



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2010-11



सत्यमेव जयते

CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is a document which is presented annually in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The '**Economic Review 2010-11**' attempts to present an overview of the State's economy as well as various developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

I hope that this publication will be useful for public representatives, Government departments, various organisations, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of the socio-economic condition of the State.



(Ashok Gehlot)



**MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
RAJASTHAN**



P R E F A C E

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics brings out a publication namely 'Economic Review' every year. The present publication of '**Economic Review 2010-11**' provides a panoramic scenario of the State's economy for the financial year 2010-11. In this publication, an attempt has been made to present the socio-economic progress of the State and the performance under various programmes & schemes.

I believe this publication will be useful to all those readers who are engaged or interested in the analysis of the socio-economic condition of the State.


(Rajendra Pareek)



सत्यमेव जयते

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INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, every year by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The '**Economic Review 2010-11**' is a ready reckoner of the status of progress and trends of development in various sectors of the State's economy.

I am grateful to all those departments who have extended their support in bringing out this publication. I hope this publication will be useful for the government departments and corporations as well as for the research scholars and institutions engaged in the work of socio-economic research and development of the State.



(D.B.GUPTA)

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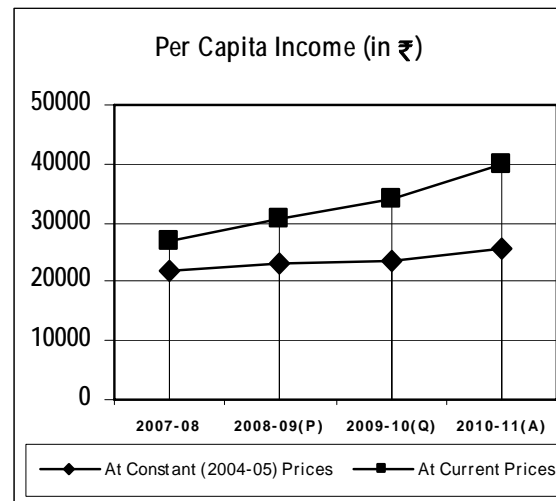
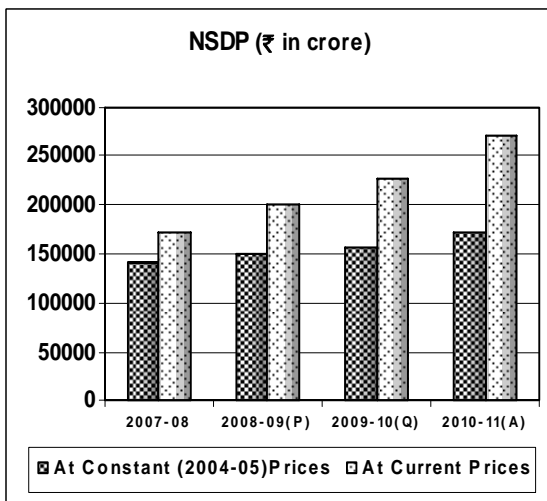
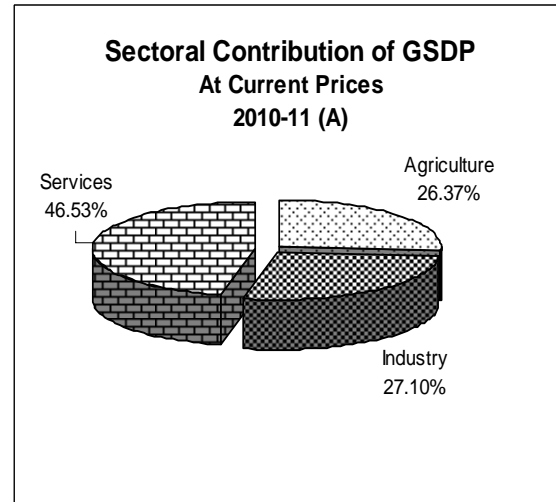
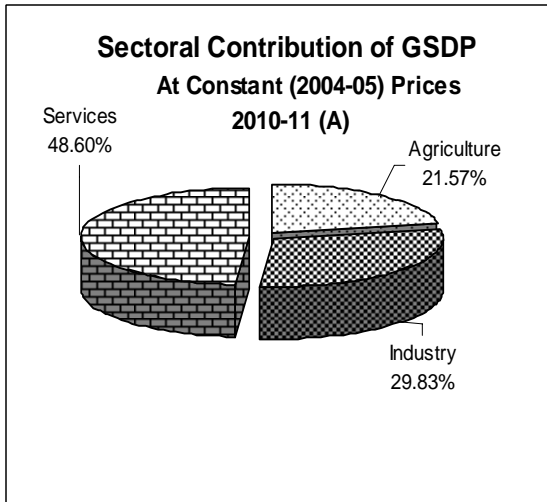
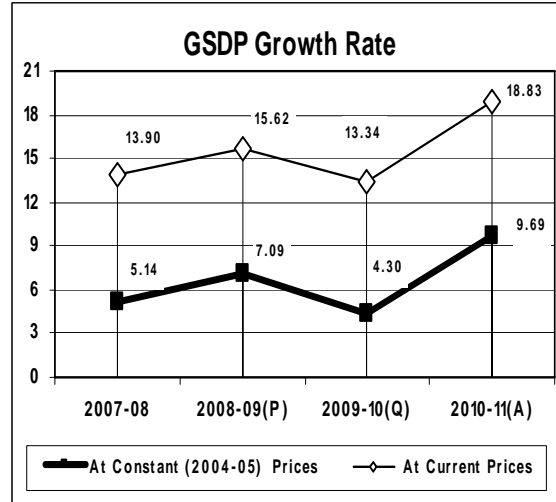
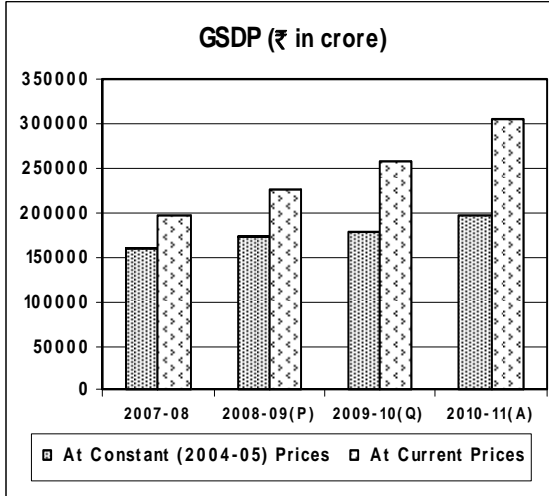
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Particular	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		160017	171365	178730	196045
	(b) Current Prices		194822	225254	255295	303358
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		5.14	7.09	4.30	9.69
	(b) Current Prices		13.90	15.62	13.34	18.83
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		22.41	22.18	18.63	21.57
	(b) Industry		31.99	30.57	32.20	29.83
	(c) Services		45.60	47.25	49.17	48.60
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		25.07	24.58	22.25	26.37
	(b) Industry		31.01	29.97	30.09	27.10
	(c) Services		43.92	45.45	47.66	46.53
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		140471	150621	156844	172656
	(b) Current Prices		172250	199457	225730	269381
6.	Per Capita Income	₹				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		21922	23101	23653	25616
	(b) Current Prices		26882	30592	34042	39967

Note:- Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2008-09, quick for 2009-10 and advance for 2010-11



	Particular	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices	₹Crore	51827	55226	62239	-
8.	Index for Agricultural Production * (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94 = 100)		166.66	185.09	138.20+	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production *	Lakh MT	160.84	166.94	123.60+	202.07@
10.	Index for Industrial Production** (Base 1993-94 = 100)		257.49	282.95	319.61	330.70@
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100) Percentage change		161.06 7.55	177.15 9.99	183.54 3.61	194.46◇
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers** (Base 2001=100) (a) Jaipur Centre (b) Ajmer Centre (c) Bhilwara Centre		134 129 133	145 138 144	159 152 158	179 175 176
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	6421	7019	8077	8869 #
14.	Commercial Bank Credit(September)	₹ Crore	52350	62211	78020	98620

* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

@ Provisional

** Relates to calendar year

◇ Average of April to December, 2010

Up to December, 2010

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2010-11

With an area of 3,42,239 sq kms., Rajasthan accounts for 10.4 percent of the total geographical area of the country and 5.5 percent of national population (Census, 2001). The west and north-west part of the State comprising of twelve districts having about 61 percent of the total area of the State is either desert or semi-desert and is known as the Great Indian Desert, "Thar". According to the Population Projections for India and States for 2001-2026 by the Office of the Registrar General of India, the projected population of Rajasthan as on 1st October, 2010 is 6.74 crore. In terms of geographical area, Rajasthan is the largest State in India. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts. In terms of Human Development Index – 2001, among the 15 major States, Rajasthan's rank is 9th. The salient features of the State vis-a-vis India are given in the table below:

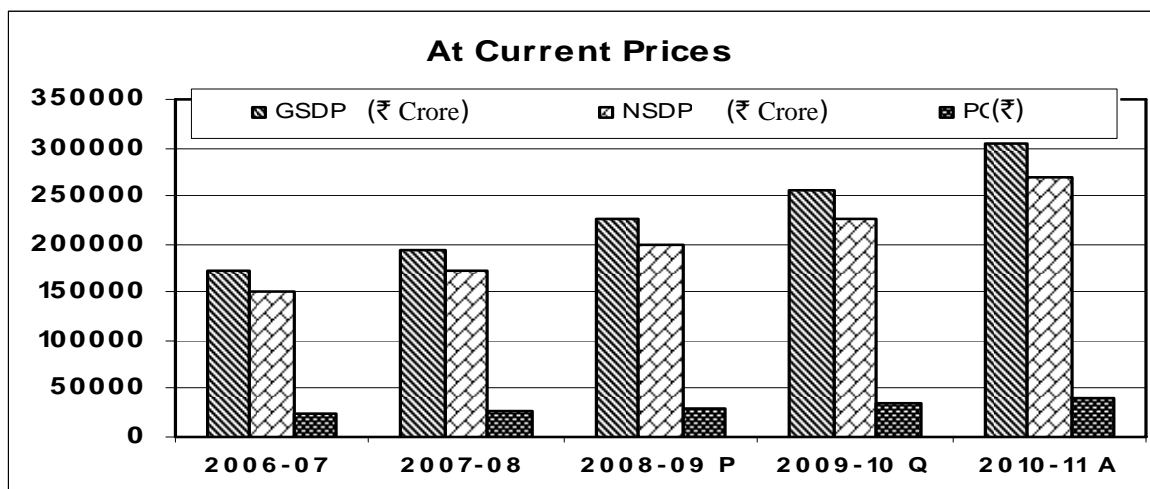
S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Geographical Area	2001	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population	2001	In crore	5.65	102.87
3.	Decadal Growth Rate	2001	Percentage	28.41	21.52
4.	Density of Population	2001	Population Per Sq. Km.	165	325
5.	Urban Population to total Population	2001	Percentage	23.4	27.8
6.	Sex Ratio	2001	Females Per 1,000 Males	921	933
7.	SC Population to total Population	2001	Percentage	17.2	16.2
8.	ST Population to total Population	2001	Percentage	12.6	8.2
9.	Literacy	2001	Percentage	60.4	64.8
	Female	2001	Percentage	43.9	53.7
	Male	2001	Percentage	75.7	75.3
10.	Birth Rate	2009	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	27.2	22.5
11.	Death Rate	2009	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	6.6	7.3
12.	Infant Mortality Rate	2009	Per 1,000 live births	59	50
13.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	2004-06	Per lakh live births	388	254
14.	Life expectancy at Birth	2002-06	Years	62.0	63.5

Rajasthan's Economy

In simple terms, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the combined monetary value of all the finally produced goods and rendered services within an economy in an accounting year. To take into account the structural changes of an economy and to present the true picture of the economy, the 'Base Year' of macro economic aggregates needs constant revision so that all kinds of economic activities get included in the GDP calculation. In a followup of the guidelines of National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, this year the base year of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimates has been shifted from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The estimates of State Gross and Net Domestic Product and Per Capita Income have been prepared both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. The year-wise estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) and Per Capita Income (on NSDP) since the year 2006-07 at current prices are given below:

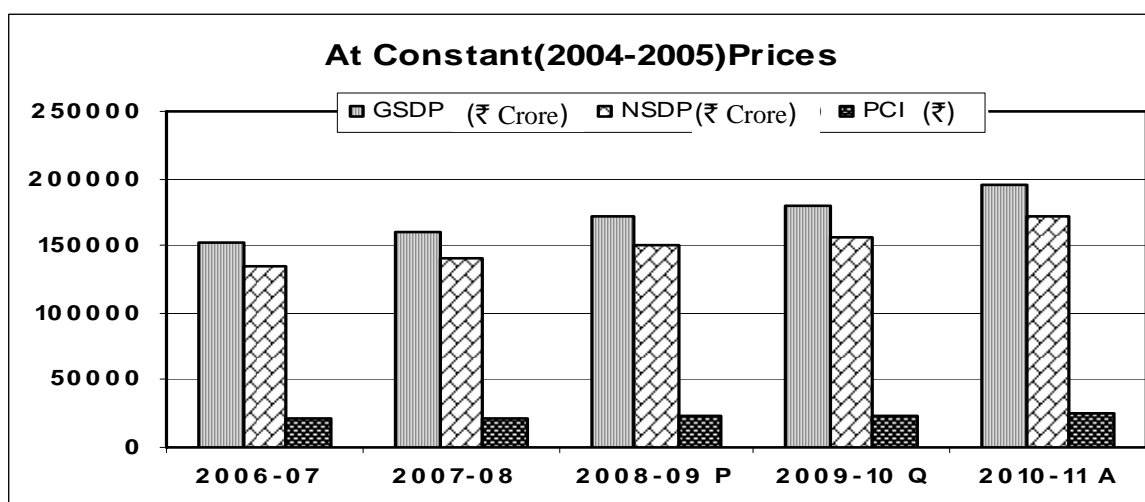
Year	Current Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore)	NSDP (₹crore)	PCI (₹)
2006-07	1,71,043	1,51,428	24,055
2007-08	1,94,822	1,72,250	26,882
2008-09 P	2,25,254	1,99,457	30,592
2009-10 Q	2,55,295	2,25,730	34,042
2010-11 A	3,03,358	2,69,381	39,967

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance



The year-wise estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP/NSDP) and Per Capita Income (on NSDP) since the year 2006-07 at constant (2004-05) prices are given below:

Year	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore)	NSDP (₹crore)	PCI (₹)
2006-07	1,52,189	1,34,350	21,342
2007-08	1,60,017	1,40,471	21,922
2008-09 P	1,71,365	1,50,621	23,101
2009-10 Q	1,78,730	1,56,844	23,653
2010-11 A	1,96,045	1,72,656	25,616



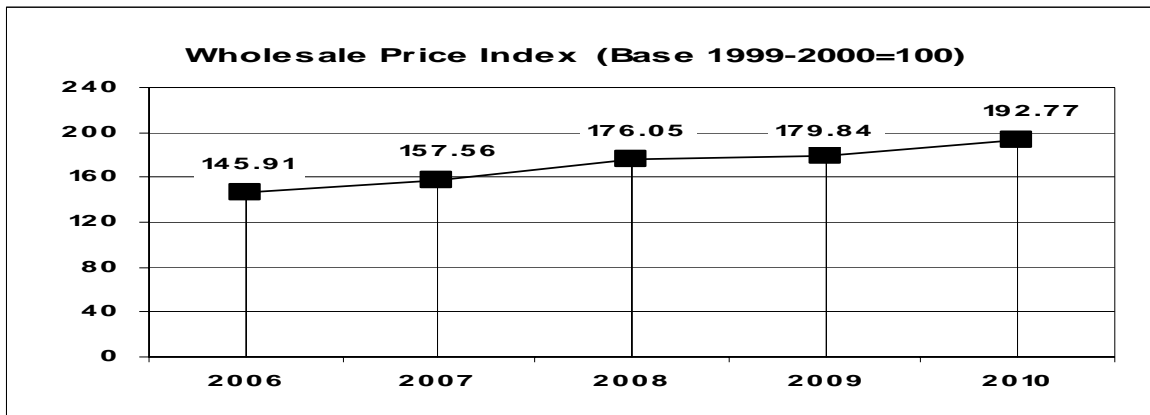
The advance estimates of **Gross State Domestic Product** at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 3,03,358 crore for the year 2010-11 as compared to ₹ 2,55,295 crore during the year 2009-10, showing an increase of 18.83 percent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2010-11 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1,96,045 crore, as against the quick estimates of GSDP for the year 2009-10 of ₹ 1,78,730 crore, registering an increase of 9.69 percent over the preceding year.

The advance estimates of **Net State Domestic Product** at current prices is worked out to be ₹ 2,69,381 crore for the year 2010-11 as compared to ₹ 2,25,730 crore during the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 19.34 percent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2010-11 has been estimated at ₹ 1,72,656 crore as against ₹ 1,56,844

crore in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 10.08 percent over the previous year.

The **per capita income** for the year 2010-11 at current prices works out to be ₹ 39,967 as against ₹ 34,042 during the year 2009-10 registering an increase of 17.41 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) during 2010-11 is likely to be ₹ 25,616 as compared to ₹ 23,653 in the year 2009-10, registering an increase of 8.30 percent over the previous year.

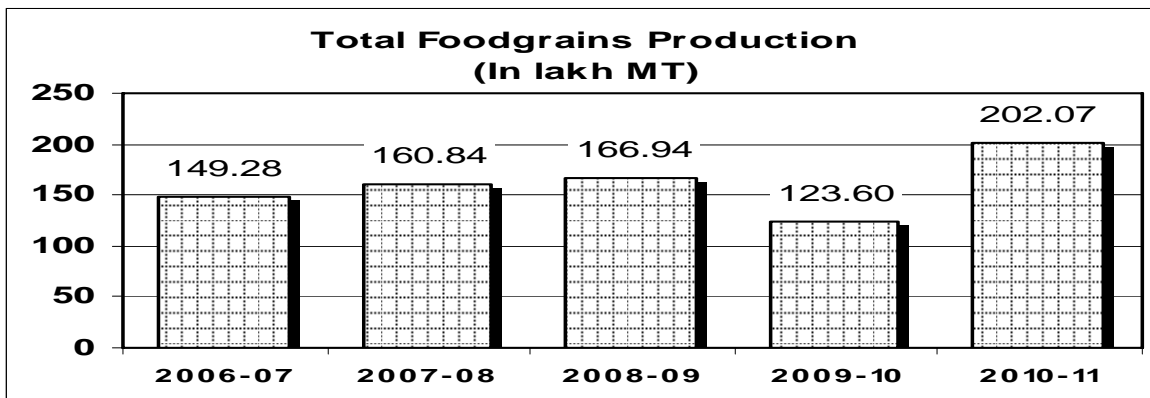
Price variations have significant impact on the economy of the State and living conditions of the people particularly on the poorer sections of the society. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are expressed through Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index. During the year 2010-11, 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 Calendar year 2010 stood at 192.77 as against 179.84 in the Calendar year 2009, which reveals an increase of 7.19 percent. The average general consumer price index (base 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara registered a rise of 13.03 percent in the year 2010 over the year 2009.



The objectives of Financial Inclusion and Institutional finance are being achieved by a sound **banking** sector in the State. The deposits have increased by 17.68 percent in Rajasthan for the 2010 (upto September, 2010) over the corresponding period in the previous year, while it was 13.91 percent at the all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 85.92 percent in September, 2010 for Rajasthan and at the all India level it stood at 73.56 percent, whereas in September, 2009, it was 80 percent and 70.26 percent in Rajasthan and at the all India level, respectively.

Agriculture

Agriculture sector is an important sector in Rajasthan. Primarily rain fed, the State has major part of the total irrigation area under tubewells and wells. This year, the bumper Kharif production has erased the sad memory of last year's failed monsoon. It has also affected the overall economy of the State. A strong farm sector has helped the GSDP to grow in 2010-11. This year, the farm sector was showered with an abundance of rains in this monsoon. The State has received 604.86 mm rain against the normal expected rain of 535.87 mm during 1.6.2010 to 30.9.2010. As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2010-11, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 202.07 lakh tones, which has shown an increase of 63.49 percent as compared to that of 123.60 lakh tonnes in the previous year.



Water Resources

The Water Resources Department of the State is striving a lot to expand irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March, 2010, an irrigation potential of 37.13 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010), an additional irrigation potential of 10,769 hectares (excluding Indira Gandhi Nahar Project) has been created. With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 2 major-Narmada and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP), 4 medium, 41 minor irrigation and one modernization project (Gang Nahar) are under construction.

Industries

To make Rajasthan a prime destination for the investors, several steps have been taken to provide good opportunities and infrastructure to the investors for which favorable policies have been framed. The government has launched the much-awaited "Single Window System" for easy flow of investments into the State. The new system is likely to ensure

simplification of rules & procedures and help in early clearance of projects. “Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling & Clearance Ordinance -2010” provides a facility of single point interface between investors and various government departments. In the first phase, it will be implemented in the divisional headquarters and in Alwar district.

RIICO is the apex organization shouldering the responsibility for faster growth of industrialization in Rajasthan. It is providing infrastructure facilities for facilitating industrialization, developing growth centers in the state, providing financial assistance to units, organizing trade fairs for the promotion of the related sectors. During the year 2010-11, RIICO has acquired 1,376.69 acres of land and developed 1,470.46 acres of land upto December, 2010. During the year 2010-11 upto December 2010, RIICO has developed Special Industrial Parks. Besides this, several Special Economic Zones are being developed.

During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has issued sanctions for loans of ₹ 241.71 crore. With the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts culture in the State, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons. During the financial year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of ₹ 780.26 lakh while the assistance of raw materials was ₹ 3,223.24 lakh and marketing of SSI products was ₹ 427.90 lakh. Khadi and Village industries are also playing a significant role in the rural areas by providing employment and assistance to the workers for producing quality products, conducting artisans’ trainings, promoting co-operative participation, supplying raw materials and necessary implements. Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) is also functioning for creation of more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector.

Mineral Resources

Rajasthan is richly endowed with mineral resources. There are 2,651 mining leases for major minerals and 10,874 mining leases for minor minerals and 16,297 quarry licenses existing in the State. During the current year, a revised revenue target of ₹ 1,760 crore was kept against which, ₹ 1,210.30 crore has been collected till December, 2010. Mineral survey and prospecting on 8 projects of base metals, 4 projects of noble metals, 11 projects of limestone and 3 projects of lignite has been taken up/being carried out till March, 2011. The State government has cleared the new Mineral Policy 2011.

Power Capacity

Continuous improvement in the basic infrastructure is acting as a catalyst for the industrial investment. The Installed Capacity of the State as on December, 2010 was 8,868.57 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, was 792.06 MW. As the installed capacity on March, 2010 was 8,076.51 MW. The net power consumption is likely to be 3,148.541 crore units during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 as against 4,152.757 crore units consumed during the last year. Under the Rural Electrification Programme 39,473 villages have been electrified and about 10.18 lakh wells energised by the end of December, 2010. The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) has been playing a leading role to promote generation of non-conventional energy in the State.

Transport

The State is making a lot of efforts to strengthen the road network as a result of which, as on 31st March, 2011, the total road length in the State is expected to be 1,89,034 km. The road density in the State was 55.09 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 2009-10 which is expected to be 55.23 km per 100 Sq. km by the end of 2010-11. The number of vehicles in the transport sector has grown rapidly over the last several years. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department of the State was 69.98 lakh upto December, 2009 which has reached to 77.86 lakh by the end of December, 2010. It shows an increase of 11.26 percent.

Tourism

During the calendar year 2010, upto December, 2010, the number of tourist arrivals in the State was 268.22 lakh (255.44 lakh domestic and 12.78 lakh foreign). This year “Jantar Mantar, Jaipur” has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites of UNESCO.

Social Sector

The social sector in the State has been given high priority by the State Government. Various schemes and programmes have been launched and implemented for the weaker and deprived sections of the society. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas. During the year 2010-11, 2,876 Villages/ dhanies, 445 SC basties and 567 ST basties are benefited from drinking water facilities upto December, 2010.

Education: Education is an important input for the skilled human capital. It opens new horizon for individuals and provides new aspiration

and developed values in life. Education also contributes towards the multidimensional development of society also.

There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls' education. There is also an establishment of schools and vocational streams which have been developed to equip large number of senior level students with knowledge and skills related to occupation. "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age bracket of six to fourteen years. Along with it, a lot of efforts have been initiated to increase the enrollment in elementary education. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

At present, there are 50,608 Primary Schools with 2,32,262 teachers and 55,509 Upper Primary Schools with 2,27,936 teachers wherein the total enrollment is 123.51 lakh. In all, 12,460 Secondary and 6,675 Senior Secondary Schools are running in the State, out of which 6,241 Secondary and 3,128 Senior Secondary Schools are in the government sector wherein 28.13 lakh students including 10.30 lakh girls are studying. The State Open School has also been setup for catering to the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school.

In order to promote girls education in the State, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are functioning, free Computer Education is being provided, Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced, Ladies bicycles are being provided. A project called, 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage (IEDSS)' for disabled girls is also being run. A scheme of Aapki Beti for girls is also being implemented and an award named, 'Gargi Award' is provided to promote excellence in education amongst girls.

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 1,135. About 4.20 lakh students are getting the benefit of higher education in these colleges. A total of 9 lakh students are pursuing higher studies in Universities and their affiliated colleges. In all, 134 ITIs in the public sector and 715 ITIs are functioning in the private sector in the State. At present, 32 government polytechnic colleges are functioning in the public sector.

Health

The health of person helps him/her to facilitate him/her towards proving his/ her potential and the ability to fight illness. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the Government. Our national policy, too aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional services with a special focus on the under- privileged segment of population. The Government is continuously making efforts to build up a vast health infrastructure and required manpower for the Government sector as well as in the private sector. The measures adopted in health sector have shown an increasing trend in life expectancy and improvement in child care.

Health Infrastructure: The health infrastructure in the State comprises of 127 Hospitals, 199 dispensaries, 1,517 Rural PHCs, 37 Urban PHCs, 376 CHCs, 118 Maternity and Child Health Centres, 13 Urban Aid Posts, 11,487 Sub-Health Centres and 45,078 inpatient beds as on December 31, 2010. In the health sector, various schemes are being implemented. The Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh, launched for providing free treatment of BPL families & beneficiaries and a World Bank assisted "Rajasthan Health System Development Project", Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Medical Mobile Units, 5 litres Deshi Ghee Scheme etc. are being implemented. An important programme of promoting institutional deliveries namely, the Janani Suraksha Yojana is also being implemented in the State. Several trainings have been conducted with regards to Skilled Birth Attendants, Dai or TBAs and clinical trainings to build capacity as well as upgrade their skills.

During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, about 1.84 lakh sterilisation operations have been performed, 7.85 lakh users of Oral Pills (OP) and 9.66 lakh CC users have been given services. A Jan Mangal Yojana is being implemented with the objective of community based distribution of contraceptives to achieve population stabilisation and to reduce IMR and MMR. Presently 37,522 trained Jan Mangal Couples are working.

Anti- Poverty & Livelihood Schemes

Many schemes have been formulated to alleviate poverty directly or indirectly. Some of them are MGNREGS, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Mewat Area Development Programme,

Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme etc.

To meet the challenges of ever increasing unemployment and underemployment, the Government has setup the Rajasthan Mission for Livelihoods (RMoL). RMoL is presently operational all over the state. It organizes 171 different types of skill training courses in partnership with various agencies for enhancing employment opportunities for the youth in the State. These skill courses have been able to contribute significantly in getting decent employment and thereby contributing immensely in enhancing livelihoods of unemployed youth. In 2010-11, few more courses have been included in the curricula which were based on market acceptability. Seven Securities Education Training Institutes have been established at the divisional headquarters of the State through collaborations. The department of employment provides financial support to RMoL to organize job fairs at district or zone levels. These job fairs help in establishing an interface between potential employers and candidates.

E-Governance Initiatives

In today's world of information and technology, e-governance plays an important role in good governance. All Government Departments have been directed to earmark 3 percent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance. With GoI funds of ₹ 30 crore sanctioned under NeGP, a new State Data Centre in the new IT building has been constructed this year. For providing the desired information and to make the public aware about the various schemes, Rajeev Gandhi Seva Kendras are also being established.

Urban Infrastructure Development

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented in the State by the Central Government to enhance the basic infrastructure facilities in Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar. With an objective to provide basic infrastructure facilities in the small and medium towns Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme and to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented. Survey work of Urban Local Bodies is in progress under the Rajiv Awas Yojana. The Government has initiated the Jaipur Rail Metro Project, which promises to develop Jaipur as a world-class city.

With an objective to provide basic infrastructure facilities in urban areas, the construction work of roads, sewerage lines, flyovers, RoBs have been initiated. The Rajasthan Township Policy, 2010 and Affordable Housing Scheme have already been released and in its first phase, this scheme is being implemented in Jaipur, Chaksu, Bhiwadi, Kuchmancity, Ajmer, Dausa and Udaipur. Construction of Ring road, Jaipur Metro, Tunnels on Agra road side, Parking areas, Flyovers and underpass in Jaipur are the other major projects which are underway to develop the infrastructure in the city. For the planned development of the cities, 'Master Plans' are also being prepared.

Policy Framing & New Initiatives

The present Government has taken significant policy decisions like: preparing the State Livestock Development Policy, Affordable Housing Policy, Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Policy, Rajasthan Township Policy, Rajasthan State Forest Policy, Policy of Promotion of Agro-Processing and Agri-Business, Rajasthan State Environment Policy, Policy for Providing Generation of Electricity from Biomass, State Water Policy and Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy.

A separate Department of Minority Affairs has been established in April, 2010 to ensure a focused approach to the minorities. This will play a pivotal role in the overall policy, planning, coordination, evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programmes for the benefit of the minority communities; Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians. Presently, Pre/Post Matric and Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship programme is being implemented for the benefit of the students of the minority community.

The State Government has banned plastic carry bags in the State with effect from 1st August, 2010 by issuing a notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To prevent Black marketing and stock holding in the State, a campaign namely "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh" has been carried out. Pulses and edible oil is provided to the consumers of the State under subsidized rates to address the problem of price hike of essential commodities. Mobile labs are operational to check and test the quality of food articles. Under the Chief Minister Anna Suraksha Scheme BPL families are being provided wheat at ₹ 2/- kg.

Projects handled by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES)

In addition to generating different administrative statistics, recently the DES has also taken up some new projects like; implementation of Basic Statistics for local level Development Pilot Project (BSLLD) in Sikar and Tonk districts, Study on Non-Profit Institutions (NPI), 5% sample

checking of Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of District Information System for Education (DISE).

Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) : Looking at the importance of 'Statistics' in the present scenario, the State Government is planning to strengthen the block, district and State level Statistical system with guidance from the Central Statistical Organisation, GoI, New Delhi. In this direction, the Director of Economics & Statistics has already been declared Nodal Agency for all statistical matters in the State. The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), GoI has initiated an India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP). Under this project, in order to strengthen the State Statistical System Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) has been prepared. The RSSSP has been approved on January 10, 2011 by the State High Level Steering Committee (SHLSC) constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. The plan has already been sent to MoS&PI. The groundwork for the signing of the MoU with the GoI is under process.

Devolution and Decentralization

In order to promote decentralized planning and implementation of schemes and programmes to facilitate faster development of the rural mass, the funds, functions and functionaries of five departments of Health, Education, Social Justice & Empowerment, Women & Child Development and Agriculture have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Department.

The State Government is making big strides in the all-round development of the State. The Government is committed for the all inclusive growth in the State in the years to come.

2. PUBLIC FINANCE

Fiscal Management

With continuous efforts coupled with appropriate measures in previous years, the Government succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit during 2006-07, building up revenue surplus and containing fiscal deficit to three percent, two years ahead of the target date fixed by Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. With a view to increasing the public expenditure, Government of India had relaxed the norms for fiscal deficit, and it was to be contained at 3.5 percent in the year 2008-09 and 4.0 percent in 2009-10. In addition, the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) requirement of elimination of revenue deficit was also relaxed by the Government of India for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

The performance of the State during 2009-10 in terms of key fiscal targets as laid down in the FRBM Act, 2005 is given below :-

Fiscal Variables	TFC/ FRBM Act	FCP	MTFPS	Actual
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	0.00 (31.3.2010)	959.05	(-)3992.87	(-) 4747
Revenue Deficits/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	0.00 (31.3.2010)	2.98	(-)10.73	(-) 13.42
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-)5957.08	(-)9900.12	(-)10299
FD/GSDP Ratio	4.0% or Below (2009-10)	3%	3.50%	(-)4.03%
Ratio of outstanding public debt and outstanding risk weighted guarantee to total receipts of Consolidated Fund of the State (in %)	Not to exceed 200%	-	165%	155%

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

Trends in deficit: - The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total borrowings of the State was ₹10,299 crore in 2009-10 in place of ₹ 9,900.12 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2009-10. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio remained 4.03% in 2009-10, in place of 3.9% which was estimated in Revised Estimates 2009-10. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption. However, owing to global

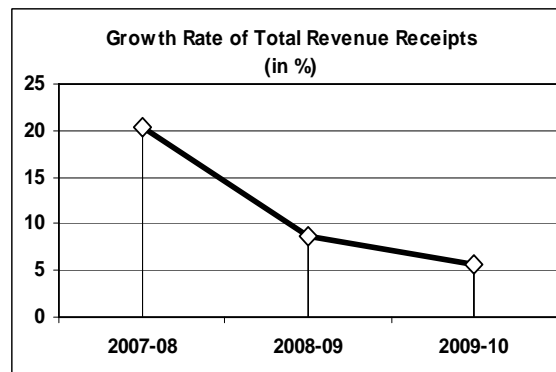
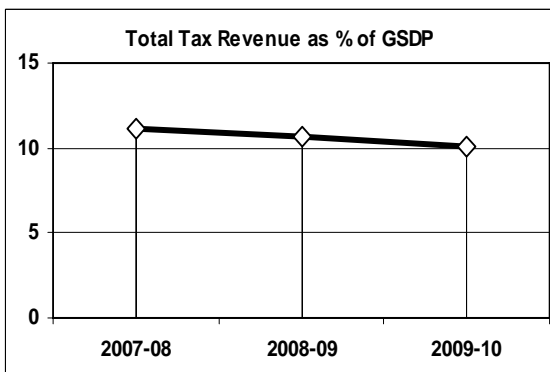
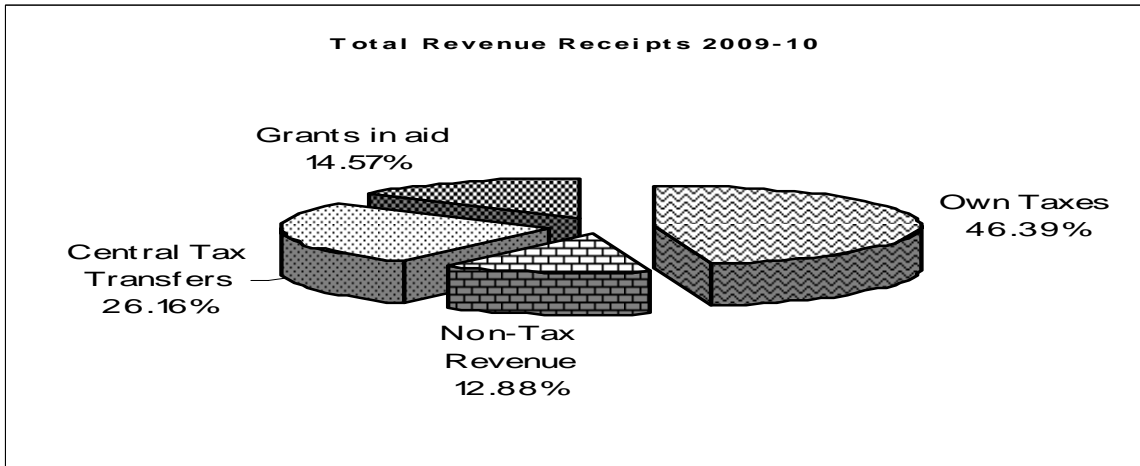
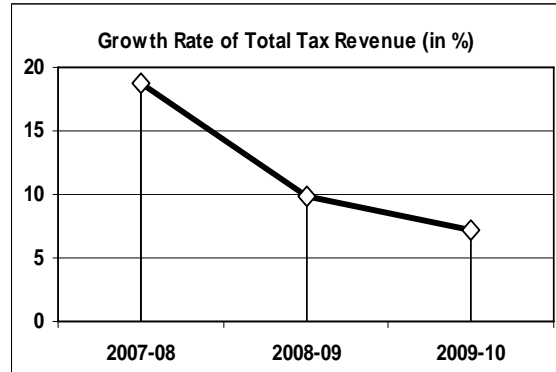
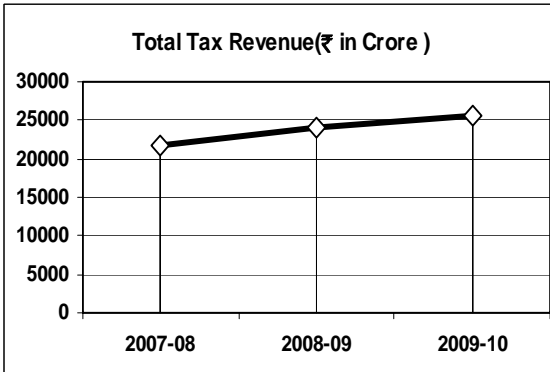
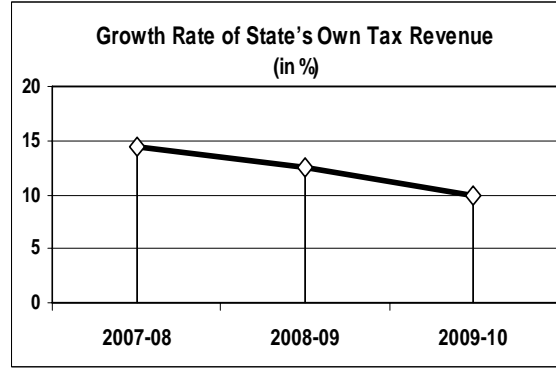
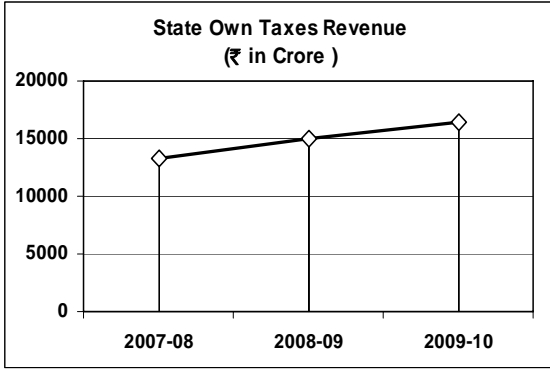
economic slow down and implementation of 6th Pay Commission recommendations, the gains made in 2006-07 and 2007-08 were negated and the State had to suffer revenue deficit of ₹ 827 crore and ₹ 4,747 crore in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Global economic meltdown adversely affected the revenues of the State Government. Implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission also resulted in a substantial increase in non plan expenditure, particularly on salary and pension.

