	000' No.	1770.00	1690.24	95.49
08D	Immunisatiton (Polio)	000' No.	1770.00	1692.1	95.60
08D	Immunisatiton (BCG)	000' No.	1770.00	1750.06	98.87
09C	ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	271	271	100.00
09D	Anganwadis	Cum. No.	44653	41985	94.03
11A	S.C. Families Assisted	No.	260000	375211	144.31
11B	S.T. Families Assisted	No.	75000	76925	102.57
14C	Indira Awaas Yojana (New Const.)	Unit No.	34094	33397	97.96
14D	EWS Houses	Unit No.	1650	1673	101.39
14E	LIG Houses	Unit No.	110	124	112.73
15	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	50000	65677	131.35
16A	Tree Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	100.00	142.93	142.93
16B	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	80000.00	83863.00	104.83
19A	Villages Electrified	No.	250	831	332.40
19B	Pumpsets Energised	No.	10000	17238	172.38
19D	Bio-gas Plants	No.	25	25	100.00

Twenty Point Programme - 2006

Progress upto December, 2007

Item Code	Item Name/Sub Item Name	Unit	Annual Target	Target upto Dec.,07	Ach. Dec., 2007	Ach. upto Dec., 2007
01A - Employment Generation under the NREG Act						
01A01	No. of Job Cards Issued	Number	Non targetable		-	2761033
01A02	Employment Generated	Number	Non targetable		8454000	108254000
01A03	Wages given in Cash & Kind	Rs. in lac	Non targetable		6801.6	63781.84
01B - Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana						
01B01	Total Swarozgaries Assisted	Number	8848	6633	1795	13550
01B02	SC Swarozgaries Assisted	Number			606	4679
01B03	ST Swarozgaries Assisted	Number			315	2328
01B04	Women Swarozgaries Assisted	Number			779	6233
01B05	Disabled Swarozgaries Assisted	Number			28	200
01C - Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana						
01C01	Total Employment Generated	Number of Mandays	Non targetable		713000	8205000
01C02	Employment Generated for SC	Number of Mandays	Non targetable		283000	3297000
01C03	Employment Generated for ST	Number of Mandays	Non targetable		118000	1212000
01C04	Employment Generated for Women	Number of Mandays	Non targetable		279000	2907000
01E - Self Help Groups (SHG)						
01E01	Formed under SGSY	Number	Non targetable		966	5323
01E02	To whom Income Generating Activities Provided	Number	3209	2086	80	783
03E - Distribution of waste land to the landless						
03E01	Total Land Distributed	Hectare	Target not received from GoI			
03E02	Land Distributed to SC	Hectare	Target not received from GoI			
03E03	Land Distributed to ST	Hectare	Target not received from GoI			
03E04	Land Distributed to Others	Hectare	Target not received from GoI			
06A - Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana						
06A01	House Constructed	Number	47354	35514	3845	16144
06B - EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas						
06B01	Houses Constructed	Number	2030	1521	402	1005

Item Code	Item Name/Sub Item Name	Unit	Annual Target	Target upto Dec.,07	Ach. Dec., 2007	Ach. upto Dec., 2007
07A – Rural Areas – Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme						
07A01	Habitations Covered (NC and PC)	Number	677	440	10	92
07A02	Slipped back Habitations with Water Quality Problems Covered	Number	21347	14482	164	2109
08C – Immunisation of Children						
08C01	Routine Immunisation Comprising of Tetanus, DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles – Infants Immunised	Number	1738250	1303686	132131	1171249
08C02	Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme – Infants Immunised	Number	5766873	4740933	6505616	10981790
08E – Institutional Delivery						
08E01	Delivery in Institutions	Number	Target not received from GoI		92515	692144
10A – SC Families Assisted						
10A01	SC Families Assisted	Number	412000	308997	51749	282524
10C – ST Families Assisted						
10C01	ST Families Assisted	Number	Target not received from GoI		15640	49704
12A – Universalization of ICDS Scheme						
12A01	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)	Number	277	274	0	278
12B – Functional Anganwadis						
12B01	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)	Number	47919	46862	8	48363
14A – No. of Urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter						
14A01	Poor Families Assisted	Number	Target not received from GoI			
15A – Afforestation (Public and Forest Lands)						
15A01	Area Covered under Plantation	Hectares	80000	59994	11144	83134
15A02	Seedlings Planted	Number	52000000	38999997	3578900	47799000
16A – Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans						
16A01	Handicapped: Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (Beneficiaries)	Number	Target not received from GoI			
16A02	Handicapped:Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (Beneficiaries)	Number	Target not received from GoI		4246	10841
16A03	Orphans: Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) : In Country Adoptions	Number	Non targetable			

Item Code	Item Name/Sub Item Name	Unit	Annual Target	Target upto Dec.,07	Ach. Dec., 2007	Ach. upto Dec., 2007
16A04	Orphans: Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) : Inter Country Adoptions	Number	Non targetable			
16B - Welfare of the aged : Under the Scheme Integrated Programme for Older persons						
16B01	Beneficiaries under Day-Care Homes	Number	Target not received from GoI			
16B02	Beneficiaries under Old-Age Homes	Number	Target not received from GoI		130	1048
17A - Rural Roads - PMGSY						
17A01	Length of Road Constructed	Kilometer	9215	5529	515	6691
18B - Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana						
18B01	Villages Electrified	Number	5500	3100	22	395
18D - Energising pump sets						
18D01	Pumps sets Energized	Number	30000	22500	4465	18822

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

10.5 The State Government declared 10,529 villages of 22 districts as drought affected and 1,415 villages hail storm affected. In total 11,944 villages of 28 districts were declared as famine affected. Relief works were carried out in these villages during 11th January to 10th July 2007 on a 10 days rotation basis and employment was provided to 4.08 lakh labourers against the target of 5.18 lakh in the month of June 2007. Labourers employed in relief works were provided 5 kg. of wheat per day per person. To save livestock from famine, 4.82 lakh animals were benefited through Animal Shivirs/Gaushalas and 3.14 lakh milch animals were also benefited by providing 2 kg. of fodder from 1st April 2007. 1.56 lakh MT of fodder was distributed on subsidized rates through 485 fodder depots on the basis of no loss no profit. Drinking water was provided through 1,572 tankers in 4,319 villages/dhanis. Compassiontry aid was provided to 0.52 lakh helpless persons by the rate of Rs. 20 per day per adult and Rs. 10 per day per minor in the famine affected villages.

10.6 Addition package of subsidized agriculture inputs was declared by the State Government to provide relief to small, marginal and other hail storm affected farmers which was Rs. 4,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 3,000 per hectare in the areas irrigated by electric wells/canal, diesel pumps and un-irrigated areas respectively. Besides, following measures were also taken to provide relief to the farmers:

- Charge free Irrigation
- Postponement of land revenue recoveries and short term government loans
- No charge on four months electric bills

- Free of cost 50 kg. wheat distribution per month per family of small/ marginal farmers for the period of two months. Accordingly, 1,42,575 quintals of wheat were distributed to 1.70 lakh small and marginal farmers under the scheme
- Allocation of Rs. 81.12 crores upto December 2007 against hail storm damaged crops.

10.7 The State Government by a notification of 9th January 2008 declared 4,309 villages of 12 districts as famine affected wherein a target to benefit one lakh labourers through relief works for the month of January 2008 was kept.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

10.8 The Department of Information Technology & Communication (DoIT & C) is working as the nodal agency of the State Government with key objective for overall growth of Information Technology sector in the State. The activities of DoIT & C are ranging from formulating the policies, creating IT awareness, providing technical consultancy to the State Government Department & assisting in IT, enabling their activities especially towards use of IT in governance, etc.

10.9 Important projects/schemes implemented relating to Information Technology has been described below:-

Policy Decisions: As per the guidelines of the Government of India under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), four committees viz. 'State e-Governance Council', 'State Level Apex Committee', 'Project e-Governance Mission Team' and 'State e-Governance Mission Team' have been constituted by the State Government with an aim to provide impetus and right direction to IT and e-Governance in the State.

The 'IT & ITES Policy 2007' was released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 1st December 2007.

e-Mitra: It has been implemented across 32 districts under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model. Currently, more than 700 e-Mitra kiosks are operational around the State. Various citizen-centric services of the Government departments are being made available in integrated form through 'e-Mitra' centres/kiosks. Citizen Service Centres (CSCs) will also be integrated with e-Mitra.

Chief Minister's Information System (CMIS): It has been implemented in the CM Office to facilitate effective monitoring of various developmental works. Various central schemes, state schemes and externally funded projects being implemented across the State can be monitored through this system, besides, monitoring of the budget and other declarations of Hon'ble CM is also being done. CMIS is also being used to apprise Hon'ble CM of various district level developmental programmes.

Common Service Centers (CSC): The aim is to establish 6,626 CSCs in rural areas for providing some of Government and private sector services and information under one roof. In accordance with the budget announcement of Hon'ble CM, the CSCs are to be allotted to women entrepreneur.

e-Gram: This is being implemented with coordination of the State Wing of NIC to monitor village level basic amenities.

Swasthya Mitra-Telemedicine: For extending specialized health care services to far-flung areas of the State, a Telemedicine network has been set up by the State Government in collaboration with ISRO. Under this, Telemedicine services between district hospital Jhalawar and SMS hospital, Jaipur were inaugurated on 14.02.2006 by Hon'ble CM. It is proposed to establish this facility amongst 6 medical colleges and 31 district hospitals. At 37 places, Telemedicine centres have already been made operational.

Registration & Stamps Department project (SAARTHI): State-wide all the 259 Sub-Registrar offices and Stamps department have been IT enabled. It has reduced service delivery time to citizens from several hours to mere 20 minutes. The project for 'Anytime, Anywhere Registry' system has been successfully launched in 11 SR offices of Jaipur on pilot basis.

Land records computerization: Database of Record of Rights (RoR) covering 6.8 million landowners has been completed in all 241 tehsils. Copies of RoR are being provided to citizens through e-Mitra kiosks and other independent channels.

Right to Information: Right to Information (RTI) Portal is being developed to create an e-platform for inculcating right to information amongst the citizens. The Citizen Charters of various state government departments/PSUs and other organizations are already available on the website of Government of Rajasthan**.**

VAT-IT project - VAT Accounting System implemented at all the 11 zonal headquarters and 56 regular circles. Other activities include Registration of dealers and maintenance of revenue collection registers. All 137 ward offices are to be IT enabled. Check-posts Management Information System is to be implemented

Back-end Computerization: To achieve the goal of complete e-Governance in the State, backend IT enabling of citizen-centric and revenue earning departments of government like PHED, Tourism, Commercial Taxes, Excise, Police, Medical & Health, Education, Election, Tribal Area, Social Welfare, etc. is being done on priority. In the year 2007-08, The departments being taken up for Backend computerization include e-Gram project of NIC (Hon'ble CM's Mandate), Devsthan, Social

Justice & Empowerment, Ayurved, Sainik Kalyan Vibhag, Cooeprative, State Insurance & Provident Fund, Transport, Jail-Home, Archaeology & Museum, CAD, Kota, Registration & Stamps, Ajmer, College Education, Forest, Rajasthan House, New Delhi and Bikaner House, New Delhi.

e-Procurement: To bring out transparency and reduce time constraint in procurement procedures in government departments, e-Procurement system is under implementation.

Geographical Information System (GIS) 'Vikas Darpan' for decentralized planning: GIS based tool 'Vikas Darpan' has been made operational. It provides complete maps of the State including 32 districts, 241 tehsils and 41,000 villages linking socio-economic profiles and demographic data of Census 2001. It also provides access to the public as well as to the government departments in a closed user group (CUG) mode. Web based GIS application http://gis.rajasthan.gov.in has also been developed.

Business Process Reengineering (BPR): BPR and Change Management are the medium to ensure effective and efficient implementation of e-Governance and IT enablement of back-office operations in the government sector. The entire task would be done over a period of three years. In pursuance of the budget declaration of Hon'ble CM, BPR has been initiated in 15 citizen-centric departments. M/s TCS as consultant, has already initiated the study in 4 departments namely Medical & Health; District Collectorate, Jaipur; Food & Civil Supplies and Women & Child Development.

Preparation of e-Governance Roadmap: As per the guidelines of Government of India under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), NISG has prepared the State's e-Governance Road Map (EGRM) and Capacity Building Road Map (CBRM). These roadmaps are available at the State Government's website 'www.rajasthan.gov.in'.

Computerization of courts: Several activities of Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur and Jaipur are being computerized. 30 district courts are being taken up for computerization. The project has been identified as one of the core Mission Mode Projects under NeGP.

Litigation Information, Tracking & Evaluation System (LITES): The application of LITES has been developed to assist the Administrative Departments of the State to handle litigation effectively and economically and to streamline systems and procedures to maximize efficiency.

IT enabling municipal bodies: Complete IT enabling of 6 municipal corporations at divisional HQs has been done. 19 municipal councils/boards are being covered and remaining 158 municipal councils/boards are also to be covered in phased manner. The programme covers complete automation of back offices and service

delivery systems like house tax accounting system, issue of birth & death certificates, public grievance redressal, etc.

Wi-Fi City – Jaipur Wi-Fi City: In pursuance of the budget declaration of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Jaipur City is to be transformed into Jaipur Wi-Fi City where the citizen will be able to access Internet facilities from everywhere in the City. MoUs have been signed with 5 Service Providers for a period of 5 years. In the current financial year, Hotspots will be set up in select location.

Video Conferencing Network: All 32 district collectorates have been linked to the state headquarter through Video Conferencing Network.

Secretariat Networking (SecLAN): More than 1,000 nodes Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN) have been operationalized. Computer systems, Printers and IP phones have been made available to ministers and senior functionaries. Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) of over 30 government buildings in Jaipur city has been set up and made operational.

State Data Centre (SDC): A central repository of information and application for major state government departments has been operationalized at State HQ. District Data Centers (DDCs) have been set up in all the 32 Districts. Currently SDC hosts 85 websites of various government departments, GIS project, e-procurement project and several other e-Governance projects. Upcoming websites as well as new e-Governance projects are also to be hosted at SDC.

Mobile V-SAT vans: Two mobile V-SAT vans have been made operational with an objective to provide better communication medium to the rural and remote areas of the state. This infra could be used for data/voice/video communication between any two remote locations within the State. The vans would be deployed for disaster management, interaction with members of public as well as for IEC purpose. The vans are being used for activities like Swasthya Chetna Yatra of the Medical & Health Department (IEC) and the Gram Sampark Yatra.

Rajasthan State Wide Area Network: The state government has proposed to set up Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness. Substantial part of the funding of RajSWAN project provisioned under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the central government is being administered through Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication & IT (MCIT), Government of India. The residual part of the funding would be taken by the state government.

The project aims at creating vertical and horizontal communication network by linking 32 district HQS and 241 tehsil HQs with State HQ. Horizontal connectivity would be provided to cover district offices at district HQs and tehsil HQs. The network would provide data, voice and video communication facilities and link together district & tehsil administrative offices, DLOs, PRIs and e-Mitra kiosks, etc. Earlier, a project named 'CARISMA' was initiated to connect all the gram panchayats to respective block headquarters and the State headquarters. Initially, 1100 gram panchayats of the State are being connected in this initiative. There are plans to optimally utilize the CARISMA network while establishing the RajSWAN.

e-District: This programme is proposed to cover Ajmer, Baran, Jalore and Jhalawar districts. It would help in IT enabling of internal processes of the district administration and its subordinate offices and integration with the e-Mitra service delivery channel. Funds for the e-District project would come from the central government and would be provided to the selected districts. M/s PWC has been selected as consultant for project planning to implementation and management stage.

Human Resource Development: State Government has laid emphasis on Talent Development of trained manpower, specifically for IT & ITeS sector. M/s Hewitt Associates, globally reputed HR consultant has prepared Talent Development Road Map of the State.

NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC): To enhance the scope of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Sector in Rajasthan, assessment of Soft Skills has been launched in association with NASSCOM under the project NASSCOM Assessment of Competence (NAC), thus, making Rajasthan the first State to launch NASSCOM's NAC. First test was held successfully on 18th November 2006 wherein more than 2500 candidates appeared. A job fair for the successful candidates was held in Jaipur on 31st March and 1st April 2007. Approximately 1600 interviews were conducted by 11 major IT companies wherein more than 600 candidates were found to be met with the industry requirement. Second NAC test was held on 24th-25th November 2007 wherein 1742 participants appeared.

Jan Gyan: Education on wheels 'Jan Gyan' is a system of imparting quality education in computers, IT and basic english language skills to the economically disadvantage strata of society with a focus at children residing in slums. Five buses fitted with computers and other teaching aids and having teachers onboard not only provide education/skill up gradation facilities but also develop civic sense, personal & community

hygiene and promote water conservation through public participation and awareness.

Women empowerment: Training for IT skills enhancement and entrepreneurship, especially for running e-Mitra Kiosks is being provided to women across the State. Nearly 3000 women have been trained so far. For this, the state government is partnering with Bansthali Vidyapeeth.

Capacity Building in Government Domain: It is the intent of the government to ensure that all the government employees are trained for IT use for which decision has been taken. At the initiation of DoIT & C, training programmes are being conducted through private institutions at district level. Nearly 10,000 employees have been trained across the State since the financial year 2006-07.

10.10 Apart from above schemes, following some new/Innovative schemes:

- **Bio-informatics Centre-** Advanced Bio-informatics center has been set up in partnership with Birla Institute of Scientific Research. In accordance with the budget declaration of Hon'ble CM's Budget Speech 2007-08, government has provided one-time capital support of Rs. 100 lakhs. This initiative is expected to provide employment potential to the existing bio-technology, medical and science graduates. The center has already started functioning since August 1, 2007.
- **'Knowledge Centers'** for training on IT and soft skills are being set up in government colleges in partnership with private sector. Knowledge Centers have already been operatinalized at Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation** is to be set up in the State under the aegis of Mission on Livelihood and will work towards providing IT education in remote rural areas of the State.
- **A MoU** has been signed with NASSCOM to take ahead the initiatives for providing employment oriented education in IT/ITES sector to the youth.

TOURISM

10.11 The State with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs, festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important destination for both domestic and international tourists in India. Fairs and festivals are matchless examples of vibrant cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colourful Fairs and Festivals, Desert of

Thar, Hilly Tourism Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks being famous and popular are some of the internationally tourism attractions .

10.12 The Government is striving hard to promote quality product and services to the tourists. Efforts are being made to provide needful information regarding facilities to connect tourist places and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Tourism Department is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

10.13 On occasion of Resurgent Rajasthan Summit, Tourism Policy 2007 has been issued in persuasion of declaration of Hon'ble CM for promoting rural and heritage tourism. In view of ample possibilities of tourism in the State, a lot of tourist interest activities such as Hathi Gaon, Jaipur Light and Sound Show-Amer and Chittorgarh, development of Amer Fort, Hawa-mahal, Jantar Mantar, Fort of Gagron, development of Jhalawar, all round development of Udaipur and Jaisalmer have been initiated under central sponsored schemes.

10.14 Web Portal has been prepared for promoting tourism in the State and connected with internet wherein informations have been uploaded and made available to both domestic foreign tourists. Apart from this, online booking reservation facility has also been provided on the portal to visit Ranthambore Rashtriya Udyan, Sawai Madhopur. Hot Air balloon programme has been approved by the Tourism Department which is being launched.

10.15 During the year 2006, the number of tourist in Rajasthan was 247.03 lakhs (234.83 lakhs domestic and 12.20 lakhs foreigner), while this number of tourists in the year 2007 (provisional) was 272.59 lakhs including 258.94 lakhs domestic and 13.65 lakhs foreigner. Thus, the increase in total number of tourists in the year 2007 has been 10.35 percent over the previous year; the increase in domestic and foreign tourist has been 10.27 and 11.89 percent respectively.

ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS

10.16 Archaeology & Museums department is functioning in the field of excavation, exploration and survey of scattered art objects and conservation of cultural heritage all over the State. Presently, 18 government museums, one art gallery, 228 protected monuments and 45 ancient sites are in existence.

10.17 Four main schemes: restoration & protection of monuments; survey of ancient sites; development of museums; and mass media communication are being implemented in the State**.** The activities taken under Archaeology & Museums are:

- Cultural heritage seva vahini scheme was launched to save/protect the heritage of the State wherein students are trained to create awareness in people.
- To facilitate tourist interest in the Museums, sub-committees of Rajasthan State Museums & Monuments Management & Development Society (RSMMMDS) have been formed under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioners at divisional head quarters. A budget of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided to each sub-committee for maintaining security, lighting, drinking water and tourist facilities.
- 'Adopt a monument scheme' is an ambitious project of the State government. Under which restoration of monuments is under taken through public-private-partnership (PPP).
- A new museum at Baran would be established in 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is sanctioned for construction of museum building.
- A new museum at Kesari Singh Barhath Haveli, Shahpura (Bhilwara) and another in Town hall (old Assembly building) at Jaipur would be set up for display of sculptures, paintings, coins, Arms, weapons, etc.
- Conservation and restoration of arms, weapons and other artifacts available in museum has been taken up for the first time.
- A budget of Rs. 542.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for conservation, restoration and development related works at Government Central Museum, Albert Hall, Jaipur alongwith civil works like display of antiquities in proper showcases and cabinets. Work of setting up close circuit TV for security, fire fighting system and audio system is in progress.
- Restoration and conservation work of Hawa Mahal with a sum of Rs. 470.76 lakhs under CSS is in progress.
- The Government of India has allotted Rs.189.70 lakhs for restoration/conservation and development of Jantar Mantar.
- A budget of Rs. 518.55 lakhs is sanctioned for development of Gagron fort, Jhalawar for which a detailed project reports got prepared through architect. The conservation works at Madhusudhan temple and Fort wall are under progress.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

10.18 Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur is multi-dimensional art centre of the State Government. It functions as an avenue for poly-dimensional arts and cultural activities. The main objectives of this Kendra are to assist, expand and promote various arts and research based studies with special reference to Rajasthan. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 78.00 lakhs under non-plan was allotted to the Kendra against which respective amount of Rs. 31.06 lakhs and Rs. 81.07 lakhs was spent. Four sections namely Music & Dance, Theater, Visual arts and Documentation are functioning in Jawaharlal Kale Kendra.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

10.19 Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March 2001 with an objective to facilitate regular communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the State.

10.20 It has a close and continuous interaction with Errs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure interaction, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in ten cities namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social sector to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters

10.21 The Foundation is also aggressively projecting Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through update and maintenance of the web portal, expansion of the database, printing of literature and production of promotional material. It is also publishing a bilingual quarterly newsletter which is widely circulated within and outside the country. Guidelines for investment in social infrastructure projects, first of its kind, have been published.

ECONOMIC POLICY AND REFORMS COUNCIL (EPRC)

10.22 Government of Rajasthan constituted the EPRC on 28th February 2004 to advise the government on reforms in economic policy with regards to liberalization and globalization in order to achieve developmental goals of the State. The council is an apex level advisory body comprising of leading industrialists, eminent educationalists, economists and experts in various developmental sectors.

10.23 The EPRC constituted four sub-groups relating to infrastructure, investment, human resource development and finance for detailed deliberations on concerned issues.

10.24 The EPRC in its third meeting held in January 2007 decided to focus on the new issues to be addressed on accelerated growth of the State's economy in the following areas:

- Infrastructure and Investment.
- Rural Marketing, Skill Development and Poverty Alleviation.
- Social Security and Public Distribution System.
- Making Regulatory Administration more responsive.

10.25 In compliance of EPRC recommendations, faster development of National and State highways, inviting PPP in roads and water sectors, constitution of Bio-fuel mission, super specialty health care policy and introduction of VAT are some of the achievements of the State.

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11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (HD)

11.1 Human Development (HD) is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential, lead productive and creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. It is defined as expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value and it is thus much more than economic growth, which is only an important means of enlarging people's choices. HD reflects in development in education, health, income status while ensuring equitable and sustainable development.

The Indices of Human Development

11.2 The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

- living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy),
- being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and
- having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income).

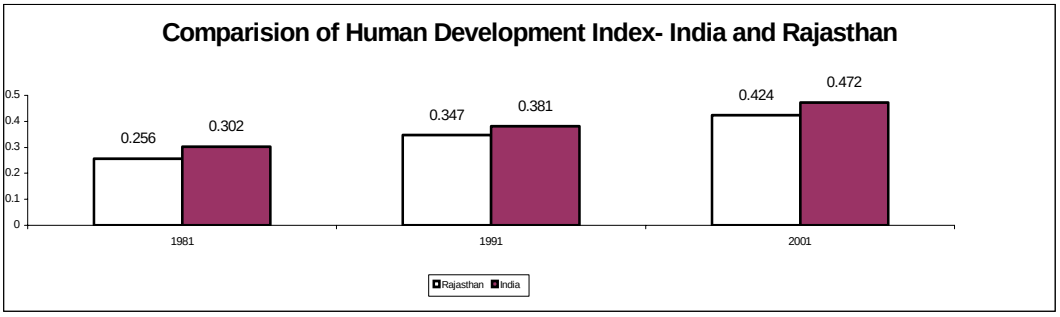
Human Development Reports (HDR)

11.3 The Global Human Development Reports (HDRs) each year identify a new theme concerned with human development for in-depth analysis. In the year 2007 the report titled 'Fighting Climate change: Human Solidarity in a divided World' has been released which indicates that climate change is not just a future scenario but a human development challenge of the 21st Century and failure to respond to that challenge will stall and then reverse international efforts to reduce poverty. Evidently, increased exposure to droughts, floods and storms is already destroying opportunity and reinforcing inequality.

11.4 In 2006, India ranked 126 out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) that provides a composite measure of the three dimensions- life expectancy, adult literacy and standard of living- of human development. India's position among the 177 countries on the HDI came down by two points at 128 as per the latest Human Development Report (HDR) released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in November 2007.

Besides Human Development Reports at global level, HDR is also being prepared at national, state and district levels in India.

11.5 First national human development report was released in year 2001. Rajasthan witnessed a gradual growth of HDI during 1981 and 2001 on a total value of 1 and the All-India ranking of the state improved from 11th in 1991 to 9th in 2001. (Source: National HDR 2001)



State Human Development Report (SHDR)

11.6 Rajasthan released its first Human Development Report in 2002 focusing sustainable livelihoods in the context of globalization. The report addresses the issues of income and employment generation, poverty reduction and regional disparities, the provision of basic services, participation and development of human capabilities.

Human Development in Rajasthan

11.7 The normative framework for human development is reflected in the broad vision set out in the Millennium Development Goals, the internationally agreed set of time bound goals for reducing extreme poverty, extending gender equality and advancing opportunities for health and education.

Basic indicators of Human Development Components

Indicators	Year	Rajasthan	India
Life Expectancy at birth in years (Health Information of India, CBHI 2004)	2001-06	62.2(Male) 62.8(Female)	63.9(Male) 66.9(Female)
Literacy Rate (per cent) (persons of age 7 and more) Census 2001	2001	60.4	64.8
Gross Enrollment Ratio (per cent) (I-VIII class) Annual Report, Dept. of School Education, GOI	2004-05	110.42(Boys) 94.06(Girls) 102.67(Total)	97.56(Boys) 90.61(Girls) 94.23 (Total)
GDP Per Capita At current prices	2007-08	Rs. 24894	Rs. 37637
Infant Mortality Rate (per1000 live births) SRS, Oct 2006	2005	68	58
Malnutrition among children in per cent (0-3 years) NFHS-3	2005-06	44.0	45.9
BPL population in per cent, Press Information Bureau March 2007	2004-05	17.5	21.8

11.8 Rajasthan's performance on human development indicators are summarized as given below:

Standard of living

11.9 One key indicator to examine standard of living is per capita income. Per capita income of the state has improved from Rs. 12043 in the year 2002-03 to Rs. 16,260 in 2007-08 at constant prices and Rs. 21,565 at current prices in 2007-08. The state has given emphasis to reduce percent population living below poverty line through various initiatives of the state. In 2004-05, the number of population below poverty line in Rajasthan as per MRP consumption (mixed recall period) were 107.18 lakh or 17.5 percent. The corresponding figures for rural areas are 66.69 lakh or 14.3 percent. In urban areas, the number of poor people is 40.50 lakh or 28.1 percent as per the NSSO survey.

Initiatives of the State to enhance standard of living through enhanced livelihood opportunities:

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for poverty alleviation: The National Rural Employment Guarantee programme is operational in 12 districts of the state in 2007-08. Under the scheme 19.6 lacs households were provided employment till December 2007-08.
2. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) for employment generation: Government of Rajasthan initiated programme for skill upgradation and training to 100,000 youth in 2007-08 jointly through 'RmoL' and other departmental programmes. A provision of Rs. 10.60 crore has been made for skill upgradation and training, entrepreneurial development and Finance module introduced in training courses for facilitating self employment. RMoL has been carrying out various livelihood promotion programmes in collaboration with Government Departments, NGOs, Technical Institutes and Corporates. Based on the success of the same, RMoL intends to continue its existing programmes and add few more livelihood enhancement programmes in the Eleventh Plan period. Also, RMoL undertakes impact assessment studies on themes/areas, which have scope to build further knowledge and understanding at the state level while implementing innovative ideas on livelihood generation.

Education

11.10 Education is one of the key inputs for human development and empowerment of the socially and economically backward. Rajasthan is emphasizing on enhancing the reach and quality of education by focusing on improving the delivery and management of education services in the state. In this direction, determined efforts are being made

to universalise elementary education in Rajasthan through community-ownership. Programmes like Sarv Shiksha Abiyan are attempting to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode. As Department of Commissioner Elementary Education, Bikaner and Census 2001, in 2005 Primary Education Enrollment was 119.74 percent and incremental literates over incremental population between 1991-2001 are 146.07 per cent for males and 117.88 per cent for females.

11.11 As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent as compared to 38.6 percent in the year 1991, registering a net increase of 21.8 percent during the decade 1991-2001. The subsequent figures for male and female literacy rates are 75.7 and 43.9 percent respectively. As a result, the gap between literacy rates in the state when compared to the national aggregate has reduced from being 14 percent points in the year 1991 to a mere four percent points in 2001.

Initiatives by the State to improve status of education in the state

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The flagship programme of the Government of India aims at empowerment through education. Its main objective is to attain universal elementary education in the country by 2010. It also aims to bridge all social, gender, and regional gaps with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. There has been considerable progress in gross enrollment in Rajasthan ever since the project was launched in the state in 2001-02 covering all districts.
- Education Sector Initiative: It is an umbrella under which innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships are catalyzed by enlarging the global and local private, foundations and other grass roots level NGOs in support of Rajasthan's education objectives. The main focus of initiative is on improving the delivery of educational services, promoting equitable access, enrolment and retention of children in school, reducing gender disparities, promoting skill development.

Health

11.12 Health is a foundation of human development. Status of good health is indicated through nutrition, disease, and reproductive health levels. In Rajasthan the infant mortality rate (infants deaths of less than one year) declined from 85 in 1995 to 80 in 2001 and further to 68 in 2005 (SRS Bulletin, October 2006). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) which was 501 per one lakh live births was in the year 1999-2001 and improved to 445 per one lakh live births between 2001-03 but remains quite higher than the national performance of 301 per lakh live births (as per Sample Registration System, 1997-2003). As per NFHS-3 in 2005-06 nearly 53.1 percent of women in the state in the age group of 15-49 years

were anemic. The percentage of institutional births increased from 12 during NFHS-1 1992-93 to 21.5 during NFHS-2 1998-99 and was 32.2 during NFHS-3 2005-06. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the state.

11.13 Initiatives of the State Government to improve Health status

- The Rajasthan Health System Development project is being implemented in the state, which is responsible for augmenting the overall health care infrastructure.
- Outreach programmes have been launched as efforts to deliver medical services to remote areas of the state through various programmes, such as, Swasthya Chetna Yatra, Doctor Apke Dwar, Sanjivani programme etc.
- *Janani Suraksha Yojana* intended to address issues of safe motherhood.
- *Janmangal* Programme is being implemented in the state to promote family welfare methods of birth spacing and birth control.
- National Immunisation Programme is also being implemented in the state to protect pregnant women and children below one year of age from TT, BCG, DPT, cholera, etc.
- The Reproduction and Child Health Programme-II was launched in April 2005. The Programme involves facilities of round the clock delivery services, training of health workers and organising regular Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Camps.
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is under implementation which pay special attention will be paid to improve infrastructure facilities of primary health centers. Under NRHM, now each sub-centre will have two auxiliary nurse midwives, each primary health centre will have three staff nurses to assist medical officer and community health centre will have sufficient staff for the provision of 24 x 7 services. Moreover, 365 health institutions are being strengthened for provision of 24 x 7 Emergency Obstetric Care covering all development blocks of the state.

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development

11.14 The Union Planning Commission and UNDP assisted project SSPHD is being implemented in the state. The project has undertaken initiatives to mainstream human development concerns in State level policies and plans, strengthen statistical system for improved collection and reporting of district and local level indicators of human development.

11.15 A Human Development Research and Coordination (HDRC) unit has been established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur, which handles implementation of the activities under the project. The project, in its interventions has undertaken an integrated approach to take along all departments of the state concerned with human development issues. Major activities are:

- Follow-up of the State Human Development Report (SHDR) by building the institutional capacities of the relevant government departments,
- Strengthening State Statistical System to ensure better collection and reporting of district and local level indicators for Human Development, and
- Identifying strategic options for financing of Human Development.

State and District level HDRs

- An Update of State Human Development Report 2002 is under preparation.
- Work on four District Human Development profiles for Dungarpur, Barmer, Jhalawar and Dholpur districts is in full swing. These profiles will consist of status of human development indicators in the district and suggest a path for integrated development for the future.

Advocacy

11.16 Role of advocacy in the project is to widespread concept of human development and related issues to government system, public representatives, civil society and voluntary sector involved in development planning of the State. Following sensitisation and other activities have been undertaken:

- One Training of trainers have been organized at State Level in which senior officers from Planning, Economics & Statistics and other departments were trained. A training module evolved in this workshop is being used at trainings at district level, and the officers trained are imparting trainings at district level workshops.
- Under the Advocacy campaign a sensitization workshop on Human Development and related issues have been organized in five districts. Under this, four districts, namely, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Dholpur and Barmer taken for preparation of district human development profiles were covered. The target group of these workshops was officers involved in district and block plans as well as public representatives and civil society members.
- One divisional level workshop has been organized in all divisions of the state. These workshops aimed at sensitizing senior officers including Divisional Commissioner, Collectors and DLOs of main departments involved in planning and other departments concerned with human development issues.
- Four films on different issues relating to human development in Rajasthan have been prepared. Two films, namely, 'Timeless Artist'-on folk artists of Rajasthan and 'Feels Good' on communities' participation in decision making are ready for

screening, while films 'Beendni'- on status of women in Rajasthan and 'Pani' on situation of drinking water are under editing.

Strengthening Statistical System

- Trainings on using 'Statistical Package of Social Sciences' (SPSS)- an advanced software for econometric analysis have been organized for officers and subordinate staff of departments connected with human development issues. SPSS has proved its importance in improving compilation, analysis and presentation of statistical data as well.
- A calendar of trainings for statistical staff at DES and district level.
- 32 officers have been trained at National level at Reserve Bank of India's College of Agricultural Banking, Pune on 'Financing Human Development' and 9 officers of the state have been trained by Indian Institute of Public Sciencs, Mumbai on Vital Statistics.
- A Video Conferencing Unit has been set-up to ensure prompt communication between organizations at different levels.

Governance

11.17 Human Development has emerged as a key issue for strengthening various components of good governance. The project has evolved tools to incorporate human development relating issues into recently inducted bottom-up planning process of the Government. Major interventions are being summarized as below:

- A 'Best Practice Manual' is being prepared at National level, in which, two good practices of Rajasthan, namely, 'Trainings of PRIs' and 'Apni Yojana'-a project of PHED has made its place. This manual would be able to assist planners at development levels to replicate good governance practices in their respective areas.
- Policy briefs of Rajasthan are also being prepared by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. It is envisaged to be a guiding tool to planner and policy makers.
- A component 'Engendering State and District Plans' has been incorporated. The activities under this component would be undertaken in the year 2008 and would focus on in-depth training of District Planning Committees with aim to have gender sensitive plans at district, block and panchayat levels.

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12. GENDER BUDGETING

12.1 **Introduction:** One of the most important areas of macroeconomic policies is the budget. Bringing together public expenditure and public revenue, the budget as a policy statement reflects the social and economic priorities of the government. Although the provisions in a budget may appear to be gender neutral, they actually affect men and women differently because their roles, responsibilities and capacities in any society are never the same. The idea of gender budgeting developed out of a growing understanding that the microeconomic policy can contribute to narrowing or widening gender gaps in areas such as incomes, health, education & nutrition and make the living standards of women and men better or worse.

12.2 A Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) is not a separate budget for women but aims to analyze how effectively Government's policies, programmes and budgetary allocations respond to the needs and concerns of women and girls and impact they have on gender equality and women's empowerment.

12.3 The main objective of gender responsive budget is to improve the analysis of budget incidence, attain more effecting targets of public expenditure and offset any undesirable gender specific consequences of budgetary provisions.

12.4 GRB analysis covers women specific programmes (100 percent women targets), pro women schemes (30 percent or more budget allocation to women component) and general schemes i.e. the schemes for the community as a whole.

Critical activities constituting the gender budgeting exercise includes:

- Addressing gap between policy commitment and allocation for women through adequate resources allocation and gender sensitive programme formulation and implementation.
- Mainstreaming gender concerns in public expenditure and policy.
- Gender audit of public expenditure, programme implementation and policies - relating to public expenditure, fiscal and monetary matters etc.

Initiation of Gender Budgeting in Rajasthan: The Government of Rajasthan began its endeavour towards gender responsive budgeting during the year 2005-06 by identifying 6 key departments namely Health, Education, Agriculture, Women & Child Development, Registration & Stamps and Social Welfare. The selection of these

6 departments shows the enlarged vision of gender budgeting to look beyond traditional social sector departments and therefore non-traditional departments such as Agriculture and Registration & Stamps have also been included. The main objective was to integrate gender concerns into the over all plans and budgets of the identified departments and to establish an appropriate gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation frame-work within them.

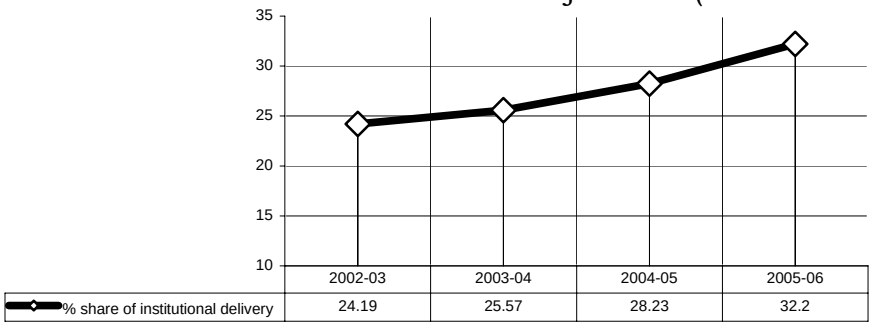
12.5 During the year 2006-07, eight more departments i.e. Tribal Area Development, Industries, Local Self Department, Cooperative, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Forest have been brought under the umbrella of Gender Responsive Budgeting. All the 14 reports have been prepared and the concerned departments are taking action as per recommendations made in the report.

Findings of GRB analysis

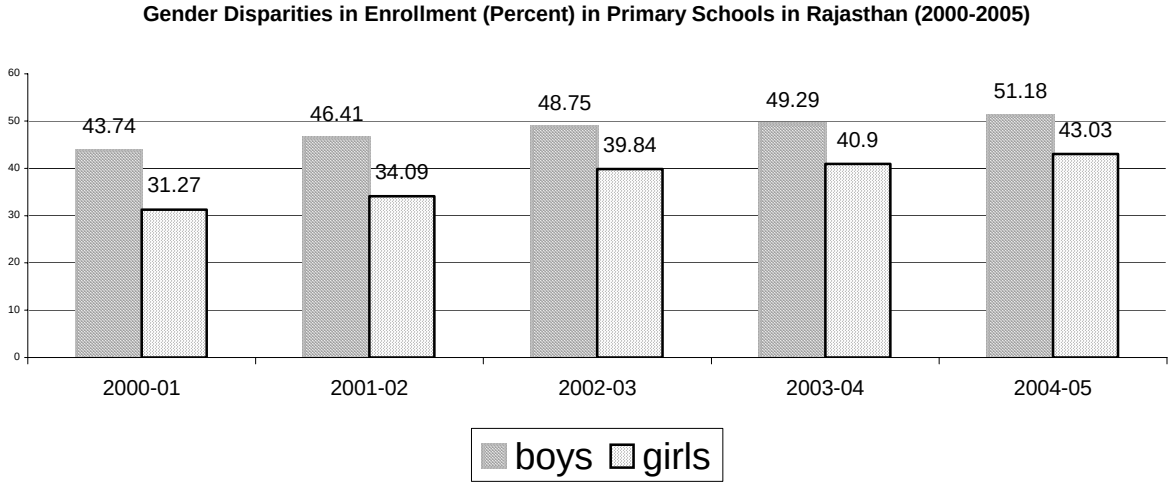
12.6 Availability of sex-disaggregated data had been a major constraint in analyzing gender gaps in schemes and programmes implemented by departments of the state. Major findings and recommendations based on GRB indicators are as under:

- Women are not having adequate share in decision making activities in various departments of State Government.
- Women also do not have their proportionate component in Government Departments.
- Pro-women schemes which deserve to have atleast 30 percent share of women.
- Women Development Programmes (WDP) are well ahead in adopting women favouring schemes and thus empowering gender related issues.
- Departments like education, agriculture, horticulture, forest, animal husbandry etc. have ample apportunities in reducing gender gap.
- Total of the doctors, 24 percent are females and 12 percent of them are posted in PHCs.
- Institutional deliveries have improved as a result of programmes launched to improve health systems.

Institutional Deliveries in Rajasthan (2002-2006)



- Under Sanjeevani programme for tribal and desert districts, the share of women is 45 percent.
- Gender enrollment disparities (percentage) in primary schools have decreased during the years 2000 to 2005 and presented through graphs given below:



- Enrollment situation by sex in the State in absolute numbers has been shown in the table given below:

Year	No. of students enrolled		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2000-01	1,55,334	83,464	2,38,798
2001-02	1,56,386	89,290	2,45,676
2002-03	1,65,739	95,752	2,61,491
2003-04	1,82,394	1,03,553	2,85,947
2004-05	1,98,637	1,13,611	3,12,248

- In the year 2005-06, incentives to 1,349 girls were provided for study in agriculture.
- In 2005-06, training was imparted to 6,180 women through 206 trainings camps.
- Stamp duty for registration of agriculture land in the name of women was reduced due to which, over 2,00,000 agricultural land

registrations were done in the name of women since January 2004 to December 2005.

- In 2005-06, more than 600 children have been enrolled under the Palanhaar scheme.
- Supplementary nutrition is provided to 15 lakh boys, 13.65 lakh girls and 6.44 lakh women.
- About 33 per cent women are beneficiaries under Disability Schemes & Viswas.