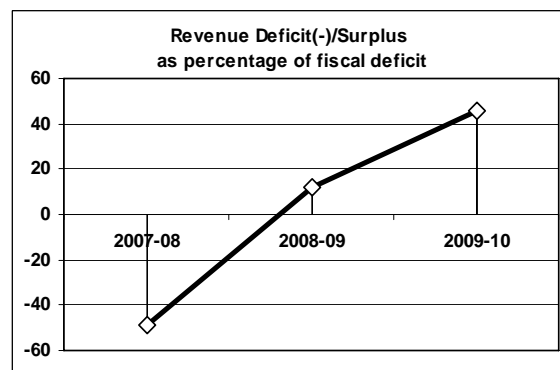
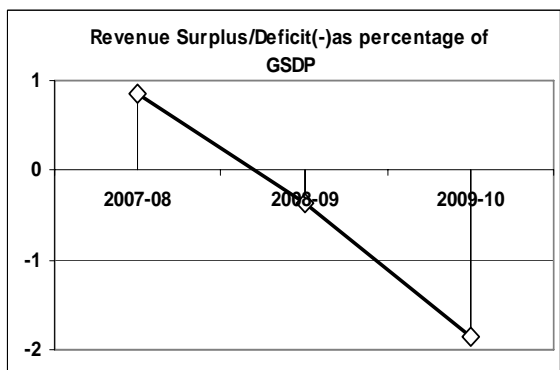
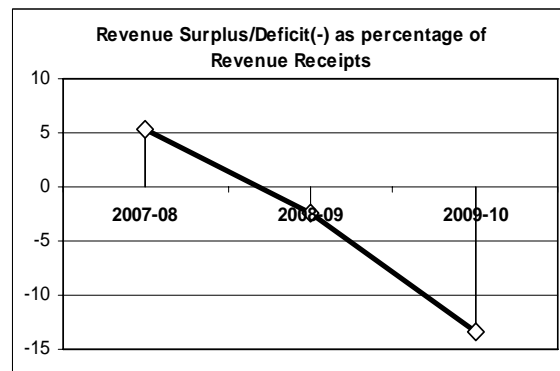
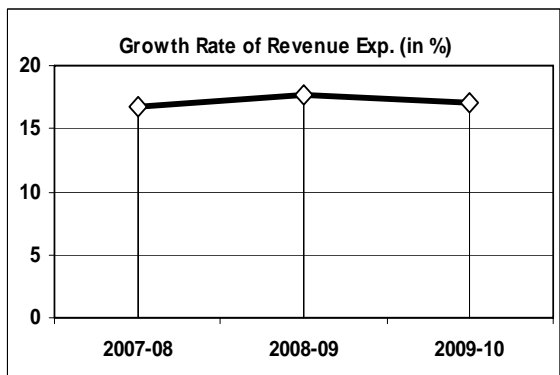
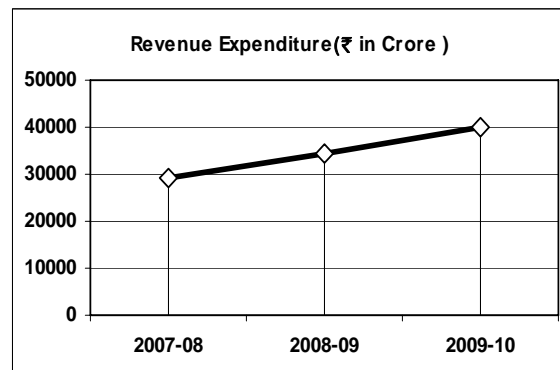
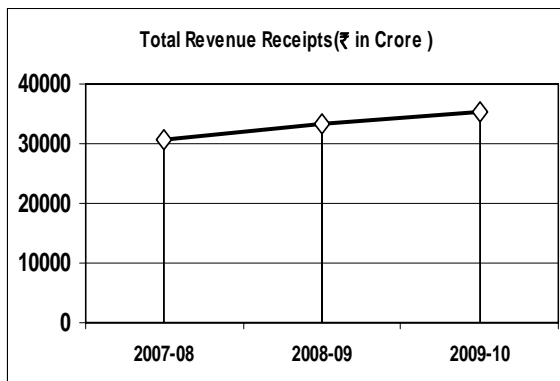
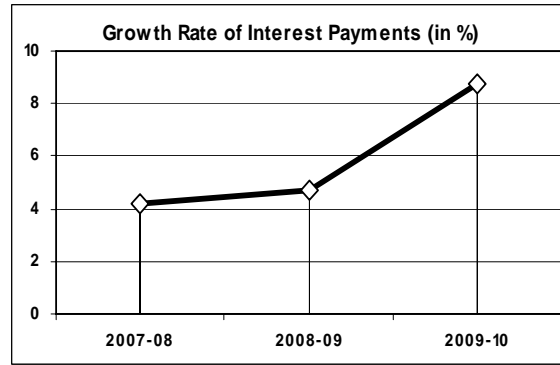
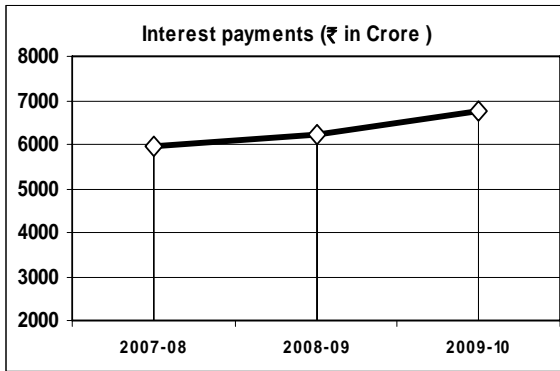
As a result of achieving FRBM targets, the State Government has been receiving debt relief of ₹ 308.70 crore from Government of India every year, commencing from the year 2005-06. The debt relief has been received upto the year 2007-08. The Government of India has recovered the debt relief granted for the year 2008-09 due to (i) using estimates of figures of GSDP calculated at their level (ii) by not considering the receipt of ₹308.70 crore as a revenue receipts, and (iii) not taking into account the figures of GSDP published by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) for the year 2008-09. Now CSO has revised base year from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and accordingly, new series of figures of GSDP are to be published by CSO very soon. Thereafter, the State Government will take up this matter with Government of India.

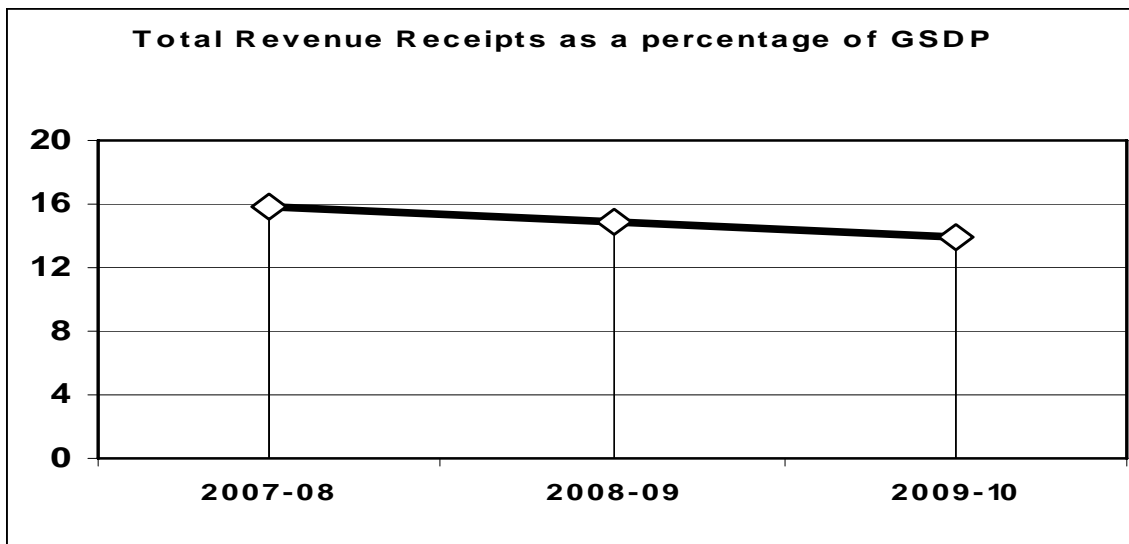
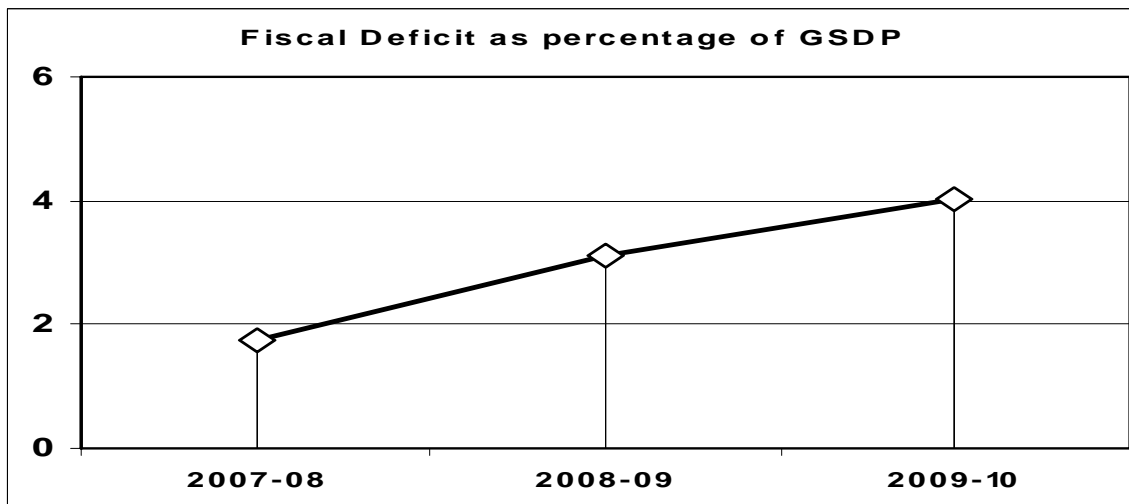
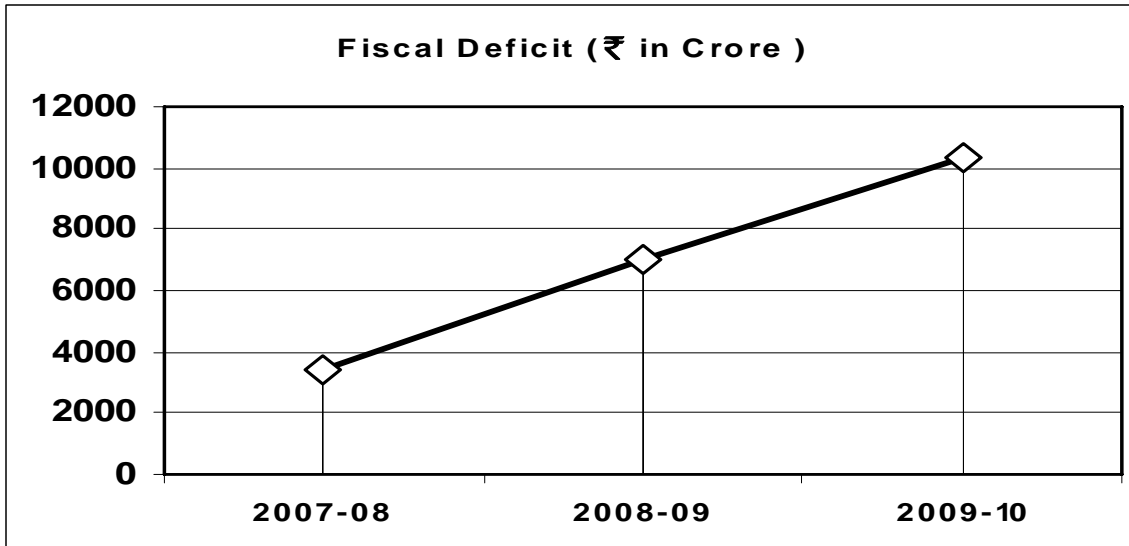
The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised below with reference to the XI Five Year Plan period :-

Item	(₹ in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. Revenue Receipts			
(i) Own Taxes	13275	14944	16414
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	4054	3888	4558
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	8528	8999	9258
(iv) Grants-in-aid	4924	5638	5155
Total	30781	33469	35385
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1782	94	121
3. Total Receipts	32563	33563	35506
4. Total Expenditure	35971	40536	45805

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5. Revenue Expenditure			
Revenue Exp.	29128	34296	40132
of which Interest payment	5943	6224	6769
6. Capital Expenditure			
Capital Outlay	6555	5900	5175
Loans & Advances	288	340	498
7. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP - at current prices) (base year 2004-05)	194822	225254	255295
8. Revenue surplus / Deficit	1653	-827	-4747
9. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	- 3408	-6973	-10299
10. Primary surplus/ Deficit	2535	-749	-3530
11. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP	-1.75	-3.10	-4.03
12. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts	20.3	8.7	5.7
13. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue	14.4	12.6	9.8
14. Revenue Receipts to GSDP	15.8	14.9	13.9
15. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP	6.8	6.6	6.4
16. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	8072	11703	14030
as % of Revenue Receipts	26.2	35.0	39.7
as % of Revenue Exp. net of interest Payments & Pension	39.1	47.3	49.3
17. Expenditure on Interest Payments			
as % of Revenue Receipts	19.3	18.6	19.1
as % of Revenue Expenditure	20.4	18.1	16.9
18. Fiscal Liabilities	77138	84023	91533
as % of GSDP	39.6	37.3	35.9







Comparative statement of sector wise revenue expenditure is as under:-

Item	₹ in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Revenue Expenditure	29128	34296	40132
General Services	10939 (37.55%)	12976 (37.83%)	15666 (39.04%)
Social Services	10200 (35.02%)	14053 (40.98%)	16494 (41.10%)
Economic Services	7989 (27.43%)	7267 (21.19%)	7972 (19.86%)

Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of receipts:-

During the year 2009-10, revenue receipts increased by 5.7% over previous year. The fall in growth rate of own tax revenue is due to less growth of 0.46% only in Stamps & Registration, which has been on account of slow down in economy. Similarly, the receipts of land tax has fallen from ₹228 crore in 2008-09 to ₹132 crore in 2009-10 due to litigations, etc.

Trends of expenditure: -

During 2009-10, 77.3% of total expenditure was incurred from revenue receipts and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The rate of growth of budgeted plan expenditure increased by 12.3% (₹1172 crore) in 2009-10, as compared to previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages during 2009-10 has been 49.3% of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment), despite the payment of 40% arrears of 6th Pay Commission, although it was higher than the 35% recommended by 12th Finance Commission. The development expenditure has been of the order of ₹30,716 crore, which is 67.1% of total expenditure. This is the highest expenditure, in terms of percentage, in the last five years, except in the year 2008-09 when it was slightly higher. This was despite 40 percent of payment of arrears of 6th Pay Commission.

Interest Payment: - Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure was 19.1% and 16.9% in 2009-10. This is the lowest, in terms of percentage, in last five years, except in the year 2008-09 when it was 18.6% of revenue receipts.

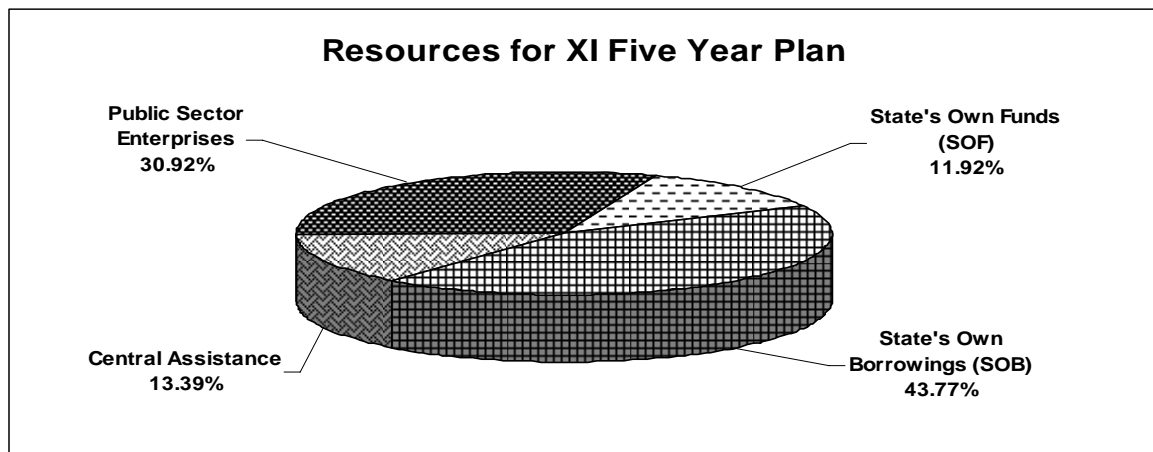
Capital Outlay:- The capital outlay during the year 2009-10 was of the order of ₹5,175 crore, which was 68.9% of the net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

Fiscal Liabilities:- The quantum of Fiscal liabilities is ₹91,533 crore as on 31.3.2010. It is composed of internal loan of ₹57,143 crore, loan of ₹7475 crore from Central Government, liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹18,972 crore and other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹7,943 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 8.9% during 2009-10. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 258.7% during 2009-10. The fiscal liabilities stood at 4.4 times of own resources at the end of 2009-10.

Debt sustainability:- During 2009-10, the Government repaid internal debt of ₹2545 crore and GOI loans of ₹400 crore. The debt redemption (Principal + Interest) to total debt receipts is 99.3%, which indicates that almost all the debt receipts received during the year have been utilised for repayment of old debt and interest thereon.

Projections of Eleventh Five Year Plan:- The size of Eleventh Five Year Plan was fixed at ₹71,732 crore at 2006-07 prices. The significant improvement in the estimated resources of Eleventh Five Year Plan is that the State's own funds are estimated to be of ₹8,552 crore in place of negative own funds of the State Govt. of ₹8,275 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan indicating major own contribution of the State in the resources for the Plan. State's Own borrowings (including loan component of central assistance) are estimated as ₹31,398 crore in comparison to ₹27,470 crore in Tenth plan estimates. The overall State's own resources have increased from ₹19,195 crore in X Five Year Plan to ₹39,950 crore in XI Five Year Plan. The size of XI Five Year Plan has increased to more than double at constant prices.

The State Government has been able to mobilise the resources amounting to ₹31,704 crore, against ₹31,832 crore, at current prices projected for the Tenth Plan period, which is almost very near the projections.



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

(₹ in crore)

Items	Tenth Plan Projections at current prices	Tenth Plan Actuals at current prices	Tenth Plan Projections at 2001-02 prices	Eleventh Plan Projections at 2006-07 prices	Approved Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10) at current prices	Pre Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2009-10) at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)						
Balance from Current Revenue	-10354	-5531	-9233	8552	891	1159
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-366	-1418	-394		1437	2157
Plan Grants	827	362	716		390	386
Additional Resources Mobilisation	776		636			
Adjustment of Opening Balance						
Total	-9117	-6587	-8275	8552	2718	3702
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	31564	29246	27470	31398	17218	18705
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	22447	22659	19195	39950	19936	22407
SOB as % of SOR	140.62	129.07	143.11	78.59	86.37	83.48
C. Central Assistance						
Grant Component	3822	4565	3310	9602	5847	5452
D. Public Sector Enterprises & Urban Local Bodies	5564	4480	4813	22180	17198	17166
Total Resources	31832	31704	27318	71732	42981	45025
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	75774	78478	64840	152414	80325	84219
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	86128	84009	74073	143862	79434	83060
Balance from Current Revenues	-10354	-5531	-9233	8552	891	1159

Review of Five Year/Annual Plans:

(₹ in crore)

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)	961.53	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	33951.21
Annual plan (2007-08)	11638.86	13794.69
Annual plan (2008-09)	14020.00	14923.35
Annual plan (2009-10)	17322.00	18022.69

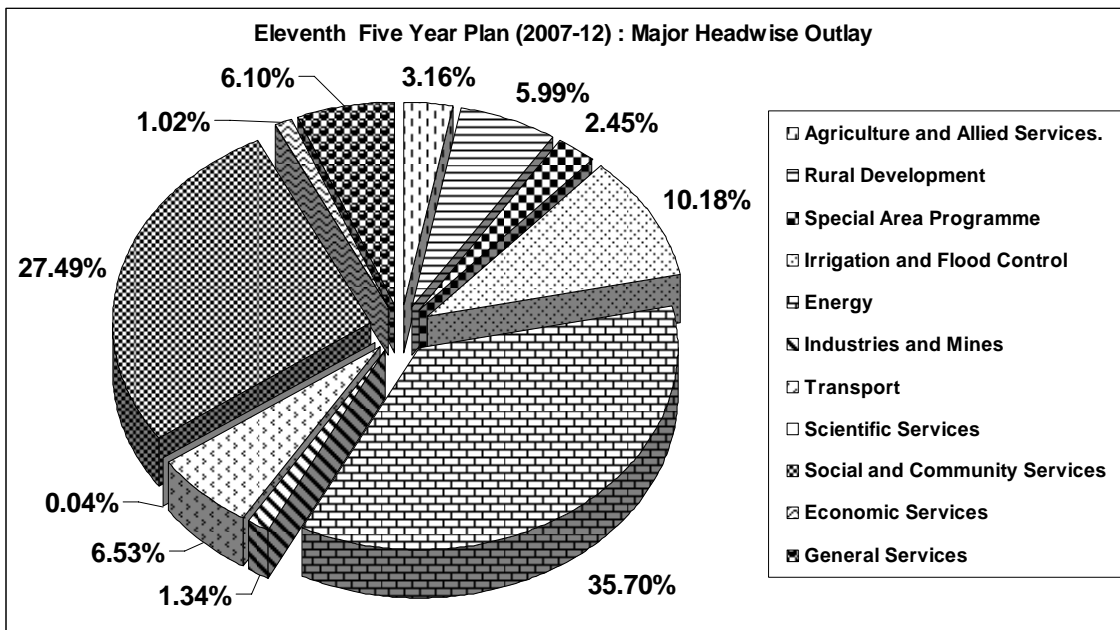
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The Planning Commission has approved Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State of ₹71,731.98 crore. The major head-wise proposed allocations are as under:

(₹in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Eleventh Plan Outlay (2007-12)	percent to total outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	2269.07	3.16
2. Rural Development	4295.14	5.99
3. Special Area Programme	1759.43	2.45
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7302.06	10.18

Head of Development/ Sector	Eleventh Plan Outlay (2007-12)	percent to total outlay
5. Power	25606.75	35.70
6. Industry & Minerals	958.65	1.34
7. Transport	4683.06	6.53
8. Scientific Services	29.70	0.04
9. Social & Community Services	19719.83	27.49
10. Economic Services	731.04	1.02
11. General Services	4377.25	6.10
Total	71731.98	100.00



There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Eleventh Plan. During the Tenth Plan the total outlay was ₹31,831.75 crore whereas the Eleventh Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission at ₹71,731.98 crore which is more than double.

Growth Target for Eleventh plan:

(percent)

Sector	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

Monitorable Targets for Eleventh plan:

S. No.	Social indicators	All India	Rajasthan
1	Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) (Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	28	33
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births)	100	148
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Child per Women)	2.1	2.6
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years) (percent)	23.5	25.3
5	Anemia among women (15-49 years) (percent)	25.9	24.3
6	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per 1,000 Boys)	935	917
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education (percent)	20.00	29.47
8	Male Literacy Rate (percent)	89.80	91.89
9	Female Literacy Rate (percent)	79.80	66.27
10	Total Literacy Rate (percent)	85.00	79.57
11	Gender gap in Literacy Rate (percent)	10.0	25.6

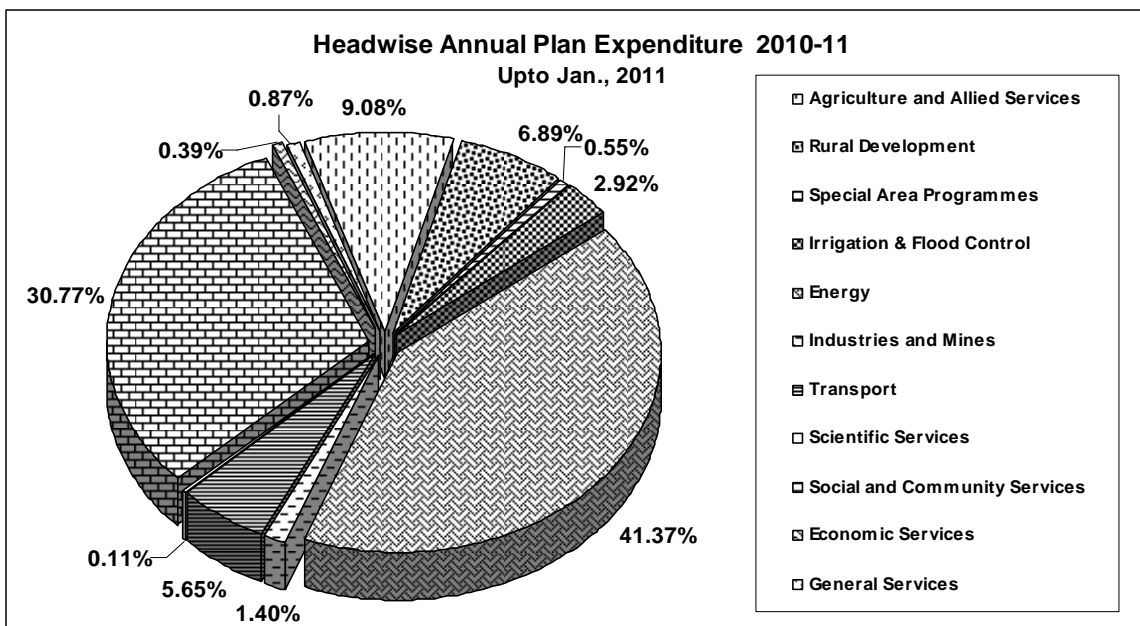
Annual Plan (2010-11)

The budgeted revised outlay for the Annual Plan 2010-11 has been kept at ₹23,562.89 crore against which an expenditure of the amount of ₹14,037.72 crore was incurred upto January, 2011. The major head wise allocation and expenditure are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Annual Plan Budgeted Revised Outlay (2010-11)	Annual Plan Expenditure upto Jan., 2011 (2010-11)
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	1853.60	1274.90
2. Rural Development	1613.15	967.02
3. Special Area Programme	99.24	76.61
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	810.07	410.16
5. Power	9935.00	5807.07
6. Industry & Minerals	184.96	196.06

Head of Development/ Sector	Annual Plan Budgeted Revised Outlay (2010-11)	Annual Plan Expenditure upto Jan., 2011 (2010-11)
7. Transport	1257.31	793.58
8. Scientific Services	18.77	15.89
9. Social & Community Services	7358.59	4319.42
10. Economic Services	209.92	55.14
11. General Services	222.28	121.87
Total	23562.89	14037.72



Banking:

State Government has been making intensive efforts through planned development for strengthening infrastructure and to develop human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalized economic scenario, financial institutions, particularly banks, have a vital role to play in accelerating the pace of development in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and income for the masses. 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. Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development by mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. The Government has

increasingly begun to tap institutional finance from banks and other term lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State in view of need to supplement plan financing. Banks/Financial Institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in prudent manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through bank is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are fulfilling the national objective of enlistment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level as on September, 2009 and 2010 is presented in the table given below: -

S.No.	Type of Banks	Rajasthan		All India	
		Sept. 09	Sept. 10	Sept. 09	Sept. 10
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1041	1044	15141	15456
	(b) Deposits (₹in Crore)	7869	8853	122410	143186
	(c) Credit (₹in Crore)	4981	6199	72136	87317
2.	Nationalized Banks & SBI with its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	2476	2611	56574	59718
	(b) Deposits (₹in Crore)	74427	88853	3046720	3441187
	(c) Credit (₹in Crore))	63440	80634	2138516	2544666
3	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	6	6	281	295
	(b) Deposits (₹in Crore)	445	435	229242	243305
	(c) Credit (₹in Crore)	802	686	157652	178316
4	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks*				
	(a) No. of Offices	466	495	9094	10417
	(b) Deposits (₹in Crore)	14787	16639	703147	844324
	(c) Credit (₹in Crore)	8797	11101	513593	626649

S.No.	Type of Banks	Rajasthan		All India	
		Sept. 09	Sept. 10	Sept. 09	Sept. 10
Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)					
	(a) No. of Offices	3989	4156	81090	85886
	(b) Deposits (₹in Crore)	97528	114780	4101518	4672002
	(c) Credit (₹in Crore)	78020	98620	2881898	3436948

* Old and new private sector banks.

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks- Sept. 2009 and 2010 of Reserve Bank of India

It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2010 (upto Sept.) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto Sept.2009. The deposits have increased by 17.68 percent in Rajasthan in Sept. 2010 over Sept. 2009 while it was 13.91 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 85.92 percent in Rajasthan and 73.56 percent at all India level as on Sept. 2010, whereas it was 80 percent in Rajasthan and 70.26 percent at all India level in Sept, 2009. Total credit in Rajasthan upto Sept. 2010, over corresponding period of 2009 has increased by 26.41 percent while the increase was 19.25 percent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 16,218 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 674.01 lakh on 1st Oct., 2010) and covers an average area of 82 sq.km. of the State.

3. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the final goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a given year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices (real GSDP) for the year 2009-10 is estimated at ₹ 1,78,729.58 crore as compared to ₹ 1,71,365.26 crore in the year 2008-09 registering an increase of 4.30 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,96,044.96 crore showing an increase of 9.69 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 2004-05 onwards, at constant (2004-05) prices, is depicted in the following table:

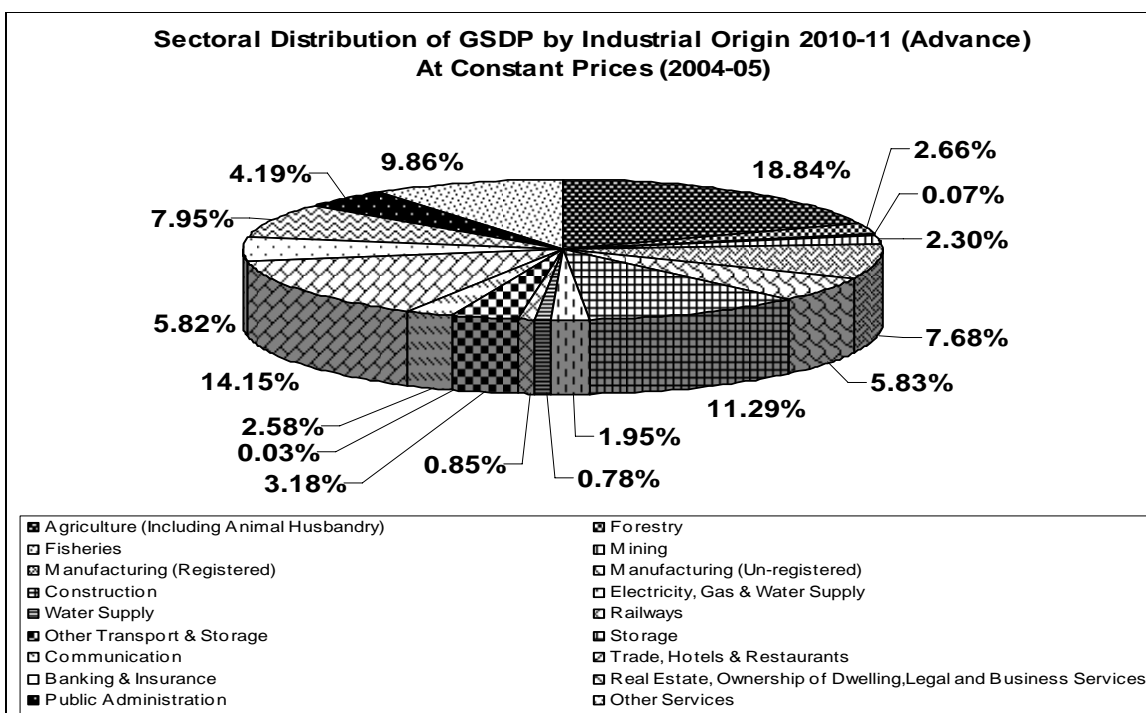
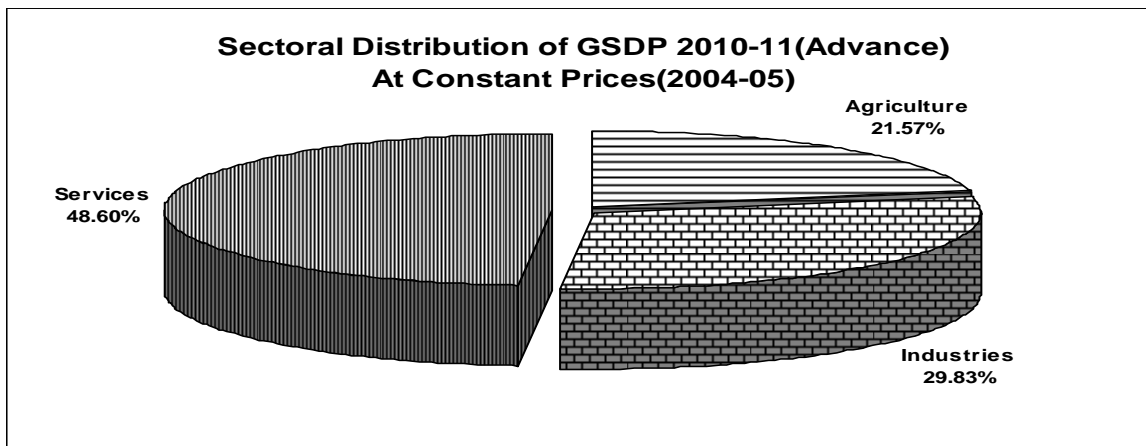
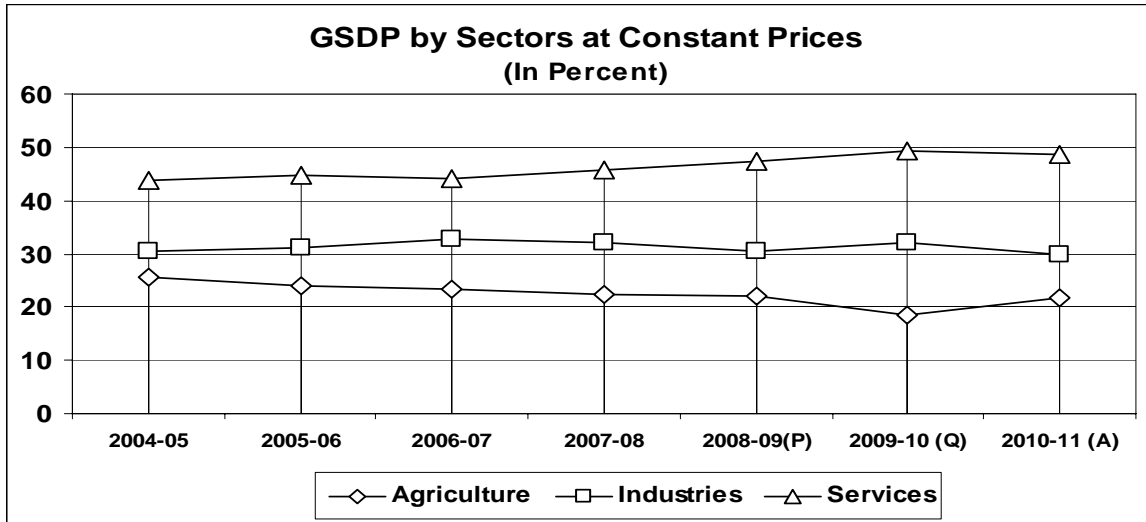
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total GSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	27917.17	32729.93	15976.71	39037.38	55978.34	127745.65
	(21.85)	(25.62)	(12.51)	(30.56)	(43.82)	(100.00)
2005-06	28043.72	32830.43	17600.49	42382.50	61072.03	136284.96
	(20.58)	(24.09)	(12.91)	(31.10)	(44.81)	(100.00)
2006-07	30352.03	35296.77	21755.74	49878.06	67013.84	152188.67
	(19.94)	(23.19)	(14.30)	(32.78)	(44.03)	(100.00)
2007-08	30802.66	35867.02	22387.97	51185.10	72964.50	160016.62
	(19.25)	(22.41)	(13.99)	(31.99)	(45.60)	(100.00)
2008-09 (P)	32865.57	38009.79	22920.52	52388.46	80967.01	171365.26
	(19.18)	(22.18)	(13.38)	(30.57)	(47.25)	(100.00)
2009-10 (Q)	28037.20	33300.71	26439.98	57551.32	87877.55	178729.58
	(15.69)	(18.63)	(14.79)	(32.20)	(49.17)	(100.00)
2010-11 (A)	36939.00	42291.06	26492.05	58482.86	95271.04	196044.96
	(18.84)	(21.57)	(13.51)	(29.83)	(48.60)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates



The GSDP at current prices for the year 2009-10 is estimated to be ₹ 2,55,295.29 crore as compared to ₹ 2,25,253.53 crore for the year 2008-09 showing an increase of 13.34 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2010-11, it is estimated to be ₹ 3,03,358.11 crore showing an increase of 18.83 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 2004-05 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the following table:

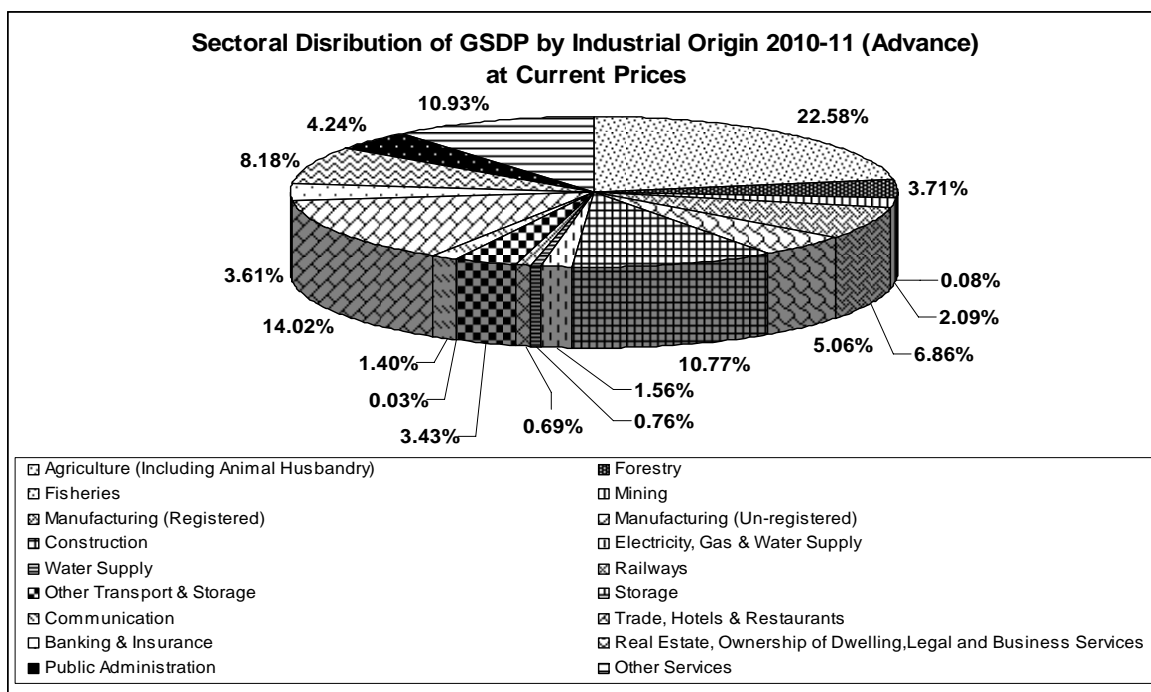
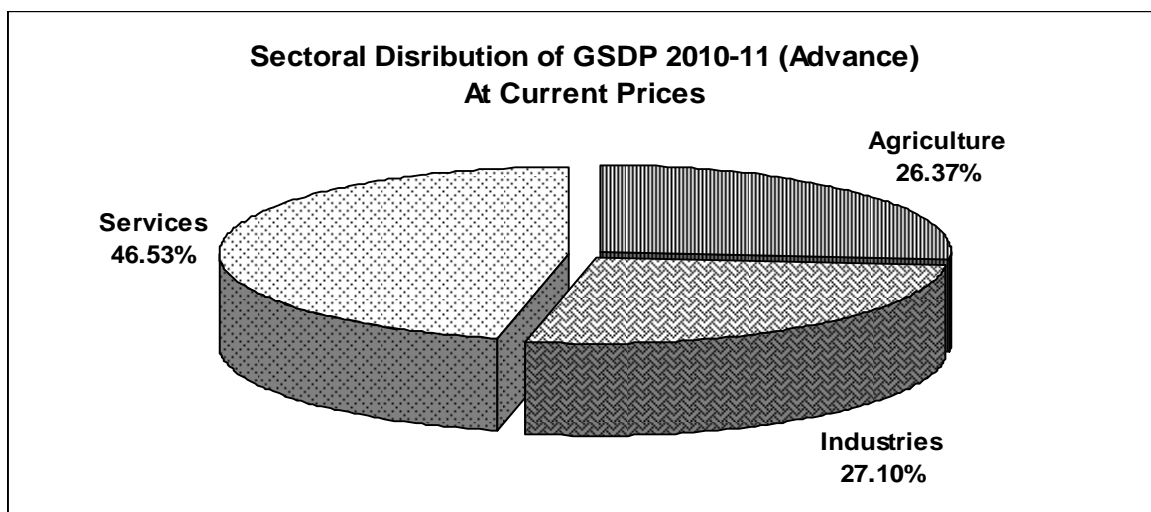
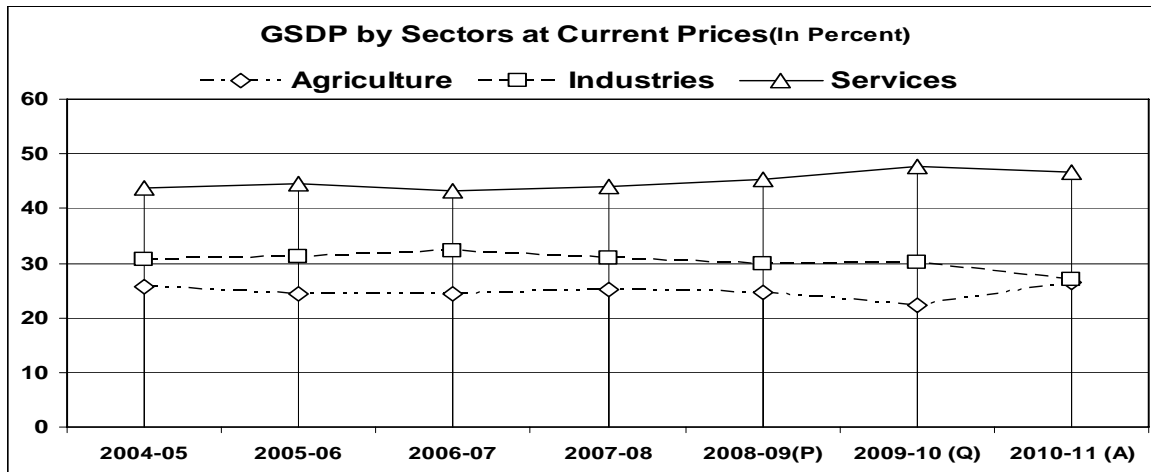
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total GSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	27917.17	32729.93	15976.71	39037.38	55978.34	127745.65
	(21.85)	(25.62)	(12.51)	(30.56)	(43.82)	(100.00)
2005-06	29127.90	34555.83	18273.44	44264.16	63416.15	142236.14
	(20.48)	(24.29)	(12.85)	(31.12)	(44.59)	(100.00)
2006-07	35196.74	41890.60	24179.88	55157.79	73994.34	171042.73
	(20.58)	(24.49)	(14.14)	(32.25)	(43.26)	(100.00)
2007-08	42329.49	48845.46	26191.39	60418.37	85558.31	194822.14
	(21.73)	(25.07)	(13.44)	(31.01)	(43.92)	(100.00)
2008-09 (P)	47300.45	55362.27	28724.04	67509.88	102381.38	225253.53
	(21.00)	(24.58)	(12.75)	(29.97)	(45.45)	(100.00)
2009-10 (Q)	47016.10	56802.07	33858.18	76808.54	121684.68	255295.29
	(18.42)	(22.25)	(13.26)	(30.09)	(47.66)	(100.00)
2010-11 (A)	68499.47	79994.97	36163.69	82211.29	141151.85	303358.11
	(22.58)	(26.37)	(11.92)	(27.10)	(46.53)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates



NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) i.e. depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹ 1,56,844.08 crore in the year 2009-10 as against ₹ 1,50,620.54 crore during the year 2008-09 showing an increase of 4.13 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2010-11, it is estimated to be ₹ 1,72,656.33 crore showing an increase of 10.08 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2004-05 onwards, at constant (2004-05) prices, is as follows:

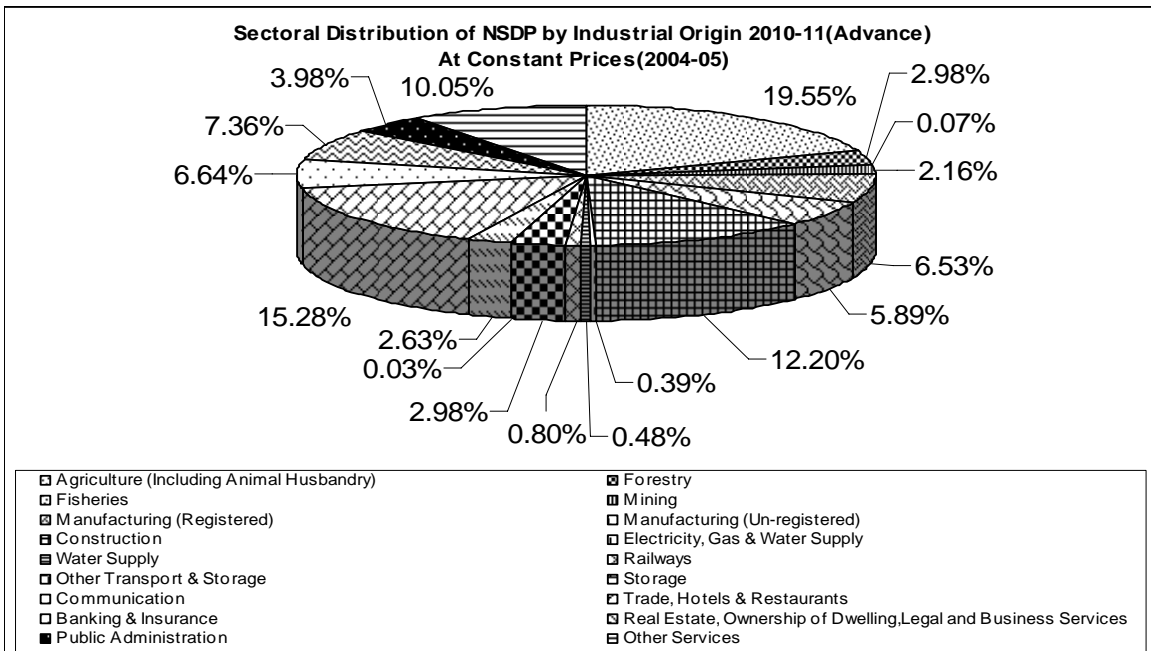
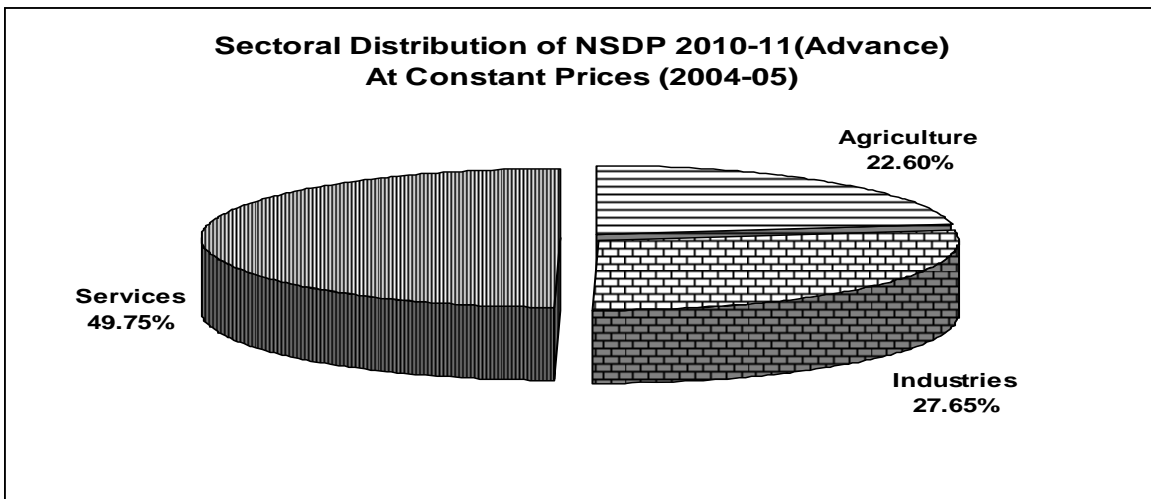
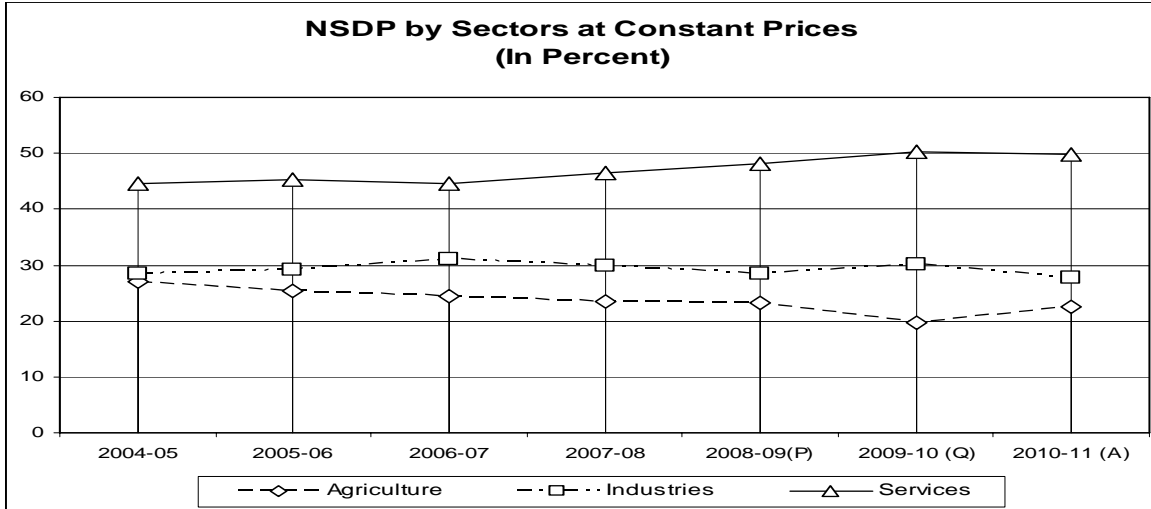
Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manufacturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	25741.05	30480.36	12698.14	32051.23	50104.13	112635.72
	(22.85)	(27.06)	(11.27)	(28.46)	(44.48)	(100.00)
2005-06	25740.63	30452.40	14205.62	35175.83	54574.05	120202.28
	(21.41)	(25.34)	(11.82)	(29.26)	(45.40)	(100.00)
2006-07	27920.05	32776.61	17980.82	41676.18	59897.12	134349.91
	(20.78)	(24.40)	(13.38)	(31.02)	(44.58)	(100.00)
2007-08	28149.26	33124.08	18171.70	42108.84	65238.56	140471.48
	(20.04)	(23.58)	(12.94)	(29.98)	(46.44)	(100.00)
2008-09 (P)	30034.47	35087.19	18555.35	42909.33	72624.02	150620.54
	(19.94)	(23.29)	(12.32)	(28.49)	(48.22)	(100.00)
2009-10 (Q)	25622.02	30790.36	21409.69	47106.38	78947.34	156844.08
	(16.34)	(19.63)	(13.65)	(30.03)	(50.34)	(100.00)
2010-11 (A)	33757.00	39011.86	21451.31	47744.90	85899.57	172656.33
	(19.55)	(22.60)	(12.42)	(27.65)	(49.75)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

P- Provisional Estimates. Q- Quick Estimates. A- Advance Estimates.



The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2009-10 is estimated to be ₹ 2,25,730.36 crore as compared to ₹ 1,99,457.38 crore in the year 2008-09 registering an increase of 13.17 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2010-11, it is estimated at ₹ 2,69,380.84 crore registering an increase of 19.34 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2004-05 onwards, at current prices, is as follows:

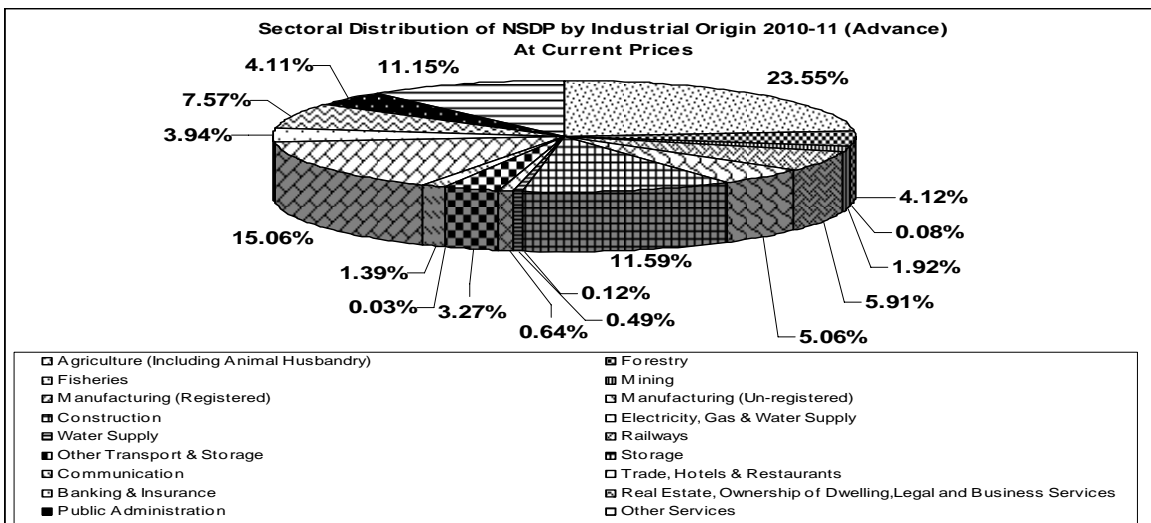
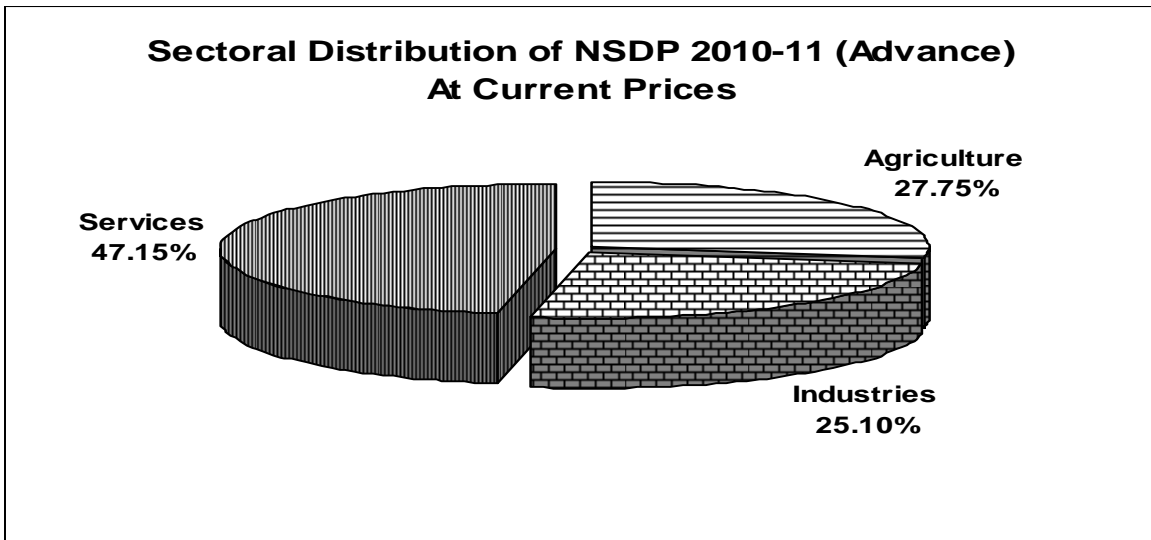
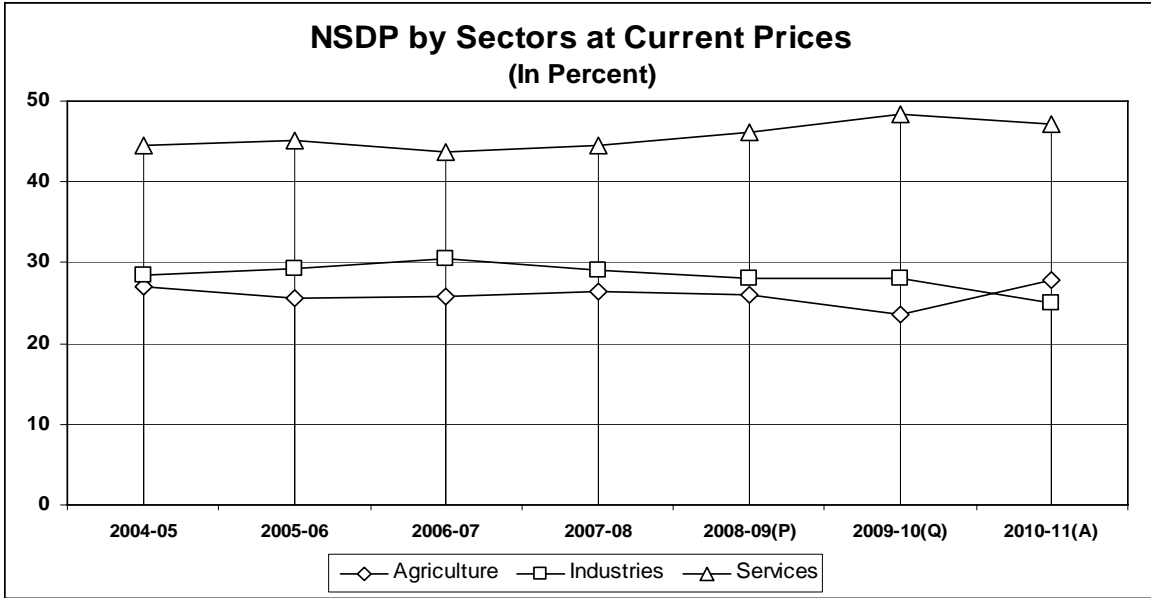
Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manufacturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	25741.05	30480.36	12698.14	32051.23	50104.13	112635.72
	(22.85)	(27.06)	(11.27)	(28.46)	(44.48)	(100.00)
2005-06	26718.10	32068.06	14701.60	36683.31	56581.94	125333.31
	(21.32)	(25.59)	(11.73)	(29.27)	(45.14)	(100.00)
2006-07	32487.72	39084.69	20082.06	46177.39	66165.78	151427.86
	(21.45)	(25.81)	(13.26)	(30.50)	(43.69)	(100.00)
2007-08	39196.50	45609.34	21462.76	50054.43	76585.88	172249.65
	(22.76)	(26.48)	(12.46)	(29.06)	(44.46)	(100.00)
2008-09 (P)	43799.54	51736.06	23484.16	55819.50	91901.82	199457.38
	(21.96)	(25.94)	(11.77)	(27.98)	(46.08)	(100.00)
2009-10 (Q)	43536.23	53169.65	27686.14	63432.01	109128.70	225730.36
	(19.29)	(23.55)	(12.27)	(28.10)	(48.35)	(100.00)
2010-11 (A)	63429.52	74744.37	29571.25	67616.78	127019.69	269380.84
	(23.55)	(27.75)	(10.98)	(25.10)	(47.15)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

P- Provisional Estimates. Q- Quick Estimates. A- Advance Estimates.



Some characteristics of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices are:

(i) The agriculture sector which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing sector contributes about 19 to 26 percent to the State's economy. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes to more than 84 percent of the value added to the agriculture sector. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 42,291.06 crore showing an increase of 27.00 percent over the previous year.

(ii) The industries sector includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added to this sector fluctuates between 30 to 33 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 58482.86 crore showing an increase of 1.62 percent over the previous year.

(iii) The service 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 44 to 49 percent. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 95,271.04 crore showing an increase of 8.41 percent over the previous year.

PER CAPITA INCOME

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 2010-11 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 39,967 as compared to ₹ 34,042 of the previous year 2009-10 showing an increase of 17.41 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (2004-05) prices, the per capita income for the year 2010-11 is estimated to be ₹ 25,616 as compared to ₹ 23,653 for the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 8.30 percent over the previous year.

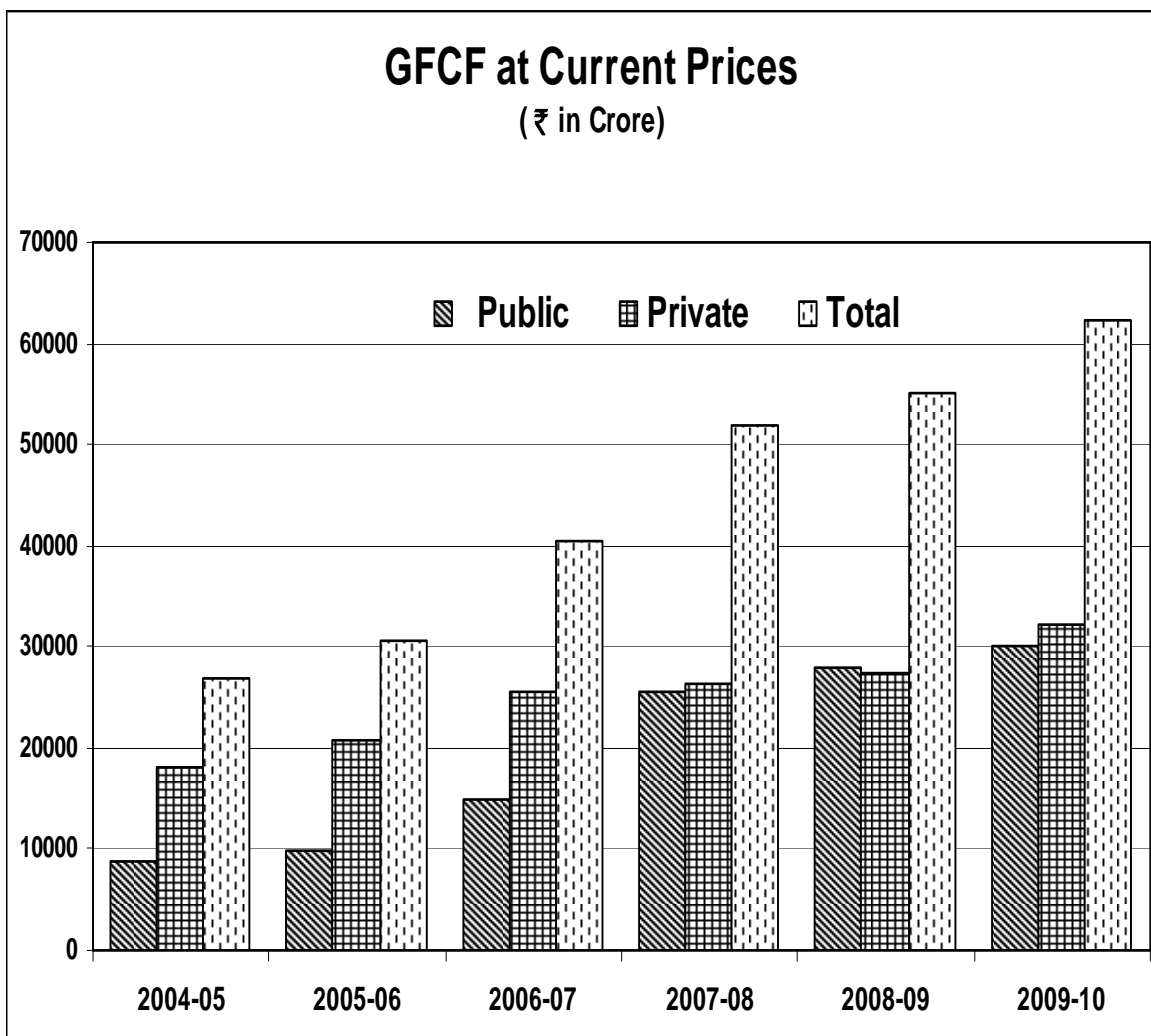
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2009-10, the total assets at current prices are being estimated to ₹ 62,239.26 crore, which is 24.38 percent of the GSDP (₹ 2,55,295.29 crore). The contribution of assets formed by the private sector is more than the public sector except 2008-09. The GFCF in the year 2009-10 is increased by 12.70 percent over the previous year.

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2004-05 has been given in the table below:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	(₹ in crore)
						2009-10 (Provisional)
Public	8866.21	9866.55	14960.27	25486.60	27826.92	30076.24
Private	18027.13	20869.78	25505.90	26340.63	27398.99	32163.02
Total	26893.34	30736.33	40466.17	51827.23	55225.91	62239.26



The sector-wise value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2004-05 has been given in the table below:

(₹ in lakh)							
S.No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	203123	302644	307560	367267	364342	363914
2	Forestry	9061	9497	8143	3945	4574	17876
3	Fishing	93	78	94	69	36	88
4	Mining	45601	12642	60279	87944	136618	147473
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	220383	236788	476255	447004	515633	584959
6	Construction	1129132	1313762	1529421	1537698	1480581	1838135
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	223826	326464	603110	915717	850975	1024789
8	Railways	23035	57968	106975	120504	161608	178319
9	Communication	76644	85222	102994	112912	132539	158111
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	151969	150184	188008	584156	287018	294486
11	Banking & Insurance	32001	58031	30124	48100	42329	52153
12	Residential Building	227747	251018	280232	313246	369973	393126
13	Public Administration	346719	269335	353422	644161	1176365	1170497
Total (GFCF)		2689334	3073633	4046617	5182723	5522591	6223926

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

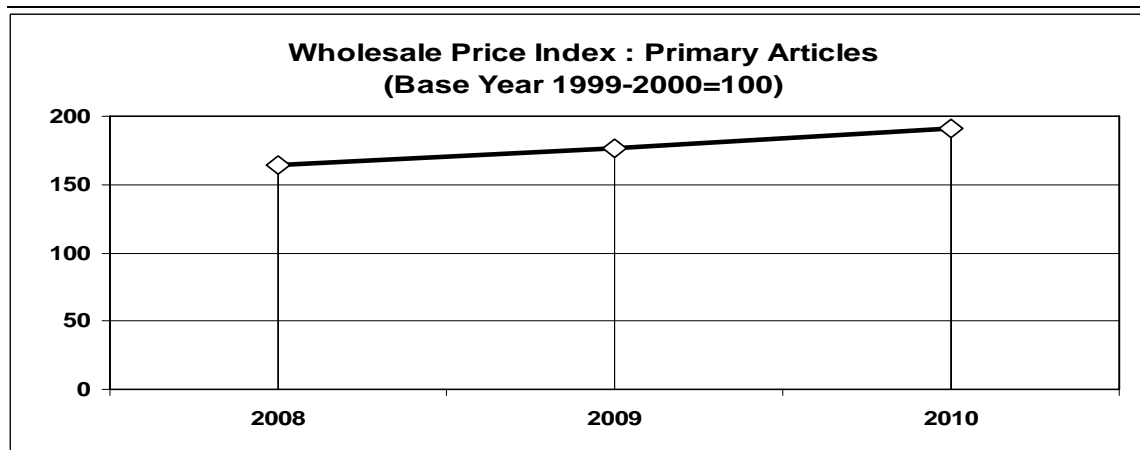
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

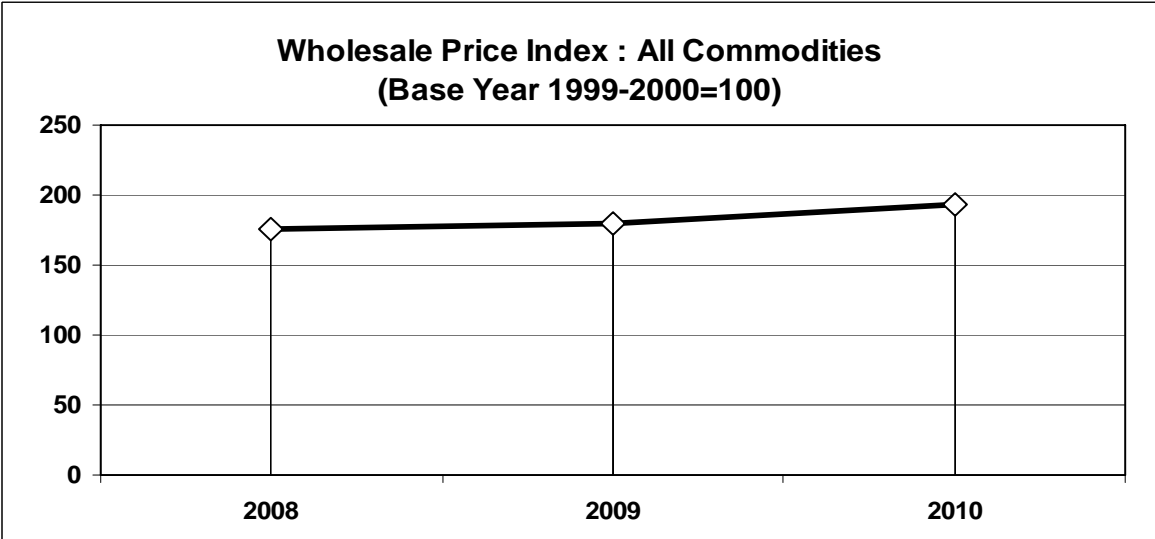
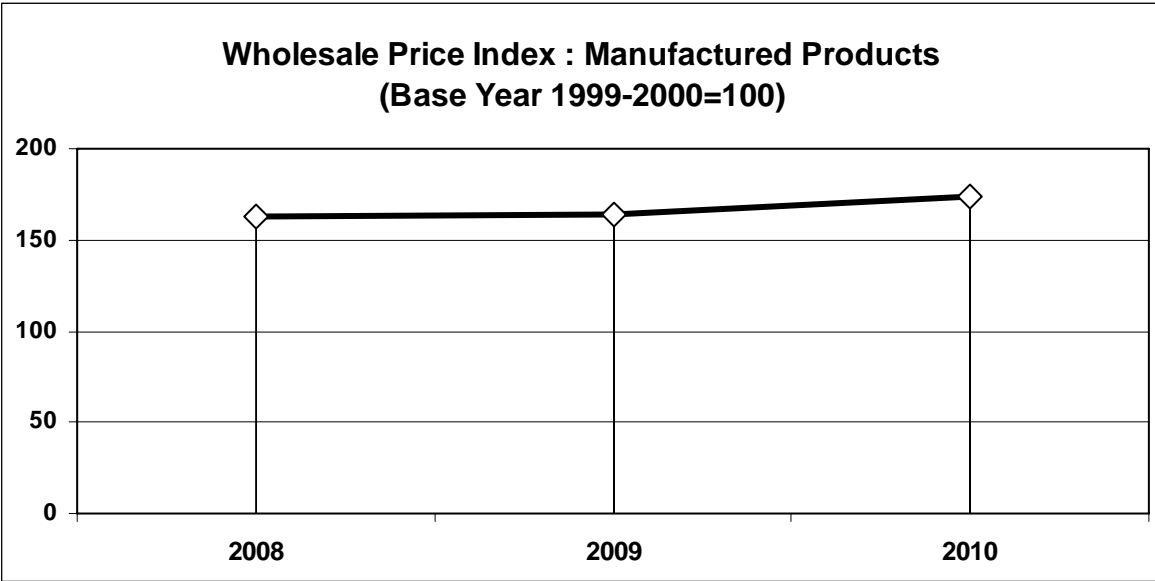
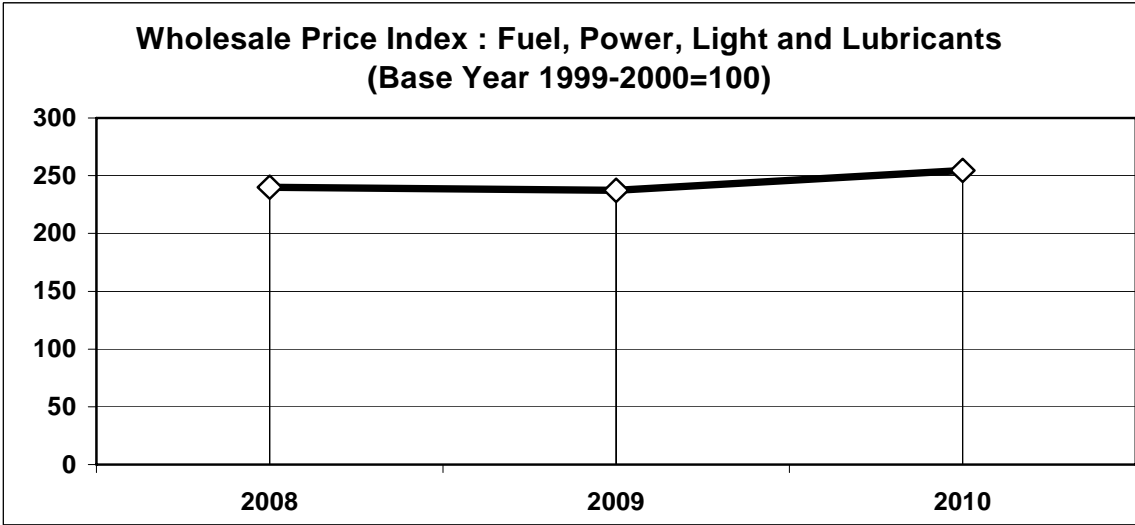
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

The Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2010 stood at 192.77 as against 179.84 in the year 2009, which shows an increase of 7.19 percent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered the highest increase of 8.54 percent, followed by 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants' Group (7.29 percent) and Manufactured Products Group (6.16 percent).

Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2008 to 2010 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

Wholesale Price Index					
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)					
Major Group	Annual Average Index			% variation over previous year	
	2008	2009	2010	2010 & 2009	2009 & 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Primary Articles	164.15	176.09	191.13	8.54	7.27
(A) Agricultural Articles	165.54	176.82	189.77	7.32	6.81
(B) Minerals	153.63	170.59	201.44	18.08	11.04
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	239.98	237.29	254.59	7.29	-1.12
3. Manufactured Products	163.31	163.65	173.73	6.16	0.21
All Commodities	176.05	179.84	192.77	7.19	2.15





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

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 2010. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2010 recorded an increase of 12.58 percent at Jaipur centre, 15.13 percent at Ajmer centre and 11.39 percent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

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 2010 over 2009	Ajmer centre		% Variation in 2010 over 2009	Bhilwara centre		% Variation in 2010over 2009
	2009	2010		2009	2010		2009	2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Food	172	191	11.05	170	200	17.65	179	211	17.88
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	142	158	11.27	148	166	12.16	148	155	4.73
3. Fuel & Light	137	143	4.38	148	155	4.73	161	169	4.97
4. Housing	156	201	28.85	160	217	35.63	131	137	4.58
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	131	138	5.34	126	128	1.59	119	121	1.68
6. Miscellaneous	154	157	1.95	130	137	5.38	138	141	2.17
General Index	159	179	12.58	152	175	15.13	158	176	11.39

It is revealed from the above tables that all commodity groups registered a rise in the year 2010 over the year 2009 at all the centres.

The average General Consumer Price Indices base (2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2007 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
2007	134	5.51	129	5.74	133	6.40	131	6.50
2008	145	8.21	138	6.98	144	8.27	142	8.40
2009	159	9.66	152	10.14	158	9.72	157	10.56
2010	179	12.58	175	15.13	176	11.39	176	12.10

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

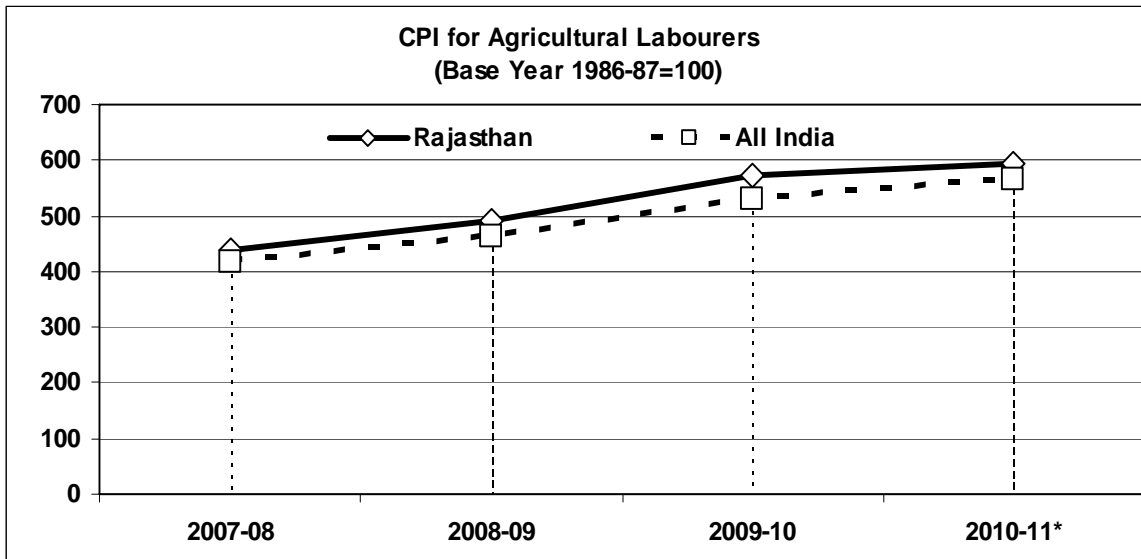
The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2007-08 are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

Year	General Index (July-June)	
	Rajasthan	All India
2	3	4
2007-08	439	417
2008-09	490	462
2009-10	573	530
2010-11*	593	565

*Average of Six months (July to December, 2010), Provisional



*Average of Six months (July to December, 2010), Provisional

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2009-10 recorded an increase of 16.94 percent over the previous year. During the year 2010-11, the six monthly index (July, 2010 to December, 2010) was 5.33 percent more than the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential component of the Government's safety net for 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 order 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 23,491 authorised fair price shops in the State, which includes 18,131 in rural and 5,360 in urban areas. Out of 23,491 shops, 4,296 are under cooperative sector and remaining 19,195 under private sector.

Upto December, 2010, 5.79 lakh MT Wheat have been allotted under APL scheme, 4.72 lakh MT Wheat distributed to BPL families and 2.94 lakh MT Wheat distributed in Antodaya scheme. Under Annapurna scheme, 9,477 MT wheat have been distributed upto December, 2010.

Besides this 72,237 MT Sugar and 3.84 lakh KL Kerosene has also been distributed upto December, 2010 in the State.

Under Essential Commodity Act, 1955, 262 raids have been made, 95 persons prosecuted and various commodities worth ₹ 150.88 lakh confiscated/seized during April, 2010 to December, 2010. 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 45,125 cases were resolved by the State Commission and 2,69,307 cases by the District Forum till October, 2010.

To prevent Black marketing and stock holding in the State a campaign namely “Shudh Ke Liye Yudh” is being carried out. Pulses and edible oil is provided to the consumers of the State on subsidized rate to meet out the problem of price hike of essential commodities. Mobile labs are operational all the district of the State to check and test the quality of food articles. Under Hon’ble Chief Minister Anna Suraksha Scheme BPL families are being provided wheat at ₹ 2/- per kg.

A scheme of Ration Ticket to the families under Antyodaya, Annapurna and BPL scheme has been launched to ensure reach of foodgrains to vulnerable section of society.

“Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supply Corporation” has been established in the compliance of Hon’ble Chief Minister’s announcement 2010-11.

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. A major part of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is contributed by this sector. A large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. Its onset is late and withdrawal is early, in comparison to other States. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall. Cultivation is dependent on rainfall, which mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. The level of ground water in the State is rapidly going down.

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

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The 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.

This year, the State has received significant monsoon rains. It entered the State on 30th June, 2010 through the Udaipur Division, whereas the normal date of monsoon to enter Rajasthan is 15th June. In the month of June, 2010, the State received only 34.61 m.m. against the normal average rainfall of 51.86 m.m. During the month of July, 2010, the State received 173.75 m.m. rainfall against the average normal rainfall of 194.44 m.m. In the second and third week of July, 2010, the State received good widespread rainfall. Monsoon became active from 26th August, 2010. During the month of August 2010, the State received 260.51 m.m. rainfall against the average normal rainfall of 197.98 m.m. Monsoon remained active upto 15th September, 2010. The State has received 604.86 m.m. rainfall against the normal rainfall of 535.87 m.m. from 01-06-2010 to 30-09-2010.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

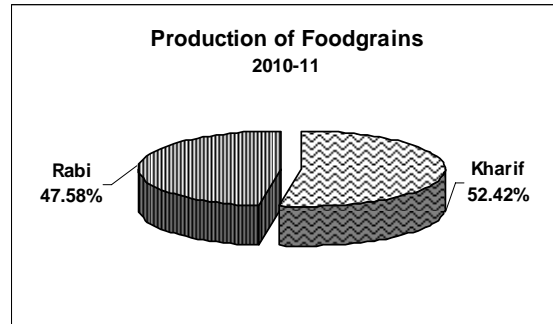
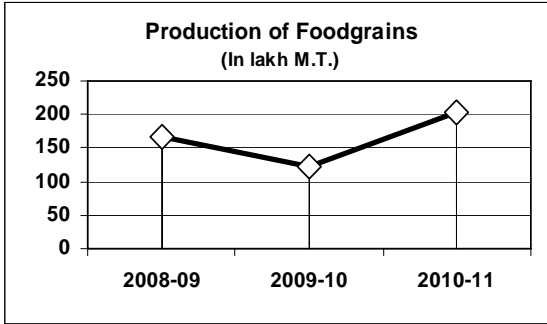
The detailed position of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last the three years is shown in the following table:

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State						
Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh M.T.)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Revised Final	Final	Likely	Revised Final	Final	Likely
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	95.68	98.30	102.67	148.68	116.58	171.95
Kharif	69.86	72.11	74.92	67.02	35.36	89.95
Rabi	25.82	26.19	27.75	81.66	81.22	82.00
Pulses	36.71	34.03	45.29	18.26	7.02	30.12
Kharif	23.83	24.83	28.64	8.17	1.33	15.98
Rabi	12.88	9.20	16.65	10.09	5.69	14.14
Foodgrains	132.39	132.33	147.96	166.94	123.60	202.07
Kharif	93.69	96.94	103.56	75.19	36.69	105.93
Rabi	38.70	35.39	44.40	91.75	86.91	96.14
Oil-Seeds	46.63	41.57	50.29	52.01	44.36	61.02
Kharif	18.22	18.44	18.35	16.95	14.81	22.33
Rabi	28.41	23.13	31.94	35.06	29.55	38.69
Sugarcane	0.07	0.06	0.07	3.88	3.45	3.20
Cotton *	3.03	4.44	3.35	7.26	9.03	7.64

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

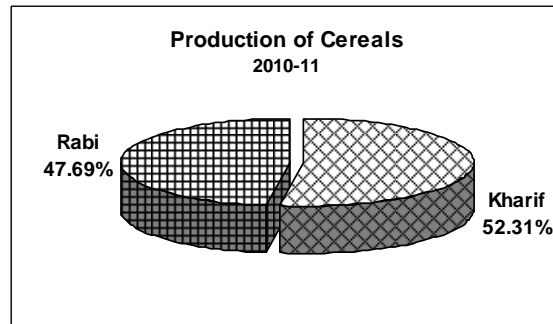
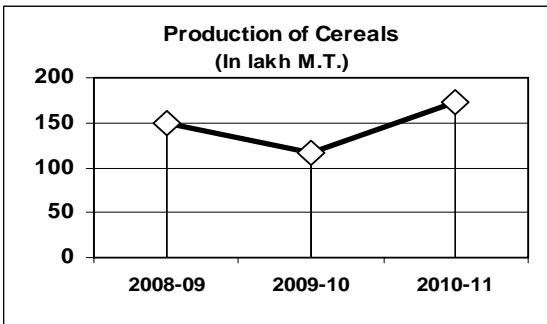
As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2010-11, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 202.07 lakh tonnes which has shown an increase by 63.49 percent as compared to that of 123.60 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2010-11 is expected to be at the level of 105.93 lakh tonnes as against

36.69 lakh tonnes of the previous year which has shown an increase of 188.72 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2010-11 is expected to be higher with a level of 96.14 lakh tonnes as against 86.91 lakh tonnes during the year 2009-10 exhibiting an increase of 10.62 percent.



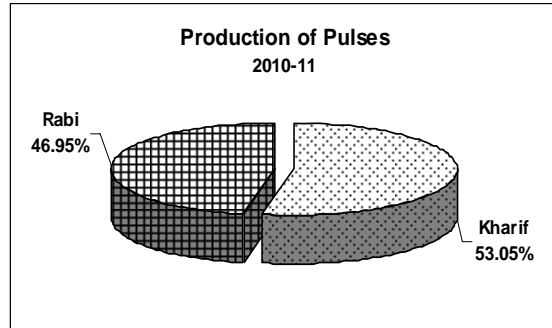
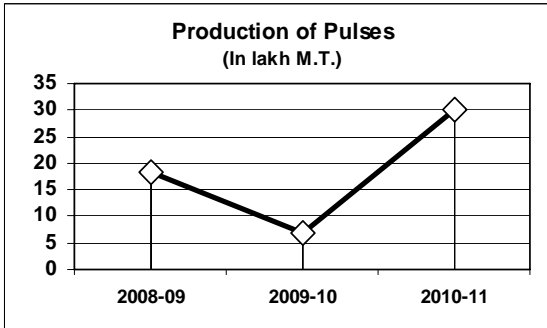
Production of kharif cereals in the year 2010-11 is expected to be 89.95 lakh tonnes which is higher by 154.38 percent than that of 35.36 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to kharif cereals production are Bajra and Maize. Their respective contribution is estimated to be 60.91 and 20.53 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 against 20.53 lakh and 11.49 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 196.69 percent and 78.68 percent respectively.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2010-11 is expected to be 82.00 lakh tonnes against 81.22 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 74.07 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 as compared to 75.01 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 showing a decrease of 1.25 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 7.93 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 against 6.20 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10, which has shown an increase of 27.90 percent.

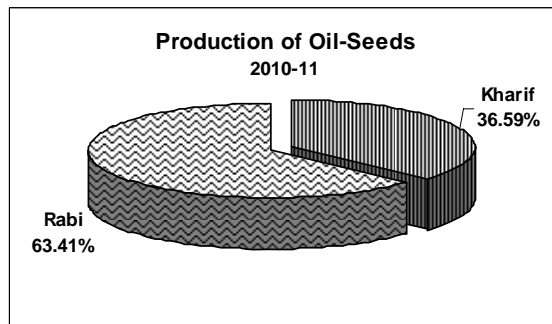
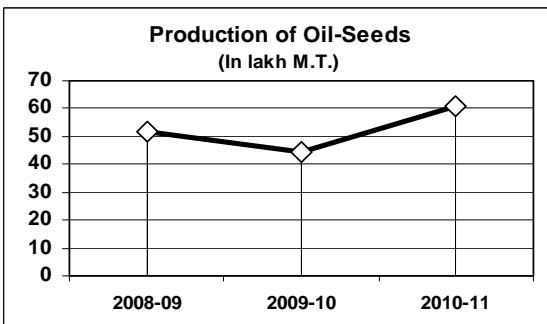


Pulses, being rich sources of energy and minerals are one of the important sources of dietary proteins, especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 15.98 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 against 1.33 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 which reveals an increase of 1101.50 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be

13.86 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 against 5.35 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 159.07 percent.



Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira, Linseed and Sunflower in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2010-11 is estimated at 61.02 lakh tonnes against 44.36 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 37.56 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 22.33 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 as against 14.81 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 50.78 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 38.69 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 as against 29.55 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 30.93 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 35.55 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 as against 29.12 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10 which has registered an increase of 22.08 percent over the previous year.



The production of Sugarcane is likely to be 3.20 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 as against 3.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2009-10, which has shown a decrease of 7.25 percent.

Cotton, which is an important cash crop of the State, is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Its production is likely to be 7.64 lakh bales during the year 2010-11 as against 9.03 lakh bales in the year 2009-10 showing a decrease of 15.39 percent.

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has a 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 2010-11, against the budget provision of ₹40.45 crore, an amount of ₹28.61 crore has been utilized upto December, 2010 and establishment of fruits orchards in 195 hectares, 156 vermi-compost units, plant protection measures in 1,551 hectares and 3,714 demonstrations of vegetables & flowers have been done. In addition to it, 9 water harvesting structures have been constructed. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote 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 24 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Ganganagar, an amount of ₹29.31 crore has been incurred during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 and orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 6,907 hectares and 3,655 hectares respectively. 117 vermi compost units, integrated pest management in 790 hectares, training/visits of 2,358 farmers, 27 green houses and construction of 214 water harvesting structure have been achieved.

Micro Irrigation Scheme: Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. Considering this, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation have become efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields by saving water. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched a Micro Irrigation Scheme (now National Mission on Micro Irrigation) wherein a provision of subsidy for small & marginal farmers is 60 percent and for other farmers it is 50 percent. In addition to this, The State Government is also providing an additional subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system. During the year 2010-11, against the target to install the drip sets including mini sprinklers in 23,000 hectares and sprinkler system in 1,25,000 hectares, drip sets including mini sprinklers and sprinklers have been installed in 8,056 and 74,003 hectares respectively with the expenditure of ₹79.29 crore upto December, 2010.

National Bamboo Mission: Under this scheme, the district of Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajsamand and Pratapgarh were taken for promoting bamboo cultivation. During the year 2010-11, against the approved outlay of ₹3.63 crore, an amount of ₹1.06 crore has been utilized upto December, 2010. 582 hectares of area has been covered under bamboo plantation and training has been imparted to 100 farmers upto December, 2010.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors, the Central Government has introduced RKVY to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology.

During the 2010-11, project proposal of ₹7,778.85 lakh has been approved by SLSC and an amount of ₹4,970.06 lakh has been provided for implementation of the projects of the RKVY. Till December, 2010, a sum of ₹2,400.84 lakh has been utilized.

National Mission for Medicinal Plants (NMMP): To promote cultivation and availability of medicinal plants in the State, GoI has launched this programme. For the year 2010-11, against the approval of the action plan of ₹698.05 lakh, an amount of ₹38.95 lakh has been spent upto December, 2010.

IRRIGATION

There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tubewells in the State. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2008-09 was 79.10 lakh hectares, which is 2.20 percent less than that of 80.88 lakh hectares in the year 2007-08. Out of the gross irrigated area, 67.49 percent was irrigated by wells and tubewells, 31.11 percent by canals and 1.40 percent by other sources.

The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in the following table:

Source-wise Irrigated Area

(Area in '000 Hectare)

Source of Irrigation	Gross area irrigated			Net area irrigated		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	2371	2515	2461	1703	1688	1583
2. Tanks	137	104	34	131	102	30
3. Wells & Tube-wells	5363	5382	5338	4581	4572	4559
4. Others	87	87	77	81	82	73
Total	7958	8088	7910	6496	6444	6245

The Water Resources 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, 2010, an irrigation potential of 37.13 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2010-11 (up to December, 2010)

an additional irrigation potential of 10,769 hectares (including IGNP) has been created.

For annual plan 2010-11, a revised outlay of ₹473.42 crore (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which includes ₹135.00 crore for Narmada canal project, ₹10.00 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹10.37 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹55.00 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) and ₹56.00 crore for Minor irrigation JICA project. Against this, an expenditure of ₹193.81 crore was incurred upto December, 2010 which includes ₹67.00 crore for the Narmada canal project, ₹6.89 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹7.61 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹21.32 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) and ₹6.95 crore for Minor irrigation JICA project.

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 2 major (Narmada and RWSRP), one modernised (Gang Nahar), 4 medium and 41 minor irrigation projects are underway. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 2 minor irrigation projects have been completed against the target of 5 projects.

Colonisation

Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by colonization department 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 till March, 2010, 14.13 lakh hectares (7.91 lakh hectares command and 6.22 lakh hectares un-command) land have been allotted to about 2.09 lakh persons. During the year 2010-11, against the target of 20,000 hectares land, 11,050 hectares land was allotted to 1,806 persons.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims to provide water for irrigation, drinking water and water for other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. The project has been taken up in two stages. The work of first phase has been almost completed and in this phase about 5.53 lakh hectares area has been brought under irrigation. The total length of its distributary system is 3,454 km. The work in the second phase is in progress. The main canal was completed in 1986. On completion of the project, annual irrigation potential of about 19.63 lakh hectares area would be available.

By the end of March, 2010, an expenditure of ₹3,671.80 crore was incurred (₹490.03 crore in first stage and ₹3,181.77 crore in the second stage) and 15.91 lakh hectares area is brought under irrigation.

For the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹143.03 crore was budgeted against which an expenditure of ₹99.20 crore was incurred and 1.10 km. lining of distributary system have been constructed upto December, 2010. 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 outside the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of Churu district while the main canal via Rajiv Gandhi Lift Canal 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. Supply of water from Gajner lift to Nagaur town has also started. 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. Apart from this, works for establishment of sprinkler irrigation system in 28,732 hectare and automization of gates of canals are under progress. Aim of these works is to make optimum and efficient use of available water.

Bisalpur Project

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 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. Dam along with intake structure for water supply to Ajmer and Jaipur has already been completed. Water supply for drinking purposes to Ajmer, Kishangarh, Beawar and enroute villages was started in 1994. Construction of Right and Left Main Canal has been completed and rest work of distribution system is in progress.

After completion of the project besides drinking water and irrigation facilities, extra production of foodgrain will increase the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of the command area. Other activities like dairy development, food industry development may also be developed.

For rehabilitation and resettlement, about 112 rehabilitation colonies are proposed to be developed. Out of these, 104 colonies have been completely developed and development works of rest colonies are under progress.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project in Banswara is a joint venture of Rajasthan and Gujarat State. It is a multipurpose project. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The construction of dam and appurtenant works has already been completed. Irrigation facility in 84,707 hectares area has been created and for generation of 140 MW of power from the two power houses has been installed. Presently, for extending irrigation facility in the command area, Bhikabhai Sagwara Canal is under construction.

Ground Water

This is a well known fact that water is an important basic need of human being. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist ground water has played an important role in solving water problem to a great extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water alongwith additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and rocky districts of the State. Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tubewell and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research Programme
- Construction of tubewells and handpumps for drinking and other purposes
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the government.

Upto December, 2010, 267 tubewells, 204 Handpump Bore wells, 34 Piezometers have been constructed. Apart from this, deepening of 1,001 wells has been carried out under various schemes of ground water.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

There are two area development approaches in vogue in the field of agriculture and rural development. First, command area development approach, which is adopted for comprehensive development of irrigated areas, where availability of water is sufficient for crops. The second approach, Watershed Area Development Approach is pursued in rain-fed areas, where availability of water is dependent on erratic rainfall. Since an element of risk is always there in the production system, diversified activities are being adopted such as mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery etc.

The following schemes are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Areas

Programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode with assistance of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The main aim of this programme is to promote and develop more sustainable agriculture practices of rain-fed areas with greater productivity levels and to support the population, conservation and development, utilisation 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 rain-fed areas.

This programme is being implemented as per approval of GoI in 20 districts of the State. Under this scheme 8,686 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹909.97 lakh against available fund of ₹1,026.12 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

(ii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

The main objective of this programme is to produce fuel wood, timber wood, fodder and grass in non forest area to meet the requirement of rural community and bring down pressure on forest land and simultaneously restoring ecological balance by developing watersheds. IWDP is being implemented in 18 districts of the State. The fund is shared by the GoI and GoR in the ratio of 11:1. Under this, 13,936 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹879.73 lakh against available fund of ₹1,677.25 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

The main object of the programme is to promote the economic development of the rural community through optimum utilisation of natural resources like land, water, vegetation 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 section through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 16 districts of the State. The programme is being funded by the GoI and GoR in the ratio of 75:25. Under this, 62,611 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹5,092.31 lakh against the available fund of ₹10,481.37 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

(iv) Combating Desertification Project (CDP)

Combating Desertification Project is a special project sanctioned by GoI under DDP. This programme is being implemented in 10 desert districts of the State with the object to combat desertification by stabilising sand dunes through afforestation and shelterbelt creation. The fund is shared by the GoI and GoR in the ratio of 75:25. Under this, 19,456 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹3,760.76 lakh against available fund of ₹10,130.77 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

(v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

The main objective of the programme is to promote the economic development of the rural community through optimum utilisation of natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effect of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the resource poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged sections of the watershed community through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State. The programme is being funded by the GoI and GoR in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme 13,277 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹1,099.48 lakh against available fund of ₹2,985.51 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

(vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

In pursuance of new common guidelines issued by National Rain-fed Area Authority (NRAA), the Department of Land Resources, Government of India have converged all the three above mentioned programmes e.g. DDP, DPAP & IWDP into a new programme named Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). In the year 2010-11, under IWMP Government of India has sanctioned 213 projects covering an area of about 12.57 lakh hectare with an estimated cost of 1,746.47 crore. The Government of India has released part of 1st instalment amounting ₹91.45 crore for the preparatory phase to complete entry point activities, preparation of Detailed Project Report, institutional, administrative & capacity building for the implementation of projects under IWMP. Funds have been transferred to all the districts and implementation of the programme has begun.

(vii) Innovative Programmes

Public Private Partnership (PPP) watershed development project is jointly executed by the Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department and ITC Rural Development Trust in Kalyanpura watershed project under

IWDP in Panchayat Samiti Mandalgarh of Bhilwara district on equal matching basis. The focus of the project is mainly on watershed and activities like efficient water use, agro marketing, crop diversification, micro credit etc. This would setup a model watershed project in the State by utilising the knowledge, expertise and professionalism of the private sector through collaboration with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) which in turn could be utilised for demonstration and training. Under this, 872 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹52.30 lakh against an available fund of ₹86.56 lakh in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

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

In 'Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana- 2009' ₹1,125.68 lakh has been paid to 2,241 persons upto December, 2010 during the year 2010-11. In 'Super' and 'A' class category mandis 'Apni Rasoi yojana - 2009' has been introduced for farmers to provide them food on concessional / subsidized rates who come to sell their produce. In this scheme 3,41,274 farmers have been benefitted upto December, 2010 during the year 2010-11.

26 district level of Kisan Bhawans were sanctioned, out of which 17 have been completed. A sum of ₹25.25 crore has been incurred on the construction of Kisan Bhawans till December, 2010.

Keeping in view the perishable nature of fruits & vegetables and export possibilities of their produces the construction of pack house at Sohela in Tonk district is under progress on which an expenditure of ₹1.84 crore has been incurred. Cold storage at Jhalarapatan has been completed and an expenditure of ₹2.21 crore has been incurred upto December, 2010. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 an expenditure of ₹72.32 crore has been incurred on building, construction of new roads and their maintenance and deposit works of various departments. Against the target of construction of 150 km new roads and strengthening of 100 km old roads, 54.30 km. of new roads were constructed and 123.06 km. of roads were specially repaired till December, 2010.

STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) was established on 30.12.1957. The main activity of the corporation is to build godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders,

government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹800.00 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 90 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 7.71 lakh MT as on December, 31, 2010 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 69 percent. 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 Warehousing Corporation.

The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers of 75 percent value of their agriculture produce i.e. Mustard, Coriander, Soyabean, Wheat, Taramira, Linseed, Sesamum, Gwar, Methi, Cuminseed and Isabgol stored by them in the warehouses. Initially, the normal term of pledged loan was 90 days extendable in special circumstances upto 150 days. This term of pledge loan has been increased from 90 days to 180 days and thereafter in special circumstances to 270 days on penal interest. In order to attract the farmers, the rate of interest has been reduced from 16 percent to 12 percent.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry is not only a subsidiary occupation to agriculture but it is a major economic activity especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the State. This sector plays a vital role in the rural economy of the State and has significant impact on employment generation for marginal, sub-marginal and landless farmers. As per the livestock census of 2007, there are 566.66 lakh animals and 50.00 lakh poultry in the State. The western districts of the state are famous for indigenous cattle breed. To take care of livestock and poultry, 14 polyclinics, 249 first grade veterinary hospitals, 1,537 veterinary hospitals and 1,880 sub-centres are providing health services and breed improvement facilities. Besides these 27 district level, 6 regional level and one state level disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the State.

For the prevention of different diseases, 54.08 lakh animals were vaccinated, 168.83 lakh treated, 7.25 lakh castrated and 12.85 lakh artificially inseminated upto December, 2010. Other major achievements of the department are:

- Veterinary Services at Farmers door-step – Under the scheme, camps are being organised every month at gram panchayat level where departmental veterinary institution does not exist. The department is organising 220-225 camps per day in the far flung areas of State. In this way livestock breeders are getting benefits by

veterinary hospital services at their door-step. In the current year upto the month of December, 2010, by organizing 47,204 camps 28.23 lakh animals were treated and 8.62 lakh livestock breeders were benefited.

- Live Stock Policy Framed - For the first time in the State a Livestock Policy for the development of livestock and livestock breeders has been prepared.
- Combat Infertility programme - The core objective of the scheme is to combat the situation of draught faced by the animals resulting in infertility. This will be treated and they will made fertile so animal breeders will get a calf every year and production also.
- Veterinary University Established at Bikaner
- Insurance scheme for buffalo
- Subsidy increased on cattle and buffalo insurance
- Distribution of animal breeding/health check-up cards
- Establishment of vertical sylo for liquid nitrogen storage
- Breed development programme for conservation & preservation of indigenous cattle breeds
- For preservation and conservation of indigenous breed the new Germ Plasm station at Narva-Khichiyan, Jodhpur has been established
- Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (R.K.V.Y.), animal breeding farms have been established for the development of Indigenous cattle breed like; Tharparkar, Kankrej, Gir and Rathi
- Buck distribution programme- At Kumher Farm, Bharatpur buck distribution scheme has been launched for the development of Jamnapari Goats
- Development of Indigenous Sheep breeds at Fathepur (Sikar) Farm

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep development programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 181.80 lakh sheep during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, besides this medicated spray was performed on 99.00 lakh sheep, 37.95 lakh sheep were vaccinated and 9.37 lakh scrubbed rams were castrated. For the development of small ruminants breeding policy for sheep and goats is prepared and has been launched for the first time in Rajasthan .

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern' based on cooperative societies. Under this programme upto December, 2010, 12,105 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over in 33 districts of the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk handling capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 15.50 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, all the affiliated milk Unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 14.93 lakh kg. per day and marketed at 15.18 lakh litres milk per day. Presently, more than 6.50 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk.

The key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

Activity	Unit	Target 2010-11	Achievement 2010-11 (up to December, 2010)
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	7,791	4,104
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	5,725	4,175
Cattle Feed Sale (Milk Union)	000' MT	263	187
Revived Societies	Number	587	448
New Societies	Number	898	288
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	511	479

RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 2.01 lakh MT cattle feed has been produced and 1.87 lakh MT supplied to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also responsible for products like Ghee, Butter, Cheese, milk powder, curd, flavored milk, Ice-cream for sale.

FISHERIES

There is about 4.30 lakh hectares of water area for fishing in the form of major, medium reservoirs (2.54 lakh hectares), small tanks & ponds (0.89 lakh hectares), and rivers & canals (0.87 lakh hectares). The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to produce quality fish seed, development of fisheries by stocking of fish seed in reservoirs which is the major input for fish production and to earn revenue for the State and provide livelihood to fisherman by increasing fish production in the State. Through fishery activities, opportunity of employment is made available to the poor rural youths. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State. During the year 2010-11 up to December, 2010, 12,400 MT of fish and 417.86 million fish seed were produced against the target 28,000 MT fish and 380 million fish seed respectively.

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 2010-11 up to December, 2010, revenue of ₹1,141.07 lakh was earned by leasing out water bodies.

Other important schemes / activities are:

- Fish Farmer Development Agencies
- Development of Model Fishermen village
- Group Accident Insurance Scheme
- Saving-cum-Relief Scheme
- Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's economy. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 24 Sq. Km. of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2005-07.

Special emphasis is given to the conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an

important activity of forest department. To increase the forest covers the State Government has launched “Harit Rajasthan Yojana” involving related departments for the period of five years. Under the Joint Forest Management Programme 5,316 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 7.80 lakh hectares of forest land under the guidance of the department. Eco-development committees around sanctuaries have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non forest land also vests in PRIs.

1,000 youths are being engaged as “Van Mitra” on honorarium to make rural youths aware about environment, forest and wild life conservation. Upto December, 2010, 831 Van Mitras have been engaged. To conserve medicinal plants, 9 medicinal plants conservation areas are being established, out of which 7 areas has been established.

Against a provision of ₹81.66 crore an expenditure of ₹18.02 crore has been incurred on various development works upto December, 2010. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for the financial year 2010-11, development works are being carried out with an expenditure of ₹61.41 crore by December, 2010. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, developmental works are being carried out which inter-alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides this various works likes creation of new forest protection and management committees, self help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being done. The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are two national parks and 25 wild life sanctuaries.

CO-OPERATIVE

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan plays an important role in strengthening the economic development of the State. Cooperative Institutions are fulfilling needs of Institutional Credit and needs of agricultural inputs for the farmers.

Co-operative Credit Structure: At present, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 34 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 5,389 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, and 230 General Kraya-Vikraya and Fruit & Vegetable Kraya Vikrya Sahakari Samities, a total of about 29,229 Cooperative societies are registered in the State. These societies are functioning with a share

capital of about ₹1,421 crore and a working capital of about ₹19,687 crore.

Farmers of Rajasthan are facilitated with short term agriculture loan for crop production. ₹6,000 crore is targeted for the year 2010-11 against which ₹4,853.72 crore has been distributed upto December, 2010. Agricultural Medium term loan has a target of ₹198.08 crore for the year 2010-11 against which ₹52.40 crore has been distributed upto December, 2010. Non Agricultural medium term loan has a target to ₹190.50 crore, against which ₹22.20 crore has been distributed upto December, 2010. Long term loan of ₹198.84 crore was distributed against the target of ₹300 crore in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Besides this, a number of useful schemes like; Sahakari Kisan credit Card Scheme, Crop Insurance Scheme, Accidental Insurance Scheme, Gyan Sagar Yojana, Loan facility to Self Help Groups, Sahkar Self Employment Credit Card Scheme are also functioning in the State. There are 36 Urban Cooperative and 3 Railway Employees Cooperative Banks are also providing banking service in urban sector.

Cooperative Marketing Structure: There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every Mandi yard in the State and at apex level RAJFED is also functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the farmers on fair prices and also ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops.

Cooperative Consumer Structure: In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution properly, Co-operative Institutions have been functioning effectively. For this 34 Cooperative Wholesale Bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution is working in consumer sector. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 consumer goods of worth ₹ 330.26 crore has been sold against the target of ₹ 502.65 crore. At the level of Gram Seva Sahkari Samities, 390 Mini Uphar Super Markets have also been opened. To make Generic Medicines available, 43 centres have been opened.