Number of Children Enrolled in the Palanhaar Scheme (2004-06), by Sex

- Percentage share of women in various programmes (2005-06) is shown below:

Programmes/Schemes	% of Women
Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)	50.29
Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)	98.73
Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (Mandays Generator)	42.41
National Rural Emplyment Guarantee Schemes (Mandays Generator)	58.36

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13. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

13.1 Infrastructure is critical to kick-start the economy and attracts investments. Strengthened infrastructure results hike in productivity and reduction in production costs, and has the capability of not only to enhance the economic growth but also sustain its pace. Sustainable growth of economy gives a catalytic boost to GDP as, reportedly, a one percent increase in the stock of infrastructure is associated with a one percent increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) across all countries.

13.2 Government of Rajasthan recognises the need to augment assets and services in infrastructure sector as it forms a vital link with the economy. Investment in the core infrastructure sector is considered essential to improve the overall development of the State and facilitate its flows.

13.3 Facilitation framework for Private Sector Participation: Looking the significant nature of investment and paucity of funds available with the State Government, private sector participation in infrastructure projects is essential to fructify investments. In addition, the private sector participation would also facilitate improvement in the quality of service and develop models for operation and maintenance practices in the infrastructure sector.

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

- The Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI) have been set up to facilitate approval of concessions and clearances for large infrastructure projects.

- Economic Policy & Reforms Council (EPRC) comprising of leading corporations, eminent educationists, specialists and economists with Chief Minister as chairperson has been constituted which acts as a think tank.

- Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has jurisdiction over all projects developed under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) format. It is the nodal body for conceptualizing, approving projects and resolving all inter-departmental issues and provides necessary directions in this regard.

- Rajasthan Project Development Fund (RPDF) is created with the contribution from Government of Rajasthan (Rs. 4 crores), IL&FS (Rs. 25 lakhs) and HDFC (Rs. 25 lakhs) for meeting the costs and expenses relating to conduct feasibility studies for identified project development works.

- Social Sector Viability Gap funding scheme has been launched.

13.5 Focus areas: The key focus of the State Government would be on inviting private sector investment in Roads, Power, Tourism, Urban Infrastructure, Industrial Infrastructure, etc. State has also opened social sectors such as Health, Education, Drinking Water, Housing, etc. for private sector investment. The major initiative in this regard has been the setting up of a Dedicated Project Development Company, PDCOR Limited, in association with Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS). The primary mandate of PDCOR is to structure and attract private sector investment for various infrastructure projects in the State.

Policies/Legal Framework:

13.6 Power: In Rajasthan, power sector reforms were initiated in 1998. The reforms include reduction in establishment costs, rationalization of power tariff, mobilization of private capital for power generation & transmission and lower capital-power generation ratio. In order to achieve these goals, RSEB was restructured on functional lines in to one generation, one transmission and three regional distribution companies. A State Electricity Regulatory Commission was also set up.

13.7 State Government has launched a policy on 15th September, 2005 for Promoting of Private Sector Investment for setting up of Power Generation Projects in Rajasthan.

13.8 Non-Conventional Energy Sources: With a view to promote generation of power from non-conventional energy sources, State Government promulgated a policy on 11.3.1999 which ended on 31st March, 2004. Besides, a separate policy was issued on 4th February, 2000 exclusively for promoting generation of electricity from wind, which ended on 31st March, 2004.

13.9 In Rajasthan, Solar, Wind, Bio-mass, etc. have good potential for generation of electricity. After having gained the experiences from the earlier policies and identifying the impediments in the process of generation of electricity from non-conventional sources, State Government has issued a comprehensive policy on 25.10.2004 for generation of electricity from various sources of non-convention energy

which offers solution to various problems faced by developers, investors and utilities.

13.10 Road sector: Rajasthan has been in forefront of successful implementation of a number of road sector projects in the recent past. Rajasthan was the first State to announce a State Road Policy in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in road sector. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

13.11 A new policy was launched in 2002 with the enactment of Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 to encourage a greater level of private participation in the development of the road sector.

13.12 State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted under which non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) had been created by levy of 50 paisa cess on petrol/diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways project.

13.13 Tourism: With its rich cultural heritage, Tourism is a focus sector in Rajasthan. Keeping this in view, Government of Rajasthan granted industrial status to tourism sector in 1989, therefore, all the facilities and concessions available to industries in the State also available to tourism units.

13.14 First 'Tourism Policy of Rajasthan' was announced by State Government in 2001, which was designed to ensure optimum utilisation of rich tourism resources of the State to generate employment, specially in rural areas, develop existing markets for rich and varied handicrafts, preserve and accelerate contribution of tourism in socio-economic development of the State by making tourism a truly People's Industry in Rajasthan.

13.15 With a view to bridging the gap between current demand and supply of hotel accommodation in Rajasthan and the projected growth of tourism in coming decade, a new 'Hotel Policy-2006' has been announced by the State Government.

13.16 Art & Culture: Rajasthan Government has launched Adopt-a-Monument scheme for heritage conservation. The scheme envisages adoption of a monument by any person with a view to restoring and maintaining it for a period of 10-30 years.

13.17 Investment Policy: Investment Policy was launched by the State Government in 2003. The principal objective of the policy is to provide investors an attractive opportunity to invest in Rajasthan and to make

Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors and ultimately to achieve global competitiveness.

13.18 SEZ Policy: Government of Rajasthan enacted Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act on 10.09.2003 and framed SEZ policy. The prime objective of the Government is to develop specially delineated economic zones conforming to the guidelines of the Government of India to enabling infrastructure and a hassle free environment to promote exports from the State. Special emphasis will be on development of product specific SEZs to harness inherent potential of the State in the field of Gems & Jewellery, Handicrafts, Woollen Carpets, etc. to promote exports of these items with high value addition. The State Government has also worked out a package of concessions and incentives for SEZ developers and units to be set up in the SEZ.

13.19 Health Policy: State Government has announced policy to promote private investment in health care facility-2006 to supplement State Government efforts in the field of secondary and tertiary health care and diagnostic services. With the help of private sector participation (PSP), the State will maximize the benefits which might accrue from the opportunities in medical tourism, expand availability and access of quality health care services and integrate allopathic treatment with Indian and other alternative systems of medicine.

13.20 Agriculture: Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act has been amended to provide contract farming, direct purchase and development of mandi yards in private and cooperative sector.

13.21 Rajasthan Social Sector-Viability Gap Funding Scheme: Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme 2007 has been launched. The scheme intends to address viability gap for establishment of new social service facilities and handing over operation and management of existing government facilities through private sector participation.

13.22 IT and ITeS Policy: The IT and ITeS Policy, 2007 of the State has been launched. The Policy is intended to leverage Information & Communication Technology (ICT) as a tool for improving governance by facilitating the electronic delivery of public services, create an environment favourable for investment in the knowledge economy and take effective steps to encourage the talent pool of the youth so as to make them employable.

13.23 Successful Implementation of PPP projects:

- **BOT Projects**-30 road projects of estimated cost of Rs. 389.71 crores have been completed under BOT policy, 2 projects of Rs. 60.94 crores

are under construction and 2 projects of Rs. 52.01 crores are under pipeline.

- **Rajasthan Mega Highways Project (I)-** For improvement and maintenance of 1053 km. road at an investment of Rs. 1500 crores is under way. This project is being implemented by RIDCOR, a JV company of Government of Rajasthan and IL&FS. The company would also be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the project roads. Project will be completed by May, 2008. The road corridors, spread over 13 districts and traversing through 386 towns/villages are :

Road Corridor	Districts	Length (km)
Phalodi to Ramji-ki-Gol	Jodhpur (109 km) and Barmer (182 km)	292 km
Hanumangarh to Kishangarh	Churu (154 km), Hanumangarh (98 km), Ajmer (38 km) and Nagaur (117 km)	407 km
Alwar to Sikandra	Dausa (28 km) and Alwar (53 km)	81 km
Lalsot to Kota	Kota (10 km), Bundi (90 km), Sawai Madhopur (75 km) and Dausa (20 km)	195 km
Baran to Jhalawar	Kota (8 km), Baran (19 km) and Jhalawar (51 km)	78 km

- **Solid Waste Management**- M/s Grasim India Ltd. has constructed a waste conversion plant in Jaipur to prepare fuel pellets at a cost of Rs.15 crore. Grasim experiment is being replicated in four other cities of Rajasthan namely Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner and Udaipur.
- **Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility Plant** is in existence in Bikaner, Jaipur, Hanumangarh, Sikar, Jodhpur, Alwar, Udaipur and Ajmer. Plants at Jhalawar, Jaipur (additional), Kota & Sawai Madhopur are underway. These plants are being established under the PPP mode on BOO basis.
- **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**-Multi product SEZ is being developed by Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd., a joint venture of Mahindra Gesco Ltd. and RIICO Ltd. This Public Private Partnership project envisages investment of Rs.1069 crores in phases. In the first phase implementation of IT SEZ has commenced after the approval of GoI on about 188 acres of land. Leading IT company namely Infosys has already started work on SEZ.

- **e-Mitra Programme** – This is an integrated e-platform to provide information and public utility services pertaining to various government departments to urban & rural population. Over 700 kiosks are operational. This programme is under statewide implementation through Public-Private Partnership.
- **Power Generation** - Raj West Power Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWEL is putting a 1000 MW (8 Units of 125 MW each) Lignite based pit head power plant at village Bhadresh in Barmer District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4804 crores. Lignite will be made available from the nearby Jalipa and Kapurdi mines. For this purpose, a JV company, Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited has been set up between RSMML and Raj West Power Limited. First unit is likely to be synchronized by October, 2008.
- **Wind Energy**– 448.995 MW of capacity of wind energy power plants has been installed so far through private investment. Projects of 204.8 MW capacities are under execution.
- **Biomass Power Plants**– Five Biomass based power plants with aggregate capacity of 46.3 MW have been commissioned in the State with an estimated investment of Rs. 208.35 crores. All of these are in the private sector. 3 projects of 37.5 MW capacity are underway.
- **Indian Institute of Crafts & Design**– Indian Institute of Crafts and Design is an autonomous institute of excellence set up by the Government of Rajasthan to act as a catalyst for the crafts sector. Presently, the institute is being managed by the Ambuja Educational Institute (AEI) under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- **Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)** - BRTS project is being developed under JNNURM under which roadwork of the project will be done through EPC contract and the Bus Operations through PPP framework. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 783 crores.
- **Rajasthan Education Initiative-** The Rajasthan Education Initiative is an umbrella under which innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships are catalyzed by engaging global and local private sector, foundations and charitable organisations and other grass roots level NGOs in support of Rajasthan's education objectives. The REI focuses on improving the delivery of educational services, particularly on promoting equitable access, enrolment and retention of children in schools, reducing gender disparities, promoting skill development and enhancing learning levels. 24 MoUs have been signed so far with co-partners and 7 proposals are in pipeline.
- **Mid-day-meal Scheme–** For private sector participation, a PPP policy is under operation. Presently, 6.02 lakh children in 4635 schools are being supplied hot cooked meal prepared under hygienic conditions in mechanised centralized kitchens set up by Charitable Trusts and NGOs like Akshaya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, QRG Foundation, Adamya Chetna Trust, ISKCON etc.

For providing hot cooked meal to another 3.05 lakh children, 8 projects are underway.

- **Higher Education:** Two women colleges at Dholpur and Rajsamand and One college at Asind have been opened in PPP mode. College at Todabhim will be started during 2008-09. 25 women hostels are being established in government colleges and 27 colleges are being opened in college-less tehsils. Land and building cost will be provided by State Government and all recurring and non-recurring expenditure will be borne by private sector.
- Besides above, 6 knowledge centers in colleges have been established and 14 are under process.
- **Technical Education:** State Government has announced opening of women polytechnic colleges at 12 lagging districts which do not have any women polytechnic college. 12 trusts / societies have been selected to establish women polytechnic colleges. 11 colleges have taken possession of land and allotment of land for Nagaur is under process.
- State Government has announced opening of Engineering Colleges at 18 lagging districts which do not have any Engineering College. Societies / trusts have been selected for all the districts. Allotment of land is under process.
- Private investors have been selected for establishing 106 ITIs in Panchayat Samitis, where there is no ITI. 35 ITIs have been established during 2007-08 and 20 ITIs are underway.
- **Animal Husbandry:** 300 Integrated Livestock Development Centres will be started by J.K. Trust. The Trust will operate these centres for 5 years. Artificial Insemination, castration, immunization etc. facilities will be provided to remote areas of Bikaner and Jodhpur districts.

Major Projects under Pipeline:

13.24 Mega Highways Project-II, Desalination Project (Matasukh), Development of International Convention Centre and Golf Course at Jaipur, Annuity based water supply projects, Computer Education on Wheels, Integrated automated border check posts, Development and running of the District Hospital and setting up a Medical College in Jhalawar, Restoration and Re-development of Nazool Properties etc. are under consideration.

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14. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

14.1 External Assistance has played a significant role in the development process as a tool to supplement the mobilization of additional State Resources. Though, the share of external assistance has been around 10 percent of the total outlay under Annual Plan of the State, its significance lies in the fact that some of the important projects in various sectors have been funded by external assistance in wake of liberalization.

14.2 The role of external assistance has gained further significance in some key need based large size projects like-poverty eradication, strengthening the medical & health services, access to safe and drinking water, provision of new infrastructure, feeder renovation in energy sector and infrastructure development in urban sector.

14.3 The latest progress/status of ongoing EAPs is given as under:

Progress of Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency	Project Cost	Progress during 2007-08			Cummul-ative Exp-enditure Since Inception Dec. 07	Cummul-ative Reimb. (ACA) rec. Since Inception Jan. 08
			Outlay	Exp. (Upto Dec. 07)	Reimb. (ACA) rec. (upto Jan.08)		
1	District Poverty Initiative Project **WB**	643.63	100.00	98.68	116.32	563.12	442.01
2	Raj. Water Sector Restructuring Project **WB**	734.00	207.00	53.92	51.55	487.12	358.84
3	Rajasthan Health System Dev.Project **WB**	472.58	154.00	52.08	51.26	166.28	125.05
4 & 5	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Dev. Project **ADB** Drinking Water Supply in Jaipur city (Transmission System) from Bisalpur Dam **ADB**	1775.00	350.00	223.03	156.57	1315.08	813.30
6	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project **JBIC**	442.14	54.66	26.81	51.02	301.55	293.55
7	Jaipur Water Supply from Bisalpur Dam (Transfer System)Project **JBIC**	462.50	200.00	69.85	71.39	127.47	101.37
8	Raj. Minor Irrigation Improvement Project **JBIC**	612.29	20.00	0.04	0.33	0.45	0.33
9	Rural Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (Apani Yojna) **KFW**	429.65	1.50	0.77	0.93	413.77	347.59
10	Residential School for Disadvantaged Groups **KFW**	68.25	0.35	4.15	3.91	71.62	58.68
11	Rajasthan Publice Finance Management & Procurement Capacity Building **DFID**	1.78	0.00		0.20		0.20
	Others (Completed EAP) Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project **WB**				1.92		
	Total	**5641.82**	**1087.51**	**529.33**	**505.40**	**3446.46**	**2540.92**

District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP):

14.4 The cost of project is Rs. 643.63 crores revised to Rs. 570-575 crores in view of appreciation in INR to US$ of which approximately Rs. 420-430 crores are expected to reimburse from the World Bank. The project duration is July 2000 to December 2007 including two years period of extension.

14.5 This project have been implemented in 7 districts of the State namely Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, and Tonk which include activities relating to community infrastructure, land use, social and income generating works. The progress status is summarized below:

- A total of 23,065 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) are formed and 20,535 Sub-projects of different activities sanctioned.
- Total of 2, 47,868 BPL families are covered in CIGs.
- In all the 7 DPIP districts, 96 NGOs were engaged.

14.6 DPIP Phase II has been posed for external assistance from the World Bank. Concept paper of the project costing Rs. 825 crores approved by State High Power Committee for EAPs has been forwarded to Government of India.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project:

14.7 The project with the cost of Rs. 734.00 crores aims at rehabilitation of selected 91 irrigation projects and handing over the distribution system to the users societies of beneficiary farmers (WUAs) for operation and maintenance. Besides, 16 dams will also be strengthened to ensure their safety.

14.8 Total 506 WUAs have been formed to utilize the canal water and 77 Water Distributory Committees have been constituted under the project area.

Rajasthan Health System Development Project:

14.9 The cost of the project is Rs. 472.58 crores out of which approximately Rs. 400 crores are expected to be reimbursed from World Bank. The duration of the project is September 2004 to March 2009. The Major physical components of the project are:

- Civil works covering construction of new PHCs/hospital buildings and renovation / up-gradation / addition waste management, construction of storages/Pits, etc.
- Medical equipments.
- Trainings and workshops cover Managerial training, Quality Improvement Training, Clinical/Technical and referral system training.

- IEC/MIS-Under IEC programme mass media and publicity & community awareness activities.

Rural Water Supply Project (Apani Yojana) Phase-I:

14.10 The cost of project is Rs. 429.65 crores of which Rs. 350-355 crores are expected to reimburse from the KFW. The project duration is June 1994 to December 2007. The major physical components and progress under this project are:

- Connectivity of drinking water has been provided in 362 villages against 376 villages.
- Two towns namely Taranagar and Sardarsahar have also been covered.

Residential Schools for Disadvantaged Groups:

14.11 The project cost is Rs. 68.25 crores out of which Rs. 55.00 crores are expected to reimburse from the KFW. The project duration is April 1997 to March 2008. The progress is as under:

- Construction of 10 residential school buildings completed.
- Academic sessions in all 10 schools have been started.
- The Education Department had carried out an evaluation study through SIERT (State Institute of Education Research & Training) which has given very positive findings regarding running of educational activities and management of schools building.
- Due to INR exchange rate in Euro, saving of approximately Rs. 10 crores has been estimated. KFW has authorised the PIA to utilise such saving for creation of additional infrastructure/facility in schools. PIA accordingly worked out the plan including up-gradation of 4 boy schools form XI to XII standard.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development project (RUIDP) in Six Principal Towns Including Jaipur Water Supply Project from Bisalpur Dam (Transmission System Part) – ADB:

14.12 The cost of project is Rs. 1775 crores (revised proposed Rs. 1894 crores). The existing RUIDP project covers six major towns namely Ajmer, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kota Jodhpur and Udaipur of the State.

14.13 The major works under the project are construction of Railway over-bridges/Fly overs, Roads, water treatment plants, Sewerage treatment plants, Drains construction, building construction works in major Hospitals and Heritage/ historical sites.

14.14 Available saving of Rs. 276 crores approximately against total sanctioned ADB funds, one additional project namely Jaipur Drinking Water Supply in Jaipur city from Bisalpur Dam (Transmission system part) is being executed through RUIDP. Total cost of this is

Rs. 556 crores for transmission out of which Rs. 276 crores from ADB and Rs. 280 crores would come from Government of Rajasthan as its contribution.

14.15 RUIDP Phase–II project with cost of Rs. 1500 crores has been approved by the Board of Directors, ADB and Project loan agreement is expected in January 2008.

Rajasthan Forestry Development and Bio-Diversity Project- JBIC:

14.16 This project is being funded by JBIC. The total cost of this project is Rs. 442.14 crores of which Rs. 368 crores is expected to be reimbursed from JBIC. The project duration is 5 years from April 2003 to March 2008. The Major physical components of this project are:

- Reforestation of barren hills, rehabilitation of degraded forest-I and II, fuel wood plantation, canal side plantation, block plantation, sand Dune stabilization, pasture development.
- Building construction works- Gabion structure, Percolation Tank, Silt detention structure, Water Harvesting Structures, Eco-Tourism/heritage conservation.
- Bio-diversity Conservation - construction of Moisture Conservation Structures, Development of Eco-tourism Sites, development of Biological Parks, etc.

Transfer System of Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project- JBIC:

14.17 The Jaipur Bisalpur Water Supply Project has two main components:

1. **Transmission System:** This part is being taken up with ADB assistance under which water will be brought from Bisalpur Dam to Balawala after necessary treatment.
2. **Transfer System:** This part is being executed by PHED with JBIC assistance for releasing Bisalpur water from Balawala to various water distribution centres at Jaipur city.

14.18 The total cost of the transfer system part is Rs. 462.50 crores of which Rs. 343.00 crores are expected to receive from JBIC. The project duration is April 2005 to December 2008.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- JBIC

14.19 The cost of project is Rs. 612.29 crores of which Rs. 483.00 crores are expected to be reimbursed from the JBIC, Japan. The project duration is April 2005 to March 2013. The Major Components are:

- Rehabilitation, renovation and up-gradation of tanks and distribution system of minor irrigation schemes.
- Survey, investigation and design works.

- Technical and Institutional support-agriculture extension and health component.
- Formation and capacity building of WUAs.
- Consultancy services cover engineering and management consultant, monitoring and evaluation of project.

14.20 Apart from the above, other eleven externally aided projects are also in the pipeline for posing to different agencies for external aids. The name of project and proposed agency for external aid in as under.

PROJECTS IN PIPELINE

Rs in crores

S NO.	NAME OF THE PROJECT	FUNDING AGENCY	PROJECT COST
1	RUIDP PHASE –II *	ADB	1500
2	APANI YOJNA –II	KFW, GERMANY	867
3	RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR DISTAVANGED GRUP PROJECT-II	KFW, GERMANY	160
4	A PROJCT TO IMPROVE TRANSITION FROM ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY FOR GIRLS IN RAJ.	WORLD BANK	568
5	IMPROVENT OF MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS	WORLD BANK	400
6	DPIP PHASE –II	WORLD BANK	825
7	AN INTREGATED TOURISM DEV. AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT PHASE-II	WORLD BANK	555
8	RAJ. FORESTORY DEV. AND BIO-DIVERSITY PROJECT PHASE-II	JBIC, Japan	569
9	BARMER LIFT CANAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT PHASE –II	JBIC, Japan	495
10	EHV TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OF RVPN	JBIC, Japan	1365
11	MITIGATING POVERTY IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN	IFAD	415

***** This project has been approved by Asian Development Bank's Board of Directors and Project Loan Agreement for tranche-I signed on January 17, 2008 between GoI/ADB.