Women Co-operative Societies: For the upliftment of women and bringing them into the mainstream of development, particularly women of weaker sections, 2,462 Women Cooperative Societies with 1,24,381 members have been constituted. A Ridhi-Sidhi Scheme is also functional to make women self dependent.

Co-operative Dwelling: Under this, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Federation (RCHF) for building construction, repairs & maintenance and fulfilling the dream of self house. Two schemes namely; Individual Housing Scheme & Baby Blanket Scheme is being implemented. In RCHF there are 1,344 Housing Cooperative Societies with 5,580 nominal members. RCHF has been provided ₹ 108.60 lakh as share capital by State Government. Its total share capital is ₹ 255.02 lakh.

Co-operative Processing: Three Spinning Mills at Gulabpura, Gangapur (Bhilwara) and Hanumangarh are operating for benefiting cotton producers and weavers. Tilam Sangh is also functioning in the State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers at reasonable prices. Seed production programme is being implemented at Kota, Fatehnagar, Bikaner and Sri Ganganagar. Warehouses are also being developed to increase the storage capacity of institutions of the cooperative sector.

Others: Cooperative Press and Training Centre is also functional in the cooperative sector.

6. INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES

The Directorate of Industries is responsible for the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. At present, 34 District Industries 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 presented below:

Registration/Memorandum of micro, small and medium Industrial Units: In the financial year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 a total of 9,577 industrial units were registered against the target of 14,300 units. These units with a total investment of ₹ 1,417.16 crore have generated direct employment for 60,986 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2010-11 upto November, 2010 proposals for establishment of 71 major and medium industries with an investment of ₹ 15,378 crore were submitted to the Government of India.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srajan Karyakram (PMRSK): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Industry, Government of India launched PMRSK in the year 2008-09 by amalgamating erstwhile Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana and Gramin Rojgar Srajan Karyakram with the objective to provide new employment opportunities by promoting large numbers of gramodyog, services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the financial year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, a target to establish 1,088 projects was kept against which 1,363 applications have been sanctioned and loans have been distributed to 719 persons.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the rules relating to establishment of industrial units. Besides this, the work relating to registration of industrial units, preparing loan applications and releasing sanctions is also done in these shivirs. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 22 shivirs at district level and 206 at Panchayat Samiti level have been organised against the respective targets of 34 and 240.

Leather Industries: Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 130 persons have been trained during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 against the target of 200.

Household Industries: Under the 'Household Industry Scheme', training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods is imparted to women in order to make them self-dependent. Against the target of 3,625 to be trained in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 4,024 women have been trained. Out of the provision of ₹ 43.50 lakh, an amount of ₹ 16.61 lakh has been incurred on this scheme during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Haath Kargha: For the benefit of handloom workers, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Swasthya Bima Yojana (Health Insurance) are being implemented in the State. Under this, 1,020 and 1,020 bunkars have been benefited against the respective targets of 2,000 and 4,000 bunkars in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Human Resource Development (HRD): Under this scheme, against the provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 23.81 lakh has been incurred during the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010 and training has been imparted to 1,994 participants.

Investment Incentive Policy, 2003: Under this policy, during the year 2010-11 upto November, 2010, 16,598 applications involving an investment of ₹ 9,800.28 crore are proposed, out of which, a sanction of rebate/subsidy on 1,135 cases and qualifying certificates on investment of ₹ 6,589.25 crore have been issued.

Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET): Trainings are being imparted by CIPET for the promotion of Plastic Industries in the State. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, in all 120 persons have been trained and an amount of ₹ 7.05 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.

Cluster Development Programme: For the development of artisans and micro units by adopting cluster approach during the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, an expenditure of ₹ 76.72 lakh has been incurred against the provision of ₹ 179.00 lakh. Expression of Interest has been issued for detailed project report of 13 new clusters.

Other Schemes:

- Artisans Identity Card
- Artisans Credit Card
- Establishment of National Institute of Fashion Technology
- Assistance Packages for Micro, Small and Medium Industries

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is working towards creating 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 carried out its activities for the development of artisans in 6 major sub-sectors - wool & textile, leather, stone ceramic & potteries, handicrafts, handloom and khadi & village industries. In addition to the above sector market support and coordination is another major activity of RUDA.

The State Plan is the main source of funding for the different activities of RUDA. A provision of ₹ 129.00 lakh was kept for the activities of RUDA in the State Plan Budget Till the end of December-2010 RUDA had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 88.10 lakh. Following are the other Schemes being implemented by the RUDA:

- Kota Doria Cluster Development Project
- Bagru Hand Block Print Cluster Programme
- Gogunda Terracotta Project

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was setup with the objective of promoting Rajasthan as an attractive investment destination to provide all investment related information to Medium & Large Scale industries as well as to NRI Investors and ensure quick resolution of their problems. Besides industrial investments, BIP also promotes investments in various sectors such as Health, Infrastructure, Education, Energy, Urban Infrastructure, Agriculture, Tourism and IT & ITES. BIP is the single point of contact for investors to provide complete back-up support, right from conceptualization of projects to their implementation.

For, faster and time bound clearance of investment proposals, notification has been issued to strengthen the Single Window System. Similarly, to attract investment in the state new investment and industrial promotion policy and investment promotion scheme has been issued. For development of high quality infrastructure in the state, an infrastructure development act is being prepared by BIP. The agreements signed with Resurgent Rajasthan are being followed up. Besides these, new investments are also being pursued actively.

Useful information on the investment environment and opportunities is provided through BIP's website www.investrajasthan.com which has been revamped thoroughly and made more informative and interactive. The website www.resurgentrajasthan.com, which was created for the

'Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2007' is updated regularly to provide current status of MoUs/LoIs signed during the summit.

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 in Rajasthan.

Infrastructure Development: RIICO develops industrial areas and provides infrastructure facilities to industrial units. It also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. During the year 2010-11, RIICO has acquired 1,376.69 acre of land & developed 1,470.46 acre of land upto December, 2010. During this period, the Corporation has incurred ₹ 10,985.65 lakh (including land compensation) & recovered ₹ 47,938.67 lakh.

Industrial Development: RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large-scale units for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to entrepreneurs. The major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to industrial projects in Rajasthan. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 term loan sanctions was ₹ 13,372.00 lakh, term loan disbursement was ₹ 6,918.02 lakh and recovery was ₹ 8,542.08 lakh.

Special Schemes

- **Special component plan & scheduled caste sub-plan:** In order to encourage scheduled caste entrepreneurs to setup their industrial units, special rebate @ 50 percent in allotment of land/plots is being provided by RIICO.
- A provision of ₹ 5.00 crore has been kept in the state plan 2010-11 for providing special rebate for encouraging SC entrepreneurs for setting-up industrial units in the industrially backward scheduled tribe areas such as Banswara, Dungarpur and Sirohi. Reimbursement of ₹ 10.63 lakh has been made upto December 2010 and proposals of ₹ 35.00 lakh have been received for placing before the empowered committee.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- **ASIDE Schemes:** Several Schemes are being implemented under CSS for development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Presently, out of 27 schemes, works, on 14 schemes have been completed and works are in progress on 13 schemes. An expenditure of ₹ 132.64 crore has been incurred upto December, 2010 on the above 27 schemes.

Special Parks developed by RIICO

- **Agro Food Parks:** RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar & Alwar for development of agriculture based industries with an investment of ₹ 61.41 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 41.01 crore has been incurred on these parks upto December, 2010.
- **Japanese Park at Neemrana, Alwar:** RIICO has signed an MOU at the international level with Japanese society JETRO wherein Japanese companies shall setup their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, Alwar. Several multi-national Japanese companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Disking, Mitsubishi & Dykie colour have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 317 acre land to 23 Japanese companies in this area, out of which 10 companies have started commercial production and 5 companies have started construction work. A total investment of ₹ 2,320 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities for approx. 4,900 persons.
- **Stone Park at Dholpur:** Artisans have been doing work related to stones at Badi & Barsedi, Dholpur since long. Keeping in view this, stone park is being developed on 132.08 acre land at village Vishnoda, Dholpur. Estimated cost of this park is ₹ 23.80 crore. 247 plots have been planned for Artisans in this area. An expenditure of ₹ 1,059.55 lakh has been incurred on this park upto December, 2010.

Innovative schemes/initiatives taken up by the corporation

- RIICO has allotted 610 acres land at Khushkhera, Bhiwadi Industrial Area, Alwar for establishment of Honda Siel Car Project which will be the first plant in the state for production of cars. Out of the total allotted land, 455 acre land will be utilized for the main car plant and the balance 155 acre shall be used for establishing

ancillary units. The company has already started production of some parts. A total investment of ₹ 2,000 crore is expected for full scale production and it will lead to employment opportunities to be there for 4,000 persons.

- Mahindra group is establishing an SEZ with RIICO in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹10,000 crore. In this SEZ, various zones shall be established for industrial units of different sectors. Initially, 155 hectare land is being allotted for establishing units relating to IT & ITES sector wherein investment is expected from large companies such as Infosys, Wipro, Tech Mahindra, Deutsche Bank & Nagaro. Infosys BPO Ltd. & Deutsche Bank have already started their commercial activities by establishing their units in this SEZ. The Govt. of India has issued notification for establishing zones for Engineering & Handicrafts Units in addition to IT & ITES zone. Employment opportunity is likely to be generated for approx. 1 lakh persons in this SEZ. So far an expenditure of ₹ 740.00 crore has been made in this SEZ.
- In order to promote textile industry, two integrated textile parks are being established at Silora (Kishangarh) on Public Private Partnership basis for which RIICO has allotted 134 acre of land. An estimated investment of ₹ 585 crore is expected in these textile parks and employment generation opportunities for 3,500 persons directly and 6,500 persons indirectly. Work on one Textile Park is already under way.
- Saint Gobain Group, a Multi National Company having 116th place in Fortune 500 Companies of the world and having an associate company Saint Gobain Glass (India) Ltd. is making an investment of ₹ 1,000 crore in Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar for establishing a plant for float glass. Company has undertaken survey technical work. RIICO has allotted the land and the company has constructed the boundary work.
- At present, there are 4 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the State. Out of the 3 SEZs established by RIICO, 2 SEZs are based on Gems & Jewellery at Sitapura, Jaipur and one at Boranada, Jodhpur. In addition to these one SEZ has been established by Mahindra & Mahindra for IT Sector. In the Sitapura Industrial area, Jaipur, 114 units have been established in 2 SEZs with employee strength of 7,500 persons. Exports worth ₹ 612.00 crore during 2009-10 and ₹ 450.00 crore during 2010-11, upto December, 2010 has been made from these SEZs.

- At present, enough raw material is available in Rajasthan to be used in the Ceramic and Glass industry. In order to promote this industry, RIICO has organized an international level exhibition from 11th to 14th December, 2010 titled 'Cera Glass, 2010' at Sitapura Industrial area, Jaipur. Further, in order to establish industrial units related to such industries at one place some part of Gilote Industrial area near Delhi-Jaipur highway has been kept reserved.
- A permanent exhibition ground is being developed on 42 acre land in Sitapura Industrial area, Jaipur in public private partnership mode on the pattern of Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. In order to implement this, a state trade fair authority is being established.
- Looking at the immense possibility of development of auto industry in the state, an auto complex is being established on the main Delhi-Jaipur highway for establishment of units for manufacture of auto components.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

With the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts culture in the State, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the crafts persons. The corporation works as a nodal agency for the rural artisans and crafts persons to market handicrafts through 9 Rajasthali across the country. The corporation also organizes exhibitions with financial aid from Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) for the wide marketing and promotion of Rajasthan Handicrafts.

Under Rajasthan Hasthashilpi Evam Dastkar Kalyan Yojna, a Corpus fund of ₹ 100 lakh was created with the contribution of the State Government, RIICO, RFC and RSIC. Interest accrued on corpus fund is being provided to the needy crafts persons as financial assistance for treatment of identified diseases like TB, Cancer, Leprosy, Valve replacement, Bypass Surgery, Kidney transplantation, Heart diseases and in Shiksha Sahyog Yojna, Group Insurance Scheme, Chief Minister Old Age pension Scheme to the National & State Awarded crafts persons.

The Rajasthali showroom in Jaipur located on M.I.Road at a strategic place was renovated. This has been widely appreciated by the customers and tourists. This has resulted in an increase of revenue. The crafts persons of the State are getting benefit from this showroom. Arrangements have been made at Rajasthali, Udaipur, and Mount Abu for sale of Rajasthani handicrafts through Franchisee arrangements. A

cash award is being given to the outstanding artisans /crafts persons in different fields of handicrafts. Old age pension is being provided to the eligible craftpersons. The renovation work of Rajasthali, New Delhi has been completed and craftpersons of state are getting benefit from this.

The Corporation is providing raw materials – Iron & Steel, Steam Coal and Polymer product to the SSI units of the State and marketing assistance to the SSI units for Steel Furniture, Tent & Tarpaulin, Desert Cooler, RCC Pipes, Polythene Bags, Barbed Wire and Angle Iron Posts. Besides this, the Corporation is also operating Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur Air port.

In the India International Trade Fair, 2010 organized at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14-27 November, 2010 Rajasthan Pavilion has been awarded “Chairman’s Certificate for Excellence in Display”.

During the financial year 2010-11 upto December 2010, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of ₹ 780.26 lakh while the value of assistance of raw materials was ₹ 3,223.24 lakh and marketing sales of SSI products was ₹ 427.90 lakh. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur, a total revenue of ₹ 153.85 lakh was collected during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

With the basic objective of addressing financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 20.00 crore, Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. Keeping in view the needs of the entrepreneur’s different loan schemes are being operated by the corporations such as:

- General loan scheme
- Single Window Scheme
- Scheme for financing activities related to Marketing of SSI Products
- Scheme for Financing Hospitals/Nursing Homes/Hotel/Motel/Restaurant/Tourism related activities/Mining Equipments/ Industry
- Equipment Refinance Scheme
- Scheme for working capital Bridge loan
- Switch over loan scheme
- Scheme for short term financing to good borrowers
- D.G. Set loan

The Corporation has launched 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 this, the corporation also provides term loan upto ₹ 5.00 lakh to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special/concessional rate of interest to attract them for setting up industrial units in the State. A sanction of ₹ 1.83 crore has been made for 10 units upto 31st December, 2010.

To accelerate industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs and to reduce Non Productive Assets (NPAs) during the financial year 2010-11, the following decisions have been taken,

- Reduction of interest rate under different schemes
- Processing charges has been reduced under different categories
- Delegation of powers for sanction of loan at field offices have been made under different schemes including card schemes for Good Borrowers
- A special scheme for providing loans upto ₹ 5.00 lakh at subsidized rates to encourage Women Entrepreneurs in Micro and Cottage Industries has been introduced
- To provide relief to the entrepreneurs and to reduce Non Performing Assets (NPAs), during the financial year 2010-11, the Corporation has implemented schemes for one time settlement of NPA account. In all, deficit and written off loan accounts and decretal loan accounts and 1071, 1194 and 53 cases have been registered upto 31st December, 2010 respectively.
- For rehabilitation of Woolen producing units of Bikaner district a One Time Special Financial Rehabilitation Package has been launched.

Achievements made during the financial year 2010-11 upto 31st December, 2010 have been depicted in the following table:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Key Area	Target	Achievements
1	Sanctions	525.00	241.71
2	Disbursement	400.00	192.95
3	Recovery	425.00	342.61

Indices of Industrial Production (IIP)

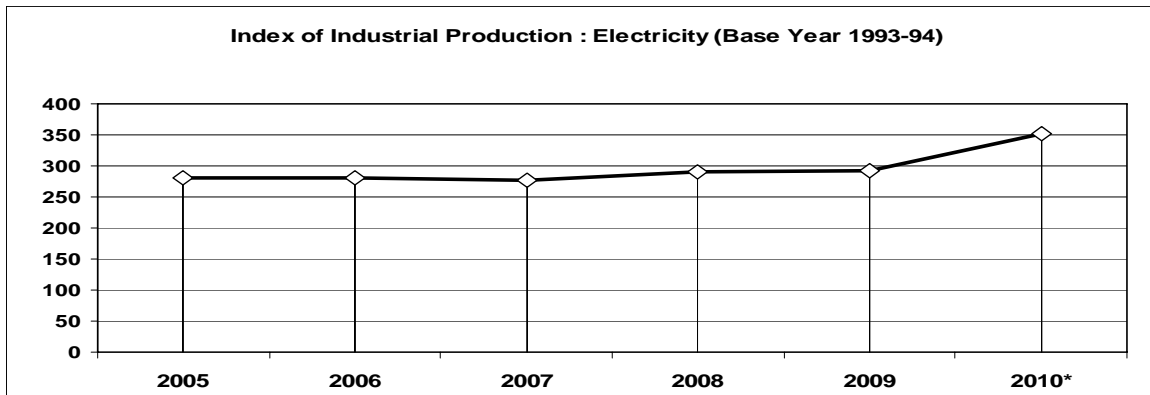
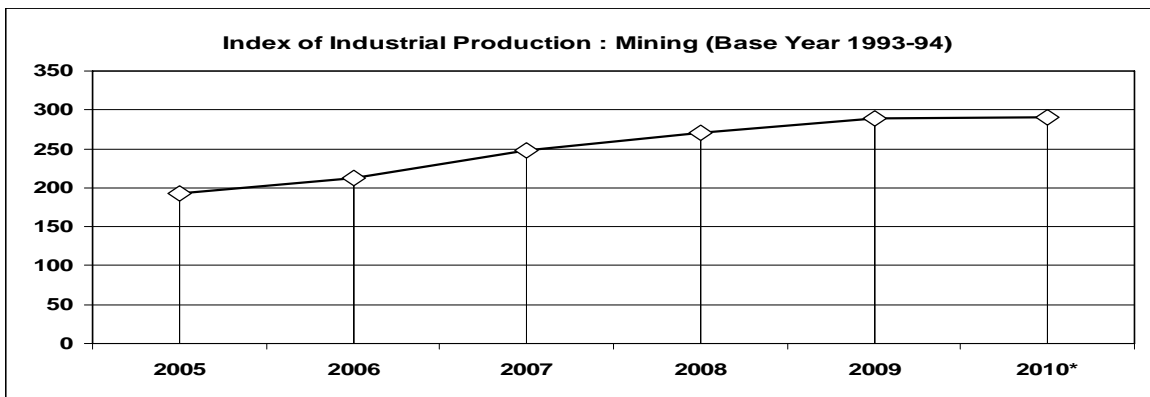
Production indices in three different groups of industrial sector viz. manufacturing, mining and electricity are given in the following table:

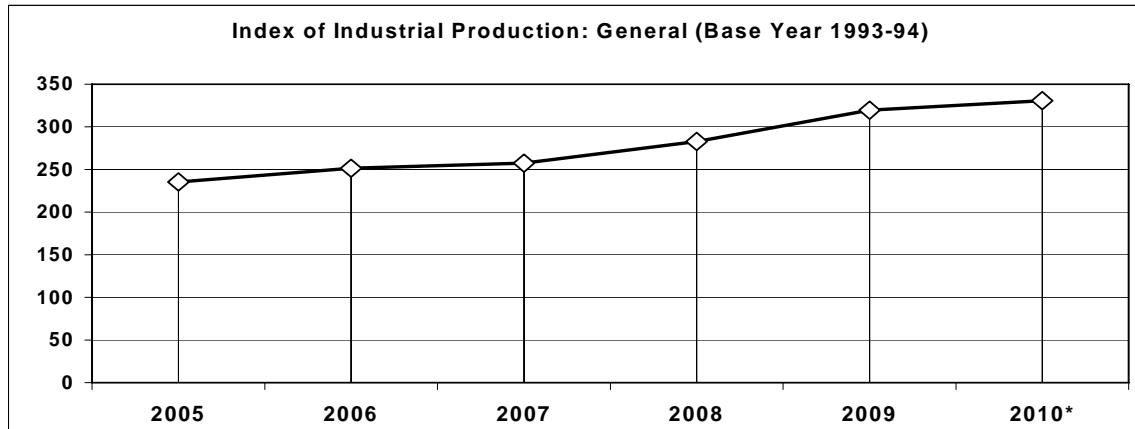
Indices of Industrial Production

(Base 1993-94)

Group/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Manufacturing	233.46	250.51	256.28	282.81	322.97	325.30
Mining	192.88	212.00	248.31	270.27	288.61	291.17
Electricity	281.23	281.12	276.83	290.79	292.60	351.35
General	235.51	251.39	257.49	282.95	319.61	330.70

*Provisional





*Provisional

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 330.70 in the year 2010, compared to 319.61 in the year 2009, registering an increase of 3.47 percent over the previous year. A rising trend has been observed in all sectors during the year 2010. The index of manufacturing sector has increased by 0.72 percent, the mining sector by 0.89 percent and the electricity sector by 20.08 percent.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played an important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. The Khadi & Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of un-united sector, help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans and inculcate the feeling of using self-made products.

Under the scheme of “New Khadi Initiative” launched in 2007-08, 10 khadi clusters have been established upto 2010, and employment to 2,500 weavers & spinners have been provided. Under the Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme (PMEGP), 403 units have been benefited and 3,802 persons have got employment during the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).

To make the rural & urban youth self sufficient, training is being provided in Pushkar (Ajmer), Sanganer (Jaipur) and Mount Abu (Sirohi) training centres. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 1,691 persons have been trained with an expenditure of ₹ 60.00 lakh.

“Export Promotion for Khadi & V.I. Scheme” and “Hiring of Services of Professionals & Experts Scheme” have been merged into “Marketing Development Assistant Scheme” and upto December 2010, 0.95 lakh have been spent on the promotion, marketing of Khadi products.

Under Khadi and Gramodyog Industries, there has been a production of ₹ 12.01 crore and ₹ 56.62 crore respectively during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010. Against the target of providing employment to 10,760 persons during the year 2010-11, employment has been provided to 5,282 persons.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The main function of this Department is to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and payment of Wages Act, 1936 for Safety, Health and Welfare of the factory workers. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made there under, inspection of factories and boilers are carried out from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory management. In the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) 6,887 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out.

During the financial year 2010-11, 274 new factories and 103 new boilers were registered, wherein about 16,389 workers got employment. An Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. A total of 331 samples from 56 factories were collected and analysed. To create safety awareness, 39 safety training programmes were organized for benefiting 1,246 participants. 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 various Acts.

MINES AND MINERALS

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, mainly carries out work on the following two schemes:

1. Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS): This wing takes up mineral survey, detailed prospecting, exploration etc. for search and assessment of mineral deposits in the State.
2. Construction of departmental buildings and approach roads in mining areas: The department prepares approach roads for mineral transportation in mining areas through Public Works Department.

There are 2,651 mining leases for major minerals and 10,874 minor leases and 16,297 quarry licenses existing in the State. During the current year, a revised revenue target of ₹ 1,760 crore was kept against which ₹ 1,210.30 crore has been achieved till December, 2010. Mineral survey and prospecting on 8 projects of base metals, 4 projects of noble

metals, 11 projects of limestone and 3 projects of lignite has been taken up/being carried out till March, 2011.

The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Nature of work	Unit	2010-11	
		Target	Achievement (upto Dec.,2010)
1	2	3	4
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	5,000	3,925
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	520	344
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	72	48.60
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	160	115
Corelogging/Drilling	Meter	6,700	2,613

During the year 2010-11, for the construction of 2 roads under Public Private Partnership, ₹ 265.88 lakh has been sanctioned, against which an amount of ₹ 148.58 lakh has been spent upto November, 2010. The work of Kelwa – Umtil- Jhanjhar and Nijharna to Mokhampura road district Rajsamand are in progress.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals (RSMML): With a view to scientifically explore / excavate the minerals available in the State, a company named Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 was established on 30th October, 1974. On 20.2.2003, another company named Rajasthan State Minerals Development Corporation Limited (RSMDC) was merged with Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML). During the period of more than 36 years, for the purpose of exploration / excavation of minerals, the company has made many qualitative and quantitative changes and earned profits.

During the financial year 2009-10, the company has earned a profit before tax of ₹ 146.12 crore and expected to earn a post tax profit of ₹ 178.35 crore during the financial year 2010-11. The major activities of the company are divided into four parts called as Strategic Business Units and Profit Centers (SBU & PC). Physical performance in respect of

production and sales likely to be achieved in 2010-11 is given below:

Mineral	Likely Achievement	
	Physical Performance upto Dec. 2010 (Lakh MT)	Revenue (₹ in Crore) Estimated upto March, 2011
SBU & PC Gypsum	27.04	177.49
SBU & PC Limestone	21.75	128.26
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	8.96	626.16
SBU & PC Lignite	6.21	145.02
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant(Units in lakh)	982 units	60.00

Oil and Gas: The Directorate of Petroleum was setup in 1997 to expedite the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. The petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the State. During the year 2010-11, the following activities have been undertaken:

- M/s Cairn Energy has drilled 26 wells in Barmer – Sanchores Basin till 31.12.2010 during the financial year 2010-11. About 480 million tonnes of Oil Reserves have been estimated to be there in 25 Oil & Gas fields. By the end of December, 2010 M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total of 211 wells.
- The production of Crude Oil from Rajasthan has commenced from 29th August, 2009 and 41.12 lakh metric tonnes i.e 29.39 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil field till December, 2010.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 17 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer, out of which 4 wells have been drilled till 31.12.2010 during the year 2010-11.
- The State Government has sanctioned 10 Petroleum Mining Leases (covering an area of 4,000 sq.km) for exploitation of Crude oil, Heavy oil and Natural gas.
- Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Resource of 25.00 million tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53.00 million tonnes.

- Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream & Downstream hydrocarbon sector. Presently, on land area of the State covering 60,000 sq. km in 21 Blocks, is under exploration for Oil, Gas & CBM under Upstream Sector.
- Besides, National Oil Companies viz. ONGC & Oil India Ltd, the reputed Multinational Companies are actively engaged in Oil, Gas & CBM exploration in Rajasthan.

LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, the Labour Department of the State enforces various labour laws. The industrial climate in the State by and large, has remained peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 2,425 complaints, 1,157 have been disposed upto December, 2010 during the financial year 2010-11 and out of 1,059 industrial disputes, 765 cases have been settled. Upto December, 2010 about 87,164 man-days were lost due to strikes. By the end of December, 2010, there were 5,061 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of about 8.90 lakh. During the year 2010-11 (April to December, 2010) 103 new trade unions with membership of 19,971 have been registered.

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a serious threat to the State's economy. During the period of January to December, 2010 the number of unemployed persons registered in various Employment Exchanges were 2,00,752, out of which there were 28,994 women, 32,389 scheduled castes, 20,723 scheduled tribes and 57,622 other backward classes. The numbers of vacancies notified during this period were 6,704 against which 35,463 candidates were sent to different employers for interview and 916 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, a total of 678 career talks were organised by various employment exchanges and 88,137 persons were guided at the time of registration. During the period January to December, 2010, a total of 4,570 job seekers were benefited through employment / self-employment by organising 2 large scale and 4 small scale Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs and 83,752 candidates were benefited through 33 Employment counselling centres in the year 2010. (April to December, 2010)

Under the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister Programme, vocational guidance and self-employment shivirs were organised in minority-dominated areas. Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs were organised at

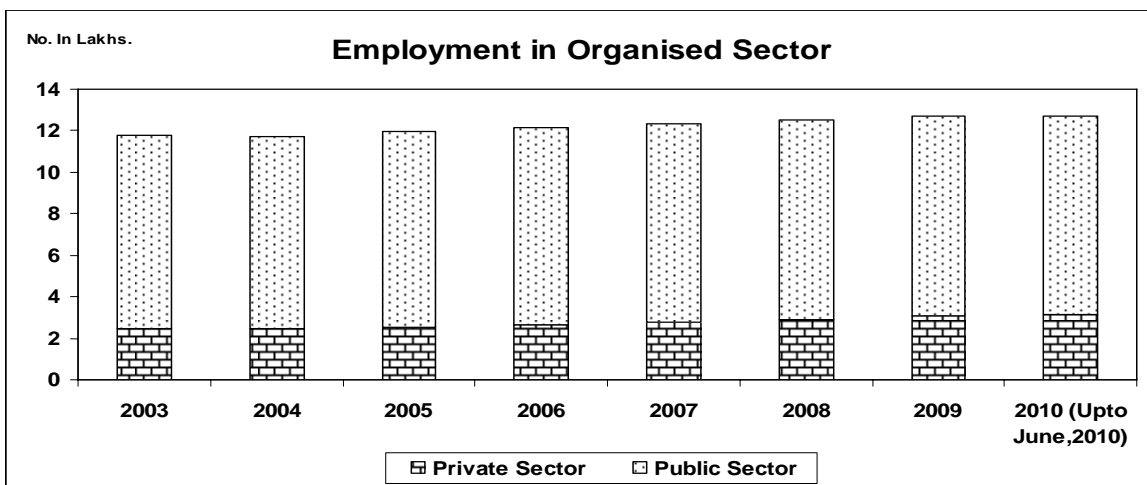
Panchayat Samiti levels for rural youth to impart guidance for opting self-employment and information regarding employment opportunities in the State. A Newspaper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fortnightly by the office of the Directorate of Employment, in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities, scholarships and technical education is disseminated to employment seekers.

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years has been shown in the following table:

Employment in the Organised (Public and Private) Sector

(in Lakh)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
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	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010 (upto June, 2010)	9.56	3.12	12.68



7. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Availability of proper infrastructure is one of the most important factors, which attracts investments. Infrastructure creation has been one of the priorities of the State Government. The State Government's efforts have resulted in significant improvement in national and state highways coupled with significant improvements in power supply, Road transport, Transport, Railway and, Post & Telecommunication infrastructure in Rajasthan.

In the power sector, the State has exhibited a total increase in installed capacity during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 of 792.06 MW. The renewable energy sources, which are contributing to infrastructural development in the state, are wind and solar energy and bio-mass. By the end of March, 2011, the total road length and road density in the State is expected to be 1,89,034 km and 55.23 km per 100 Sq. km respectively. During the year 2010-11, about 147 km Black Top (BT) roads have been constructed upto December, 2010 and in all 81.04 percent of the villages have been connected by roads. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State by the end of December, 2010 has increased by 11.26 percent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

POWER

Rajasthan has made significant strides in the past few years in the power sector. In this sector, the 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 Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd.,

The main sources of power generation for the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydrel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura interstate partnership Projects. Besides this, the State also gets power from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas Plants, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydrel Projects from the Central Sector.

The Installed Capacity as on December, 2010 was 8,868.57 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 was 792.06 MW. The increase in installed capacity during year 2010-11 upto December 2010 is as under:

(A)	RVUN Projects (State Sector)	
	1. Chhabra TPS U-2	250 MW
	2. NES Projects	269.05 MW
(B)	Central Sector Allocation	138.01 MW
(C)	Private sector projects	
	1. M/s Rajwest TPS Unit-1	135MW

The category-wise details of Installed Capacity in the State as on 31st March, 2010 and 31st December, 2010 are given in the table below:

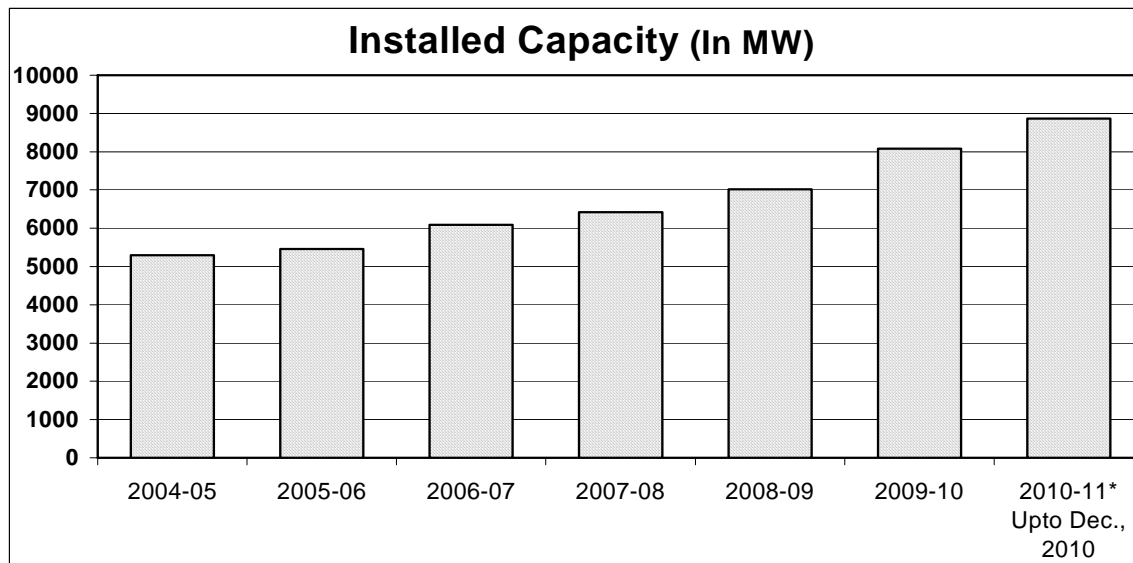
(Installed capacity in MW)

S.No.	Project	As on 31 st March, 2010	As on 31 st December, 2010
1.	State partnership and owned:	4820.30 MW	5070.30 MW
(a)	Thermal	3365.00 MW	3615.00 MW
(b)	Hydel	1011.80 MW	1011.80 MW
(c)	Gas	443.50 MW	443.50 MW
2.	Allocation to State from Central sector:	1977.22 MW	2115.22 MW
(a)	Thermal	733.88 MW	858.88 MW
(b)	Hydel	465.50 MW	478.50 MW
(c)	Gas	221.10 MW	221.10 MW
(d)	Atomic	556.74 MW	556.74 MW
3.	Under Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) Wind projects	41.55 MW	41.55 MW
4.	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.(RSMML) &		
	Private sector Wind / Biomass projects	1102.445MW	1371.49 MW
(a)	Wind Projects	1043.145 MW	1295.44 MW
(b)	Biomass Projects:	59.30 MW	71.30MW
(c)	Solar projects	--	4.75MW
5.	Private sector M/s Rajwest power	135.00	270.00
	Total	8076.51 MW	8868.57 MW

The generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been shown in the following table:

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(Energy in crore units)	
	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Dec., 10) Provisional
1	2	3
1. Net Generation (Partnership projects)	209.009	196.855
2. Purchased (Utpadan Nigam, Central Sector and Others)	4211.474	3135.198
Total Availability (1+2)	4420.483	3332.053
3. Consumption		
Gross Energy Distributed at:		
(i) Jaipur Discom	1629.319	1274.072
(ii) Ajmer Discom	1241.268	915.380
(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1284.373	960.846
Net Energy Distributed at:		
(i) Jaipur Discom	1628.423	1273.374
(ii) Ajmer Discom	1240.644	914.864
(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1283.690	960.303



The net power consumption is likely to be 3148.541 crore units during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 as against 4152.757 crore units consumed during the last year.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme 39,473 villages have been electrified and about 10.18 lakh wells energised by the end of December, 2010.

Transmission (Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.-RVPN): The details relating to lines and sub-stations (S/S) have been given as under:

(Lines in Ckt KMs & S/Ss in No./MVA)					
S. No.	Voltage (No./MVA)	Particulars	As on March, 2010	Annual Target 2010-11	Achievements 2010-11 (upto Dec.,10)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	400 kV	Lines	1945	750	686.394
2.	220 kV	Lines	10067	600	140.353
3.	132 kV	Lines	13193	500	467.947
4.	400 kV (No./MVA)	Sub-station	7/3900	2/630	2/630
5.	220 kV (No./MVA)	Sub-station	67/12805	8/800	5/500

New Substations commissioned during 2010-11 upto Dec.,2010

400Kv GSS	Capacity (MVA)	Voltage Ratio (kV)
1. Hindaun	315	400/220 KV
2. Akal	315	400/220KV
Total	630 MVA	

220Kv GSS		
1. SEZ Mahindra	100	220/132 KV
2. Boranada	100	220/132 KV
3. Bagru	100	220/132 KV
4. Nokha	100	220/132 KV
5. Chirawa	100	220/132 KV
Total	500 MVA	

132 Kv GSS

1. Galifa	20/25	132/33
2. Riri	20/25	132/33
3. Phagi	20/25	132/33
4. Badgaon	20/25	132/33
5. Chopankhi	20/25	132/33
6. Roopangarh	20/25	132/33
7. Bherundakalan	20/25	132/33
8. Tagorenagar	20/25	132/33
9. Danta	20/25	132/33
10.Karera	20/25	132/33
11.Ranasar	20/25	132/33
12.Keshwana	20/25	132/33
13.Jhakrana	20/25	132/33
14.Atru	20/25	132/33
15.Dhariawad	20/25	132/33
Total	375 MVA	

Sub-Transmission:

S. No.	Voltage	Particulars	As on 31 st March, 10	Target for 2010-11	Achievement during the yr. 2010-11 upto Dec.,10.
1.	33 kV	Lines (KM)	38348.00	2330	1084.17
2.	33 kV	Sub-Station (No.)	3246	400	171

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd (RREC) is the Nodal Agency for development of Energy from renewable energy sources in the State as well as the state designated agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto December, 2010 is as follows:

Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy): The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 5,400 MW. Three Demonstration Wind Farm Projects sanctioned by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNES), Government of India with total aggregate capacity of 6.35 MW have been installed at Jaisalmer (2MW), Phalodi (2.10MW) and Deogarh (2.25MW). RREC had setup a 25 MW first large scale Wind Power Project in the year 2004 & another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project in the year 2006. These projects are performing well. A total of 1,336.995 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2010 with a total investment of ₹6,684.975 crore.

Biomass Energy: Among the different renewable energy sources, Biomass is a versatile energy source, which is clean, reduces greenhouse gas emissions as is widely distributed. The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora.

Eight plants with 86.3 MW capacity of power project based on biomass have been commissioned in the State. There has been encouraging growth in development of biomass power sector in the State, primarily due to prevailing incentives and benefits offered to this sector. The work on four Biomass project, having a capacity of 32 MW is in progress.

Solar Energy: The objective of the scheme is to promote Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology for the purpose of decentralized electricity generation in remote areas. Under this, RREC is installing SPV Domestic lighting system, Street Lighting Systems and Solar pump sets with subsidy support under SPV programme of Ministry of Non Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and Renewable Energy (RE) programme of the State Government in rural areas. In all, 1,08,203 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the State upto December 2010.

Other Programmes: The Following are the other important schemes / programmes taken up by RREC:

- Solar City Programme
- Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE)
- Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant (Grid Interactive) Programme
- MW scale Grid Interactive Electricity generation from Solar Energy
- Energy conservation Programme

TRANSPORT

Roads

Healthy transport system is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. All kinds of development, whether in Agriculture, Commerce, Transport, Education, Industry, Health and Social Welfare and Law and Order improve because of better facility of Transport Communication system. An integrated and efficient communication mode is necessary for rapid economic development of the State. In Rajasthan only Road, Rail and Air Transport are possible means of communication.

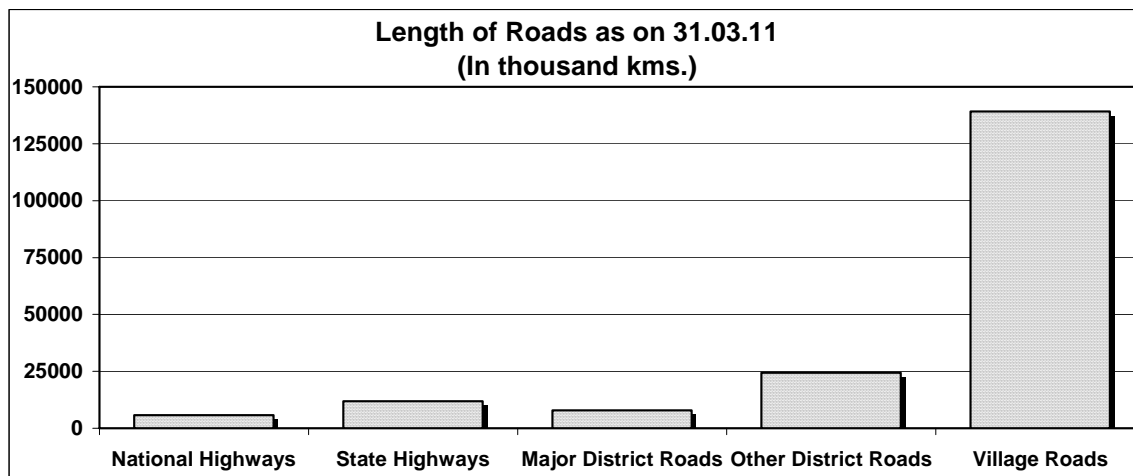
On 31st March, 2011, the total road length in the State is expected to be 1,89,034 km. The road density in the State was 55.09 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 2009-10 which is expected to be 55.23 km per 100 Sq. km by the end of 2010-11, which is much below the national average of 110.17 km.

Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2011 (Tentative)

(Length in km)

S. No.	Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	National Highways	5693	-	-	31	5724
2	State Highways	11844	4	12	6	11866
3	Major District Roads	7725	1	30	73	7829
4	Other District Roads	22778	7	1695	-	24480
5	Village Roads	95222	1236	37994	4683	139135
Total		143262	1248	39731	4793	189034

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



During the year 2010-11, about 147 km BT roads have been constructed up to December, 2010 under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF- XIII, XIV and Rural Roads.

There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. By the end of 2010-11 the connectivity of the villages by BT roads (likely) in different population group is given below:

S.No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on March, 2011 (likely)	Percentage of villages connected
1	1000 & above	14198	14177	99.85
2	500-1000	11058	10927	98.82
3	250-500	7713	4833	62.66
4	Below 250	6784	2280	33.61
Total		39753	32217	81.04

During the year 2010-11, the achievements made under road development upto December, 2010 are given below:

- 29 villages having population 250 and above are connected under PMGSY
- On the principle approval from GoI, a proposal of ₹3,354 crore has been submitted to GoI to connect 5,094 Dhanies/Magaras under PMGSY scheme. In first phase, approval of sanction amounting to ₹1,530.57 crore to connect 1,833 Dhanies/Majaras has been given by GOI.
- A new project for strengthening and renewal of rural roads, construction of rural roads and Negadiya bridge, 1,736 works costing ₹565.85 crore having length 4,875 km under RIDF-XVI has been sanctioned and upto December, 2010, 42 km length completed and payment of ₹49.09 crore has been made.
- In every district, 100 km length of roads has been identified for widening and strengthening and plantation on either side under MNREGA scheme. 897 works of length 3,379.30 km in 31 districts have been sanctioned and work has been completed for a length of 253 km.
- Out of 16 ROB's sanctioned under State Road Fund, work on 3 ROB's i.e. Kishangarh, Phalodi-Mandal and Ajmer-Beawarhas been completed except Railway work. Work on remaining ROB's are in progress.
- Development work of 5 State Highways with road length 1,053 km has been completed including 30 by- passes under Mega Highway Project. Out of 9 ROB's, 7 ROB' have been completed and the remaining two are in progress.

- Four lane work of Bhiwari-Alwar, two lane work of Hanumangarh-Sangariya and Arjunsar-Pallu road have been started and work order for Jhalawar road has been issued.
- In July 2010, an agreement has been signed for the development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) costing ₹220 Crores on PPP basis.
- Six laning work of Jaipur – Gurgaon NH- 8 of ₹ 1,897 crore with length of 225.60 km is under progress in which the length under Rajasthan state is 161.30 km.
- Six laning work of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar NH-8 of ₹ 550 crore having length 82 Km is under progress.
- Four lane works of Jaipur-Deoli NH-12 and Jaipur-Ringus NH-11 is under progress.

Road Transport

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has managed to run a total of 4,497 vehicles (RSRTC & Private) covering a total road length of 45.43 crore kms upto December, 2010 against the target of 61.00 crore kms for the year 2010-11. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 93 percent. There is a target of replacing 1125 old /over aged buses by new ones during the year 2010-11 against which 799 buses have been added in the fleet upto December, 2010

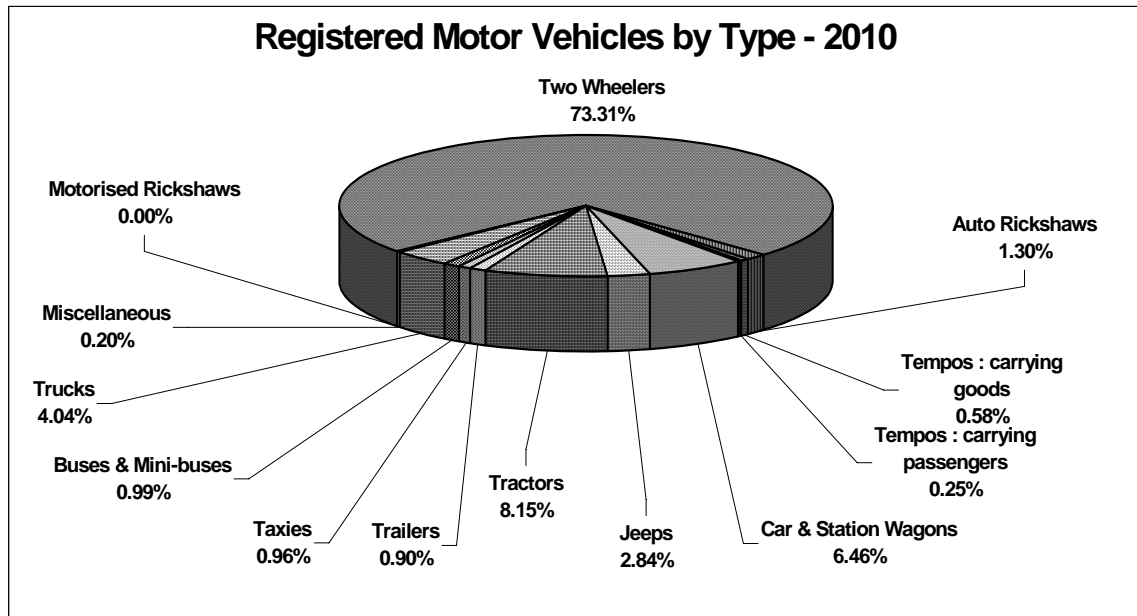
The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 69.98 lakh upto the December, 2009, which has reached to 77.86 lakh by the end of December, 2010, which shows an increase of 11.26 percent.

The details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of December for the years 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)	
	Cumulative Numbers by the end of December for the Year	
	2009	2010 (likely)
1	2	3
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	5104760	5707735
3. Auto Rickshaws	94446	101415
4. Tempos:		
(i) For carrying goods	42126	45379
(ii) For carrying passengers	16355	19635

Type of Vehicles	Cumulative Numbers by the end of December for the Year	
	2009	2010 (likely)
1	2	3
5. Cars	441447	502952
6. Jeeps	197780	221436
7. Tractors	597354	634473
8. Trailers	68820	70259
9. Taxies	65536	75038
10. Buses & Mini-buses	72334	77000
11. Trucks	282753	314546
12. Miscellaneous	13730	15765
Total	6997531	7785723



Several important decisions have been taken to improve activities in the field of transportation which include; Computerization of all 74 transport offices, provide transport facility to 474 Gram Panchayats, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector etc.

Against a target of ₹ 1,450 crore to be earned as revenue during the year 2010-11, the achievement upto December, 2010 was to the tune of ₹ 993.37 crore.

RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2008 was 5,683.01 km. Out of this, 3,885.47 km (68.37 percent) was covered

under broad gauge, 1,710.78 km (30.10 percent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km (1.53 percent) under narrow gauge. As on 31st March, 2008, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km of geographical area was 16.61 km in the State.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal & telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,313 at the end of 2009-10. The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,333 at the end of March, 2010 as against 2,334 at the end of March, 2009. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 2009 and 2010 are given below:

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2009	2010
1.	Post Offices	Number	10316	10313
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2334	2333
3.	Customer services centres	Number	284	285
4.	Working connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	47.22	59.09
5.	Public Call Offices	Number	94683	139280
	(i) Local PCO	Number	6996	57825
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	48449	41853
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39238	39602
6.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	195188	201632
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	5263	11892
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	189	188

8. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Social Sector is the most important sector of any nation and any State. The act of making provisions for basic amenities and education and good health for all, especially the vulnerable section like women, adolescents and children is the most significant mandate of the State. In this direction, Rajasthan had made commendable progress in the recent years.

EDUCATION

According to the data of census 2001, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.41 percent, which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 percent in 1991. Thus Rajasthan has registered a net increase of 21.85 percent in literacy rate during decade 1991-2001. The male literacy rate is 75.70 percent in the State, which is higher than the National Male Literacy Rate of 75.26 percent while, the female literacy rate of the State has gone up to 43.85 percent as against 20.44 percent in 1991, thus an increase of more than double during the decade 1991-2001 has been recorded.

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for improving the social and economic status of the people in the State. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. Further, the State Government endeavors to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes.

Elementary Education

In elementary education, the State has achieved a noticeable progress over the last decade. There are 50,608 Primary Schools (PS) with 2,32,262 teachers and 55,509 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) with 2,27,936 teachers wherein the total enrollment is 123.51 lakh.

Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being implemented in the State to provide education to children in the age group of 6-14 years. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management.

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 conducted. Under the Mid-day-meal scheme, about 75 lakh students are being benefited.

The Shiksha Karmi Project aims at Universalisation of Education in remote and social and economically backward villages where the existing Primary Education setup is inadequate. Under this project, 3,645 day

schools (PS/UPS) are functioning in 3,645 villages of 148 blocks covering 33 districts with 4,284 Shiksha Karmis (teachers).

Measures taken to promote Girls Education:

- In all, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are functioning and providing residential facilities to girls belonging to marginalized sections. In these schools, 15,714 girls are studying. 145 KGBVs were accredited by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) as Accredited Vocational Institute. In the financial year 2010-11, 4,350 girls were trained for 6 months in cutting, tailoring and dress designing.
- Free Computer Education for girls is being provided.
- For all SC/ST Girls who pass out of class VIII from KGBV and such all girls who are enrolled in class IX, an amount of ₹ 3,000 is deposited in their name and she is entitled to withdraw it on attaining the age of 18 years.
- A Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced for girls traveling distances more than 5 km to reach schools. 33,549 girls have been benefited under this scheme during 2010-11. Transport Voucher Scheme for girls in the elementary education has also been introduced from the current year. Under this scheme, 33,148 girls are being benefited, who travel more than 1.5 km. to reach the school from their residence.
- Ladies bicycles are being provided to all girl students traveling to school at a distance of 2 to 5 km studying in class X. 53,198 Girls have been benefited under this scheme during 2010-11.
- Under the NPEGEL scheme, activities to enhance girl's enrollment and retention are being run in 4,710 model cluster schools (MCS) covering 186 educationally backward blocks in 31 districts. Presently, 4,02,605 girls are enrolled in these MCS. In 726 MCS vocational courses are being run and 18,150 girls are being benefited.
- To address never enrolled and dropped out girls 1,253 girls through Residential Bridge courses, 3,455 girls through Non-Residential Bridge courses and 3,580 girls through Shiksha Mitra Kendras have being benefited.
- Co-curricular competitions have also been conducted including all PS and UPS at cluster level. Block and district level competitions are being held.

- A special scheme has also been introduced for the disabled girls studying in IX-XII classes. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) aims to enable all students with disabilities, who have completed eight years of elementary schooling, an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment.
- Through the convergence with Tribal Area Development(TAD) Department, 295 girls are being provided free of cost residential schooling facilities in Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur and Banswara districts.
- Aapki Beti Scheme has been introduced for the girl child belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this scheme, Scholarship of ₹1,100 and ₹1,500 is being provided to girls studying upto VIII and IX-XII respectively.
- To promote Girls Education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹1,500/- per year is given to the each girl who secure 75 percent marks or more in class X & XII and for highest marks in VIII Board Examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter for continuing their study in the next classes. This incentive is provided for regular students for two years, who continue their study.

Secondary Education

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, GoI has introduced Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. At present, 12,460 Secondary and 6,675 Senior Secondary schools are running in the State, out of which 6,241 Secondary and 3,128 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 28.13 lakh students including 10.30 lakh girls are studying.

The following measures have also been initiated for improving the quality of education:

- A scheme has been launched for encouraging Public-Private Partnership in school education.
- For the assessment of teacher's performance, monitoring indicators have been introduced.

- For computer education, district computer labs have been setup in each district.
- Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project-II has been introduced in 2,000 senior secondary schools of 32 districts in the year 2010-11.
- The 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.

The State Open School has also been setup for catering to the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under this, 1,43,872 students have been registered upto the last year. 48,367 students have been registered in the current year. Out of the old registered students, 61,207 have passed the examination.

Total Literacy Campaign

The main objective of the Literacy and Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, health care and eradication of social evils like child marriage, dowry etc. Total Literacy Campaign has been adopted as the dominant strategy since the year 1990 to give it a shape of public campaign. Efforts are being made to involve all classes of the society and social agencies, like youth clubs, voluntary organizations, teachers, educational institutions & PRI members. It is a time bound, voluntary and dedicated programme.

The CE programme was run through Nodal Continuing Education Centers /Continuing Education Centers. This Programme is closed in the state from 31-03-2009 by Government of India. During the year 2010-11, for outstanding liabilities of CE programme a budget provision of State share of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been made as token money.

For the rest illiterate women in the state, a special plan was introduced to educate women through 21 days special literacy camps under the state plan. A budget provision of ₹45.26 lakh has been made for the year 2010-11 towards outstanding liabilities of the literacy campaign. Upto December, 2010 ₹11.98 lakh has been spent.

Mahila Shikshan vihar has been sanctioned in Churu and Jhalawar districts. During the year 2010-11 against the target of 80 women, 36 women have been benefited upto December, 2010 in Jhalawar districts. Mahila Shikashan Vihar Churu have been closed from 15-04-2010.

A Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat' has been declared on 8 September, 2009 with the aim to further accentuate Adult Education, especially of women who have lost the opportunity of getting formal education. The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 75:25. In the year 2010-11, Sakshar Bharat Programme is operational in 32 districts (Excluding Kota) in the state. The total amount released by GoI & GoR in the first Installment is ₹4,989.02 Lakh. For the year 2010-11, ₹668.83 Lakh has been released by the Government of India and ₹222.94 Lakh has been released by the Government of Rajasthan and Upto December, 2010, ₹ 222.94 Lakh has been spent.

Higher Education

The Department of Higher Education manages the general education (non-professional) in colleges and Universities. There is one college per 77,000 people in the country as a whole, while in the state, it is one college per 54,750 of the state population. An attempt is being made in the State to transform the present scenario of higher education and improve its quality to make it more broad based. Higher education for women is also given equal importance. Students are given the opportunity to avail higher education through Universities / Deemed universities in the state.

There are 1,135 colleges in the state at present. Out of these, 127 are government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 71 Aided colleges, 911 private colleges, 9 institutes running under SFS and 3 colleges are running under PPP mode. About 4.20 lakh students are getting the benefit of higher education in these colleges. A total of 9.00 lakh students are pursuing higher studies in Universities and their affiliated colleges.

Higher education is assessable in remote areas, tribal belts and small towns also. It is also easily accessible for socially and economically backward sections of the society.

Technical Education

Polytechnic: To provide facilities of technical education in Rajasthan, a total of 169 polytechnics are operational in the year 2010-11 with an intake of 45,410 students. Out of which, there are 24 government coeducational polytechnic, 8 women polytechnic (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), one Government aided polytechnic (Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur), one autonomous polytechnic ECB Bikaner, 106 private polytechnic and 29 polytechnic (PPP mode) are functioning. During the year 2010-11

under the technical education (polytechnic), an amount of ₹4801.54 lakh has been spent upto December, 2010 on various schemes.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, 134 ITIs (including eight for women) with 20,032 seats in the public sector and 715 ITIs with 81,694 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. During the year 2010-11, ₹601.11 lakh has been spent on various schemes of ITI upto December, 2010.

Medical Education

There are nine Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; seven in the Government and two in the private sector. These Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,050 graduate and 68 post graduate diploma students in different specialties. Similarly, eleven Dental Colleges; one in the government and ten in the private sector are also functional in the State. These Dental Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,000 students. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care both for indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

The details of Institutions for Medical Education are as under:

Number of Institutions (2010-11)

Course	Institutions		
	Govt.	Private	Total
Medical College	7	2	9
Dental College	1	10	11
B-Pharmacy	-	40	40
D-Pharmacy	1	23	24
M-Pharmacy	-	17	17
B-Sc Nursing	1	117	118

Sanskrit Education

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 responsibility of expanding and spreading Sanskrit language in the State. Presently, 10 Acharya, 18 Shastri, 117 Varisth Upadhyay, 134 Praveshika, 1,215 upper primary and 10 primary schools and one Teachers Training Sanskrit Vidhyalaya are

functioning to provide Sanskrit education. In all, presently, about 1.59 lakh students are studying in these institutions.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health is the most important social service sector with high correlation with the welfare of human being. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people of the state. 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 the medical sector to promote health status of the people of the State especially for the weaker sections of the society. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream. The Position of government allopathic medical institutions at the end of December, 2010 are shown in the table given below:

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number (As on 31st Dec.,2010)
1. Hospitals	127
2. Dispensaries	199
3. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) – Rural	1,517
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	37
5. Community Health Centres (CHCs)	376
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)	11,487
9. In-patient Beds	45,078

During the year 2010-11, the sanctions for the following activities have been issued:

- Construction of buildings for Trauma Units in 4 District Hospitals and 3 Government Hospitals situated on NH and Mega Highways of Ratangarh, Sujangarh and Nathdwara.
- To provide Equipment for trauma units in 2 District Hospitals- Shri Ganganagar & Pratapgarh and 3 Government Hospitals situated on NH & Mega Highways of Ratangarh, Sujangarh and Nathdwara.

- Construction of buildings for Burn Units in 4 District Hospitals and Rehabilitation centers in 8 District Hospitals.
- To provide Equipment for Burn unit in 2 District Hospitals, Rehabilitation centers of 5 District Hospitals and ICU Centre in 7 District Hospitals.
- Sanctions have been issued to increase a total of 355 beds in Government Janana Hospital-Alwar, District Hospitals–Karoli, Bundi, Rajsamand, Dausa and Satellite Hospital Pawta (Jodhpur). Approval has also been released to increase bed capacity from 200 to 300 in Shri Haridev Joshi Government Hospital, Dungarpur.
- Creation of posts for providing qualitative and emergency services at; trauma units in 4 District Hospitals (Bharatpur, Sikar, Ganganagar & Pratapgarh) and 3 Government Hospitals situated on NH & Mega Highways of Ratangarh, Sujangarh and Nathdwara.
- Creation of posts at; Burn Care Units in 4 district Hospitals, Rehabilitation Centre in 10 districts and additional post for ICU Centre in 18 District Hospitals.
- Creation of new posts of 7 Assistant Drug Controllers in 5 District and 25 Drug Controlling Officer, in 14 Districts for strengthening of drug control organisation.

Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor & outdoor patients belonging to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, physically challenged pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojna and the families of Kathori Tribe also. During the year 2010-11 upto December 2010, an amount of ₹20.21 crore has been provided as advance to various medical institutions. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹25.64 crore has been spent for the benefit of 30.44 lakh patients.

The World Bank assisted 'Rajasthan Health System Development Project' is being implemented from 21.7.2004 in the State. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 an amount of ₹39.04 crore has been spent. Under this project, an expenditure of a total amount of ₹380.68 crore has been incurred so far.

During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 795 new leprosy cases were detected and 953 patients were cured under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme',

about 86,331 new cases were detected against the target of 1,01,478 cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1,48,422 eye operations were performed against the target of 3 lakh eye operations and 1,422 eye camps were organised. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 87.32 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 69.16 lakh. Under the 'National AIDS Control Programme', during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, blood samples of 3,97,655 persons was tested at Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers out of which 6,229 cases were found to be HIV positive.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

The Department of Ayurved has been working in the State since 1950. At present, there are 3,695 Ayurvedic, 189 Homeopathic, 125 Unani and 6 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The State Government has recognized the merits of each of the Indian Systems of Medicine and attempts to promote them as a viable system of medicine for health care needs of our people.

At present, 4,029 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries including 14 mobile units are functioning in the State as presented in the table below:

Position of Ayurved and other Institutions

(Number)

Name of system	District Hospital (bedded)		Hospital (bedded)		Dispensary		Mobile Unit	Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
							Urban	Rural
1. Ayurved	18	45	55	3389	188	14	3709	
2. Homeo Pathy	-	-	6	73	110	-	189	
3. Unani	-	1	6	62	56	-	125	
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	

The following additional activities are taken up during the year 2010-11:

- Separate Directorate for Homeopathic & Unani has been established and functioning at Jaipur since November, 2010.
- ₹25 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of Ayush Bhawan at Jaipur. To get possession of land, 2 percent of cost of land have been deposited with Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur.

- 3 Indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organised upto December, 2010.
- 15 Ayurvedic, 10 Unani and 5 Homeopathic new dispensaries have been opened from July, 2010.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESI)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme, which is operational in the State since 1956 with the objective of providing free medical facilities to the insured persons and their family members having salaries upto ₹15,000 per month and working in industrial and commercial institutions. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, one model hospital at Jaipur, four hospitals (one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali), 63 full time dispensaries and 8 part time dispensaries are functioning in the State wherein about 5.34 lakh insured persons are being benefited.

Following are the main activities of the ESI Hospital:

- The insured persons and their main dependents are provided free medical facilities.
- Provision of artificial limbs, hearing aid, spectacles, artificial lines cardiac pacemaker, wheel chair, tricycle, cervical collars etc. free of charges.
- Sanction of advance payment for treatment of serious diseases /operations.
- Super Specialty Services has been started.
- For super specialty treatment, 30 Private Hospitals/Institutes have been tied up.
- Secondary treatment facility is being provided with the help of private hospitals in Udaipur, Behror, Ajmer, Alwar & Kishangarh.
- ESI Medical College and hospital has been sanctioned by ESI Corporation.
- 350 bedded ESI Model Hospital building construction work is in progress at Jaipur .
- 50 bedded hospital building construction has been completed at Bhiwadi (Alwar) centre.
- New ESI Dispensaries have been sanctioned at Kukas(Jaipur), Kushkhera (Alwar) and Bichwal (Bikaner)

Apart from the medical aid to labourers, Family Welfare programmes and Immunisation activities has also been initiated by the Employee State Insurance Scheme.

FAMILY WELFARE

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

At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of the State is 388 per lakh live births (SRS 2004-06) and Infant Mortality Rate is 59 per thousand live births (SRS 2009) in the State.

RCH-II Programme has been launched to improve the coverage, reach and quality of services. Special efforts have been made for addressing the problems of early marriage, adverse sex ratio and promoting institutional deliveries.

During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, about 1.84 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 3.26 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides this, 7.85 lakh users of Oral Pills (OP) and 9.66 lakh CC users have been given services. The innovative scheme of Jan Mangal couple Yojana is being implemented with the objective of community based distribution of contraceptive to achieve population stabilisation and to reduce IMR and MMR. Presently, 37,522 trained Jan Mangal couples are working. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 5,553 meetings were organized.

In order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive Immunisation Programme is in operation in the State.

The progress during the year 2010-11 is given in the table below:

Progress under Immunisation Programme, 2010-11

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 10)
1. DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.45	10.64
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.45	12.50
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.45	10.48
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	19.31	11.37
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	16.45	10.60

Pulse Polio Immunization Campaigns are being conducted regularly to attain the National goal of complete eradication of Polio. The progress for the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 is given as under:

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Date	Estimated number of children in the target age group	Number of children benefited
Urs Ajmer	06.06.2010	2,27,497	2,81,560
Alwar and Bharatpur	19.09.2010 14.11.2010	10,34,694 10,34,694	9,83,509 10,29,407

The present status of the various schemes are as follows:

Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana : The whole concept of this scheme is based on the golden hour, which is the 1st hour in any emergency as life can be saved if an emergency is properly taken care of in this hour. Any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the victim to the nearest hospital. During the trip, the victim is provided pre-hospital care. From April 1, 2010 to December, 31, 2010, 2,01,495 emergencies has been taken care of by 214 ambulances running across the state under this Yojana.

Rajiv Gandhi Medical Mobile Units: There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert area, which are inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) was launched throughout the State. 52 MMUs are sanctioned to be deployed. Till date, 32 Units of Vehicles are functional and 20 vehicles will be functional very soon. Around, 4.15 lakh patients have been benefited so far through 4,630 camps organized by these MMUs.

5 Litre Deshi Ghee Scheme: This is a State Government scheme implemented in all districts from March 01, 2009. From April 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, 23,774 ghee coupons of 5 litres each have been issued to BPL women having first deliveries.

Institutional deliveries and Janani Suraksha Yojana: In this financial year, 9,08,645 institutional deliveries have been conducted in the State against the target of 80% of the expected deliveries of 17,38,319 upto

December, 2010. The percentage of institutional deliveries have always shown an increasing trend. The period of stay has improved significantly with substantial institutional quality improvement measures. 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' (JSY), has been launched in all the districts of the State to provide cash incentives to the mothers of rural as well as urban areas after delivery. 7.78 lakh mothers have benefited under this scheme upto December, 2010.

Selection and Training of ASHA-Sahyoginis: Under this scheme, out of 54,915 ASHAs, 49,497 ASHAs have been identified and 34,776 ASHA-Sahyoginis have been trained in the entire State for creating awareness on health issues in the community. In all, about 42,000 ASHAs have been deployed in different districts.

Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSCs): Village Health & Sanitation Committees are the first step towards communitisation of health care services and for making health a people's movement. VHSCs have been constituted in 43,437 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi- elected member of Panchayat and ASHA Sahyoginis.

Routine Immunisation: To enhance Immunisation Coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being held regularly as an essential component of Routine Immunisation. 3,79,152 MCHN sessions were held in 2010-11 upto October, 2010.

Increasing access to First Referral Units (FRUs): 237 CHCs have been selected to be operationalised as First Referral Units (FRUs). At present there are 107 functional FRUs. Blood Storage Units (BSU) have been established at 133 FRUs. Equipment required for these 237 FRUs have been procured.

Operationalization of PHCs to provide 24x7 services: 750 PHCs have been identified to provide 24x7 Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEmOC) services. Provisions for minor repair/renovations of labor room, female ward, toilets and laboratory, are being made for these identified institutions.

Mainstreaming AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic): NRHM envisages convergence with AYUSH to provide different health systems under one roof. It is proposed that NRHM builds adequate training modules and integrate AYUSH into the other activities like; Alternate Vaccine Delivery, supervision of MCHN sessions, RCH Camps, National programmes and training of field level functionaries etc. so that this manpower is fully utilized.

Gram Swasthya Yojana: Gram Swasthya Yojana has been launched with a view to involve PRI in the Health sector schemes. Awards are given to Gram Panchayats for achieving the targets.

Urban RCH Programme: Urban RCH activities are operational in the State. During the year 2010-11 upto November, 2010, 2,02,717 patients have been benefited.

Mother NGOs (MNGOs) Scheme: 22 districts have been covered under this scheme. Under the Scheme, NGOs with an established institutional base and delivery infrastructure are encouraged to complement the Public Health System in achieving the goals of the RCH programme.

RCH Camps : RCH Camps are being organized at remote PHCs of the district on bi-monthly basis. The budget for one camp is ₹12,000/-. During the year 2010-11 in all 678 camps have been organized against the target of 1,406 under the scheme till December, 2010 and 86,073 patients have been treated.

Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) Training: SBA training is being conducted and till now, 6,000 ANMs/Staff nurses/LHV have been trained.

Status of Implementation of PCPNDT Act in Rajasthan: 1,762 centres have been registered under PCPNDT Act. Inspections have been done during this year by the Appropriate Authorities and registrations have been suspended/cancelled.

Besides this other important programmes like; Balika Sambal Yojan, MTP/MVA training, Model Sub-Centre & training of birth attendants, Yoshada Yojana, Child health programme, Priyadarshini, Facility Based New Born Care Unit (FBNC), Malnutrition Treatment Centre, New Born Child Care Corner facilities are also being provided to the people of the State.

WATER SUPPLY

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

Rural Water Supply: Due to tremendous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. The present

status of villages/habitations covered with fully/partly drinking water facility is as under:

Main Habitation (Villages)	Unit	Total	Covered upto December, 2010
	Number	39,753	39,747

During the year 2010-11, 2876 Villages/ dhanies, 445 SC basties and 567 ST basties have benefited from drinking water facilities upto December, 2010.

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 fully/partly benefited by drinking water facility. A number of water supply projects are underway in the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB): 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. For this purpose the Rajasthan Housing Board as an autonomous body was established on 18th April, 1970. Rajasthan Housing Board primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women headed households and the disabled.

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 63 cities over a period of 40 years. By December, 2010 RHB has taken up construction of 2,15,862 dwelling units, out of which 2,04,143 dwelling units have been completed, 2,05,074 dwelling units have been allotted and 1,90,616 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants, mostly to EWS and LIG people.

The activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are presented in the following table:

Activities	Unit	2010-11	
		Target	Achievement (up to Dec.,2010)
1	2	3	4
1. New houses to be taken up for construction	Number	13,326	2,587
2. Houses to be completed	Number	10,219	3,810
3. Houses to be allotted	Number	13,711	5,055
4. Possession to be given	Number	16,492	3,757
5. Work Expenditure	₹ Crore	555.45	298.08
6. Revenue Recovery	₹ Crore	614.47	468.87

In the year 2009-10, RHB has prepared an “Action Plan for Five Years” to construct houses in urban areas of the State in next five years, for the society in the income group upto MIG.

Additionally, RHB has embarked upon some initiatives & innovations like; cross subsidization, cost reduction measures for EWS & LIG, standardizations of plans /structural designs of houses, Dekh Rekh Yojna(DRY), quality assurance measures, model houses for every project, third party inspection mechanism, Know your client(KYC) scheme, rain water harvesting, rationalised costing principles, improvised planning philosophy and formation and conduct of resident welfare association etc.

Town Planning Department

The main work of the Town Planning Department with its 25 District Town Planner units is to prepare Master Plans, different schemes for urban development and to render technical advice to different local bodies/institutions and Govt./other departments for planned development of different towns/cities of the State. The Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan is also prepared under National Capital Region and monitoring of NCR works is also done.

The Town Planning Department acts as a nodal department for the implementation for centrally sponsored schemes-National Urban Information System (NUIS) and Infrastructural Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town known as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

During the financial year 2010-11, against the provision of ₹1,363.80 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of an amount of ₹ 912.85 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.

The main activities of Town Planning Department are as follows;

- Master Plan: Master Plan of 65 Town has already been prepared by the Town Planning Department, Govt. of Rajasthan.
- National Urban Information System (NUIS): Under this centrally sponsored scheme based on GIS, Base maps of six towns namely Bandikui, Bijaynagar – Gulabpura, Doongarpur, Karauli, Makrana and Sawai Madhopur are being prepared.
- Change in Land Use: In the financial year 2010-11, 352 such cases have been disposed upto Dec.2010.
- Rajasthan Sub-Region of National Capital Region Planning Board: NCR Cell under Chief Town Planner, Rajasthan has been constituted for planning and monitoring of Rajasthan Sub Regional

plan by National Capital Region Planning Board with the concerned State Government. The main projects to be prepared by NCR Cell are Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan, Alwar Master Plan-2035, Shajahanpur- Neemrana – Behror Urban Complex-2031, Bhiwadi – Tapookara – Khushkhera Complex – 2031 and Rajgarh and Kherli Master Plan 2035.

Schemes run by the Department of Local Self Government: The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following programmes/activities:

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana(SJSRY): This programme was launched on 1.12.1997 to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. To overcome the difficulties faced, the guideline of the scheme has been revised by GoI. The objectives of the revised guidelines of SJSRY are as follows:

- Addressing urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor by encouraging support for their sustainability; or to undertake wage employment;
- Supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor to have access to employment opportunities or undertake self-employment; and
- Empowering the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self-managed community structures like Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Communities (NHCs), Community Development Society (CDS) etc.

SJSRY will have five major components, namely-

1. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
2. Urban Women Self employment programme(UWSP)
3. Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
4. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
5. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 7,097 persons were benefited and 4,782 persons were trained under Skill Development training during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY) : This scheme was launched on 8 December, 2004, which has two major components viz. General Awareness and Development Works. General 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 involved for this purpose. In this scheme, 1,145 works worth ₹174.61 crore have been sanctioned, out of which 485 works have been completed and 660 works are in progress.

JawaharLal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): This Mission has been launched by the Central Government on 3 December, 2005 to enhance the basic infrastructure facilities in various cities/Towns of the state. Jaipur has been selected by the Central Government under million plus population city as State capital and Ajmer-Pushkar, under the criteria of cities less than 1 million population. In this scheme, 50 percent subsidy for Jaipur City and 80 percent subsidy for Ajmer & Pushkar city is provided by GoI. A total of 103 projects with an outlay of ₹2,939.53 crore and committed central assistance of ₹1,936.42 crore have been sanctioned in 67 cities under various sum-missions of JNNURM till date. ₹883.57 crore has been utilized till October, 2010.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): The Central Government has launched this scheme with an objective to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns selected under JNNURM. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:10 between the Central Government and the State Government and the remaining 10 percent share is borne by the concerned ULB.