ADB = Asian Development Bank
JBIC = Japan Bank for International Cooperation
IFAD = International Fund for Agriculture Development
KFW = A Financial Institution (Bank) German.

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आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1-egRoi.k vkfFkd lpd

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

lpd (Indicator)	bdkb (Unit)	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn ipfyr dherk ij Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	5756	25076	82435
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	26004	52130	81060
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn ipfyr dherk ij Net State Domestic Product at current prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	NA	811	2119	5467	22768	72766
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	NA	12542	19156	20937	47218	71764
ifr 0;fDr vk; ipfyr dherk ij Per Capita Income at current prices	#i; Rs.	NA	412	834	1619	5220	13020
ifr 0;fDr vk; fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices	#i; Rs.	NA	6373	7541	6200	10825	12840
ldy LFkkb ith fuek.k Gross Fixed Capital Formation	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	NA	NA	NA	872	3722	10510
vk|kfxd mRiknu lpdkd ¼1993&94=100½ Index for Industrial Production		NA	NA	100 *	187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00
df"k mRiknu lpdkd Index for Agricultural Production		NA	NA	NA	100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66
dy [kk|kUu mRiknu Total Foodgrains Production	000 e-Vu '000 MT	NA	4541	8841	6497	10935	10040
Fkksd Hkko lpdkd Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		NA	124.3	244.8	576.2	1247.4	2541.3
miHkksDrk Hkko lpdkd Consumer Price Index							
(i) t;ij (Jaipur) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	437.92 $	189.42	407.00
(ii) vtej (Ajmer) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	423.08 $	197.17	436.58
(iii) HkhyokMk (Bhilwara) 1982=100		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	443.42
tul[;k (Population)	yk[k uEcj (Lakh No.)	NA			337.71	445.73	573.70
L=h i#"k vuikr (Female Male Ratio)	ifr gtkj (per '000)	NA					921
v'kkf/kr tUe nj (Crude Birth Rate)	ifr gtkj (per '000)	NA			NA	33.6	31.4
v'kkf/kr eR; nj (Crude Death Rate)	ifr gtkj (per '000)	NA			NA	9.6	8.5
lk{kjrk nj (Litracy Rate)	ifr'kr (percent)	8.50	18.12	22.57	30.11	38.55	60.41
lk{kjrk nj ¼i#"k½ Litracy Rate (Male)	ifr'kr (percent)	13.88	28.08	33.87	44.77	54.99	75.70
lk{kjrk nj ¼L=h½ Litracy Rate (Female)	ifr'kr (percent)	2.66	7.01	10.06	14.00	20.44	43.85
jktdh; LokLF; lLFkk, Govt. Health Institutions	uEcj (Number)	418	686	987	1505	9932	12247
jktdh; f'k{k.k lLFkk, Govt. Educational Institutions	uEcj (Number)	5243	16501	22406	30177	43003	71311

1980&81 rFkk 1990&91 d fy, vk/kkj o"k 1979&80 l 1981&82] $ vk/kkj o"k 1960=100 * vk/kkj o"k 1970=100

Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82., $-Base year 1960=100, * Base year 1970=100

1-egRoi.k vkfFkd lpd

1.IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

lpd (Indicator)	bdkbZ (Unit)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn ipfyr dherk ij Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	90331	88550	111606	115288	124224	142036	159515
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	89869	80974	104189	101423	103514	110516	118345
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn ipfyr dherk ij Net State Domestic Product at current prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	80880	76605	98236	100196	106982	122829	138184
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) Prices	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	79936	70333	92712	89500	90625	97073	104189
ifr 0;fDr vk; ipfyr dherk ij Per Capita Income at current prices	#i; Rs.	14098	13128	16507	16515	17306	19512	21565
ifr 0;fDr vk; fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½ Per Capita Income at constant (1999-2000) Prices	#i; Rs.	13933	12054	15579	14752	14660	15420	16260
ldy LFkkbZ ith fuek.k Gross Fixed Capital Formation	djkM #i; Crore Rs.	11339	11096	13696	15811	16842	21845	
vk|kfxd mRiknu lpdkd ¼1993&94=100½ Index for Industrial Production		164.98	199.71	200.93	228.88	235.51	247.80 *	250.08 *
df"k mRiknu lpdkd Index for Agricultural Production		130.99	67.69	172.02	154.24	153.84	167.43 (F)	
dy [kk|kUu mRiknu Total Foodgrains Production	000 e-Vu '000 MT	14002	7535	18009	12163	10824	14909	
Fkksd Hkko lpdkd Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		2578.9	2693.4	2710.2	128.54 @	135.68 @	149.76 @	
miHkksDrk Hkko lpdkd Consumer Price Index								
(i) t;ij (Jaipur) 1982=100		429.50	445.67	455.33	472.92	504.19 +	550.38 +	
(ii) vtej (Ajmer) 1982=100		457.33	476.08	490.25	519.42	544.15 +	597.50 +	
(iii) HkhyokMk (Bhilwara) 1982=100		463.75	479.33	490.00	512.17	540.24 +	588.67 +	
tul[;k (Population)	yk[k uEcj (Lakh No.)	583.50	595.12	606.70	618.18	629.51	640.70	
L=h i#"k vuikr (Female Male Ratio)	ifr gtkj (per '000)							
v'kkf/kr tUe nj (Crude Birth Rate)	ifr gtkj (per '000)	31.1	30.6	30.3	29.0	28.6	28.3	
v'kkf/kr eR; nj (Crude Death Rate)	ifr gtkj (per '000)	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	
lk{kjrk nj (Litracy Rate)	ifr'kr (percent)							
lk{kjrk nj ¼i#"k½ Litracy Rate (Male)	ifr'kr (percent)							
lk{kjrk nj ¼L=h½ Litracy Rate (Female)	ifr'kr (percent)							
jktdh; LokLF; lLFkk, Govt. Health Institutions	uEcj (Number)	12247	12248	12185	12649	12811	12933	
jktdh; f'k{k.k lLFkk, Govt. Educational Institutions	uEcj (Number)	79940	87461	89082	92287	96771	113881	

* iko/kkfud led] F vfUre @ vk/kkj o"k 1999&2000=100 + x.kuk fyfdx QDVj }kjk

* Provisional Figures, F Final, @ Base year 1999-2000=100, + Calculated with linking factor.

2-ldy@'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn ,o ifr 0;fDr vk;

2.GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

0"k	ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn ¼yk[k #-½ Gross State Domestic Product (Lakh Rs.)		'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn ¼yk[k #-½ Net State Domestic Product (Lakh Rs.)		ifr 0;fDr vk; ¼#-½ Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
Year	ipfyr current	fLFkj constant (1999-2000)	ipfyr current	fLFkj constant (1999-2000)	ipfyr current	fLFkj constant (1999-2000)
1980-81	575615	2600422	546666	2093726	1619	6200
1981-82	673699	2800543	633213	2268913	1818	6513
1982-83	769601	2863175	718578	2312088	2006	6455
1983-84	948628	3409162	886464	2796926	2409	7602
1984-85	975080	3241945	889325	2620994	2354	6939
1985-86	1081484	3268853	987860	2606157	2548	6721
1986-87	1236041	3598693	1077557	2867274	2707	7204
1987-88	1362837	3419512	1227058	2671099	3004	6538
1988-89	1778934	4595524	1623661	3775941	3890	9047
1989-90	1938412	4525952	1748465	3680715	4096	8622
1990-91	2507641	5213014	2276810	4721834	5220	10825
1991-92	2804546	4920592	2523568	4440531	5662	9962
1992-93	3283715	5560731	2965353	5026940	6510	11036
1993-94	3494791	5250450	3125274	4710737	6667	10050
1994-95	4376009	6123386	3940369	5550013	8202	11553
1995-96	4980997	6351584	4457248	5725696	9052	11629
1996-97	6052213	7098194	5459472	6441371	10816	12762
1997-98	6746633	7861120	6093556	7173355	11775	13861
1998-99	7717218	8208132	7007927	7488897	13205	14111
1999-2000	8271971	8271971	7417385	7417385	13619	13619
2000-01	8243491	8105959	7276624	7176407	13020	12840
2001-02	9033131	8986879	8087969	7993604	14098	13933
2002-03	8855005	8097363	7660457	7033318	13128	12054
2003-04	11160645	10418891	9823599	9271219	16507	15579
2004-05	11528752	10142326	10019557	8949993	16515	14752
2005-06 (P)	12422361	10351392	10698220	9062488	17306	14660
2006-07 (Q)	14203557	11051613	12282863	9707308	19512	15420
2007-08 (A)	15951510	11834478	13818411	10418882	21565	16260

P-iko/kfud, Q-Rofjr, A-vfxe

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

SDP data from 1960-61 to 1998-99 (deflated based on 1999-2000 series)

3-vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½	226187	270335	302783	403483	385094	396266	393272
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	6248	5877	5987	4794	7546	7385	8796
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	1069	1249	1519	1675	1787	1735	2220
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	10094	12342	14145	19145	21630	25247	22749
Mining							
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	28107	33327	39552	64169	58469	63157	71755
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	39424	45351	52887	57539	59038	71920	89891
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
7-fuek.k	40989	52485	56885	62006	62940	77481	97356
Construction							
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	8341	7350	6296	9872	7379	20925	28711
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
9-jyo	6664	8991	12214	14412	13298	18352	22705
Railways							
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	10243	11776	13689	16112	19188	21704	24809
Other Transport & Storage							
11-lpkj	2549	2747	3364	3905	4862	4976	5575
Communication							
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	64637	73548	87549	98298	111193	127693	180666
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
13-cfdx ,o chek	9948	12918	16989	18253	21000	24319	31448
Banking and Insurance							
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk							
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	74822	81206	91512	99124	106253	121896	132245
Real Estate & Ownership of							
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
15-ykd i'kklu	18003	21428	27406	33658	46767	42257	56646
Public Administration							
16-vU; lok,	28290	32769	36823	42182	48637	56171	67197
Other Services							
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	575615	673699	769601	948628	975080	1081484	1236041
Gross State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	243599	289804	324434	429097	416058	430633	427038
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	116861	138513	155619	193587	187825	233483	287713
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	215155	245382	289547	325944	371197	417368	521290
TERTIARY SECTOR							

3-vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1-df'k ¼Ik'kikyu lfgr½	408376	644363	652481	902955	961702	1146683
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. okfudh	8050	37093	39156	54160	63524	67056
Forestry						
3-eRL; ikyu	1226	485	1320	1240	1823	2973
Fisheries						
4-[kuu	31636	40204	43516	57540	64347	72745
Mining						
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	92778	93155	124627	168631	175031	205941
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	83534	89421	97030	119863	134504	137618
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
7-fuek.k	118343	136973	144955	183285	211437	252485
Construction						
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	25654	36135	35754	54752	72675	94990
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
9-jyo	26174	27842	35554	43042	49335	55672
Railways						
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	38210	40425	48392	54760	68744	80595
Other Transport & Storage						
11-lpkj	7882	10442	12132	14909	18124	22218
Communication						
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	194796	251872	273625	358598	392335	463644
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
13-cfdx ,o chek	33424	36003	44588	51852	74833	80703
Banking and Insurance						
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk						
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	147606	161305	181614	201745	242757	273070
Real Estate & Ownership of						
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
15-ykd i'kklu	58379	65863	76999	92376	101676	122443
Public Administration						
16-vU; lok,	86768	107354	126669	147933	171698	204879
Other Services						
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	1362837	1778934	1938412	2507641	2804546	3283715
Gross State Domestic Product						
ikFkfed {k=	449289	722144	736473	1015895	1091397	1289457
PRIMARY SECTOR						
f}rh;d {k=	320310	355684	402366	526531	593647	691033
SECONDARY SECTOR						
rrh;d {k=	593238	701106	799573	965215	1119502	1303224
TERTIARY SECTOR						

3-vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dhersk ij

3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1-df"k ¼Ak'kikyu lfgr½	1103851	1445748	1579563	2129242	2190449	2475627	2328105
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	75325	78501	88653	94742	103107	111310	120749
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	3736	4734	4529	5884	6268	5086	5512
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	78371	91716	113818	109180	142618	169168	193764
Mining							
5-fofuek.k	367902	550724	666794	721285	823526	831395	1074885
Manufacturing							
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	210088	341760	409513	419264	514011	476581	705091
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	157814	208964	257281	302021	309515	354814	369794
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
6-fuek.k	285056	341889	392401	457501	569527	588733	719543
Construction							
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	125171	139732	154192	163813	207031	373237	342365
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
i fo|r] xl	97289	108638	116644	118475	155476	307232	269920
Electricity,Gas							
ii ty vkifr	27882	31094	37548	45338	51555	66005	72445
Water Supply							
8-jyo	60972	77098	88714	95219	98719	86975	90231
Railways							
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	92797	109984	126477	139884	170268	196864	231090
Other Transport & Storage							
i vU; ifjogu	90938	107802	123985	137175	167263	192103	225969
Other Transport							
ii HkMkj.k	1858	2183	2492	2710	3005	4761	5121
Storage							
10-lpkj	28283	36891	43039	53347	64317	97390	98292
Communication							
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	492460	593014	706789	896027	991819	1109605	1161379
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
12-cfdx ,o chek	100548	116917	147975	187238	208496	226156	249831
Banking and Insurance							
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	301244	324351	346915	371974	439495	492091	558778
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
14-ykd i'kklu	140983	160614	187027	215343	250355	339130	368448
Public Administration							
15-vU; lok,	238092	304097	334112	411534	480639	614450	728998
Other Services							
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	3494791	4376009	4980997	6052213	6746633	7717218	8271971
Gross State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	1261283	1620699	1786562	2339048	2442442	2761192	2648130
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	778129	1032344	1213387	1342599	1600084	1793365	2136794
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	1455379	1722966	1981048	2370565	2704107	3162662	3487047
TERTIARY SECTOR							

3-vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 P	2006-07Q	2007-08 A
1-df"k ¼Ik'kikyu lfgr½	2110521	2548070	1910201	3192273	2936797	3046488	3574385	4061790
Agriculture (Including A.H)								
2. okfudh	132698	145570	167129	182479	194269	215036	250077	291361
Forestry								
3-eRL; ikyu	5456	6711	6353	6941	8449	9591	12332	12651
Fisheries								
4-[kuu	191509	194078	219971	238159	279612	334528	383413	440247
Mining								
5-fofuek.k	1076295	1047649	1082268	1198884	1405754	1537833	1681763	1842531
Manufacturing								
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	670803	640730	631271	682286	828468	906278	991066	1085772
Manufacturing(Regd.)								
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	405492	406920	450997	516598	577286	631556	690697	756759
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)								
6-fuek.k	691864	786897	852033	1139920	1205879	1349022	1589742	1783633
Construction								
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	363799	386505	445167	430654	399356	410065	441551	457987
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply								
i fo|r] xl	285593	302449	357650	336172	300879	306796	332860	341336
Electricity,Gas								
ii ty vkifr	78206	84056	87517	94482	98477	103269	108691	116651
Water Supply								
8-jyo	100086	119548	137915	150830	167926	173005	202686	223401
Railways								
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	246451	265199	289762	331650	375396	434823	513507	593604
Other Transport & Storage								
i vU; ifjogu	240159	258280	282415	324394	366291	423197	500524	579078
Other Transport								
ii HkMkj.k	6292	6919	7347	7256	9104	11626	12983	14526
Storage								
10-lpkj	112722	143957	152339	180844	202987	236257	292547	344591
Communication								
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	1152848	1272540	1178984	1490374	1587715	1750291	2001479	2225462
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant								
12-cfdx ,o chek	272967	325718	395999	435288	441790	468570	561810	614452
Banking and Insurance								
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	618976	690363	744292	793283	832879	887232	962846	1045484
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services								
14-ykd i'kklu	395421	417453	432751	482256	507224	533847	555914	714053
Public Administration								
15-vU; lok,	771877	826829	839840	906811	982719	1035773	1179503	1300264
Other Services								
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	8243491	9033131	8855005	11160645	11528752	12422361	14203557	15951510
Gross State Domestic Product								
ikFkfed {k=	2440184	2894430	2303654	3619851	3419127	3605643	4220208	4806049
PRIMARY SECTOR								
f}rh;d {k=	2131958	2221051	2379469	2769458	3010990	3296920	3713057	4084151
SECONDARY SECTOR								
rrh;d {k=	3671349	3917650	4171882	4771335	5098635	5519798	6270292	7061310
TERTIARY SECTOR								

P-iko/kkfud, Q-Rofjr, A-vfxe

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

4- vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000

I. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PR

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1-df"k ¼ lk'kikyu lfgr½	1150585	1294035	1290061	1701364	1508643	1405370	1353142
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	25405	19998	17088	12302	18181	15872	18238
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	5961	5741	6180	7137	7065	6224	6664
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	39233	42440	46285	54004	55910	59644	59861
Mining							
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	103210	113832	119771	165564	144289	150752	163596
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	148593	159243	169234	191201	197523	204157	206496
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
7-fuek.k	151756	164166	158222	165694	153801	176673	215080
Construction							
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	42752	33065	25926	33853	23823	60633	92068
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
9-jyo	48748	48460	49308	49168	47545	57085	62193
Railways							
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	54443	57161	60875	65406	70114	76289	81426
Other Transport & Storage							
11-lpkj	10621	11422	12768	12558	13930	13994	14213
Communication							
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku	276592	288788	301509	314827	328680	343873	535011
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
13-cfdx ,o chek	32228	34204	42803	43659	47973	50730	67239
Banking and Insurance							
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; > LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	262674	271889	281410	291288	301463	312213	320754
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
15-ykd i'kklu	93229	95969	115223	130813	142705	142500	177164
Public Administration							
16-vU; lok,	154393	160133	166513	170326	180301	192843	225546
Other Services							
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	2600422	2800543	2863175	3409162	3241945	3268853	3598693
Gross State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	1221183	1362213	1359613	1774806	1589799	1487111	1437906
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	446312	470305	473153	556312	519435	592215	677241
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	932927	968026	1030410	1078044	1132712	1189527	1483546
TERTIARY SECTOR							

4- vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000

I. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PR

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½	1102321	1928823	1750215	2129311	1827869	2183624
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. okfudh	15606	93018	93924	97177	97785	100521
Forestry						
3-eRL; ikyu	3065	1236	2813	2555	3549	4637
Fisheries						
4-[kuu	62087	68329	70480	72837	82875	108633
Mining						
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	195438	190325	240805	279059	241982	270847
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	211889	233177	221927	217485	231532	235896
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
7-fuek.k	248816	266474	243338	352192	354335	388549
Construction						
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	74561	94339	87900	121120	135415	161947
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
9-jyo	63833	61460	65736	68175	77072	59689
Railways						
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	114772	113144	123511	126208	131932	142167
Other Transport & Storage						
11-lpkj	15477	15970	17277	18276	20050	23479
Communication						
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	465351	636740	634091	709618	676493	769894
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
13-cfdx ,o chek	78197	79210	98741	101617	122843	128315
Banking and Insurance						
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	332167	343898	356124	368846	381914	395617
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
15-ykd i'kklu	167954	171472	188627	202810	188293	208940
Public Administration						
16-vU; lok,	267978	297910	330444	345730	346652	377976
Other Services						
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	3419512	4595524	4525952	5213014	4920592	5560731
Gross State Domestic Product						
ikFkfed {k=	1183079	2091406	1917431	2301879	2012078	2397415
PRIMARY SECTOR						
f}rh;d {k=	730703	784314	793969	969855	963265	1057239
SECONDARY SECTOR						
rrh;d {k=	1505730	1719804	1814551	1941280	1945250	2106077
TERTIARY SECTOR						

4- vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000

I. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PR

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1-df"k ¼ lk'kikyu lfgr½	1754235	2211700	2130393	2591508	2692813	2678215	2328105
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	102260	105232	108286	110201	115294	117065	120749
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	5191	5946	5292	6082	6422	5106	5512
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	114004	114569	138678	137363	165641	179245	193764
Mining							
5-fofuek.k	500221	669424	742210	712128	886286	847827	1074885
Manufacturing							
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	251180	397469	453191	441849	534871	487904	705091
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	249041	271954	289018	270279	351415	359923	369794
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
6-fuek.k	417813	466162	489012	541945	631812	620098	719543
Construction							
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	200049	201529	206010	198490	235245	383806	342365
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
i fo|r] xl	155493	156695	155899	143561	176674	315909	269920
Electricity,Gas							
ii ty vkifr	44556	44834	50111	54929	58571	67896	72445
Water Supply							
8-jyo	64467	67523	73491	78656	80309	86273	90231
Railways							
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	148312	158713	169099	169347	193130	202423	231090
Other Transport & Storage							
i vU; ifjogu	145342	155489	165710	166220	190067	197528	225969
Other Transport							
ii HkMkj.k	2970	3224	3389	3127	3063	4896	5121
Storage							
10-lpkj	27873	33619	38925	47078	56527	82742	98292
Communication							
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku	735056	833088	909440	1043780	1168207	1209188	1161379
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
12-cfdx ,o chek	133733	140531	151129	192198	233476	239960	249831
Banking and Insurance							
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk							
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf	409894	422974	436051	448263	501328	522507	558778
Real Estate & Ownership of							
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
14-ykd i'kklu	225832	232502	248952	260477	283559	349536	368448
Public Administration							
15-vU; lok,a	411510	459874	504616	560678	611072	684141	728998
Other Services							
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	5250450	6123386	6351584	7098194	7861120	8208132	8271971
Gross State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	1975691	2437447	2382650	2845154	2980170	2979631	2648130
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	1118083	1337114	1437232	1452564	1753343	1851731	2136794
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	2156676	2348824	2531702	2800475	3127608	3376769	3487047
TERTIARY SECTOR							

4- vk|kfxd mnHko ij ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000½

4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 P	2006-07Q	2007-08 A
1-df"k ¼ lk'kikyu lfgr½	2168959	2764298	1780991	3344719	2854795	2769682	3046958	3315434
Agriculture (Including A.H)								
2. okfudh	129772	138643	147475	157089	166796	175879	186999	199323
Forestry								
3-eRL; ikyu	5159	6072	5683	6083	7188	7822	9406	9323
Fisheries								
4-[kuu	184639	194202	231792	266465	264200	274639	300208	328986
Mining								
5-fofuek.k	1048625	1003686	1002551	1048396	1163542	1214374	1268089	1327527
Manufacturing								
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	649306	609753	585176	598578	683831	712731	743238	777008
Manufacturing(Regd.)								
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	399319	393933	417375	449817	479711	501643	524851	550519
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)								
6-fuek.k	670510	758046	820910	1032236	988150	1027606	1118738	1178226
Construction								
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	348537	352187	390580	367900	326958	315498	309312	310970
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply								
i fo|r] xl	273606	275241	313885	287305	246358	235950	233016	231578
Electricity,Gas								
ii ty vkifr	74931	76946	76695	80595	80600	79548	76296	79392
Water Supply								
8-jyo	102667	117178	130494	138711	146458	157736	176897	190925
Railways								
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	236109	243411	253986	283440	307901	334412	359478	402134
Other Transport & Storage								
i vU; ifjogu	230080	237064	247547	277239	300434	325471	350389	392872
Other Transport								
ii HkMkj.k	6029	6347	6439	6201	7467	8941	9089	9262
Storage								
10-lpkj	121362	152119	178514	219415	252065	293757	301023	343768
Communication								
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku	1126542	1226412	1054702	1347963	1388508	1450572	1567505	1664706
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant								
12-cfdx ,o chek	267433	294511	344159	345731	368371	414729	453509	486343
Banking and Insurance								
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf	573752	607350	627735	657614	673598	695771	725850	769402
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services								
14-ykd i'kklu	378865	382143	379240	411376	415860	411221	390225	419036
Public Administration								
15-vU; lok,	743028	746620	748550	791753	817936	807694	837415	888377
Other Services								
ldy jkT; ?kjy mRikn	8105959	8986879	8097363	10418891	10142326	10351392	11051613	11834478
Gross State Domestic Product								
ikFkfed {k=	2488530	3103215	2165942	3774357	3292978	3228022	3543571	3853065
PRIMARY SECTOR								
f}rh;d {k=	2067671	2113920	2214041	2448531	2478650	2557478	2696140	2816722
SECONDARY SECTOR								
rrh;d {k=	3549758	3769744	3717380	4196002	4370697	4565891	4811902	5164691
TERTIARY SECTOR								

P-iko/kkfud, Q-Rofjr, A-vfxe

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

5- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1-df"k ¼lk'kikyu lfgr½	215137	258067	288562	389904	366717	372450	367775
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	6272	5899	6003	4795	7535	7355	8807
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	1044	1159	1410	1558	1671	1630	2087
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	9099	11181	12964	17171	19288	21692	17638
Mining							
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	19402	23030	27156	48408	40425	41758	46375
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	37052	42326	49250	53134	53706	66305	77715
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
7-fuek.k	39741	50886	55153	60119	61024	75121	96204
Construction							
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	4990	3502	1998	4430	1640	13048	18349
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
9-jyo	3624	5178	7508	9164	7546	11083	14889
Railways							
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	9363	10531	12149	15234	18534	19818	22638
Other Transport & Storage							
11-lpkj	1885	2016	2501	2910	3566	3517	4024
Communication							
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku	64000	72661	86574	97102	109759	125942	139380
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
13-cfdx ,o chek	9915	12900	16972	18203	20932	24183	31242
Banking and Insurance							
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk							
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;	83579	85570	93141	96542	98638	117003	120304
Real Estate & Ownership of							
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
15-ykd i'kklu	14402	16856	21987	27389	31749	33192	45821
Public Administration							
16-vU; lok,	27161	31449	35250	40400	46595	53764	64311
Other Services							
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn	546666	633213	718578	886464	889325	987860	1077557
Net State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	231552	276306	308939	413428	395211	403127	396307
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	101185	119744	133557	166091	156795	196232	238642
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	213929	237163	276082	306946	337320	388501	442608
TERTIARY SECTOR							

5- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1-df"k ¼lk'kikyu lfgr½	379176	621271	620913	874042	922627	1105027
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. okfudh	7945	37187	38437	53364	62493	65684
Forestry						
3-eRL; ikyu	998	195	1040	902	1463	2658
Fisheries						
4-[kuu	26654	34027	33659	47202	51137	57508
Mining						
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	61387	63213	88819	128327	127650	149835
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	75158	79474	84910	105729	117349	116526
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
7-fuek.k	114740	132802	140540	175123	202057	243046
Construction						
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	14003	21819	20024	15844	27511	40890
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
9-jyo	17648	18272	24118	30335	34665	39142
Railways						
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	33769	32479	38361	39900	51768	61231
Other Transport & Storage						
11-lpkj	5999	8000	9018	11135	13337	16516
Communication						
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	193284	250789	271944	357422	381902	453781
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
13-cfdx ,o chek	33142	35587	44022	50944	73499	78469
Banking and Insurance						
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	133332	132285	148772	168996	208629	238197
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
15-ykd i'kklu	46135	52504	61351	74250	81240	98243
Public Administration						
16-vU; lok,	83687	103758	122537	143295	166242	198601
Other Services						
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn	1227058	1623661	1748465	2276810	2523568	2965353
Net State Domestic Product						
ikFkfed {k=	414774	692679	694049	975510	1037721	1230877
PRIMARY SECTOR						
f}rh;d {k=	265288	297307	334293	425023	474567	550297
SECONDARY SECTOR						
rrh;d {k=	546996	633674	720123	876277	1011281	1184179
TERTIARY SECTOR						

5- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1-df"k ¼lk'kikyu lfgr½ Agriculture (Including A.H)	1048666	1393025	1514323	2070534	2117473	2400205	2231943
2. okfudh Forestry	73653	76416	85964	91471	99281	106938	116059
3-eRL; ikyu Fisheries	3380	4283	4076	5318	5628	4285	4952
4-[kuu Mining	59840	67198	82040	73377	106106	131507	153446
5-fofuek.k Manufacturing	282863	437710	534051	556704	643418	660314	801610
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½ Manufacturing(Regd.)	148346	258093	314402	298201	380800	358940	486983
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½ Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	134517	179616	219650	258503	262618	301374	314627
6-fuek.k Construction	274466	329502	376953	440662	550539	569738	699805
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	62939	68009	72951	73144	102367	233951	202250
i fo|r] xl Electricity,Gas	51577	57608	60367	56051	85006	212481	176426
ii ty vkifr Water Supply	10355	9882	11594	14746	16062	24013	25824
8-jyo Railways	42904	56459	65435	69530	73876	62915	64864
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k Other Transport & Storage	72188	85575	97530	105458	135666	163653	199311
i vU; ifjogu Other Transport	70490	83590	95229	102961	133344	158657	194483
ii HkMkj.k Storage	1723	2029	2331	2526	2797	4487	4828
10-lpkj Communication	21354	27982	31483	39010	47687	78003	75592
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	481623	580058	691054	878655	973277	1088951	1139439
12-cfdx ,o chek Banking and Insurance	97968	113670	143795	182153	202698	219560	242586
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf; Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	259146	276561	283374	300688	364643	409143	468045
14-ykd i'kklu Public Administration	113192	128295	149905	172770	203380	280369	307195
15-vU; lok, Other Services	231090	295626	324312	399998	467516	598396	710287
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn Net State Domestic Product	3125274	3940369	4457248	5459472	6093556	7007927	7417385
ikFkfed {k= PRIMARY SECTOR	1185540	1540921	1686403	2240700	2328489	2642934	2506400
f}rh;d {k= SECONDARY SECTOR	620269	835221	983955	1070510	1296324	1464004	1703665
rrh;d {k= TERTIARY SECTOR	1319465	1564226	1786890	2148262	2468743	2900989	3207319

5- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&ipfyr dherk ij

5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 P	2006-07Q	2007-08 A
1-df"k ¼lk'kikyu lfgr½ Agriculture (Including A.H)	2006604	2430080	1780322	3047906	2770353	2858942	3354341	3811740
2. okfudh Forestry	127706	140691	160531	175216	185912	206229	239835	279428
3-eRL; ikyu Fisheries	4858	5845	5472	5881	7022	7872	10122	10383
4-[kuu Mining	153254	154154	183831	198400	243364	290252	332667	381978
5-fofuek.k Manufacturing	765881	701313	706728	779003	912228	957353	1046964	1147059
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½ Manufacturing(Regd.)	422947	363347	331723	350909	442621	452171	494474	541726
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½ Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	342934	337967	375005	428094	469607	505183	552490	605333
6-fuek.k Construction	671884	762467	825033	1104237	1167276	1304262	1536995	1724453
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	193034	203699	251712	223900	195019	190259	205067	212618
i fo|r] xl Electricity,Gas	164260	173127	221199	190246	160376	153979	166676	169742
ii ty vkifr Water Supply	28774	30572	30513	33654	34643	36280	38391	42876
8-jyo Railways	70034	87566	100981	107073	114253	114635	134302	148028
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k Other Transport & Storage	208712	219672	232971	270621	311675	358021	422709	488580
i vU; ifjogu Other Transport	202777	213148	226074	263793	303103	346962	410359	474763
ii HkMkj.k Storage	5935	6524	6897	6828	8571	11059	12350	13817
10-lpkj Communication	89613	114749	117856	143518	159415	188238	233087	274553
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1128549	1246519	1153537	1459444	1551479	1709713	1955078	2173868
12-cfdx ,o chek Banking and Insurance	263972	315480	384647	422921	427938	453129	543296	594203
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf; Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	513024	558800	591429	615094	617496	641366	696026	755764
14-ykd i'kklu Public Administration	329863	345982	357332	398634	417909	434566	452529	581259
15-vU; lok, Other Services	749635	800951	808074	871752	938218	983383	1119843	1234496
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn Net State Domestic Product	7276624	8087969	7660457	9823599	10019557	10698220	12282863	13818411
ikFkfed {k= PRIMARY SECTOR	2292422	2730771	2130156	3427402	3206652	3363295	3936965	4483530
f}rh;d {k= SECONDARY SECTOR	1630800	1667479	1783474	2107140	2274524	2451874	2789027	3084130
rrh;d {k= TERTIARY SECTOR	3353402	3689719	3746827	4289056	4538382	4883051	5556871	6250750

P-iko/kkfud, Q-Rofjr, A-vfxe

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

6- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dherk ij ¼1999&2000½

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICE

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½	999481	1132124	1123958	1509604	1321423	1218942	1167318
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	24387	19177	16362	11740	17325	15086	17381
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	4824	4415	4750	5629	5619	4968	5318
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	24612	26634	29413	33005	33719	31479	29395
Mining							
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	54182	59822	62541	94986	75869	75804	80410
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	116181	124442	132121	150116	154483	159129	148521
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
7-fuek.k	139516	150924	145458	152328	137862	162166	197725
Construction							
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	14613	9669	5223	10200	3095	24293	33293
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
9-jyo	19061	18346	18357	17795	16251	21838	24538
Railways							
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	30293	31731	33793	36304	38919	42401	45221
Other Transport & Storage							
11-lpkj	5517	6058	6843	6568	7080	7089	7277
Communication							
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku x	262525	273797	285639	297809	310485	324691	511577
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
13-cfdx ,o chek	30832	32733	40999	41752	45864	48386	64196
Banking and Insurance							
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk							
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;(	157547	163423	169555	176362	182946	189670	196189
Real Estate & Ownership of							
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
15-ykd i'kklu	64535	64571	80213	92366	100231	98529	125754
Public Administration							
16-vU; lok,	145621	151046	156862	160362	169822	181686	213161
Other Services							
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn	2093726	2268913	2312088	2796926	2620994	2606157	2867274
Net State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	1053304	1182349	1174483	1559978	1378087	1270475	1219412
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	324491	344857	345343	407630	371309	421392	459949
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	715931	741706	792261	829318	871598	914290	1187913
TERTIARY SECTOR							

6- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000½

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICE

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½	933264	1716493	1544383	2022737	1736383	2074333
Agriculture (Including A.H)						
2. okfudh	14723	89397	89046	93975	94563	97209
Forestry						
3-eRL; ikyu	2069	474	1792	2296	3190	4168
Fisheries						
4-[kuu	34336	37788	35207	55229	62841	82372
Mining						
5-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	98344	98219	131726	193966	168195	188258
Manufacturing(Regd.)						
6-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	163338	180441	169107	187755	199883	203650
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)						
7-fuek.k	228739	244978	223707	341178	343254	376398
Construction						
8-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	23185	32516	28087	62636	70029	83750
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply						
9-jyo	25624	23845	26104	45143	51035	39524
Railways						
10-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	58457	53610	58481	103903	108616	117041
Other Transport & Storage						
11-lpkj	7874	7749	8129	12348	13547	15863
Communication						
12-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku xg	431655	609474	605525	696082	663588	755208
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant						
13-cfdx ,o chek	74733	75530	94292	99085	119782	125118
Banking and Insurance						
14-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d lok,	203464	202419	217761	306402	317258	328641
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services						
15-ykd i'kklu	116814	119739	132719	162442	150814	167351
Public Administration						
16-vU; lok,	254479	283269	314649	336657	337554	368057
Other Services						
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn	2671099	3775941	3680715	4721834	4440531	5026940
Net State Domestic Product						
ikFkfed {k=	984392	1844151	1670430	2174237	1896977	2258081
PRIMARY SECTOR						
f}rh;d {k=	513607	556154	552627	785535	781361	852055
SECONDARY SECTOR						
rrh;d {k=	1173100	1375636	1457658	1762061	1762194	1916803
TERTIARY SECTOR						

6- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000½

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICE

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½	1666435	2141849	2049130	2526172	2625286	2604705	2231943
Agriculture (Including A.H)							
2. okfudh	98891	101606	104302	105968	110845	112452	116059
Forestry							
3-eRL; ikyu	4666	5355	4743	5422	5702	4305	4952
Fisheries							
4-[kuu	86445	81098	98997	97098	126419	140484	153446
Mining							
5-fofuek.k	389586	532509	592924	539789	697554	672843	801610
Manufacturing							
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½	174588	298760	348307	315609	398012	367662	486983
Manufacturing(Regd.)							
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½	214998	233750	244617	224181	299542	305181	314627
Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)							
6-fuek.k	404747	451865	471917	524372	612114	600652	699805
Construction							
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr	102620	100240	99482	86527	116103	247115	202250
Electricity,Gas & Water Supply							
i fo|r] xl	88344	87770	84840	69079	97707	223320	176426
Electricity,Gas							
ii ty vkifr	14276	12470	14641	17449	18396	23794	25824
Water Supply							
8-jyo	42688	44964	49786	53633	56517	61957	64864
Railways							
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k	122301	129058	136352	130641	156855	165906	199311
Other Transport & Storage							
i vU; ifjogu	119528	126038	133154	127726	154030	161289	194483
Other Transport							
ii HkMkj.k	2772	3020	3199	2915	2825	4617	4828
Storage							
10-lpkj	18832	22943	26439	32720	40359	63205	75592
Communication							
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku >	721035	817405	891744	1025338	1148982	1188470	1139439
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant							
12-cfdx ,o chek	130400	136596	146391	186750	227417	233257	242586
Banking and Insurance							
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk							
LokfeRo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;d	340501	351341	361889	370951	422383	437904	468045
Real Estate & Ownership of							
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services							
14-ykd i'kklu	180881	185106	199785	209209	230817	288400	307195
Public Administration							
15-vU; lok,	400710	448078	491815	546781	596002	667242	710287
Other Services							
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn	4710737	5550013	5725696	6441371	7173355	7488897	7417385
Net State Domestic Product							
ikFkfed {k=	1856437	2329908	2257171	2734660	2868253	2861946	2506400
PRIMARY SECTOR							
f}rh;d {k=	896953	1084615	1164322	1150689	1425771	1520610	1703665
SECONDARY SECTOR							
rrh;d {k=	1957347	2135490	2304203	2556021	2879331	3106341	3207319
TERTIARY SECTOR							

6- vk|kfxd mnHko ij 'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn&fLFkj dhersk ij ¼1999&2000½

6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

yk[k #- (Lakh Rs.)

{k= (Sector)	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 P	2006-07Q	2007-08 A
1-df"k ¼ Ik'kikyu lfgr½ Agriculture (Including A.H)	2067024	2654733	1664084	3218851	2721500	2627895	2890977	3154919
2. okfudh Forestry	124843	134042	141435	150628	159940	168994	179679	191520
3-eRL; ikyu Fisheries	4585	5288	4886	5151	6012	6432	7735	7666
4-[kuu Mining	147556	157656	199672	232240	235382	241480	263962	289265
5-fofuek.k Manufacturing	753740	690466	668593	687580	768623	774899	809494	847771
i-fofuek.k ¼ithdr½ Manufacturing(Regd.)	414236	358730	318007	311246	370434	362485	378000	395175
ii-fofuek.k ¼vithdr½ Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	339504	331736	350586	376333	398189	412414	431494	452596
6-fuek.k Construction	651575	735868	796667	1000850	956277	992390	1080399	1137848
7-fo|r] xl rFkk ty vkifr Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	183402	185174	218520	189993	164250	150436	147805	148091
i fo|r] xl Electricity,Gas	160156	161050	196884	166328	135717	123708	122170	121416
ii ty vkifr Water Supply	23246	24124	21636	23665	28533	26728	25635	26676
8-jyo Railways	73508	86617	96470	104045	111154	121662	136441	147261
9-vU; ifjogu rFkk HkMkj.k Other Transport & Storage	200355	201540	202232	228303	253307	271249	291504	325962
i vU; ifjogu Other Transport	194666	195550	196186	222460	246253	262722	282836	317129
ii HkMkj.k Storage	5689	5990	6046	5843	7054	8527	8668	8833
10-lpkj Communication	98885	125327	147856	187299	217501	257965	264346	301883
11-0;kikj] gkVy rFkk tyiku x Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1103539	1202816	1031910	1321340	1359559	1419838	1534293	1629435
12-cfdx ,o chek Banking and Insurance	258896	285240	334046	335071	357236	402992	440675	472579
13-LFkkoj lEink] vkoklh; xgk dk Lokfeo] o/kkfud ,o 0;kolkf;(	471842	489873	495253	509430	512315	521836	544396	577060
Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services								
14-ykd i'kklu Public Administration	314924	315920	311451	338461	343753	335292	318173	341664
15-vU; lok, Other Services	721733	723044	720242	761978	783184	769128	797430	845959
'k) jkT; ?kjy mRikn Net State Domestic Product	7176407	7993604	7033318	9271219	8949993	9062488	9707308	10418882
ikFkfed {k= PRIMARY SECTOR	2344009	2951718	2010077	3606870	3122834	3044801	3342352	3643371
f}rh;d {k= SECONDARY SECTOR	1588717	1611508	1683780	1878422	1889150	1917725	2037699	2133711
rrh;d {k= TERTIARY SECTOR	3243682	3430377	3339461	3785926	3938009	4099961	4327256	4641801

P-iko/kkfud, Q-Rofjr, A-vfxe

P-Provosional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

7- ldy LFkkbZ ikSth fuekZ.k

7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

yk[k #i; (Lakh Rs.)

o"kZ Year	lkoZtfud {ks= Public Sector	futh {ks= Private Sector	dy Total
1980-81	39882.42	47292.42	87174.84
1981-82	57363.42	54921.78	112285.20
1982-83	63413.10	63988.41	127401.51
1983-84	63825.53	76440.46	140265.99
1984-85	60763.34	88463.30	149226.64
1985-86	77016.05	98099.34	175115.39
1986-87	100777.85	108645.66	209423.51
1987-88	123313.14	117776.12	241089.26
1988-89	130878.55	106919.81	237798.36
1989-90	154720.83	123526.01	278246.84
1990-91	198955.36	173246.54	372201.90
1991-92	222050.03	201430.99	423481.02
1992-93	266037.73	277648.62	543686.35
1993-94	320151.74	319397.51	639549.25
1994-95	349890.39	389828.90	739719.29
1995-96	435840.39	385453.48	821293.87
1996-97	543490.35	424449.43	967939.78
1997-98	606737.96	442499.71	1049237.67
1998-99	529867.06	456879.45	986746.51
1999-2000	511010.00	471683.70	982693.70
2000-01	561247.05	489791.49	1051038.54
2001-02	600290.49	533601.27	1133891.76
2002-03	583063.68	526541.84	1109605.52
2003-04	743690.94	625922.55	1369613.49
2004-05	891250.69	689823.80	1581074.49
2005-06	929872.24	754377.35	1684249.59
2006-07	1359388.92	825102.06	2184490.98

8- ctV&vf/k'k"k ¼+½@?kkVk ¼&½

8. BUDGET&SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

djkM #i; (Crore Rs.)