The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd. (RUIFDCO) has been identified as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. The Government of India has sanctioned 38 various projects in 35 cities worth of ₹609.53 crore and has provided ₹319.66 crore to ULBs. Out of the sanctioned 38 projects, 9 projects have been completed and 29 are under progress.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): The basic objective of this 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 JNNURM. The allocation of funds among the states is made on the

basis of slum population. 80 percent funds are provided by the Central Government and 20 percent is contributed by the State Government/ULBs/beneficiary. Under this, ₹424.26 crore has been spent on the sanctioned 49 projects in 45 ULBs. 13 more new IHSDP projects amounting of ₹268.58 crore with tentative central assistance of ₹214.85 crore have been cleared by the State level coordination committee.

Heritage Conservation and Development Plan: 31 cities of heritage and tourism importance have been selected for heritage conservation and development. In this scheme, various development activities like: link roads, dividers, signages, parking lots, and development of surrounding areas of heritage sights are being taken up. Under this, 375 works have been sanctioned till now, of which 329 works have been completed and remaining works are in progress.

Rajiv Awas Yojana: In order to make the urban areas of the country slum free and to prevent the further growth of slums, this ambitious programme was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI. Through this programme, it is intended to meet the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and develop the basic amenities in the slums viz., water supply, roads, street lighting, drains, sewerage system and community halls etc. The State Action plan has been prepared and slum survey work has also been started in all the 184 ULBs. The survey work of 154 ULBs have been completed and remains are under progress.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF): In order to strengthen the economic condition of ULBs the state government has constituted the RUDF, with a initial amount of ₹400 crore, for which ₹150 crore shall be provided by GoR and ₹250 crore will be made available by ULBs/Financial Institutions/Banks. New projects will be started with this fund.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

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

Women Hostels: Under this, 7 Girls hostels with a capacity of 75 each have been opened for SC/ST College going women at each Divisional headquarters. Under this scheme, an expenditure of an amount of ₹34.40 lakh has been incurred in the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 and 305 women have been benefited.

Scholarships: Post-Matric scholarships are being provided to the SC and ST students. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 an amount of ₹7,742.14 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 1,44,562 students.

Free residential school for children belonging to vulnerable families involved in begging and other un-toward activities: A residential school has been opened in Kota district to provide free residential facility for the children belonging to vulnerable families involved in begging and other un-toward activities. Under this, education, meal, residence and other necessities are being provided free of cost. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹28.40 lakh has been spent on this scheme upto December, 2010 and 135 students have been benefited.

Residential Schools for Cattlemen's Children: For the children who are out of schools due to migration of cattlemen and the migration of family members (Raika, Rewari) due to drought conditions prevailing in the western Rajasthan, a residential school in Hariyali village of Jalore district has been constructed wherein free education, meal and residence facility along with other facilities is being provided to 275 children. Under this scheme, an expenditure of an amount of ₹55.01 lakh has been incurred during the year 2010-11 upto December 2010.

Anupriti Yojana: There is a provision of an incentive of ₹1 lakh per SC/ST candidate passing All India Civil Services examination, ₹50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination and incentive to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs & National Level Medical College. Besides this, a provision of ₹10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been kept for the students securing 60 percent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering/medical colleges. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 167 candidates have been benefited by an amount of ₹69.18 lakh under this scheme.

Vishwas Yojana: To provide employment opportunity to disabled persons during the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 382 disabled have been benefited with an amount of ₹69.68 lakh.

Palanhaar Yojana: Under this, subsidy amounting to ₹500 per month and ₹ 675 per month after school admission is given to keepers of orphans and children whose parents have died or have been sentenced for a life term and also to one child of the dependent widow pensioners. Besides this, ₹ 2,000 per year has also been provided for clothes, shoes, etc. During the year 2010-11, 32,083 children have been benefited by an amount of ₹1,406.00 lakh upto December, 2010.

Widhwa Punarvivaah Protsahan Yojana: Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow ₹15,000 is given to her as gift. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹1.05 lakh has been spent and 7 widows have been benefited in this scheme upto December, 2010.

Swayamsiddha Yojana: With a view to provide self employment to the widow, divorced and Nirashrit women, free training centers have been established at Divisional Headquarters. During the year 2010-11 an expenditure of ₹8.74 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.

Sahyog Yojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹10,000 is provided to all BPL families on the marriage of girls who have attained 18 years of age or more, in addition to this, an incentive of ₹5,000 to 10th (Secondary Education Board) pass & ₹10,000 to graduate girls are being given on the occasion of their marriage. During the year 2010-11, 3,874 applicants have got benefited by an amount of ₹426.50 lakh upto December, 2010.

Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana (Jan Shree Bima Yojana): This scheme has been started w.e.f. 14th August 2006 through LIC. In this, free life insurance coverage is provided to head or earning member of BPL families. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹1,932.00 lakh has been provided to LIC.

De-addiction programme: De-addiction programme has been taken up through NGOs in the districts having this problem namely Kota, Baran and Jhalawar. This programme includes identification, counseling and treatment. Under this scheme, an expenditure of an amount of ₹2.14 lakh has been incurred during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010.

Old Age Homes: Under this scheme, old age homes are operational in selected districts.

Besides these, schemes namely; Residential School for the children belongs to SC/ST/OBC families, Hostels for children of SC/ST/nomad families, Chirayu Yojana, Astha Yojana, Day-care Centre, Old Age/Widow/Differently abled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana etc. are functioning for the welfare of weaker sections.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

The Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation limited is working for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these

classes through this Corporation. 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 (2010-11)	Achievements (2010-11 up to Dec.,2010)
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9,050	3,378
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	19,000	7,976
3.	Auto Rickshaw	20	3
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2,500	936
5.	Individual Pump Sets	50	6
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	100	60
2.	Electrification of Wells	2,500	595
3.	Work-shed Plan	3,500	1,927
4.	Agriculture Equipments	3,830	1,226
5.	Land allocation	35	-
6.	Skill development & Training	6,000	50
7.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC, NHFDC)	3,340	133
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicut, etc.	75	0
Total		50,000	16,290

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2010-11, a total provision of ₹269.64 crore was allocated in different heads, against which, an amount of ₹97.70 crore has been utilized upto December, 2010.

The Physical achievements during the year 2010-11 under various schemes of tribal area development are given in the following table:

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	2010-11 Achievement
1	Agriculture Development	family	3,41,500
2	Horticulture Development	family	5,047
3	Animal Husbandry Programme	family	300

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	2010-11 Achievement
4	Self Employment	family	508
5	Deepening of wells	family	1,142
6	Diesel Pumpset	family	267
7	Sprinklers sets	family	100
8	Anicut construction	Number	38
9	Ashram hostels	student	15,453
10	Residential School	Student	3,071
11	Running of Maa Badi	Student	10,860
12	Scholarship to talented ST student	Student	790
13	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (College Level)	Girl	5,065
14	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class XI & XII)	Girl	3,963
15	Room rent for college going tribal students	Student	7,662
16	Scooty to Tribal girls who secure 65 percent or more in Board exam.	Girl	236
17	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	225
18	Courses for ST students in ITIs	Number	581
19	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	Number	2,106
20	Hand pump	Number	88
21	Electrification of wells	Number	1,772
22	Electrification of Basties	Number	20
23	Approach Roads	Number	18

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

A separate Directorate for each of Women Empowerment and Integrated Child Development Services has been working since June, 2007 for strengthening and better implementation of women and child development programmes in the State. The details of the programme/ schemes implemented by the department are given below:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

At present, 304 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 projects have been implemented in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 in rural areas. There are 52,839 anganwadi centres (AWCs) and 3,722 mini anganwadi centres have made functional by the end of December, 2010.

Efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and malnutrition among children in the State by building an environment in the society for holistic development and better care of children and women specially pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme. Services of supplementary nutrition, Immunization, health check up, nutrition and health, education and pre-school education are being provided to the children of age group 0-6 year, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

Through these anganwadies, 36.02 lakh children and mothers on an average are being benefitted with supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 11.32 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organised in 83 percent of anganwaries every month and services of immunisation, health check up and nutrition and health education has been given to respective beneficiaries. During the financial year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, an expenditure of ₹45168.36 Lakh has been made possible on the different schemes/ programmes of ICDS.

The brief details of special efforts /innovations introduced in the programme are as under:-

- A campaign to combat malnutrition among children in 11 districts of the state by adopting new WHO standards has been launched. Identified severely malnourished children's are referred to Mal-Nutrition Treatment Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health checkup and rehabilitation. Follow up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- Rajeev Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (RGSEAG) is being initiated in the state on a pilot basis in 10 districts. In this scheme, nutrition life skill and health education will be provided to non going adolescent girls up to 11-15 years and all 15-18 years old girls.
- In this nutrition programme nutritive food worth 500k. calorie to children, 800k. calorie to severely malnourished children and 600k. calorie to pregnant and lactating mothers is being provided daily.
- Decentralized nutrition distribution has been started in 185 projects of the 33 districts for children less than 3 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers under Nutrition Mission.

- Commission for protection of child right has been constituted to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the state.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Malnutrition, etc. and improvement in indicators like immunization and institutional deliveries have been recorded as an impact of innovation launched by the department.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

The State Government is sensitive to women's issues. It has initiated various measures for development and empowerment of women. To provide impetus to initiatives that address the need of women and to coordinate with the various departments working for their development, a separate Directorate for women Empowerment was setup in the year 2007. It is implementing programmes that primarily address the socio-economic Empowerment of women in the State.

For the Social Empowerment of women and to improve their access to various development initiatives and enable them to understand their own potential, Women Development Programmes are being operationalised in the State. At the field level, the Government has sanctioned the post of 'Sathin' at each Gram Panchayat Level who is to be selected by the Village Women Gram Sabha. She is the principal animator for the Women Development Programmes at the grassroots level. Out of 9,189 sanctioned posts, 8,500 Sathins have been selected and are functional. Each Sathin gets an honorarium of ₹1,000 per month. A total provision of ₹1,000 lakh has been made during the year 2010-11 for payment of honorarium, TA, DA to Sathins. ₹926.27 lakh has been spent on this account upto December, 2010. The provisions and expenditures in respect of other important programmes of the department are as follows:

Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra, Niyaman evam Anudan Yojna, 2010(MSSKs): This year, the Hon'ble CM has announced this scheme for setting up Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra (MSSKs) in all the 38 police districts. These MSSKs are to be run through selected NGOs for which the state government will provide grants-in-aid to the extent of ₹3.00 Lakh per year per centre. ₹57.00 Lakh has been provided under this scheme in the current financial year 2010-11.

Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005(PWDV Act, 2005): In all 579 Protection Officers (POs) have been appointed, 87 NGOs have been registered as service providers, 12 Shelter Homes and all the hospitals run by state government have been

notified as Medical Facilitators for this purpose. ₹25 Lakh has been provided for the relief and assistance to the aggrieved women.

Safe Motherhood & Kaleva scheme: To reduce maternal mortality during pregnancy and after delivery and to encourage institutional deliveries, the Department of Women & Child Development in collaboration with NRHM initiated the “Kaleva Scheme” in which nutritious meals are provided to women admitted in the hospitals for two days, four times in a day. This scheme is being implemented in 368 PHCs.

Samoochik Vivah Yojana: The main objective of this scheme is to prevent dowry cases and Child Marriages. The grant-in-aid is given @ ₹6,000 per couple of which 75 percent is to be invested in fixed deposit for three years in the name of the bride. The total grant available to an organization for one such event has been increased to ₹10.00 lakh. Now one organisation can arrange maximum 166 marriages in one event. During the year 2010-11, assistance has been given for 1,650 for which ₹48.50 lakh were given as grant-in-aid till December, 2010.

Swawalamban Yojana: Under this scheme, widows, divorced and single women are to be imparted income generating trainings through NGOs with an aim to make them self-sustainable. ₹33 lakh have been provided for the scheme for the year 2010-11.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): Self-Help Group programme has proved to be a flagship programme of the State, so far as economic empowerment of women is concerned. 2,05,000 women SHGs have been formed by November, 2010. Out of these SHGs 1,66,000 groups have been provided loan amounting to ₹413.26 crore through various financial institutions. During the year 2010-11, till November, 2010, out of a target of 20,000 groups to be formed 15,549 groups have been already formed and 13,635 groups have received bank loans.

Amrita-Promotional Activities: For marketing, skill upgradation, value addition, design diversification of WSHGs products, a society named “Amrita” has been registered under the Rajasthan Registration Society Act, through which WSHGs products would be sold under Amrita Brand. To strengthen 10 SHGs in each district of the state as model WSHG, and to encourage the WSHGs and NGOs, “Priyadarshini Model WSHG scheme” and “Amrita WSHG Award scheme” are being implemented in the state.

Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti (ZMSS): Zilla Mahila Sahayata Samiti has been setup in each district under the Chairmanship of the Collector with

an aim to provide immediate relief and redressal to the women victims of atrocities or in need of shelter.

CM's Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment: Following a Life cycle approach to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, the Hon'ble CM's 7 Point programme was announced in his budget speech for the year 2009-10. This incorporates the subsequent;

1. Safe motherhood
2. Reduction in IMR
3. Population Stabilization
4. Preventing Child Marriages
5. Retention of girls at least upto class X
6. Providing security and safe environment to women
7. Economic Empowerment by providing self empowerment opportunities through the self help groups programme

₹1.00 crore has been provided during the year 2010-11 for the implementation of the programme.

Setting up of Gender Cell and Gender Responsive Budgeting:

In pursuance to CM's budget announcement for the year 2009-10, a gender cell has been setup in the Directorate of Women Development for gender responsive budgeting. A High level committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has also been setup for regular examination and analysis of departmental budgets with a gender perspective. A total provision of ₹54 lakh has been made during the year 2010-11 for this cell.

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Rural Development Department is implementing a number of programmes in the rural areas of the state. The ultimate goal of these programmes is to reduce poverty, increase the assets amongst the families belonging to the lowest income category, reduce involuntary unemployment and under employment to negligible levels, improve access of the rural poor to social services and infrastructure development. The main objectives of various poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes are as follows:

- i) Reduction in Rural Poverty.
- ii) Employment Generation in Rural Areas.
- iii) Development of Rural infrastructure.
- iv) Removal of Regional Imbalances.
- v) Housing for rural Poor.
- vi) Community Participation.

Rural Development Programmes are being implemented through the Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at the district level. Presently, there are 33 Zila Parishads, 249 Panchayat Samities and more than 9,000 Gram Panchayats in existence in the State. Majority of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Govt. executive agencies PWD, PHED, Forest, Soil Conservation etc. and NGOs. The following schemes/programmes are being implemented 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 come above the poverty line. The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas. The benefits are extended to both individuals and self-help groups and emphasis is laid on the SHGs. The approach adopted is to identify 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL). The scheme covers all the districts of the State.

Under this scheme, a subsidy of 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up is given, subject to a maximum of ₹ 7,500, and in case of SC/ST; it is 50 percent or of ₹ 10,000, whichever is less. For self-help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of scheme cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.25 lakh. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. For the year 2010-11, allocation of ₹ 9,600.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 5,655.92 lakh has been spent and 35,795 families have been benefited against the target of 67,072 families. Under the scheme, priority has been given to benefiting Self Help Groups.

2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

From 1st April, 2008, this scheme is being implemented in all districts of the State. During the year, 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 25.07 crore Mandays have been generated by spending ₹ 2,493.16 crore.

3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

DDP has been conceived as a long-term measure for restoration of ecological balance by conserving, developing and harnessing land, water, livestock and human resources. 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. From 1st April, 1999, funding pattern has changed, 75 percent funding comes from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent and funds are directly released to Zila Parishads. The main objectives of this programme are:

- Combating drought and desertification;
- Encouraging restoration of ecological balance;
- Mitigating the adverse effect of drought and adverse eco-climatic conditions on crops, livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources;
- Promoting economic development of village community; and
- Improving socio-economic conditions of the resource-poor and disadvantaged section of village community.

In the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, ₹ 88.53 crore has been spent under DDP and DDP Combating.

4. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 32 Blocks of 11 districts; Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur. From 1st April, 1999, the funding pattern has changed, 75 percent of the funding comes from the Government of India and the State's share is 25 percent and funds are directly released to Zila Parishads. The main objective of this programme is to minimize the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving socio-economic conditions of the resource-poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. These objectives are being addressed through taking up development works by watershed approach for land development, water resource development and afforestation / pasture development.

In the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, ₹ 10.99 crore has been spent under DPAP.

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 2009-10, out of these 55 projects have been completed and 33 projects are in progress. In the year 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹ 8.80 crore has been incurred on these projects upto December, 2010.

6. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The shortage of housing in rural areas is acute. To meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, the Government has launched Indira Awas Yojna for construction of new houses and upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses. Indira Awas Yojana was started 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 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). From 1.1.1996, it is being implemented as an independent scheme. The funding pattern is the ratio of 75:25 between the Government of India and State Government respectively.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing facility to the members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line by providing those grants. In

the year 1999-2000, upgradation of unserviceable kutchha houses and credit cum subsidy scheme has also been included in this yojana. In the year 2010-11, and allocation of ₹ 285.13 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 196.96 crore has been spent for construction of 26,116 new houses and up-gradation of 130 houses against the target of 63,362 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 ₹ 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are covered and benefited. A sum of ₹15,000 is provided as subsidy and the remaining cost of house is arranged through loan from scheduled /commercial banks repayable by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is ₹ 50,000.

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

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works to the tune of ₹ 2 crore per year. The main objective of the scheme is creation of social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility which are important for development of the area.

In the year 2010-11, allocation of ₹ 70.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 31.37 crore has been spent and 1,245 works have been completed.

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 in development. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of ₹ 80 lakh per year for his constituency. As per the budget announcement the amount of MLA fund has increased from ₹ 80 lakh to ₹ 100 lakh from the year 2010-11. 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 2010-11, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 97.96 crore has been spent and 6,676 works have been completed.

10. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur district. The Meo dominated area known as Mewat area is socially and economically backward. The main objective of the scheme is; creation of necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area, to encourage economic development and qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people of Mewat area.

In the year 2010-11, allocation of ₹ 750.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 252.91 lakh has been spent and 110 works have been completed.

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 normal developmental activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring out balanced development of border areas which encounter 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 of Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer.

In the year 2010-11, an allocation of ₹ 86.96 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 43.72 crore has been spent and 405 works have been completed.

12. Dang Area Development Programme

The area characterized by ravines and gorges and infested by dacoits is known as the “Dang Area”. These are backward areas and need investment to augment infrastructure facilities for faster pace of development. For this purpose, the Dang Area Development Programme has been restarted in 2004-05 by the State Government. The programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samitis under 8 districts; Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi.

In the year 2010-11, an allocation of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 236.77 lakh has been spent and 32 works have been completed.

13. Magra Area Development Programme

The 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 area'. The developmental resources including land, water, and livestock are poor in this area and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve the social and economic status of the residents; 'Magra Area Development Programme' has been introduced in 2005-06 in 14 blocks of the above mentioned districts. The 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.

In the year 2010-11, an allocation of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been done. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 196.04 lakh has been spent and 50 works have been completed.

14. Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

In view of the minimum requirement and prevailing conditions, this scheme is being implemented since the year 2005-06 to implement works as per local community need. The works to be taken up are decided by District Collectors. In the year 2010-11, December, 2010, ₹ 8.89 crore has been spent and 371 works have been completed.

15. Grameen Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GJVY)

This scheme has been initiated from the year 2010-11 in all 33 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 assets. For the year 2010-11 ₹ 25.00 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rural development programmes in the State are being implemented through the Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at the State level and by the Zila Parishads at the 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. The Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRIs.

The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution gave constitutional status to local self governments and provide more political power and universalized platform for decentralized planning from below. Decentralized district planning process has been initiated in the State.

The District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted in all the districts. As per the guidelines of Planning Commission, GoI, the District Annual plans were initiated from the grass roots level. 17 major sectors; Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Ground Water & Drinking Water, Education (Higher, Technical & Elementary), Medical & Health, Rural Development, Sanitation, Industries, Roads and Bridges, Nutrition, Urban Development, Forest, Cooperative, Public Distribution System, Water Resources, Others like Banking sectors have been selected for the preparation of these plans. In the District plans, an integrated plan for the local government taking into account the resources available in district and covering the sectoral activities & schemes assigned to the district and below have been incorporated.

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

1. Twelfth Finance Commission: For the strengthening & improvement in the drinking water supply system in rural areas and construction of toilets for providing sanitation facility in community institutions, assets, schools etc. of rural areas upto March, 2010 an amount of ₹1230.00 crore has been transferred to PRIs against which an expenditure of the amount of ₹ 972.64 crore has been incurred. Under this scheme out of the total 1,68,608 sanctioned works, 1,53,227 works have been completed. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, against the available balance of ₹ 257.36 crore an expenditure of ₹ 63.41 crore has been incurred and 9,730 works have been completed against the target of 25,561 works.

2. Thirteenth Finance Commission: The duration of this commission is 2010 to 2015. The objective of this grant is to provide the following services in rural areas:

- Strengthening and improvement in the drinking water supply system.
- Construction of toilets for providing sanitation facility in community institutions, assets, schools etc. and solid waste management, provision of street lights etc.
- Generation of database and maintenance of accounts of PRIs and
- Maintenance of assets of drinking water and sanitation facilities.

During the year 2010-11, a sum of ₹ 185.03 crore has been transferred to PRIs against the grant received from GoI.

3. State (Third) Finance Commission: For ensuring the services of drinking water, sanitation, street light, maintenance of primary education and health facilities, and construction and maintenance of

bus stand and other community assets upto March, 2010 an amount of ₹1188.56 crore has been transferred to PRIs against which an expenditure of the amount of ₹ 680.60 crore has been incurred and out of the total 97,778 sanctioned works 88,866 works have been completed. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010 against the available balance of ₹ 507.96 crore an expenditure of ₹ 124.69 crore has been incurred and 12,029 works have been completed against the target of 19,012 works.

4. State (Fourth) Finance Commission: For the year 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 411.60 crore has been allocated for the maintenance of various services in rural areas.

5. Allotment of Residential Plots at Concessional Rates: The Gram Panchayats provide residential house sites of 150 sq. yard at a reduced rate between ₹ 2 to ₹10 per sq. yard as per the provision of Rule 158 (1) & 158(2) of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996 to rural shelterless poor families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, rural artisans, scavengers, landless labourers, handicapped, gadiya-luhars, flood affected, Ex-soldiers and those who have lost their house or whose houses have become uninhabitable due to floods. Besides this, residential plots are also being provided free of cost to selected families of BPL and wandering shepherds. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 18,080 rural families have been benefited out of which free residential plots have been allotted to 10,995 BPL families and 7,085 plots have been allotted to eligible rural families on concessional rates. Besides this, 52,763 pattas have also been issued to rural families. In the campaign of “Prashasan Gaon ke Sang” residential house sites on reduced rate and residential plots have also been provided free of cost.

6. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): This scheme was launched by the Government of India in 13 districts namely; Barmer, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Pratapgarh and Udaipur of the State. The objective of this scheme is to remove the backwardness of the district by integrated socio-economic development of the area through effective infrastructure development and capacity building. Under this programme, during the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, an expenditure of ₹ 208.38 crore has been incurred and 4,819 construction works have been completed.

7. Untied fund for District Plan: The government of Rajasthan has prepared district plans on the basis of public participation at the grassroots level. The local community of Gram Panchayats have

contributed in the preparation of these plans and identified the priorities for local development as per their own needs. During the year 2010-11, upto December 2010, against the provision of ₹ 16.50 crore, ₹ 8.25 crore has been transferred to PRIs.

8. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana: Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme an amount of ₹ 8.00 crore (₹ 6.00 crore from GoI and ₹ 2.00 crore from state share) has been released in two installment in the year 2006-07 and 2009-10 to the PRIs for construction, extension, repairs and renovation of 515 Gram Panchayat building. Out of which, 298 works have been completed and others are in progress.

Besides, other schemes like; Nirmal Gram Puruskar Yojana, Construction / renovation of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti buildings, Construction of newly formed Panchayat Samitis are also being implemented by the department.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

The main objective of the MDMS is to improve the nutritional status of children of class I to VIII in Government, local body and Government aided schools. MDMS is also expected to help in the Universalisation of Elementary Education by improving enrolment & regularity of attendance, reducing drop-outs, improving children's level of learning and self-esteem and to provide nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacations. A separate Commissionerate, MDMS has been established to monitor effectively the implementation and functioning of the programme in the State.

The mid-day meal programme is being implemented in 80,670 schools under Government, Government aided and Education Guarantee Centres in both rural and urban areas of the State. It covers about 74.94 lakh students including 54.11 lakh of class I to V and 20.83 lakh of class VI to VIII. 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 fruits and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. The food being served contains minimum 450 calories of energy and 12 gram protein (for class I to V students) and 700 calories of energy and 20 gram protein (for class VI to VIII students).

Funds have been released to districts for equipping 25,000 schools with a gas connection to encourage the model of gas based cooking in schools. Funds for procurement of cooking devices have been released to districts to equip all the schools with adequate utensils. Apart from cooking & serving devices, the state has also issued funds for storage devices in schools. NGO working in the scheme are also provided with hot cases so

that the food supplied in schools may stay warm and fresh for a longer period.

The Government of India has increased the cooking conversion cost under MDM during the year 2009-10. These rates become effective in the state from 1.04.2010 to provide adequate nutrition meals as per the prescribed menu of MDMS. Now the cost provided for class I to V is ₹2.69 per student per meal and for class VI to VIII, it is ₹4.03 per student per meal.

A policy for attracting Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in the programme was launched by the government in January, 2006. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. The Government of India has appreciated the achievements of the Government of Rajasthan for achieving enhanced programme quality using the PPP model.

Presently, 7.33 lakh children in more than 7,960 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 20 mechanized centralized kitchens setup by charitable trusts and NGOs. This is the highest achievement amongst all the states in the country.

Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samitis are successfully supplying hot cooked meal to nearly 2.93 lakh children in more than 3,070 schools spread over all the districts.

The centers running under Nation Child Labour Projects are considered as Government Aided Schools and are being covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme. In all, 31,200 students in 653 Centers are being benefited through the scheme.

An effective MIS system and specialized software has been developed for better monitoring, minimizing paperwork and presenting the progress of the scheme at a glance. In all 237 computers with operators have been provided to each block with one computer each. GoI has approved the Rajasthan model to be rolled out in all the states in the coming 3 months. Checking and inspection norms have been designed for different level of government functionaries for adequate vigilance and monitoring of the scheme.

10. OTHER PROGRAMMES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

The Twenty point programme was launched in the year 1975. This programme was revised in the year 1982 and subsequently in 1986. In the year 2006 this programme was revised again. Twenty point programme -2006 has come into effect from 1st April 2007. The main objectives of this programme is of eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

The Twenty point programme -2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 20 items are being monitored. The progress on main points which are being monitored at state level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:- Point No. 1A01: In MGNREGA, during the year 2010-11 upto the month of December, 2010, 2,475.79 lakh employment has been generated for which wages of amount ₹1,895.66 crore has been paid. During the same period in the preceding year upto the month of December, 2009, 3,968.94 lakh employment was generated for which, an amount of ₹3,467.01 crore was paid as wages.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna- Individual swarogaries assisted:- Point No. 1B01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 10,125 individuals were assisted against the target of 8,346 which is 121 percent of the target. During the year 2010-11, 3,302 individuals have been assisted against the target of 9,922 upto December, 2010. During the preceding year for the same period upto the month of December, 2009, 2,426 individuals were assisted, which was 29.07 percent of the target of the preceding year i.e. 2009-10.

Self Help Groups to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY:- Point No. 1E01: Under this, during the year 2009-10, 5,132 SHGs were formed against the target of 4,807, which is 107 percent of the target value. During the year 2010-11, 3,020 SHG have been assisted upto December, 2010 against the target of 5,715, which is 52.84 percent of the target. During the preceding year upto December, 2009, 2,727 SHGs were provided assistance which was 56.73 percent of the last year's target.

Rural Houses: Indira Awas Yojna:- Point No. 6A01: Rural Houses Constructed- During the year 2009-10, 83,684 houses were constructed against the annual target of 91,670 which was 91 percent of the target. During the year 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 26,246 houses have

been constructed against the annual target of 63,362 houses, which is 41.42 percent of the target. During the preceding year under the same period upto December, 2009, 43,855 houses were constructed which was 47.84 percent of the target .

EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:- Point No 6B01: During the year 2009-10, 2,605 houses were constructed against the target of 2,288 which was 114 percent of the total target. During the year 2010-11, 2604 houses have been constructed upto December, 2010, which is 113.81 percent of the total target. During the preceding year in the same period 1,557 houses were constructed upto December, 2009, which was 68.05 percent of the target.

Rural Areas- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme: Slipped back Habitations & Habitations with water quality problems addressed:- Point No 07A02: Under this point during the year 2009-10, 10,238 habitations were covered, against the target of 10,523 habitations, which was 97 percent of the target. During the year 2010-11, 2,876 habitations have been covered against the target of 7,448 habitations upto December, 2010, which is 38.61 percent of the total target. During the same period, in the preceding year target of 1,740 habitations was covered which was 16.54 percent of the target.

Institutional Delivery:- Point No 08E01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 12.03 lakh institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2010-11, 9.09 lakhs institutional deliveries have been performed upto the period of December, 2010, while during the same period in the preceding year 8.90 lakh institutional deliveries were performed.

S.C. Families Assisted:- Point No 10A01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 4.69 lakh S.C. families were assisted against the target of 4.12 lakh families which was 114 percent of the total target. During the year 2010-11, upto the period of December, 2010, 3.69 lakh S.C. families have been assisted, which is 89.56 percent of the total target. During the preceding year upto the same period 3.41 lakh families were assisted which was 82.77 percent of the total target.

S.T. families assisted:- Point No 10C01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, assistance was provided to 0.90 lakh S.T. families. During the year 2010-11 upto the period of December, 2010, assistance has been provided to 0.65 lakh S.T. families. During the same period in the preceding year assistance was provided to 0.62 lakh S.T. families.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:- Point No. 12A01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 304 ICDS blocks (cumulative) were functional

against the target of 304 i.e. cent percent target was achieved. For the year 2010-11, no additional targets have been received.

Anganwadies Functional:- Point No 12B01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10 54,929 Angawadies were in function against the target of 61,119 (Cumulative) which was 90 percent of the total target. Upto December, 2010, 57,362 Anganwadies are functional in the state, while during the preceding year 50,908 Anganwadies were functional upto this period which was 83.29 percent of the target.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land) :- Point No. 15 A01: During the year 2009-10, 1.02 lakh hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 1.00 lakh hectare which was 102 percent of the target. During the year 2010-11, 96,702 hectare area was covered under plantations upto December, 2010, against the target of 44,000 hectare, which is 219.78 percent of the target. During the preceding year, upto the same period, 97,693 hectare area was covered which was 97.69 percent of the target.

Seedling planted (Public & Forest Land):- Point No 15A02: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 468.83 lakh seedlings were planted on public & Forest land against the target of 650.00 lakh which was 72 percent of the target. Due to weak monsoon achievement was not in accordance with target; however the plantation was 96 percent more in comparison to year 2008-09. During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010, 252.95 Lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 176.00 lakh. During the same period in the preceding year 456.46 lakh seedlings were planted which was 70.22 percent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No 17A01: Under PMGSY during the year 2009-10, 4,350 Km Rural roads were constructed against the target of 3,750 Km. which was 116 percent of the total target. During the year 2010-11, 2,280 Km roads have been constructed upto December, 2010 against the target of 1,005 Km which is 226.87 percent of the target. During the preceding year upto the same period 3,313 Km roads were constructed which was 88.35 percent of the target.

Village Electrified (RGGVY):- Point No. 18B01: Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 747 villages were electrified against the target of 611 villages which was 122.26 percent of the target. During the year 2010-11, 629 villages have been electrified upto December, 2010 against the target of 550 villages which is 114.36 percent of the target. During the same period in the preceding year 435 villages were electrified which was 71.19 percent of the target.

Energising Pump Sets:- Point No. 18 D 01 : Under this point, during the year 2009-10, 66,848 wells were energised against the target of 45,000. During the year 2010-11, 54,972 wells have been energised upto December, 2010 against the target of 65,000 which is 84.57 percent of the target. Upto the same period during the preceding year 51,094 wells were energised which was 113.54 percent of the target.

During the year 2009-10, the State stood at 2nd rank at All India level obtaining cent-percent marks in all ranking points except in the ranking of the point of seedling planted.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

The State Government conducted various relief activities in 33,464 villages of 27 affected districts upto 15.8.2010 and spent more than ₹1,600 crore out of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). Under the employment generation programme, nearly 54.55 lakh families were benefited under MGNREGAs and relief activities. Besides, 22,000 persons of third and fourth category municipalities of affected districts have been benefited by this employment drive. An amount of ₹2,484.67 crore under MGNREGAs and ₹67.70 crore under CRF were spent for this activity. In all, 39,181 villages/dhanies and towns/cities were provided drinking water by transportation of water. Conservation of total 8.88 lakh cattle were made in 1,515 cattle camps and 1,391 Goshalas during the scarcity period. 7.07 lakh cattle were provided cattle feed through cattle feed centres and 1.69 lakh destitute persons were provided gratuitous relief. An amount of ₹18.02 crore was made available for supply of cattle and human medicine according to their need. Apart from this, 52.51 lakh small and marginal farmers and 8.16 lakh other farmers of affected districts have been benefited through the provision of agriculture input subsidy on a large scale for the first time.

An amount of ₹56.88 crore was made available to the districts for renovation and restoration of damaged roads and other public properties due to excessive rains and floods situation in some parts of the State during the Monsoon season.

The State has been included under the UNDP-Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme 2009-12 and an action plan of ₹65.47 lakh has been approved during the current financial year. Besides the State level, this programme is also being implemented in three cities viz. Jodhpur, Alwar and Jaisalmer in the State under Disaster Management.

During the current financial year, an amount of ₹23.80 crore was made available to different departments under the capacity building to develop search, rescue and communication arrangements and procuring emergency medical equipments etc. under Disaster Management.

Under simple, transparent and quick administrative and financial arrangements, a web based computer application system (www.dmr.d.rajasthan.gov.in) has been introduced so that the districts may raise their item-wise online demand of funds, submit progress and the department may also allot online budget to the districts. This system is being strengthened.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

A brief of major activities / projects undertaken by the department has been described below:

- All Government Departments are to earmark 3 percent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives. It is a first such initiative in the Country.
- **Common Service Centre (CSC)**- Two SCAs (Service Centre Agencies) namely M/s. Zoom Developers and Ms/ CMS have already been selected to roll out the project in Rajasthan. As on 7.01.2011, a total of 1,912 Kiosks has been made operational for business to citizen services and 1,732 kiosks are ready for providing citizen centric services from which 1,269 are already operational for G2C services. A comprehensive web-based application has been developed for on-line monitoring of progress of implementation of CSC Scheme upto the VLE level. The URL of portal is www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in
- **State Data Center:** With GoI funds of ₹30 crore sanctioned under NeGP, a new State Data Centre in new IT Building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15.12.2010.
- **Aarogya-online** - Complete IT-enablement of SMS Hospital, Jaipur. The application includes computerization of Outdoor Patient Department, Indoor Patient Department, Billing, Enquiry, Investigation (Central Lab), Diet/Kitchen, Pharmacy & Drugs, OT etc. This project would be implemented in 15 District hospitals and 6 Medical Colleges and associated hospitals. For this, M.O.U.s have been signed between C-DAC and RajCOMP on 24.06.2010 and 08.12.2010.
- **e-SANCHAR (<http://esanchar.rajasthan.gov.in>) - e-Speech Application through Network for Automated Communication, Help and Response.** It is an integration of IT with Mobile Telephony for providing information pertaining to citizen-centric services within remote rural areas. This also helps to address the illiterate beneficiary of the remote rural areas. An MOU for implementation and enhancement of the application has been signed for a period of three years between RajCOMP and OneWorld on payment of ₹10 Lakh by One World. The Project has been

- awarded by the best project under the category of Maximum Social Impact by PC Quest 'Best IT Implementations Awards 2009'.
- **Extension of Secretariat Network-** IP Phones have been provided to 32 District Collectors (excluding Pratapgarh) using NIC Network. Under the Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), 40 Government buildings including Animal Husbandry Office, Social Justice & Empowerment Building, Local Self Government building, SMS hospital, Labour building, State Motor Garage, Rajasthan Police Academy in Jaipur are inter-linked using different technologies.
 - **Touch Screen Kiosks at District level** – These have been installed in 33 District Collectorates to facilitate efficient, timely and cost effective delivery of Government information and services like Land Records, Old-age pension, Widow Pension, Individual Beneficiary schemes etc. to the citizens of the State. In the first phase facility to print different forms of Individual Beneficiary schemes is being provided at the District Collectorate, Jaipur on a pilot basis.
 - **Citizen Care Centre (CCC)-** CCC is an application for IT-enabled delivery of departmental level citizen-centric services to the public. It has been implemented in Jodhpur Development Authority and all 9 UITs. The UITs are: Alwar, Kota, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi.
 - **QSI (Quality Services International)** has awarded **ISO 9001: 2008** certificate to the Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan.
 - **The 13th National Conference on e-Governance** was held at Birla Auditorium, Jaipur during February, 18-19, 2010 under the aegis of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances and Department of Information Technology, Government of India. **DoIT&C won the award for Best Paper on e-SANCHAR** in the compendium and for the **Best Stall**. In the month of March, 2010 India Soft 2010 was organized with the collaboration of Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council, in which 250 representatives of 50 countries participated.
 - **Capacity Building in Government Domain** - Trainings for state government officers on 'e-governance project life cycle', Networking & Change Management were organized in November 2010. Seven state government officers were sponsored for one year in the 'e-Governance Programme for executives' (e-GPX) at T.A. Pai Management Institute, Manipal.