o"k Year	jktLo ?kkVk Revenue Deficit	ctV ?kkVk Budget Deficit	ikjfEHkd ?kkVk Primary Deficit	jktdk"kh; ?kkVk Fiscal Deficit
1980-81	65.32	-11.38		
1981-82	34.28	5.94		
1982-83	54.54	23.25		
1983-84	44.65	8.68		
1984-85	-62.94	-1.35		
1985-86	-5.18	45.71		
1986-87	-61.28	-58.97		
1987-88	-356.10	-69.98		
1988-89	-218.54	104.49		
1989-90	-30.03	-14.09		
1990-91	167.94	-143.83		
1991-92	48.53	273.95		
1992-93	-109.50	-170.50		
1993-94	-300.68	-128.35		-1470.10
1994-95	-424.75	56.06		-1762.70
1995-96	-701.87	-202.88		-2574.30
1996-97	-865.95	121.39		-2506.50
1997-98	-581.84	-42.14		-2552.00
1998-99	-2996.30	-258.90		-5150.90
1999-2000	-3639.95	495.66		-5361.20
2000-01	-2633.58	-179.27	-973.94	-4313.20
2001-02	-3795.69	90.83	-1870.38	-5748.37
2002-03	-3933.92	-206.53	-1813.88	-6114.02
2003-04	-3424.44	-55.08	-2598.98	-7367.13
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	-6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	-5150.07
2006-07(R.E.)	96.45	28.77	710.92	-5002.73
2007-08(B.E.)	214.77	358.95	804.11	-5321.52

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

(करोड़ रुपये) **(Crores Rs.)**

राजस्व प्राप्तियां **(Revenue Receipts)**

वर्ष Year	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायता एवं अनुदान Grants in Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1980-81	404.75	198.36	149.74	0.15
1981-82	508.35	175.93	172.82	0.03
1982-83	603.08	232.63	173.35	
1983-84	683.19	267.45	192.48	
1984-85	754.36	279.98	199.61	
1985-86	891.25	300.27	314.44	
1986-87	1023.74	297.74	483.94	
1987-88	1182.79	369.53	630.77	
1988-89	1348.10	362.15	641.93	2.35
1989-90	1715.49	470.28	481.82	
1990-91	1975.38	820.05	852.46	1.07
1991-92	2445.04	731.63	952.09	
1992-93	2807.70	1005.04	1074.73	
1993-94	3104.37	1181.37	1311.19	3.03
1994-95	3598.85	1295.57	1427.31	-0.04
1995-96	4213.82	2256.75	1159.12	
1996-97	4889.60	1361.12	1309.00	
1997-98	5419.31	1362.42	1622.49	
1998-99	5903.62	1353.39	1322.26	
1999-2000	6715.73	1573.78	1500.10	
2000-01	8136.57	1687.98	2577.22	
2001-02	8553.53	1508.46	2091.30	
2002-03	9316.44	1569.00	2196.42	
2003-04	10848.40	2071.64	2503.80	4.68
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	
2006-07 RE	18074.62	3184.03	4174.93	
2007-08 BE	20914.30	3384.29	4300.90	

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

(करोड़ रुपये) (Crores Rs.)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां

Receipt outside the Revenue Account

वर्ष Year	लोकऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि ContingencyFund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Totall Receipts
1980-81	708.67	23.44		13.75	1498.86
1981-82	944.38	26.23		44.33	1872.08
1982-83	964.13	31.41		53.24	2057.84
1983-84	751.05	40.97		114.47	2049.60
1984-85	829.98	40.20	15.00	139.80	2258.91
1985-86	577.89	75.07		106.39	2265.32
1986-87	569.78	36.81		129.99	2542.00
1987-88	1187.71	43.76		347.31	3761.86
1988-89	2021.77	47.27	10.00	267.75	4701.32
1989-90	1416.11	55.80		217.42	4356.92
1990-91	876.74	52.77		121.03	4699.50
1991-92	1069.94	698.87		472.69	6370.27
1992-93	1000.47	95.60		325.45	6308.99
1993-94	971.12	107.62		637.31	7316.01
1994-95	2604.02	128.44		766.23	9820.37
1995-96	4102.06	402.13		895.00	13028.88
1996-97	6695.04	315.13		829.58	15399.47
1997-98	5648.31	887.83	0.16	1216.35	16156.88
1998-99	6986.55	80.45		1418.80	17065.08
1999-2000	11414.96	120.04		1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80		1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24		884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24		1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98		1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63		911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61		853.20	27425.29
2006-07 RE	4437.07	514.34		2111.65	32496.63
2007-08 BE	5781.31	110.06		1928.80	36419.66

10- ctV ¼0;;½

10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

djkM #i; (Crores Rs.)

o"k Year	jktLo 0;; (Revenue Expenditure)				itthxr 0;; ¼'k)½ Capital Exp.(Net)			
	vk;ktuk fHkUu Non- Plan	vk;ktuk Plan	dUn iofrr ;ktuk CSS	dy Total	vk;ktuk fHkUu Non- Plan	vk;ktuk Plan	dUn iofrr ;ktuk CSS	dy Total
1980-81				687.53				178.70
1981-82				822.83				262.07
1982-83				954.51				268.45
1983-84				1098.47				268.04
1984-85				1296.88				232.41
1985-86				1511.14				269.06
1986-87				1866.71				292.59
1987-88				2539.18				400.17
1988-89				2570.72				427.64
1989-90				2697.63				440.81
1990-91				3479.94				490.05
1991-92				4080.23				1212.23
1992-93	4105.15	462.56	429.26	4996.97	0.09	527.67	172.37	700.13
1993-94	4825.53	568.41	503.67	5897.61	-0.20	621.01	161.74	782.55
1994-95	5358.47	868.95	519.06	6746.48	-10.48	856.94	214.15	1060.61
1995-96	6724.16	1077.18	530.22	8331.56	1.33	1552.29	204.01	1757.63
1996-97	7023.17	946.82	455.68	8425.67	-0.39	1338.98	319.29	1657.88
1997-98	7910.06	740.59	335.41	8986.06	3.69	2158.79	344.51	2506.99
1998-99	10132.04	1057.93	385.60	11575.57	20.04	1515.19	256.80	1792.03
1999-2000	11786.83	1267.60	375.12	13429.55	34.83	1273.50	208.95	1517.28
2000-01	13150.04	1457.62	427.70	15035.36	62.00	1008.62	313.45	1384.07
2001-02	13762.52	1657.61	528.85	15948.98	72.56	1382.61	362.64	1817.81
2002-03	14743.64	1793.46	478.68	17015.78	71.01	1532.88	423.65	2027.54
2003-04	16617.12	1698.15	533.02	18848.29	64.00	2739.01	377.97	3180.98
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 RE	21418.48	2928.17	990.47	25337.12	141.82	4097.56	1052.11	5291.49
2007-08 BE	23241.67	4142.32	1000.73	28384.72	50.51	4102.51	1154.20	5307.22

10- ctV ¼0;;½

10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

djkM #i; (Crores Rs.)

o"k Year	ykd _.k Public Debt	dt ,o vfxe Loans & Advance	vkdfLed fuf/k Contingency Fund	dy ithxr 0;; Total capital Expenditure	dy 0;; Total Expenditure
1980-81	527.54	116.47		822.71	1510.24
1981-82	656.35	124.89		1043.30	1866.13
1982-83	719.23	92.39		1080.08	2034.59
1983-84	559.37	115.04		942.45	2040.92
1984-85	609.55	106.43	15.00	963.38	2260.27
1985-86	291.40	148.02		708.47	2219.61
1986-87	290.50	151.18		734.27	2600.97
1987-88	701.68	190.81		1292.66	3831.84
1988-89	1452.28	136.19	10.00	2026.11	4596.83
1989-90	1066.21	166.36		1673.39	4371.01
1990-91	597.85	275.48		1363.38	4843.33
1991-92	476.23	327.63		2016.08	6096.31
1992-93	337.74	444.65		1482.52	6479.49
1993-94	269.80	494.39		1546.74	7444.35
1994-95	1551.46	405.77		3017.83	9764.31
1995-96	2625.49	517.08		4900.20	13231.76
1996-97	4896.76	297.78		6852.42	15278.09
1997-98	4354.92	351.04		7212.95	16199.01
1998-99	3513.36	443.01		5748.40	17323.97
1999-2000	7132.85	324.05		8974.18	22403.73
2000-01	7341.88	419.35		9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11		10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80		14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37		16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72		10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18		5720.34	27219.55
2006-07 RE	1517.22	322.03		7130.74	32467.86
2007-08 BE	2029.64	339.13		7675.99	36060.71

11- ;ktukokj 0;;

11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

djkM #i; (Crore Rs.)

{k= Sector	iFke ;ktuk I Plan 1951-56	f}rh; ;ktuk II Plan 1956-61	rrh; ;ktuk III Plan 1961-66	okf"kd ;ktuk, Annual Plans 1966-69	prFk ;ktuk IV Plan 1969-74	ipe ;ktuk V Plan 1974-79	okf"kd ;ktuk Annual Plan 1979-80	"kBe ;ktuk VI Plan 1980-85
I df"k ,o lEc) lok, Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	122.88
II xkeh.k fodkl Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	124.51
III fo'k"k {k=h; dk;Øe Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV flpkbZ ,o ck< fu;a=.k Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	547.08
V mtk Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.14
VI m|kx ,o [kfut Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.66
VII ifjogu Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	243.95
VIII oKkfud lok, Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX lkekftd ,o lkenkf;d lok, Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	420.10
X vkfFkd lok, Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI lkekU; lok, General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.28
;kx (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2120.25

11-;ktukokj 0;;

11.PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

djkM #i; (Crore Rs.)

{k= Sector	lIre ;ktuk VII Plan 1985-90	okf"kd ;ktuk Annual Plan 1990-91	okf"kd ;ktuk Annual Plan 1991-92	v"Ve ;ktuk VIII Plan 1992-97	uoe ;ktuk IX Plan 1997-02	n'ke ;ktuk X Plan 2002-07	X;kjgoh ;ktuk ¼iLrkfor½ XI Plan (Proposed) 2007-2012
I df"k ,o lEc) lok, Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.12	2269.07
II xkeh.k fodkl Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	2991.91	5332.14
III fo'ks"k {k=h; dk;Øe Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	338.58
IV fl apkbZ ,o ck< fu;a=.k Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3774.71	7302.06
V mtkZ Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10461.46	25606.75
VI m|ksx ,o [kfut Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.80	567.94	958.65
VII ifjogu Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3107.64	4683.06
VIII oKkfud lok, Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	29.70
IX lkekftd ,o lkeqnkf;d lok, Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10196.95	20103.68
X vkfFkd lok, Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.76	731.04
XI lkekU; lok, General Services	39.35 *	8.32 *	9.55	195.02	142.08	355.81	4377.25
;kx (Total)	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.83	33735.14	71731.98

12-nloh ;ktukU rxr 0;;

12.EXPENDITURE DURING X PLAN

djkM #i; (Crores Rs.)

	{k= (Sector)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	dy Total
I	df"k ,o lEc) lok,	73.88	89.87	177.59	354.29	317.49	1013.12
	Agriculture & Allied Services						
II	xkeh.k fodkl	472.71	508.88	654.66	674.46	681.20	2991.91
	Rural Development						
III	fo'k"k {k=h; dk;Øe	42.07	32.82	45.87	48.87	68.04	237.67
	Special Area Programme						
IV	flapkb ,o ck< fu;U=.k	370.23	916.76	813.32	948.37	726.03	3774.71
	Irrigation & Flood Control						
V	Åtk	1240.38	2106.34	1998.13	2202.08	2914.53	10461.46
	Energy						
VI	m|kx ,o [kfut	86.62	89.45	60.90	131.75	199.22	567.94
	Industries & Minerals						
VII	ifjogu	613.96	502.35	461.51	669.25	860.57	3107.64
	Transport						
VIII	oKkfud lok,	0.97	0.75	1.98	2.36	1.11	7.17
	Scientific Services						
IX	lkekftd ,o lkenkf;d lok,	1286.22	1625.18	2147.87	2350.39	2787.29	10196.95
	Social & Community Services						
X	vkfFkd lok,	221.44	126.74	179.69	198.88	294.01	1020.76
	Economic Services						
XI	lkekU; lok,	22.59	45.24	49.03	119.13	119.82	355.81
	General Services						
	;kx (Total)	4431.07	6044.38	6590.55	7699.83	8969.31	33735.14

13- jkt LFkku d Fkd Hkko lpdkd

13. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year) 1952&53=100

o"k Year	[kk?k inkFk leg Food Articles Group	vk/kkfxd dPpk eky leg Industrial Raw Materials Group	b/ku] 'kfDr]idk'k ,o mi Lugd leg Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	fofufer oLr leg Manufactured Group	leLr oLr, lkekU; lpdkd All Commodities (General Index)
Hkkj (Weight)	52.75	6.43	3.07	37.75	100.00
1980-81	552.7	520.8	1114.3	608.3	576.2
1981-82	637.5	566.5	1190.3	660.8	653.3
1982-83	633.1	542.8	1239.9	764.2	668.8
1983-84	674.5	618.8	1294.9	866.4	722.8
1984-85	725.4	641.8	1546.7	894.5	774.3
1985-86	809.7	607.5	1649.4	935.0	843.9
1986-87	805.3	663.4	1681.5	974.4	852.2
1987-88	937.7	855.4	1753.4	1064.6	979.3
1988-89	1053.8	805.9	1813.7	1089.2	1067.3
1989-90	1079.6	831.9	1881.0	1151.7	1101.1
1990-91	1195.5	1019.6	2472.2	1343.9	1247.4
1991-92	1442.2	1578.7	2939.6	1609.6	1525.7
1992-93	1553.2	1546.9	3031.2	1692.0	1622.0
1993-94	1633.4	1591.2	3091.8	1861.2	1714.6
1994-95	1790.0	1701.1	3168.6	1907.1	1846.7
1995-96	1810.1	1930.9	3503.3	2013.5	1904.8
1996-97	2014.3	1985.3	4122.8	2111.6	2094.3
1997-98	2165.1	2009.3	4183.0	2138.7	2212.5
1998-99	2263.4	2186.7	4273.6	2172.4	2304.6
1999-2000	2435.6	2068.7	4687.4	2224.9	2444.9
2000-01	2499.3	1965.5	5031.9	2491.1	2541.3
2001-02	2507.6	2039.5	5263.9	2605.2	2578.9
2002-03	2618.2	2160.2	5598.3	2694.6	2693.4
2003-04	2588.9	2328.1	5965.2	2789.4	2710.2

13- jkt LFkku d Fkd Hkko lpdkd

13. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year) 1999&2000=100

o"k Year	ikFkfed oLr leg Primary Articles Groups df"k Agricultural	[kfut Minerals	b/ku]'kfDr]idk'k mi Lugd leg l;Dr Fuel, Power, Light Combined Lubricants Group	fofufer oLr leg Manufactured Group	leLr oLr, lkekU; lpdkd All Commodities (General Index)
Hkkj (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
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

*Linking Factor for deriving the general indices on base 1952-53 =100 from1999-2000=100 is 24.4491

14- vk|kfxd mRiknu lpdkd

14. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

o"k Year	fofuekk.k Manufacturing	[kfut Mining	fo|r Electricity	lkekU; General
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
1981	152.69	282.68	343.00	197.76
1982	146.62	270.60	374.76	197.60
1983	140.07	378.77	395.49	206.94
1984	163.34	443.89	473.40	243.95
1985	171.39	476.88	433.42	246.20
1986	188.17	468.26	782.09	316.79
1987	236.61	522.29	814.79	363.08
1988	254.88	547.14	927.72	398.18
1989	271.61	553.89	1093.58	439.46
1990	273.68	565.31	1122.53	447.08
1991	273.87	577.41	1303.19	479.25
1992	265.83	577.41	1449.41	498.38
1993	293.32	577.41	1569.38	539.04
1994	106.39	103.51	108.48	106.39
1995	113.18	107.15	117.68	113.19
1996	120.41	110.91	127.66	120.43
1997	128.10	114.81	138.49	128.13
1998	136.28	118.24	150.24	137.32
1999	144.98	123.01	162.98	145.03
2000	154.24	127.33	176.81	155.00
2001	164.10	131.80	191.81	164.98
2002	199.97	144.56	222.73	199.71
2003	199.84	155.70	236.00	200.93
2004	227.69	171.59	171.07	228.88
2005	233.46	192.88	281.23	235.51
2006*	247.50	209.78	269.72	247.80
2007*	247.96	235.06	283.62	250.08

*** iko/kkfud**

1971 l 1993 rd vk/kkj o"k 1970=100

1993 l vkx o"kk d fy; vk/kkj o"k 1993&1994 vFkkr 1993=100

*** Provisional**

From 1971 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 i.e. 1970=100

From 1993 onwards the Base Year is 1993-94 i.e. 1993=100

15- lxfBr {k= e jktxkj

15. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

yk[k uEcj (In Lac No.)

o"k Year	lkotfud {k= Public Sector	futh {k= Private Sector	;kx Total
1981-82	7.33	1.80	9.13
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
1984	7.66	1.90	9.56
1985	7.90	1.93	9.83
1986	8.30	1.97	10.27
1987	8.54	1.96	10.50
1988	9.12	2.00	11.12
1989	9.08	2.29	11.37
1990	9.27	2.31	11.58
1991	9.53	2.31	11.84
1992	9.73	2.31	12.04
1993	9.77	2.32	12.09
1994	10.05	2.43	12.48
1995	10.09	2.55	12.64
1996	10.17	2.67	12.84
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007 (June 07)	9.52	2.69	12.21

16- df"k mRiknu lpdkd

16. INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year)1991&92 l 1993&94

o"k Year	[kk/kkU u Qly (Food Crops)		v[kk/k Qly (Non-Food Crops)		
	vukt Cereals	nygu Pulses	frygu Oilseed	j'k%dikl ,o l.k% Fibres(Cotton& Sanhemp)	elky # Spices & Condiments
Hkkj (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1991-92	92.91	80.70	108.62	93.93	83.07
1992-93	129.19	125.46	99.37	112.96	114.23
1993-94	77.91	93.84	92.00	93.12	102.69
1994-95	127.15	144.02	110.54	97.26	95.97
1995-96	106.93	128.28	122.90	148.54	116.67
1996-97	143.42	159.45	141.58	151.37	145.09
1997-98	148.59	231.56	121.96	96.40	179.73
1998-99	138.20	217.89	135.19	96.73	150.19
1999-2000	129.88	78.78	133.94	109.18	134.78
2000-01	121.48	62.94	78.55	89.32	127.85
2001-02	161.68	122.32	116.71	31.25	183.75
2002-03	92.99	42.47	63.45	28.00	119.25
2003-04	197.59	190.96	154.09	78.69	249.78
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 (F)	174.58	128.13	201.53	82.82	148.68

fep] yglu] /kfu;k] vnjd] gYnh lfEefyr gA

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander,Ginger and Termeric

F-vfUre (Final)

16- df"k mRiknu lpdkd

16. INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year)1991&92 l 1993&94

o"k	v[kk/k Qly (Non-Food Crops)				
Year	Qy ,o rjdkjf;k $ Fruits & vegetables	xUuk Sugarcane	rEckd Tobacco	Xokj cht Guarseed	leLr Qly All Crops
Hkkj (Weight)	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100
1991-92	102.42	116.31	94.41	56.96	95.22
1992-93	99.36	96.50	104.36	162.86	117.46
1993-94	98.22	87.19	101.23	80.18	87.32
1994-95	69.80	84.37	117.62	197.74	122.05
1995-96	124.48	118.38	91.19	76.55	118.60
1996-97	159.09	110.28	101.23	206.56	147.68
1997-98	95.63	99.05	83.21	204.79	149.41
1998-99	108.50	92.21	73.22	89.23	143.55
1999-2000	142.88	67.26	68.59	64.65	119.33
2000-01	130.11	47.98	49.37	134.34	95.66
2001-02	159.26	36.94	60.18	229.86	130.99
2002-03	122.40	36.05	53.92	7.78	67.69
2003-04	189.85	26.49	36.72	213.11	172.02
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 (F)	298.40	53.82	26.72	183.78	167.43

$ vky] l;kt] 'kdjdUnh] fl?kkMk lfEefyr gA

$ Includes Potato,Onion,Sweet Potato and Singhada

16-df"k mRiknu lpdkd

16.INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year)1979&80 l 1981&82

o"k	[kk|/k Qly (Food Crops) vukt (Cereals)			nygu Pulses	v[kk|/k Qly (Non-Food Crops) frygu Oilseed	j'kk|dk l ,o l.k½ Fibres (Cotton& Sanhmep)
Year	[kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total			
Hkkj (Weight)	20.56	36.5	57.07	24.22	12.59	2.34
1980-81	125.79	90.66	103.30	99.14	90.00	90.37
1981-82	109.94	109.62	109.72	129.62	152.49	98.77
1982-83	127.08	134.06	131.52	132.68	145.58	126.09
1983-84	233.37	122.28	162.28	142.65	219.65	134.63
1984-85	176.41	99.62	127.27	117.16	274.01	105.40
1985-86	96.93	140.99	125.09	148.86	188.23	109.28
1986-87	106.47	120.11	115.18	79.73	181.45	159.33
1987-88	52.47	103.15	84.88	39.96	256.04	50.59
1988-89	239.27	138.25	174.62	138.08	398.47	137.46
1989-90	187.26	118.22	143.08	98.13	391.54	224.28
1990-91	227.51	149.99	177.89	146.07	506.98	209.22
1991-92	110.72	156.20	139.79	77.52	587.33	191.31
1992-93	231.61	175.30	195.56	124.10	500.99	230.30
1993-94	119.68	117.66	118.37	90.65	455.26	188.81
1994-95	192.37	191.85	192.00	166.65	551.29	198.10
1995-96	116.23	186.78	161.33	123.19	613.62	300.90
1996-97	198.02	227.87	217.08	156.66	714.07	307.11
1997-98	218.11	228.53	224.74	222.89	584.40	196.30
1998-99	168.44	232.82	209.24	206.01	619.34	195.51
1999-2000	146.14	225.92	197.14	75.02	649.34	220.53
2000-01	174.51	188.98	183.74	61.99	363.60	180.31
2001-02	294.81	217.04	245.02	121.45	555.69	64.01
2002-03	88.75	168.49	139.73	40.90	320.43	56.58
2003-04	478.12	199.55	299.87	195.54	763.72	159.35
2004-05	240.96	194.33	211.09	114.04	1068.10	171.34

16-df"k mRiknu lpdkd

16.INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

vk/kkj o"k (Base Year)1979&80 l 1981&82

v[kk/k Qly (Non-Food Crops)

o"k Year	elkyh ¼yky fep ,o vnjd ½ Spices & Condi.(Dry Chillies& Ginger)	rjdkfj;k ¼vkyw½ Vegetables(Potato)	vU; Qly Other Crops	lesdr Qly All Crops
Hkkj (Weight)	**0.89**	**0.03**	**2.87**	**100.00**
1980-81	113.02	94.33	93.09	100.12
1981-82	97.97	108.57	113.88	119.69
1982-83	161.73	97.91	113.05	133.18
1983-84	217.17	257.81	117.80	163.36
1984-85	207.03	234.50	109.68	143.03
1985-86	205.55	287.35	81.66	137.96
1986-87	216.34	299.15	102.81	117.34
1987-88	144.33	519.28	76.21	95.17
1988-89	255.74	857.42	57.77	190.67
1989-90	439.83	985.50	61.53	165.94
1990-91	310.52	763.35	97.87	211.43
1991-92	232.91	643.73	107.70	182.33
1992-93	419.68	743.61	90.28	216.67
1993-94	317.05	599.94	81.81	156.59
1994-95	267.40	487.59	79.85	228.80
1995-96	252.96	575.45	109.45	211.77
1996-97	404.48	744.70	102.53	265.68
1997-98	447.09	810.53	91.82	267.27
1998-99	335.43	1371.04	85.33	257.71
1999-2000	303.61	1428.72	62.77	222.52
2000-01	229.71	849.39	44.80	173.45
2001-02	333.84	843.40	35.26	244.94
2002-03	103.61	826.15	34.25	133.47
2003-04	212.73	817.10	25.06	321.24
2004-05	218.09	1462.98	22.62	289.60

17-Qlyokj mRiknu

17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

e- Vu (Tonnes)

o"k Year	vukt (Cereals)			nygu (Pulses)		
	[kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total	[kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total
1980-81	2410466	2916370	5326836	293696	876054	1169750
1981-82	2112404	3517857	5630261	250275	1282549	1532824
1982-83	2496115	4257394	6753509	224605	1345295	1569900
1983-84	4510378	3885924	8396302	556725	1122691	1679416
1984-85	3362928	3168932	6531860	375365	1007177	1382542
1985-86	1870117	4492958	6363075	99152	1667655	1766807
1986-87	2031816	3813100	5844916	87984	858155	946139
1987-88	1029879	3277390	4307269	41992	432554	474546
1988-89	4656241	4377896	9034137	631000	991536	1622536
1989-90	3635845	3741393	7377238	407833	747842	1155675
1990-91	4468078	4747626	9215704	654774	1064049	1718823
1991-92	2117973	4946443	7064416	201819	714931	916750
1992-93	4497534	5523746	10021280	623244	834647	1457891
1993-94	2277393	3706364	5983757	277434	793780	1071214
1994-95	3694878	6050006	9744884	545596	1419920	1965516
1995-96	2227812	5883516	8111328	321951	1133831	1455782
1996-97	3816549	7160175	10976724	699016	1145716	1844732
1997-98	4199795	7203757	11403552	633930	1998714	2632644
1998-99	3184000	7306308	10490308	273707	2170559	2444266
1999-2000	2695989	7097263	9793252	133374	759235	892609
2000-01	3352756	5955848	9308604	283135	448314	731449
2001-02	5740044	6835699	12575743	645907	780231	1426138
2002-03	1725653	5325111	7050764	113162	371287	484449
2003-04	9442584	6284688	15727272	1511256	770653	2281909
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07 (F)	5079358	8348137	13427495	548530	932709	1481239

F-vfUre (Final)

17.फसलवार उत्पादन

17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मैं. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना	कपास
Year	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	Sugarcane	Cotton
1980-81	2704162	3792424	6496586	120580	261538	382118	1163864	66005
1981-82	2362679	4800406	7163085	158448	486913	645361	1436822	72326
1982-83	2720720	5602689	8323409	154332	470622	624954	1429944	94182
1983-84	5067103	5008615	10075718	256759	818209	1074968	1485400	98406
1984-85	3738293	4176109	7914402	276571	957745	1234316	1369281	75019
1985-86	1969269	6160613	8129882	210638	700915	911553	1009515	80641
1986-87	2119800	4671255	6791055	177517	704720	882237	1290507	118754
1987-88	1071871	3709944	4781815	209480	1047129	1256609	948356	37064
1988-89	5287241	5369432	10656673	447838	1469553	1917391	686333	102135
1989-90	4043678	4489235	8532913	498563	1347004	1845567	716263	167693
1990-91	5122852	5811675	10934527	597399	1758222	2355621	1203061	156130
1991-92	2319792	5661374	7981166	453577	2257095	2710672	1360662	143684
1992-93	5120778	6358393	11479171	723260	1818271	2541531	1128979	172763
1993-94	2554827	4500144	7054971	641950	1763361	2405311	1020028	142585
1994-95	4240474	7469926	11710400	753509	2080524	2834033	987007	148785
1995-96	2549763	7017347	9567110	644163	2425737	3069900	1384915	227507
1996-97	4515565	8305891	12821456	862844	2666533	3529377	1290177	231762
1997-98	4833725	9202471	14036196	1099865	2200177	3300042	1158729	147476
1998-99	3457707	9476867	12934574	1329462	2485952	3815414	1078790	148234
1999-2000	2829363	7856498	10685861	921712	2484086	3405798	786833	167319
2000-01	3635891	6404162	10040053	714509	1318054	2032563	561338	136912
2001-02	6385951	7615930	14001881	1182899	1946106	3129005	432127	47738
2002-03	1838815	5696398	7535213	435798	1318877	1754675	421716	42901
2003-04	10953840	7055341	18009181	1254297	2742121	3996418	309908	120529
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07 (F)	5627888	9280846	14908734	1360175	3806720	5166895	629656	126954

F-अन्तिम (Final)

18-Qly okj {k=Qy

18. AREA UNDER CROPS

gDV;j (Hectares)

o"k Year	vukt (Cereals) [kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total	nygu (Pulses) [kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total
1980-81	7149706	2046850	9196556	1892991	1254258	3147249
1981-82	7019313	2219841	9239154	1819038	1967370	3786408
1982-83	6808692	2410177	9218869	1743110	1789781	3532891
1983-84	7079755	2459339	9539094	1860133	1841627	3701760
1984-85	6323607	1976822	8300429	1805018	1571823	3376841
1985-86	6891393	2100838	8992231	1903943	1986615	3890558
1986-87	7445697	2126514	9572211	1768011	1438974	3206985
1987-88	5477887	1770505	7248392	1099469	702646	1802115
1988-89	7834357	2010426	9844783	1632254	1303054	2935308
1989-90	6851635	1865624	8717259	1766712	1172786	2939498
1990-91	6922738	2049020	8971758	1991346	1691493	3682839
1991-92	6423714	2033740	8457454	1766839	1063825	2830664
1992-93	6901044	2495302	9396346	1948768	1491934	3440702
1993-94	6109385	2191631	8301016	2065698	1262370	3328068
1994-95	6764961	2558592	9323553	1976685	1625115	3601800
1995-96	5935461	2392931	8328392	1914240	1659636	3573876
1996-97	6427520	2663055	9090575	2177611	1582438	3760049
1997-98	6415096	2943127	9358223	2108332	2273144	4381476
1998-99	5849619	2982281	8831900	1749821	2894126	4643947
1999-2000	5648997	2831142	8480139	1443542	1035321	2478863
2000-01	6462446	2534826	8997272	1666033	708818	2374851
2001-02	6924462	2461190	9385652	2352499	1004773	3357272
2002-03	4832385	1992607	6824992	1335218	467611	1802829
2003-04	7835719	2284945	10120664	2697596	1163434	3861030
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07 (F)	6692718	2797707	9490425	2147770	1059892	3207662

F-vfUre (Final)

18-Q l yo{kj {k=Qy

18. AREA UNDER CROPS

gDV;j (Hectares)

o"k Year	[kk/kkU u (Food Grain) [kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total	frygu (Oilseed) [kjhQ Kharif	jch Rabi	dy Total	xUuk Sugarcane	dik l Cotton
1980-81	9042697	3301108	12343805	643827	790115	1433942	29464	356961
1981-82	8838351	4187211	13025562	595946	1455099	2051045	37141	379653
1982-83	8551802	4199958	12751760	651443	1127494	1778937	38052	396692
1983-84	8939888	4300966	13240854	592745	1076681	1669426	33622	416126
1984-85	8128625	3548645	11677270	720452	1332870	2053322	30816	335046
1985-86	8795336	4087453	12882789	818155	1119548	1937703	26467	333121
1986-87	9213708	3565488	12779196	600465	899009	1499474	29345	364612
1987-88	6577356	2473151	9050507	525847	1422933	1948780	26630	343913
1988-89	9466611	3313480	12780091	671387	1606066	2277453	16121	299422
1989-90	8618347	3038410	11656757	903367	1622759	2526126	15632	434192
1990-91	8914084	3740513	12654597	986480	2093148	3079628	22816	454670
1991-92	8190553	3097565	11288118	1123725	2438216	3561941	31215	474469
1992-93	8849812	3987236	12837048	972812	2385934	3358746	24323	476417
1993-94	8175083	3454001	11629084	1172658	2440455	3613113	20589	518215
1994-95	8741646	4183707	12925353	1086709	2404918	3491627	21916	485892
1995-96	7849701	4052567	11902268	1012501	2830652	3843153	27513	606261
1996-97	8605131	4245493	12850624	1166870	2716450	3883320	26668	654246
1997-98	8523428	5216271	13739699	1132466	3288986	4421452	23202	644713
1998-99	7599440	5876407	13475847	1293931	3011363	4305294	22614	644633
1999-2000	7092539	3866463	10959002	1058337	2576957	3635294	19270	583176
2000-01	8128479	3243644	11372123	1207760	1438523	2646283	13479	510057
2001-02	9276961	3465963	12742924	1260897	1844721	3105618	9060	510147
2002-03	6167603	2460218	8627821	930078	1518898	2448976	9987	385685
2003-04	10533315	3448379	13981694	1081398	2147496	3228894	5802	343511
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07 (F)	8840488	3857599	12698087	1295043	3212998	4508041	10907	349598

F-vfUre (Final)

19- lkrokj ldy fl fpr {k=Qy

19.GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

gDV;j e (Hect.)

o"k Year	ugj Canals	rkykc Tanks	d, ,o uy di Wells& Tube-wells	vU; lkr Other Sources	dy ;kx Total
1980-81	1257818	150998	2279891	59933	3748640
1981-82	1333203	100902	2239016	48804	3721925
1982-83	1385090	178928	2468757	55117	4087892
1983-84	1496799	241413	2234984	40440	4013636
1984-85	1358925	138349	2294005	38268	3829547
1985-86	1511061	98404	2231848	21875	3863188
1986-87	1634615	140851	2534551	40699	4350716
1987-88	1377046	81592	2490245	46456	3995339
1988-89	1733011	136434	2446075	49694	4365214
1989-90	1670975	121381	2612583	56294	4461233
1990-91	1768162	199617	2658421	25841	4652041
1991-92	1855478	181374	3170467	57137	5264456
1992-93	1989702	230375	3231170	35237	5486484
1993-94	1835325	189347	3522795	47862	5595329
1994-95	1995151	264599	3503187	51948	5814885
1995-96	2114826	204154	3992091	50143	6361214
1996-97	2199915	217962	4266205	58848	6742930
1997-98	2237926	191231	4185184	61494	6675835
1998-99	2274887	99630	4382500	51592	6808609
1999-2000	2319076	81163	4483828	49913	6933980
2000-01	1975816	41033	4072707	45033	6134589
2001-02	2186462	108787	4399003	50209	6744461
2002-03	1348137	7929	3887110	29015	5272191
2003-04	1906061	62122	4367933	57161	6393277
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036

20- lkrokj 'k) flfpr {k=Qy

20.NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

gDV;j (Hect.)

o"k Year	ugj Canals	rkykc Tanks	d, ,o uy di Wells& Tube-wells	vU; lkr Other Sources	dy;kx Total
1980-81	941164	111908	1874041	55531	2982644
1981-82	945751	84816	1827244	45289	2903100
1982-83	1025270	142581	1997185	52885	3217921
1983-84	1119292	213817	1905939	36832	3275880
1984-85	1058218	123770	1986031	35781	3203800
1985-86	1154046	84247	1851190	20175	3109658
1986-87	1205078	124399	2054021	37458	3420956
1987-88	1089634	74764	2118415	44548	3327361
1988-89	1224004	120139	2089071	47508	3480722
1989-90	1229668	108819	2242660	53823	3634970
1990-91	1353507	184416	2341030	24786	3903739
1991-92	1424563	162675	2701739	54391	4343368
1992-93	1428388	207031	2803309	32526	4471254
1993-94	1373489	169660	3009009	45197	4597355
1994-95	1427230	246742	3134237	50064	4858273
1995-96	1497213	189041	3500226	45945	5232425
1996-97	1533864	206796	3793116	54521	5588297
1997-98	1524872	181564	3657718	57182	5421336
1998-99	1557110	92997	3801219	47979	5499305
1999-2000	1619151	78420	3866868	47435	5611874
2000-01	1353845	38297	3472689	42259	4907090
2001-02	1451783	104747	3816342	46897	5419769
2002-03	960105	7744	3376795	26954	4371598
2003-04	1314271	60013	3810114	54616	5239014
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946

21- Åtk vf/k"Bkfir {ker k

21. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

exkokV (In MW)

o"k Year	{ker k CAPACITY
1981-82	1328.50
1982-83	1240.34
1983-84	1713.17
1984-85	1753.13
1985-86	1803.16
1986-87	1797.86
1987-88	1977.78
1988-89	N.A.
1989-90	2711.25
1990-91	2720.78
1991-92	2775.26
1992-93	N.A.
1993-94	2985.00
1994-95	N.A.
1995-96	3049.00
1996-97	3082.00
1997-98	3097.36
1998-99	3355.84
1999-2000	3689.42
2000-01	3997.97
2001-02	4517.00
2002-03	4547.18
2003-04	5167.43
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007- 08 (Dec 2007)	6335.33

22- jkT; e lMdk dh yEckbZ

22. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

fdyksehVj (km)

o"k Year	jk"Vªh; mPp ekxZ National Highways	jkT; dh; mPp ekxZ State Highways	e[; ftyk lMdsa Major District Roads	vU; ftyk lMdsa Other District Roads	xkeh.k lMdsa Village Roads	lhekorhZ lMdsa Border Roads	vU; foHkkxh; lMdsa Other Deptt. Roads	dqy Total
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239		41194
1981-82	2533	7284	3769	16009	10110	2239		41944
1982-83	2533	7284	3779	16189	14398	2239		46422
1983-84	2521	7457	3616	14714	17159	2239		47706
1984-85	2521	7457	3616	14819	18159	2239		48811
1985-86	2521	7457	3616	14835	19768	2239		50436
1986-87	2521	7457	3616	15235	20568	2239		51636
1987-88	2521	7442	3619	14920	22782	2239		53523
1988-89	2840	7235	3596	14992	24899	2239		55801
1989-90	2840	7235	3596	14996	26050	2239		56956
1990-91	2840	7247	3604	14987	27433	2239		58350
1991-92	2846	7136	3636	15054	29002	2239		59913
1992-93	2846	7151	3638	15067	30579	2239		61520
1993-94	2846	8720	3212	14394	31667	2239		63078
1994-95	2846	9810	5549	12143	33100	2239	46438	112125
1995-96	2846	10006	5707	12615	36816	2239	64220	134449
1996-97	2846	10047	5820	12684	41311	2239	64398	139345
1997-98	2964	9990	5789	60576 @		2239	64403	145961
1998-99	2964	9990	5789	63976 @		2239	64403	149361
1999-2000	4453	8898	5741	65142 @		2239	64403	150876
2000-01	4547	8714	5739	68462 @			62012	149474
2001-02	4665	8601	6053	17934	113561			150814
2002-03	4665	8585	6232	18785	114613			152880
2003-04	5655	8627	6117	19653	118188			158240
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(P)	5655	11615	7340	22557	133687			180854

ik=ko/kkfud] @ = vU; ftyk lMdk e 'kkfey gA

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

23- jkT; e ithdr okgu

23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

o"k Year	ekVj fjD'kk Motorised Rickshaws	nifg;k okgu Two Wheelers	vkVk fjD'kk Auto Rickshaws	lkeku <ku oky VSik Goods Tempos	;k=h okgu VSik Passengers Tempos	dkj ,o LV'ku oxu Car & Station Wagons
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
1984	53	257803	9122	257	1547	29442
1985	58	303300	10123	268	1737	32140
1986	68	361174	11292	277	1841	34555
1987	71	427348	12744	283	1998	38408
1988	84	502204	14087	2645	@	42919
1989	90	582503	15374	420	2516	47462
1990	90	675317	17009	543	2831	51924
1991	90	746343	18236	776	3097	55909
1992	90	837840	19504	936	3679	59992
1993	90	920437	20982	1121	3947	636777
1994	90	1020054	23168	1371	4182	68881
1995	90	1145295	25218	1791	4513	76940
1996	90	1288411	28272	2258	5057	88746
1997	90	1424000	30837	2672	5346	98417
1998	90	1472889	32012	2882	5486	101768
1999	90	1791116	39151	5245	6870	123984
2000	90	1969150	42297	6518	7420	139067
2001	90	2157764	45288	8125	7881	155866
2002	90	2379599	49390	10097	8454	174171
2003	90	2623342	53985	12812	9209	197469
2004	90	2940515	59443	16426	10292	226329
2005	90	3302263	66155	21308	11549	259423
2006	90	3744732	73673	27761	12551	297597
2007	90	4167274	80962	33488	13159	345719

@ lkeku <ku oky okgu e lfEefyr gA
@ Includes in Goods Tempo

23- jkT; e ithdr okgu

23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

o"k	thi	VDVj	Vyj	VDlh	cl vkj feuh cl Buses & Mini	Vd	vU; okgu	dy
Year	Jeeps	Tractors	Trailors	Taxies	Buses	Trucks	Misc.	Total
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
1984	22424	73016	25535	3321	16419	46546	2006	487491
1985	24089	80771	27332	4812	17504	50262	1992	554388
1986	26169	87356	28771	5417	18738	51907	2167	629732
1987	28551	96074	30615	6161	19639	55232	2240	719364
1988	31122	106449	32651	6966	20727	58885	2364	821103
1989	34013	117466	34591	7827	21983	61913	2435	928593
1990	37303	129741	36359	8615	22914	66192	2505	1051343
1991	40823	144009	38343	9335	24256	70637	2538	1154392
1992	45783	166401	40878	10717	26601	77045	2567	1292033
1993	50512	182156	42208	11446	28450	81331	2604	1409061
1994	55822	197386	42701	12171	30870	87232	2667	1546595
1995	62272	217115	43561	13083	33302	95039	2771	1720990
1996	71095	241009	45613	14192	35627	105285	2872	1928527
1997	81765	266878	47422	15172	38764	113186	2945	2127494
1998	85410	276100	48155	15593	40239	116213	2962	2199799
1999	104107	329573	51626	18414	46065	128680	3058	2647979
2000	110975	351658	53231	20028	48759	135625	3242	2888060
2001	114982	369137	54355	23195	50626	142444	3524	3133277
2002	119298	386022	55520	26879	52631	152589	3896	3418636
2003	125663	401010	56675	31607	55314	168653	4281	3740110
2004	134441	426235	57875	36520	57542	186431	4738	4156877
2005	145134	455400	59128	41220	60343	201691	5402	4629106
2006	155137	493277	61148	46349	62832	224361	6761	5206269
2007	164298	529604	64335	52991	65108	246107	9345	5772480

24- LokLF; lpd

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

	v'kkf/kr tUe nj		v'kkf/kr eR; nj		f'k'k eR; nj		nEifRr lj{k.k nj	
	Crude Birth Rate		Crude Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate		Couple Protection Rate	
o"k	Hkkjr	jkt LFkku	Hkkjr	jkt LFkku	Hkkjr	jkt LFkku	Hkkjr	jkt LFkku
Year	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108		
1982	33.8	38.0	11.9	12.1	105	97		
1983	33.7	40.1	11.9	13.6	105	109		
1984	33.9	39.7	12.6	14.3	104	122		
1985	32.9	39.7	11.1	13.2	97	108	32.1	19.8
1986	32.6	36.4	10.9	11.7	96	107	34.9	23.1
1987	32.2	35.1	11.0	11.6	95	102	37.5	26.0
1988	31.5	33.3	10.3	14.0	94	103	39.9	27.9
1989	30.6	34.2	9.7	10.7	91	96	41.9	28.9
1990	29.9	33.6	9.6	9.6	80	84	43.3	30.0
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	9.8	80	79	44.1	29.0
1992	29.0	34.7	10.0	10.8	79	90	43.6	29.5
1993	28.5	33.6	9.2	9.0	74	82	43.5	29.3
1994	28.6	33.7	9.2	9.0	73	84	45.4	30.3
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	85	45.8	30.2
1996	27.4	32.3	8.9	9.7	72	86	46.5	30.7
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	72	85	45.4	32.6
1998	27.2	31.3	8.8	8.9	71	83	45.4	34.6
1999	26.1	31.1	8.7	8.4	70	81	44.0	36.4
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79	46.2	36.1
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80	45.6	37.9
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78	45.7	38.1
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75	47.1	40.5
2004	24.1	29.0	7.6	7.0	58	67	47.2	42.9
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68	46.6	45.0
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67	56.0*	45.8

Jkr %&
1- 1985 l 2004 v'kkf/kr tUe nj] v'kkf/kr eR; nj] f'k'k eR; nj ¼,u vkj ,p ,e tykb 06½
2- f'k'k eR; nj 1981 l 1984 ¼ ,l ,l b ,l Hkkjr 06½
3- v'kkf/kr tUe nj] v'kkf/kr eR; nj 1980 l 1984 ¼,l ,; b ,l Hkkjr 06 ½
4- 1985&2005 nEifRr lj{k.k nj ¼ifjokj dY;k.k lkf[;dh Hkkjr] 2006½
* ,u,Q,p,l&3

Source:-
1. From 1985 to 2004 CBR, CDR, IMR (NRHM-July-06)
2. IMR from 1981 to 1984 (SSES India-06)
3. CBR, CDR 1980 to 1984 (SSES India-06)
4. 1985-2005 CPR(Family WelfareStatistics in India,2006)
* NFHS-3

24- LokLF; lpd

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

thou iR;k'kk nj

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

o"k	Hkkjr	jkt LFkku
Years	India	Rajasthan
1987-91	58.2	55.8
1988-92	58.7	56.3
1989-93	59.4	58.0
1990-94	60.0	58.6
1991-95	60.3	59.1
1992-96	60.7	59.5
1993-97	61.1	60.0
1994-98	62.2	60.4
1995-99	61.7	60.5
1996-2000	61.9	60.7
1997-01	62.2	60.9
1998-02	62.5	61.1

L=kr (Sourse):- 1. 1987-91 to 1988-92 , l-, l-b-, l-Hkkjr&1998 (SSES India -1998)

2. 1989-93 to 1992-96 , l-, l-b-, l-Hkkjr&2001(SSES India -2001)

3. 1993-97 to 1998-02 , l-, l-b-, l-Hkkjr&2006(SSES India -2006)

25- lk{kjrk nj

25. LITERACY RATE

o"k	dy (Total)			xkeh.k (Rural)			'kgjh (Urban)		
	i#"k	efgyk	dy	i#"k	efgyk	dy	i#"k	efgyk	dy
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50						
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12						
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57						
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11						
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

26- ftyokj tukdh; lpdkd ¼tux.kuk 2001½

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

ftyk Districts	tul[;k (Population)					L=h i#"k vuikr Female Male Ratio	L=h i#"k vuikr 0&6 Female Male Ratio	tul[;k ?kuRo Population Density	tul[;k of) nj 1991&2001 Population Growth 1991-2001
	i#"k Male	efgyk Female	dy Total	xkeh.k Rural	'kgjh Urban				
vtej (Ajmer)	1129920	1051750	2181670	1306994	874676	931	922	257	26.17
vyoj (Alwar)	1586752	1405840	2992592	2557653	434939	886	887	357	30.31
cka loMk (Banswara)	760686	740903	1501589	1394226	107363	974	964	298	29.94
cjk (Baran)	535137	486516	1021653	849638	172015	909	919	146	26.08
ckMej (Barmer)	1038247	926588	1964835	1819431	145404	892	919	69	36.90
Hkjrij (Bharatpur)	1133425	967717	2101142	1692182	408960	854	879	414	27.22
HkhyokM+k (Bhilwara)	1026650	987139	2013789	1598938	414851	962	949	192	26.40
dksdhuj (Bikaner)	886075	788196	1674271	1079235	595036	890	916	61	38.24
cwanh (Bundi)	504818	457802	962620	783058	179562	907	912	173	24.98
fpÙkkSMx< (Chittorgarh)	918063	885461	1803524	1514255	289269	964	929	166	21.52
p# (Churu)	987781	936097	1923878	1387682	536196	948	911	114	24.67
nkSlk (Dausa)	693438	623625	1317063	1181245	135818	899	906	384	32.44
/kkyij (Dholpur)	538103	445155	983258	806640	176618	827	860	324	31.19
Mwxjij (Dungarpur)	547791	559852	1107643	1026787	80856	1022	955	294	26.65
xaxkuxj (Ganganagar)	955378	834045	1789423	1336066	453357	873	850	163	27.59
guekux< (Hanumangarh)	801486	716519	1518005	1214467	303538	894	872	157	24.39
t;ij (Jaipur)	2768203	2482868	5251071	2659004	2592067	897	899	471	35.06
tSlyej (Jaisalmer)	279101	229146	508247	431853	76394	821	869	13	47.52
tkykSj (Jalore)	737880	711060	1448940	1338946	109994	964	921	136	26.81
>kykokM (Jhalawar)	612804	567519	1180323	1012081	168242	926	934	190	23.34
>>u (Jhunjhunu)	983526	930163	1913689	1518573	395116	946	863	323	20.93
tks/kkij (Jodhpur)	1513890	1372615	2886505	1909423	977082	907	920	126	34.04
djkSyh (Karauli)	651998	557667	1209665	1037720	171945	855	873	218	30.39
dksVk (Kota)	827128	741397	1568525	729948	838577	896	912	288	28.51
ukxkSj (Nagaur)	1424967	1350091	2775058	2297721	477337	947	915	157	29.38
ikyh (Pali)	918856	901395	1820251	1429364	390887	981	925	147	22.46
jkt lekan (Rajsamand)	493459	493565	987024	858301	128723	1000	936	256	19.97
lokbekS/kkij (S.Madhopur)	591307	525750	1117057	904417	212640	889	902	248	27.55
lhdj (Sikar)	1172753	1115035	2287788	1815250	472538	951	885	296	24.14
fljkgh (Sirohi)	437949	413158	851107	700217	150890	943	918	166	30.13
Vksad (Tonk)	626436	585235	1211671	958503	253168	934	927	168	24.27
mn;ij (Udaipur)	1336004	1297308	2633312	2142995	490317	971	948	196	27.42
jkt LFkku (Rajasthan)	29420011	27087177	56507188	43292813	13214375	921	909	165	28.41

26- ftyokj tukdh; lpdkd ¼tux.kuk 2001½

26. DISTRICT-WIDE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

ftyk Districts	lk{kjrk nj (literacy Rate)								
	dy			xkeh.k (Rural)			'kgjh (Urban)		
	i#"k Male	efgyk Female	dy Total	i#"k Male	efgyk Female	dy Total	i#"k Male	efgyk Female	dy Total
vtej (Ajmer)	79.37	48.86	64.65	71.90	32.63	52.70	89.46	72.15	81.26
vyoj (Alwar)	78.09	43.28	61.74	75.74	38.54	58.17	90.58	70.35	81.37
cka loiMk (Banswara)	60.45	28.43	44.63	57.77	24.43	41.28	91.51	76.59	84.27
cjk (Baran)	75.78	41.55	59.50	73.79	37.66	56.62	85.45	60.33	73.46
ckMej (Barmer)	72.76	43.45	58.99	71.33	42.04	57.55	88.92	60.22	75.76
Hkjrij (Bharatpur)	80.54	43.56	63.57	79.12	39.06	60.79	86.19	60.95	74.49
Hkhyokjk (Bhilwara)	67.39	33.48	50.74	62.12	26.20	44.31	86.14	61.97	74.72
chdkuj (Bikaner)	70.05	42.03	56.91	61.11	28.44	45.72	84.74	64.90	75.51
cwanh (Bundi)	71.68	37.79	55.57	68.50	32.46	51.37	84.96	60.04	73.11
fpÙkkMx< (Chittorgarh)	71.30	36.39	54.09	67.43	29.98	48.88	90.38	69.85	80.51
p# (Churu)	79.69	53.35	66.81	77.89	50.93	64.66	84.14	59.46	72.17
nkSlk (Dausa)	79.35	42.32	61.84	78.20	40.02	60.13	88.93	61.58	76.03
/kkSyij (Dholpur)	75.09	41.84	60.13	74.51	38.89	58.59	77.67	54.19	66.80
Mxjij (Dungarpur)	66.04	31.77	48.57	64.06	28.86	46.02	87.70	67.82	78.14
xaxkuxj (Ganganagar)	75.53	52.44	64.74	72.23	47.19	60.46	84.80	67.81	76.99
guekux< (Hanumangarh)	75.18	49.56	63.05	73.35	46.27	60.50	82.27	62.57	73.03
t;ij (Jaipur)	82.80	55.52	69.90	78.88	43.86	62.15	86.54	67.13	77.46
tSlyej (Jaisalmer)	66.26	32.05	50.97	62.71	27.26	46.78	84.49	58.10	73.00
tkykSj (Jalore)	64.72	27.80	46.49	63.13	26.18	44.81	82.43	47.80	66.18
>kykokM (Jhalawar)	73.31	40.02	57.32	70.51	35.25	53.55	89.47	68.16	79.33
>>u (Jhunjhunu)	86.09	59.51	73.04	85.90	59.25	72.72	86.75	60.53	74.24
tks/kkij (Jodhpur)	72.96	38.64	56.67	65.93	24.75	46.21	85.36	64.34	75.54
djkSyh (Karauli)	79.54	44.39	63.38	79.00	42.77	62.39	82.74	53.78	69.24
dksVk (Kota)	85.23	60.43	73.53	81.14	49.85	66.27	88.61	69.39	79.59
ukxkSj (Nagaur)	74.10	39.67	57.28	72.46	36.85	54.99	81.67	53.41	68.15
ikyh (Pali)	72.20	36.48	54.39	68.57	31.65	49.95	84.49	54.65	70.23
jkt lekan (Rajsamand)	73.99	37.59	55.65	71.30	33.02	51.88	90.28	68.29	79.69
lokbZ eks/kkij (S.Madhopur)	75.74	35.17	56.67	73.13	29.52	52.64	86.48	58.45	73.32
lhdj (Sikar)	84.34	56.11	70.47	84.10	55.27	69.86	85.19	59.34	72.74
fljkgh (Sirohi)	69.89	37.15	53.94	65.19	31.29	48.51	89.36	64.12	77.60
Vksad (Tonk)	70.52	32.15	51.97	67.90	25.66	47.52	80.32	56.03	68.51
mn;ij (Udaipur)	73.62	43.26	58.62	68.64	35.14	51.94	92.64	77.33	85.36
jkt LFkku (Rajasthan)	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20

27. jkt LFkku e vdky @ vHkko dh fLFkfr l gbZ {kfr

27. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

Ñf"k o"k Agriculture Year	iHkkfor ft yk dh l [;k No. of District Affected	iHkkfor xkeksa dh l [;k No. of Villages Affected	iHkkfor tul [;k ¼yk[kksa e½ Population Affected (In Lakh)	Hk&jkt Lo ¹ fuyfcr ¼ yk[k #-½ Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	-	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26859	219.80	559.76
1986-87	27	31936	252.70	702.62
1987-88	27	36252	317.37	753.81
1988-89	17	4497	43.45	127.02
1989-90	25	14024	120.67	255.62
1990-91	-	-	-	-
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
1992-93	12	4376	34.66	29.06
1993-94	25	22586	246.81	491.36
1994-95	-	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82	209.12
1996-97	21	5905	55.29	28.88
1997-98	24	4633	14.91 #	2.79 #
1998-99	20	20069	215.07	168.52
1999-00	26	23406	261.79	227.95
2000-01	31	30583	330.41	310.48
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80
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

¹foÙkh; o"k d led

Figures for financial year

rQku ,o pØokr l iHkkfor 1865 xkeksa dk lfEefyr ugh fd;k x;k gA

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

28. jkT;okj egRoiw.kZ vkfFkZd lwpd

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

jkT;	n'kZk dqy {ks=kQy dk izfr'kr	Hkkjr dh dqy tula[;k dk izfr'kr	tula[;k ?kuRo izfr oxZ fd-eh-	uxjh; tu&la[;k dk dqy tula[;k ls izfr'kr	lk{kjrk dk izfr'kr	f'k'kq eR;q nj ¼izfr gtkj½
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Popul-ation to total Popu-lation of India 2001	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2001	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2001	Literacy Percentage 2001	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 vkU/kz izn'ks Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.4	277	27.3	60.5	56
2 vklke Assam	2.39	2.6	340	12.9	63.3	67
3 fcgkj Bihar	2.86	8.1	881	10.5	47.0	60
4 xqtjkr Gujarat	5.96	4.9	258	37.4	69.1	53
5 gfj;k.kk Haryana	1.34	2.1	478	28.9	67.9	57
6 fgekpy izn'ks Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	109	9.8	76.5	50
7 tEew ,oa d'ehj Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	100	24.8	55.5	52
8 dukVd Karnataka	5.83	5.1	276	34.0	66.6	48
9 dsjy Kerala	1.18	3.1	819	26.0	90.9	15
10 e/; izn'ks Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.9	196	26.5	63.7	74
11 egkjk"Vª Maharashtra	9.36	9.4	315	42.4	76.9	35
12 mM+hlk Orissa	4.74	3.6	236	15.0	63.1	73
13 iatkc Punjab	1.53	2.4	484	33.9	69.7	44
14 jkt LFkku **Rajasthan**	**10.41**	**5.5**	**165**	**23.4**	**60.4**	**67**
15 rfeyukMq Tamilnadu	3.96	6.1	480	44.0	73.5	37
16 mÙkj izn'ks Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.2	690	20.8	56.3	71
17 if'pe cxky West Bengal	2.70	7.8	903	28.0	68.6	38
vf[ky Hkkjr All India	100.00	100.0	325	27.8	64.8	57

28. jkT;okj egRoiw.kZ vkfFkZd lwpd ¼Øe'k%½

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

jkT;	vkSlr Ñf"k tksr ¼gDVs;j½	HkkSxksfyd {ks=k ¼yk[k oxZ fd-eh-½	cht;qDr x;sa {ks=kQy dk ifr gDVs;j [kkn dk mi;ksx ¼fd- xzke½	ifr yk[k tula[;k ij Jfedksa dk nSfud vkSlr jkstxkj ¼la[;k½	mRiknu ds lwpdkadksa ds ifr 0;fDr eY; lao/kZu ¼:i;s½
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2000-01	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2003-04	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2001*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2004-05
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 vkU/kz izns'k Andhra Pradesh	1.25	2.75	149.85	948	1704
2 vklke Assam	1.20	0.78	47.81	370	1241
3 fcgkj Bihar	0.58	0.94	88.19	N.A.	51
4 xqtjkr Gujarat	2.35	1.96	89.85	1789+	5892
5 gfj;k.kk Haryana	2.32	0.44	159.97	N.A.	4636
6 fgekpy izns'k Himachal Pradesh	1.07	0.56	49.22	1447 +	2888
7 tEew ,oa d'ehj Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	2.22	72.23	N.A.	479
8 dukVd Karnataka	1.74	1.92	803.32	1859 +	3256
9 dsjy Kerala	0.24	0.39	65.03	N.A.	505
10 e/; izns'k Madhya Pradesh	2.22	3.08	49.70	674	692
11 egkjk"Vª Maharashtra	1.57	3.08	64.82	1285	4182
12 mM+hlk Orissa	1.25	1.56	37.77	369	1440
13 iatkc Punjab	4.03	0.50	194.56	1902	1916
14 **jkt LFkku Rajasthan**	**3.65**	**3.42**	**35.94**	**663**	**914**
15 rfeyukMq Tamilnadu	0.89	1.30	134.14	N.A.	2763
16 m÷kj izns'k Uttar Pradesh	0.83	2.41	127.78	970	690
17 if'pe caxky West Bengal	0.82	0.89	114.99	N.A.	996
vf[ky Hkkjr All India	1.32	32.87	92.96	1119	2054

* izko/kkfud Provisional

\+ xr o"kZ led Previous Year Data

28. jkT;okj egRoiw.kZ vkfFkZd lwpdkad ¼Øe'k%½

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

jkT;	izfr 0;fDRk fo|qr mi Hkksx ¼fd-ok-½	izfr yk[k tula[;k ij ekVj xkfM+;ksa dh la[;k	izfr lkS oxZ fd-eh- {ks=k esa lM+dksa dh yEckbZ ¼fd-eh-½	X;kjgoha ;kstuk vuekfur mn0;; 2006&07 dhersa ij ¼djksM+ :i;s½
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2004-05	Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.04	Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.) 31.3.2002	11th Plan projected Outlay at 2006-07 prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 vkU/kz izns'k Andhra Pradesh	543.14	7277	71	147395.00
2 vklke Assam	85.27	2588	115	23954.00
3 fcgkj Bihar	44.56	854	81	60631.00
4 xqtjkr Gujarat	908.12	13308	70	106918.00
5 gfj;k.kk Haryana	658.00	11415	64	33374.00
6 fgekpy izns'k Himachal Pradesh	484.04	4589	53	13778.00
7 tEew ,oa d'ehj Jammu & Kashmir	348.74	4004	11	25834.00
8 dukVd Karnataka	504.69	7248	79	101664.00
9 dsjy Kerala	296.07	8489	387	41940.00
10 e/; izns'k Madhya Pradesh	308.40	5913	52	70329.00
11 egkjk"Vª Maharashtra	585.35	8847	87	127538.00
12 mM+hlk Orissa	394.89	3995	152	32225.00
13 iatkc Punjab	907.30	13916	123	28923.00
14 jkt LFkku **Rajasthan**	**328.09**	**6368**	**39**	**71732.00**
15 rfeyukMq Tamilnadu	713.26	13385	128	85344.00
16 mÙkj izns'k Uttar Pradesh	202.03	3649	103	181094.00
17 if'pe cxky West Bengal	247.54	3045	103	63779.00
vf[ky Hkkjr All India	411.04	6726	75	1488147.15

* mi;ksfxrk vkj vuqi;ksfxrk
Utilities and Non-Utilities

28. jkT;okj egRoiw.kZ vkfFkZd lwpd ¼Øe'k%½

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

	jkT;	ifr yk[k tula[;k ij cSadksa dh la[;k	ifr0;fDrk cSad tek ¼:i;s½	ifr 0;fDrk cSad _.k ¼#i;s½	'kq) jkT; ?kjsyw mRikn pfyr dherksa ij ¼djksM+ #i;s½	ifr0;fä 'kq) jkT; ?kjsyw mRikn pfyr dherksa ij ¼:i;s½
	STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept, 2007	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept, 2007	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept, 2007	Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Crore Rs.) 2005-06	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2005-06
	1	17	18	19	20	21
1	vkU/kz izns'k Andhra Pradesh	7.0	18767	16716	210657	26211
2	vklke Assam	4.3	9190	4028	52500	18598
3	fcgkj Bihar	3.9	6408	1938	71006	7875
4	xqtjkr Gujarat	7.0	23885	14406	186642	34157
5	gfj;k.kk Haryana	8.0	27382	15070	89857	38832
6	fgekpy izns'k Himachal Pradesh	13.3	26720	10668	22390	33805
7	tEew ,oa d'ehj Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	18535	9356	N.A.	N.A.
8	dukZVd Karnataka	9.2	32577	24804	151741	27101
9	dsjy Kerala	11.0	29334	18683	102508	30668
10	e/; izns'k Madhya Pradesh	5.2	10362	6082	103132	15647
11	egkjk"Vª Maharashtra	6.4	68835	63007	386241	37081
12	mM+hlk Orissa	6.1	11489	6697	67090	18690
13	iatkc Punjab	11.1	34141	21406	92538	34929
14	jkt LFkku **Rajasthan**	**5.6**	**10047**	**8170**	**106982**	**17306**
15	rfeyukMq Tamilnadu	7.9	26750	29367	194528	29958
16	mÙkj izns'k Uttar Pradesh	4.6	10107	4377	241196	13262
17	if'pe cxky West Bengal	5.4	19073	11322	213998	25223
	vf[ky Hkkjr All India	6.3	25018	17891	2870750*	25956

* 'kq) jk"Vªh; mRikn & Net National Product

28. jkT;okj egRoiw.kZ vkfFkd lwpd

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

jkT;	izfr 0;fDRk jktLo ¼:i;s½	izfr 0;fDRk dj jktLo ¼:i;s½	dsUnz; djksa dk izfr 0;fDRk va'k ¼#i;s½	izfr 0;fDRk jktLo 0;; ¼#i;s½	izfr 0;fDRk fodkl ij jktLo 0;; ¼#i;s½
STATE	Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2007-08 (B.E.)	Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2007-08 (B.E.)	Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2007-08 (B.E.)	Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2007-08 (B.E.)	Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2007-08 (B.E.)
1	22	23	24	25	26
1 vkU/k izn'k Andhra Pradesh	6715.99	4960.94	1123.30	6720.45	4382.50
2 vklke Assam	5712.63	2780.24	1421.08	5410.86	3336.31
3 fcgkj Bihar	2944.25	2146.00	1612.75	2570.52	1466.39
4 xqtjkr Gujarat	5878.39	4485.78	764.56	5583.99	3122.68
5 gfj;k.kk Haryana	7585.67	5755.33	568.63	7099.30	4739.45
6 fgekpy izn'k Himachal Pradesh	11197.82	3990.05	999.71	11581.24	6477.18
7 tEew ,oa d'ehj Jammu & Kashmir	10986.72	3008.04	1206.02	8700.81	5012.09
8 dukVd Karnataka	7133.85	5773.84	1102.57	6849.16	4455.61
9 dsjy Kerala	6290.18	5159.64	1115.00	7830.38	3613.21
10 e/; izn'k Madhya Pradesh	4071.35	2923.31	1219.38	3779.52	2112.71
11 egkjk"Vª Maharashtra	6424.14	4985.34	670.46	6376.11	3478.46
12 mM+hlk Orissa	4900.49	3374.78	1709.45	4637.25	2505.35
13 iatkc Punjab	8596.41	4809.97	700.23	9291.48	3991.54
14 jktLFkku **Rajasthan**	**4463.30**	**3263.93**	**1248.66**	**4429.78**	**2606.84**
15 rfeyukMq Tamilnadu	6730.69	5827.34	1143.73	6746.02	3792.51
16 mÙkj izn'k Uttar Pradesh	3907.60	2918.46	1450.70	3583.12	1993.12
17 if'pe cxky West Bengal	3506.22	2781.58	1151.29	4325.98	2129.89