TOURISM

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 destinations for both domestic and international tourists in India. Fairs and festivals are matchless examples of the vibrant cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Palace on Wheels, Royal Rajasthan on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colorful Fairs and Festivals, Desert of 'Thar', Hilly Tourism Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks being famous and popular are some of the internationally known tourism attractions.

During the period from April 11, 2010 to April 13, 2010 the tourism department of Rajasthan has successfully organized "The Great Indian Travel Bazar, 2010" at Jaipur, For promoting night tourism in the state a special sound and light show has been started at Kumbhalgarh Fort, (Rajsamand).

- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of project cost of ₹1,742.06 lakh till the month of December, 2010 by GoI has been sanctioned for the upgradation of way-side facilities of RTDC situated at National Highway, beautification of Jaipur, Deepotsav programme during Commonwealth Games-2010, development works of Hathigoan Amber (phase-II), conservation and restoration of Shiv Temple, Bhandevra
- Under Rural Tourism Development scheme, works at Bichoon in Jaipur, Bassi in Chittorgarh, Bhoori Pahari in Sawai Madhopur, Alsisar in Jhunjhunu and Jhalon ka Gurah in Udaipur district have been started in the year 2010-11.
- During the Pushkar festival (13-21November,2010) an International Balloon festival was organized at Pushkar for promoting adventure tourism in the State.
- "Rajasthan Calling" Road Shows have been organised in 19 cities of the country during the current financial year for promoting sale of the products of Handicraft and for providing more opportunities to them.

Apart from this, during the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹1,089.80 lakh has been spent till December, 2010 on various activities for the promotion of tourism in the State, along with the organisation of 22 fairs/festivals/events. During the calendar year 2010 upto December, 2010 the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 268.22 lakh (255.44 lakh domestic and 12.78 lakh foreign).

ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS

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, 17 government museums, one art gallery, 318 protected monuments and 47 ancient sites are in existence. 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 undertaken in the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) are as follows:

- To enlist the important forts and stepwells of Rajasthan in the world heritage sites of UNESCO, dossiers and managements plans are being prepared through consultants. Jantar Mantar, Jaipur has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites of UNESCO on 29.07.2010.
- Conservation & restoration of historical monuments like Mughal gate-Viratnagar (Jaipur), Fetahjung Gumbaz (Alwar), Phoolbavri Chhoti Khatu (Nagaur), Dhabhaiji Ki Bavori (Bundi), Makarmandi Mata-Nimaj(Pali), Kiradu Mandir (Barmer) and Government Museum Kota & Jodhpur were taken up and an amount of ₹123.79 Lakh was spent upto 31.12.2010.
- Conservation and restoration works are in progress at Gagron fort (Jhalawar), Bala Kila , Kankwari Fort (Alwar), Sajjangarh Fort (Udaipur), Hawa Mahal & Jantar Mantar (Jaipur), Shergarh town (Baran), Muchkund (Dholpur), Akbar fort, Ajaypal Mandir, Shahid Smarak, Ghantaghar & Taragarh (Ajmer), Amer Mahal , Bichun (Jaipur), Bhuri Pahari (Sawai Madhopur), Alsisar (Jhunjhunu), Jhalon ka Gudha(Udaipur), Bassi (Chittorgarh) the Govt. of India under CSS and an expenditure of ₹542.94 Lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.
- Developmental & Reorganization works in Government Museum Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Mandor (Jodhpur) & Kesari Singh Barhat haveli (Shahpura) are being taken up under strengthening of regional and local level museums scheme and an amount of ₹51.85 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur is a multi-dimensional art centre of the State Government. Its programmes and activities are organized through four divisions - Music & Dance, Theater, Visual arts and Documentation.

It has a well equipped audio-visual section with modern system in order to make technical facilities available.. The main aim of this Kendra is to present and promote the contemporary and traditional art forms and conserve it in its authentic forms. In the current financial year 2010-11, kendra has given a grant of ₹100.00 lakh in plan and ₹118.00 lakh under Non-plan budget against which an amount of ₹66.56 lakh and ₹90.69 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2010.

The Kendra has extended its field of activities and organised Friday Theatre workshops and Sursarita (Musical recital) is also being held every week with programme exhibitions workshops etc. Keeping in view its objective Jawahar Kala Kendra encourages new art forms and patronizes artists in the area of performing and visual arts.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

The Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March, 2001 with an objective of facilitating regular communication and interaction to motivate the Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRR) Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the State. The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the following promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs) to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland:

- Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in nine cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, conduct meetings regularly with the executive committees of the chapters, and to enrol new members.
- Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector. For this, Rajasthan Foundation, organises exhibitions '**Rajasthan Calling**', '**Rajasthan Divas**' in various cities, where NRRs are living in large numbers, in collaboration with other departments/agencies of Rajasthan Government.
- Rajasthan Foundation acts as a facilitator between the Government and the Diaspora with regards to various schemes of the Government.

- Rajasthan Foundation is also maintaining the web portal, database, which enables the Government of Rajasthan to interact directly with the Non-Resident Rajasthanis.
- Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. A guideline for Investment in Social Infrastructure Projects, has been published by the Rajasthan Foundation. Promotional material like CDs etc. are also being produced for the dissemination.
- Rajasthan Foundation is also participating in NRRs/ NRIs conferences, seminars, and events.
- Organise Conference and interactive sessions.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

As per the cabinet order No 117/2009 dated 19-12-2009, The Manpower department has been created in the current financial year 2010-11. The main objective of the department is to have a system of online registration of Unemployed Technical & Non technical persons who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan and also to help them in seeking employment in Public/Private sectors. In addition to the registration the objective is to promote the employment opportunities in public/Private sectors by organizing the training programmes/ seminars etc. In addition to the registration of unemployed technical & non-technical persons, the department has started organizing the training programme as a pilot project from the month of January, 2011.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

The department of Science and Technology was established to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio-economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society in the area of science and technology. Various programmes and activities of the department are being executed through well established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q.Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

Establishment of Science Parks/ Science Centers in Rajasthan: The Science Centers / Science Parks play important role in generating awareness in the field of Science & Technology as well as also help to increase tourism in Rajasthan.

State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC): The State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Department of Science & Technology, Government of Rajasthan, Jodhpur has been providing services to user community of the State in planning their development activities through remote sensing and GIS inputs.

The following important activities have been undertaken by the department under various schemes:-

- Installation & operation of community managed reverse osmosis (RO) plants for treatment of saline / brackish water in Sikar & Nagaur district.
- Operation of Solar Powered E-Resources Centre established under STRC.
- Organising of Technology Demonstration Camps in rural Melas/ Exhibition.
- Organising of 15 training programmes under S&T for women scheme.
- Coordination with GIAN-North for extending support to grassroots innovators.
- Under Entrepreneurship Development programmes, approximately 2,600 trainees have been trained.
- 13 major projects under Research & Development and Biotechnology have been sanctioned for three years.
- ₹ 2.50 lakh have been provided for 9 National and International workshops on scientific research organised in the State during the year 2010-11.

Environment

The Environment Department functions as a Nodal department in the matters of Environment and Ecology. Following are the important activities of the department.

- Environmental Educational Awareness Programmes
- Communication and Extension (Publicity)
- National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)
- National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

Three international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Protection Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) were celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rally, quiz competition and essay competitions etc. The State Government has promulgated the State Environment Policy 2010. The State Government has banned plastic carry bags in the State with effect from 1st August, 2010 by issuing a notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

Governments worldwide are increasingly encouraging public-private partnerships (PPPs), as a modality of private participation, to provide infrastructure services that were once exclusively delivered by the public sector. Availability of additional resources, increased efficiencies, access to advanced technologies, and sustainable development of infrastructure facilities/services are some primary reasons for encouraging PPPs.

The existing deficit in infrastructure services and the rising demand for additional services have been recognized as critical areas to be addressed during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Government of India's 11th Five Year Plan estimates that investment in infrastructure as proportion of GDP should be increased from 5% per annum at the beginning of the 11th Plan to about 9% per annum in the terminal year of the 11th Plan. The Government of India is committed to expand Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to facilitate private participation in infrastructure so as to reach the target of investing 9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in infrastructure by the year 2011-12.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for evolving a policy and regulatory framework for PPPs that would ensure time bound creation of world class infrastructure. With the objective to attracting private capital in public projects, a number of important Schemes, Guidelines, and Model Documents/Reports have been prepared by the Government of India to facilitate PPP projects.

The Government of India has operationalised the Viability Gap Funding Scheme that enables PPP projects of the States to get central assistance upto 20% of the project costs. The India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) has been set-up to provide long-term loans. It raises funds against sovereign guarantees and provides up to 20% of capital costs as long term debt. India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) has been created for supporting the development of bankable Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects. Government of India has also issued Model Request for Proposal (RFP) documents for the selection of Technical Consultants, Financial Consultant and Transaction Adviser, and Legal Advise.

The Government of Rajasthan also recognizes that the investment requirements in infrastructure are very large and require a significant flow of private capital in public infrastructure projects through public-private partnership (PPP). The involvement of PPPs is useful both for building infrastructure as well as for improving the provision of services. Accordingly, the State Government has undertaken certain measures in support of its PPP initiative.

An Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID), headed by the Chief Secretary, is the nodal body for approving projects on PPP mode. The ECID has jurisdiction over all the projects to be developed on public-private partnership mode. The revised terms of reference for the ECID are:

1. To approve the projects to be implemented on Public Private Partnership mode,
2. To finalize roadmap for project development and prescribed time limits for clearances of any PPP project,
3. To select the PPP and other infrastructure projects for which project development costs will be funded with the assistance of Rajasthan Project Development Fund,
4. To set the terms and conditions under which the funding will be provided and recovered,
5. To approve viability gap support for projects under the Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme,
6. To decide issues pertaining to user levies including but not limited to prescribing mechanism and procedure for setting, revising, collecting and/or regulating user levies and to decide and settle disputes relating to user levies,
7. To resolve all inter-departmental issues relating to PPP projects and issues leading to bid processes, and
8. To issue necessary directions for developing PPP projects.

Rajasthan Project Development Fund (RPDF) with the contribution from Government of Rajasthan (₹ 4 crore), IL&FS (₹ 25 lakh) and HDFC (₹ 25 lakh) existed, till recently, as a revolving fund for meeting the costs and expenses related to conducting feasibility studies and other project development activities for identified projects. It is now proposed to launch an alternate fund with a corpus of ₹ 25 crore, Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF). This fund would be utilized for meeting the expenses related to conducting feasibility studies and other project development activities for identified projects.

The Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme has been formulated for promoting public-private partnership in the social infrastructure sector. All Administrative Departments, Autonomous Organizations under the Government of Rajasthan and local bodies of the State are eligible to get social sector infrastructure and services supported under the scheme to give impetus to PPPs. A 50:50 joint venture company of the State Government and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS), namely, PDCOR Ltd. provides services for project development on PPP format and other innovative services for infrastructure projects.

Considering the huge investment involved, the benefits of leveraging the budgetary resources of the State and to attract private sector investment in the road sector, the State Government decided to implement the road development programs through a public-private partnership framework. Towards this end, the State Government has embarked on an ambitious programme to build world class infrastructure facilities in the State under a Project titled 'Mega Highways Project'. Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) was formed as a 50:50 joint venture company between the Government of Rajasthan and IL&FS in 2004.

The other infrastructure and social sectors where the State Government is intensively pursuing PPP projects include urban Infrastructure including metro rail in Jaipur, water supply, industrial infrastructure, education and health.

Public –Private Partnership Projects

Roads

Rajasthan has been in the forefront of successfully implementing 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 the roads sector. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. The Rajasthan Road Development Act was enacted and launched in 2002 to encourage a greater level of participation of private sector in the development of the road sector. The Act provides formal framework to mainstream PPP modalities in the Roads sector. Under the State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 a non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) was created through levy of 50 paisa Cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large / mega State Highways project.

Fifty six (56) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 852.84 crore have already been completed on BOT format of PPP, out of which 34 road projects entailing investment of ₹ 288.04 crore have already recovered investment, through toll, and transferred back to the Government. Other 22 road projects involving investment of ₹ 564.80 crore are being built/operated on BOT format of PPP.

Rajasthan Mega Highways Project for improvement and maintenance of 1,053 km of road at an investment of ₹ 1,500 crore has been completed through a joint venture company, RIDCOR. 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 (183 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

A total of 23 important corridors (12 of State Roads and 11 of National Highways) have been identified for improvement under PPP/ BOT/ VGF Scheme. An amount of about ₹ 8,000 crore is likely to be invested in NH projects which are being awarded by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). These projects will be completed in about three years. Similarly, under a new initiative of the Central Government, some of the PPP projects in National Highways would be awarded through the agency of the State PWD. Under this initiative, 11 projects have already been selected for initiating the bid process. These projects, involving an investment of ₹ 2,284 crore, are likely to be awarded within the next six months.

Water Supply

Rajasthan, a water deficient province, has many water transmission and distribution projects which are pending resource allocation and subsequent implementation. In-principle, the State Government has expressed its readiness to proceed with annuity-based and other appropriate PPP modalities in the water sector. Project development and structuring for a few water supply projects on PPP format have been initiated. These include two projects of water supply in Ajmer (₹1,500 crore) and Udaipur (₹790 crore) towns, one project of Bisalpur-Tonk-Uniyara drinking water supply (₹385 crore) covering 2 towns and 436 villages of Tonk District, and two pilot projects for water supply in Jaipur (Mansarovar) (₹25 crore) and Kota (₹15 crore) with focus on reduction in non-revenue water and achieving 24 x 7 water supplies. In case of the Bisalpur-Tonk-Uniyara drinking water supply project, eligible

applicants have been short listed after issuing the Request for Qualification (RfQ) and the Draft Concession Agreement is being finalized for which the Asian Development Bank has facilitated services of a legal firm. Other four projects entail assistance under the IIPDF Scheme of the Government of India for project development. Partial cost of project development is proposed to be met by the Asian Development Bank. For the Ajmer and Udaipur projects, technical consultants have already been engaged to prepare the feasibility report. It is expected that all these projects will be structured as PPP projects during 2011-12.

Jaipur Metro Rail

The Government of Rajasthan (GoR) is undertaking the development of a metro rail urban transport project in Jaipur for the provision of affordable connectivity solutions for the city's citizens. It has been decided to implement the Jaipur Metro Rail Project in two stages - Stage I for development entailing civil works and electrification (excluding rolling stock and signaling/ telecom systems) of Mansarovar – Chandpole part of the Corridor Mansarovar – Badi Chaupar (about 11.5 Kms); Stage II for development of the Corridor Ambabari - Sitapura (about 23.5 Kms) and Chandpole - Badi Chaupar part of the Corridor Mansarovar – Badi Chaupar plus acquisition of all rolling stock for the entire metro system (both corridors) plus operations and maintenance of the entire metro system (both corridors). The Stage II of the project is proposed under the PPP mode. The project is estimated to cost ₹ 10,000 crore. The project has been sanctioned assistance under the IIPDF Scheme of the Government of India for project development. Partial cost of project development is proposed to be met by the Asian Development Bank. Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation (JMRC) has requested Government of India for approval of the project as well as for providing 20% of the total project cost (Stage-I and II both) as viability gap funding.

Education

The Government of Rajasthan intends to engage private sector participants to design, finance, establish, operate, manage and maintain 165 secondary schools (from 6th to 12th) for a period of 30 years. 5 schools per districts are proposed to be built under the project. Phase-I of this project aims at procuring 50 schools in the Ajmer (4 districts) and Udaipur (6 districts) Divisions. The land for these PPP schools will be provided on a 30 year lease basis to the private sector partners. After expiry of the concession period of 30 years, the assets of these schools will be transferred to the Government.

These PPP schools will be run by the private sector autonomously. The private partner(s) will bear the entire capital cost. Government will provide capital assistance at the rate of ₹ 500 per sqft of constructed area

subject to maximum of ₹ 5.0 million to be paid depending upon the progress of construction and use of own funds by the private developer. The private partner will have full independence in operational matters such as teacher recruitment and running of schools. PPP schools will have to attain a high performance benchmark apart from seeking an affiliation with either the State Board or the CBSE.

There will be a mix of voucher students and private fee paying students in these schools. Voucher students would atleast be 50% of the students' strength in classes IX to XII and 25% of students' strength in classes VI to VIII. The Government will issue Education Vouchers to eligible recipients for payment of fee at the rate of ₹ 8,000 per annum which may be utilized against contracted "Government Seats", over the entire concession period. The total investment in the Phase – I comprising of 50 schools is estimated to be ₹ 1,500 million.

The Government of India has approved financial assistance for the Project under the IIPDF for Project Development entailing project structuring, financial modeling, bid documents preparation, bidding process assistance, etc. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has also provided partial financial support for project development activities. The eligible applicants have been short listed following the Request for Qualification for the Project.

Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel

This project is based on the Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) format of PPP to provide an alternate route to Ghat Ki Guni by construction of tunnel in Jhalana Hills to connect with NH-11 (Agra Road). The total cost of the project is ₹ 150.00 crore. The total length of the road is 2.80 Km consisting of 858 mt. tunnel (parallel twin tunnel), one fly-over, five cross drainage works (culverts) and four-lane divided cement concrete roads each of 9.00 Mtr width. The private developer has already been identified. The concession period is of 13 Years 05 Months 20 Days, which includes the construction period and commercial operation period. The construction work is in progress and is expected to be completed by June, 2012.

Ring Road

The project for construction of the Ring Road connecting the various highways to reduce the congestion of heavy traffic passing through Jaipur city, is proposed under several phases. In the first phase, JDA has taken up the work of construction of Ring Road joining Ajmer road (NH-8)- Phaggi Road (SH-12)- Tonk Road (NH-12)- Agra Road (NH-11), that is, the Southern Corridor of 47 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. The total cost of the project is anticipated at ₹ 890 crore and is

anticipated to be completed in 24 months after appointment of the concessionaire and execution of concession agreement. The toll tax will be charged as per the rate specified in the “Rajasthan State Toll Fee Rules”. Request for Qualification for appointment of concessionaire has been floated inviting applications up to 10.01.2011. The link between Agra Road (NH-11)- Delhi Road (NH-8), that is, the Northern Corridor is expected to be taken up by the National Highways Authority of India, in future.

Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre

The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) proposes to undertake development of the Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project through Public-Private Partnership in Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate, Manage and Transfer basis. The Centre is proposed in the Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) at an estimated cost of ₹ 200 crore. The eligible Applicants have been short listed following the Request for Qualification for the Project. The Transaction Advisor has been appointed for project development.

Jaipur International Convention Center, Pratap Nagar, Jaipur

Keeping in view the fact that the NRIs Conclave in 2012 will be held in Jaipur, the Rajasthan Housing Board intends to develop the International Convention Center (ICC) at Pratap Nagar, Jaipur under PPP mode on DFBOT basis. The lease period will be of 60 years. Expression of interest for development of the ICC was released in October 2010. The scope of work includes planning, designing, engineering, financing, construction, marketing, operation and maintenance of all the facilities and infrastructure created in the premises. The operator will recover the investments and share the revenues with minimum guaranteed return to be quoted by the highest bidder. The land will be made available by the State Government to the developer free of all encumbrances. Technical bids have been received from five companies, which are under examination.

Transmission of Electricity

With a view to encourage private sector participation for development of transmission projects in the State, the Government of Rajasthan has constituted a State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC). This Committee identifies projects to be undertaken in PPP mode. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited has been authorized to act as the Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP). Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited has already awarded following two projects in favour of the successful bidder on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis.

Project No.	Project Details
RAJ/PPP-1	400 kv S/C Bikaner- Deedwana- Ajmer Line with 400 kv/220 kv GSS at Deedwana at an estimated cost of ₹ 285 crore.
RAJ/PPP-2	400 kv S/C Hindaun-Alwar Line with 400/220 kv GSS at Alwar at an estimated cost of ₹ 189 crore

Following two projects are also proposed in PPP mode of Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM).

- 400 kv D/C Babai Jhunjhunu-Jaipur (North) (Twin Moose) line along with 400/220 kv GSS at Jaipur (North) at an estimated cost of ₹ 222 crore.
- 400 kv D/C Jodhpur (New)-Udaipur (Twin Moose) Line along with 400/220 kv GSS at Udaipur with an estimated cost of ₹ 380 crore.

Computed Tomography (CT) Scan facilities

The Medical & Health Department intends to establish, manage and operate the multi slice Computed Tomography (CT) Scan facilities in selected 21 District Hospitals in public-private partnership mode. The bidding process for selection of private participant(s) as bidder(s) to whom the project(s) may be awarded has been initiated. The districts have been categorised in three clusters of seven districts each. The Government shall provide the required space for establishing the Project. The Project will be awarded for a period of 7 (Seven) years. The Expression of Interest (EoI) was issued in November, 2010.

Heart-Care Hospital & Research Institute in Jaipur

The State Government has constructed a state-of-the-art building (Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital). The Heart-care and Multi-Specialty Institute is proposed to be developed on PPP basis in this building in Mansarovar, Jaipur. The Project is being structured on finance, equip, operate and transfer basis. The project development work is currently under process and the Request for Proposal (RfP) document is expected to be issued shortly.

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12 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

State Government seeks financial assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Franchies De Development (AFD) etc. are some of the major external donor agencies that have been funding many projects of State under the various sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Social welfare (programmes for Disadvantaged Groups) and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. Drinking water, education, health and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external financial assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State Plans. Though, the share of external assistance has been around 10 percent under Annual Plan expenditure of the State, its significance lies in the fact that some important and crucial projects in various sectors have been funded by external assistance.

The Government of India provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Government for Externally Aided Projects. As per the earlier practice ACA was given to the State with 70% loan and 30% grant. The Government of India are now releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new EAPs sanctioned on or after April 01, 2005 as recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

State Level High Power Committee for EAPs headed by Chief Secretary approves the projects that require external financial assistance. Thereafter, the projects are forwarded to the concerned line Ministry of the Government of India. After necessary scrutiny, the concerned ministry recommends the project to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for posing it to the relevant external donor agency. When a donor agency sanctions the project in principle, the Appraisal Mission of the donor agency examines the feasibility and other aspects of the project.

Then negotiations are held among donor agency, DEA and beneficiary State's officials on the reports of appraisal mission.

As soon as the negotiations are completed successfully, State Planning and Finance Departments make financial provision for the new externally aided project. Normally the State Government first incurs expenditure under these projects, and then the same is reimbursed by the donor agency on the basis of claims lodged to them through Controller of Audit, Aid & Accounts (CAA&A), DEA, Government of India.

Annual Plan 2010-11:

There are 9 ongoing externally aided projects. Besides, 9 other projects are under consideration of Government of India/external donor agencies concerned.

The plan outlay kept for EAPs in the Annual Plan 2010-11 is ₹ 716.28 crore. As per revised assessment of expenditure, revised outlay would be of ₹ 491.65 crore while expenditure incurred upto December, 2010 is ₹ 260.19 crore. The project wise outlay and expenditure being incurred under various projects during the financial year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 is given below:

Expenditure during 2010-11 upto December, 2010 under Externally Aided Projects

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency / Project Period	Total Cost	Exp. Upto March 2010	Annual Plan 2010-11			Total Expenditure
				BE	RE	Exp. upto Dec. 2010	
1	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB) April, 2002 to March, 2013	977.00	677.29	97.50	55.00	21.25	698.54
2	Rajasthan Health System Development Project (WB) Sept., 2004 to Sept., 2011	472.58	340.01	92.00	76.00	39.04	379.05
3	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (ADB) Feb., 2008 to Dec., 2014	1560.00	156.44	225.00	225.00	165.92	322.36
4	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project (JICA) April, 2003 to July, 2010	442.14	402.28	0.0001	7.61	7.61	409.89
5	Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply (Transfer System) Project (JICA) April, 2005 to Dec., 2010	463.00	437.57	50.00	32.00	16.37	453.94
6	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) April, 2005 to March, 2013	612.29	9.10	100.00	56.00	6.95	16.05

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency / Project Period	Total Cost	Exp. Upto March 2010	Annual Plan 2010-11			Total Expenditure
				BE	RE	Exp. upto Dec. 2010	
7	Rural Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (Apani Yojna) (KFW) July, 1994 to March, 2010	429.65	417.52	5.49	3.00	0.63	418.15
8	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) Dec., 2008 to Dec., 2014	415.00	2.47	14.00	8.50	2.10	4.57
9	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) April, 2010 to June, 2012	2.29	0.00	2.29	1.54	0.32	0.32
	Pipeline Projects	1330.00	6.20	130.00	27.00	0.00	6.20
	Total	6703.95	2448.88	716.2801	491.65	260.19	2709.07

An overview of ongoing Externally Aided Projects

Out of the 9 ongoing externally aided projects, one of the JICA funded Forestry and Bio-diversity Project has been completed in July, 2010. Another JICA funded Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project was scheduled to be completed in December, 2010 but request has been made to JICA to extend period of this project with additional financing. KFW funded Rural Water Supply Project (Aapni Yojna Phase-I) was scheduled to be completed in March, 2010 but since some liabilities were pending under the project, provision has been kept under the State Plan to meet out the same.

The ongoing Rajasthan Health System Development Project funded by the World Bank will be completed in Annual Plan 2011-12. Five ongoing projects namely WB funded Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project, ADB funded Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme, JICA funded Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project, IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan and IDF funded Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building will be transferred to the 12th Five Year Plan for their completion.

During the current financial year 2010-11, negotiations were held with concerned external agencies for Re-Organization of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Jodhpur (₹ 549 crore), Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (₹ 870 crore) and Rajasthan Forestry Development and Bio-Diversity Project Phase-II (₹ 1,152.00 crore). Loan Agreement for above projects may be signed by the end of financial year 2010-11 or during the 1st quarter of financial year 2011-12.

Project-wise implementation progress of the various ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project- (WB)

The project aims at rehabilitating 91 selected irrigation schemes on canal rehabilitation works. The rehabilitation works constructed under the project would be transferred to Water Users Associations (WUAs). Thereafter, the farmers will manage them for their operation & Management purposes. Besides, 6 distressed dams will also be rehabilitated to ensure their safety measures.

Total 506 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed. Similarly, to utilize the canal water, 77 Water Distributory Committees have also been constituted in the project area.

The total revised cost of this project is ₹ 977 crore, out of which ₹ 665 crore is expected from the World Bank. The scheduled period of this project is from April, 2002 to March, 2013. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 698.54 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 97.50 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 55.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2010, ₹ 21.25 crore has been utilized. Upto March, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 55.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Health System Development Project, Rajasthan- (WB)

The objectives of this project are to improve the health status of the population of Rajasthan, particular the poor and under-served through; (i) increased access of the poor (BPL) and the under-served population by upgrading health facilities in the remote areas, promoting public private partnership and improving health care seeking behavior through demand side interventions; and (ii) improved effectiveness of health care through strengthened institutional framework for policy development, program implementation and management capacity, and increased quality of health care. The number of facilities undertaken for civil works of renovation/extension under the project is as follows:-

Category	Identified Facilities No.
District Hospitals	28
Hospitals SD Hq.	23
CHCs at SD Hq.	113
CHCs & BPHC within block	72 +2
Total	238

The total cost of this project is ₹ 472.58 crore out of which ₹ 400 crore is expected from the World Bank. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 379.05 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 92.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 76.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2010, ₹ 39.04 crore has been utilized. Upto March, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 76.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program- (ADB)

This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The funding pattern for this project is 70:30 to be funded by ADB and State Government. The total cost of this project is ₹ 1,560 crore (US\$390M) out of which ₹ 1,092 crore is expected from ADB. The Project is for a period of 7 years from 2007-08 to 2014-15. This is first project in the State which is being funded on "Back to Back" basis.

Total 15 towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar.

The Investment Programme will improve the urban environment and promote on-going reforms for sustainable, efficient and responsive urban services delivery in selected and identified urban local bodies (ULBs) of Rajasthan with economic growth and tourism potential.

The loan for Tranche-I amounting to ₹ 240 crore (US\$ 60M) was made effective from 28th Feb., 2008. The City Level Investment Plan for Jaisalmer, Alwar and Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan have been prepared and finalized.

Based on the negotiation held on 02.12.2008 between DEA/ADB/GoR for the Tranche -II, the ADB Management has approved Tranche II with total investment cost of ₹ 876 crore (US\$ 219M) with a loan component of ₹ 600 crore (US\$ 150M), effective from 20.04.2009. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 322.36 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an outlay of ₹ 225 crore has been kept under the project against which upto December, 2010, ₹ 165.92 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2011 an expenditure of ₹ 225.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Forestry Development and Bio-Diversity Project- (JICA)

The objectives of this project are as follows:-

1. To check desertification and to restore the ecological status of the Aravallis by intensive reforestation and in situ soil and moisture conservation thereby improving water hydrology
2. To protect the infrastructure like canals, roads human settlements from drifting sand in the IGNP
3. To conserve gene pools and improve the diversity of flora and fauna.
4. To augment employment opportunities to the rural poor including tribal.
5. To elicit people's participation for institutionalization of Joint Forest Management (JFM)

The coverage areas of this project includes 18 districts in total – 16 districts in Aravalli Hills Area – Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Dausa, Jaipur, Bundi, S.Madhupur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Rajsamand and Udaipur and remaining 2 districts namely Bikaner and Jaisalmer in the IGNP areas.

Total cost of the project was ₹ 442.14 crore. The project duration was from April, 2003 to July, 2010. During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 0.0001 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 7.61 crore which has been utilized by July 2010. Under the project, since inception to till July, 2010 ₹ 409.89 crore have been spent. Now the project has been completed.

Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project (Transfer System)- (JICA)

Transfer System is the second part of Jaipur Bisalpur water Supply project assisted by JICA, Japan and is being executed by PHED.

The total cost of this project is ₹ 463 crore of which ₹ 345.00 crore disbursement is estimated from JICA. The original period of this project was from April, 2005 to December, 2008 and was extended upto December, 2010. A request has been made to JICA for further extension of the project period with additional financing. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 453.94 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 32.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2010, ₹ 16.37 crore has been utilized. Upto March, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 32.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- (JICA)

The project aims at:

1. Increasing the agriculture productivity by rehabilitating existing minor irrigation facilities
2. Improving water management and agriculture practices, thereby enhancing agriculture income and alleviating poverty.
3. Induction of public participation approach under the project area. This will be achieved with formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) of beneficiary farmers for operation and maintenance of created infrastructure in the project area.

The coverage area of the project includes construction of new minor irrigation schemes/ renovation/rehabilitation etc., technical and institutional supports related to ground water and agriculture extension activities and consulting services for monitoring and evaluation of the project programmes

Under the project, Water User Associations for all the 327 sub projects has been formed out of which 271 draft DPRs has been prepared in which 194 DPRs have been finalised. Under the project 645 training courses has been organised.

Total cost of the project is ₹ 612.29 crore out of which ₹ 477 crore is expected from JICA. The project duration is 7 years from April, 2005 to March, 2013. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 16.05 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 56.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2010, ₹ 6.95 crore has been utilized. Upto March, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 56.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rural Water Supply Project: (Aapni Yojna) Phase-I – (KFW)

The objective of this project was to develop the permanent infrastructure for availability of safe potable water and development of sanitation facilities.

Under this project, potable water connectivity was to be provided in total 376 villages. The water supply connectivity has been made in 362 villages. Inhabitants of 14 villages were reluctant to participate under the project. Two towns namely Taranagar and Sardarsahar of Churu district have been benefited under the project.

The social measures of the project were carried out through Community Participation Unit (CPU), formed by a consortium of 5 locally active NGOs, including, IIHMR, IIRM, GVM, BCT and URMUL. Field team of

coordinators and facilitators carry out social mobilization activities to set up functional and sustainable village level institutions.

Total cost of the project is ₹ 429.65 crore of which ₹ 352.58 crore was received from KFW. Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 418.15 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 5.49 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 3.00 crore under the project. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 0.63 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2011 an expenditure of ₹ 3.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan- (IFAD)

The objective of this project is to mitigate poverty of the target group households through improved livelihoods, strengthened capacity, sustainable enterprises and natural resources management and increased access to physical and financial markets.

The activities of the project includes the strengthening of grass root level institutions through mobilization and capacity building and community infrastructure development, livelihood support components such as income generation through marketing & employment creation, development of financial services and project management components.

The coverage area of this project include one block each in 6 district of western Rajasthan viz. Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu road (Sirohi), and Sanchor (Jalore).

The total cost of this project is ₹ 415 crore. The Project is for a period of six years from December, 2008 to December, 2014. The funding of this project would be made by IFAD (₹ 124 crore including ₹ 2.40 crore as Grant), Sir Ratan Tata Trust (₹ 13 crore as Grant) and bank credit (₹180 crore), 21% State share (₹ 87.50 crore) and beneficiaries contribution (₹ 10.50 crore). Since inception to till December, 2010, an amount of ₹ 4.57 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 14.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 8.50 crore under the project. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 2.10 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2011 an expenditure of ₹ 8.50 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Under the project, 6000 SHGs are to be formed. Presently 851 SHGs have been formed and it is expected that all the SHGs would be formed by March, 2012. The revolving fund and credit for economic activities will be provided only after the formation of SHGs, therefore, pace of utilization of funds will be expedited after March, 2012.

Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building- (IDF)

This project is funded by IDF. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 2.29 crore. The main objective of this project is to provide best quality inputs for reforming budget process, procurement law and other financial matter. State Finance department is the administrative department of this project. The project was started from April, 2010.

During the financial year 2010-11 an original outlay of ₹ 2.29 crore was fixed. As per revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 1.54 crore under the project. Upto December, 2010, ₹ 0.32 crore has been utilised and upto March, 2011 an expenditure of ₹ 1.54 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

* * * * *

13. Good Governance for Human Development

Human development is a development model that is much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests, thus bringing the focus back onto people. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have, to lead lives that they value and improving the human condition so that people will get the chance to lead full lives. In the past decade India has shown rapid economic growth leading to a good GDP growth, but the country still ranks at 119 among 169 countries on the 2010 Human Development Index.

While Rajasthan had its first Human Development Report in the year 2002, National Human Development Report of India released in 2001 advocates a governance approach to human development, adopting the UNDP's concept of governance. Further, it views governance as a continuous interplay between (a) institutions (b) the delivery mechanism and (c) the supportive and subordinate framework of rules, procedures and legislation. This conception of governance, however suggests structural and procedural changes at the national level but human development approach needs changes at all levels. It proposes an alternative model of governance in which the institutions of decentralised governance - panchayats, (statutory, democratically-elected, self-governing local authorities in rural areas) and civil society actors - are seen to have a central role. A correlation between decentralisation and its impact on human development is needed.

The central 'message' of the National Report of 2001 is that human development can be promoted only if the following are ensured:

- Devolution of power to manage local affairs and decentralisation of decision making;
- Civil service reforms aimed at improving transparency, accountability, efficiency and sensitivity in public administration at all levels;
- Enforcing incentive/disincentive structures that truly reflect social values and norms;
- Procedural reforms covering all aspects of government's interface with public; and
- Empowerment, particularly of women, the marginal and the excluded.

Decentralization of responsibility for government services provision has gone hand in hand with other efforts to make local governments more responsive. One such initiative collects data on achieving the Millennium Development Goals at the local level in 16 countries in East Asia, South Asia and SubSaharan Africa and uses the data to pressure local governments to meet the identified needs. There has been a surge of interest in non governmental organizations (NGOs) providing information to the public to improve services. The impact on human development depends on the local, social and political context and on country conditions, especially institutions and management capacity, and on the causes and patterns of inequality and poverty.

A recent study of seven developing countries found unequivocal improvements in health and education but also increased inequality. More generally, because some empowerment is a precondition for grassroots development schemes, communities that lack the capacity to identify and act on their needs may remain disempowered, which means that a vicious cycle can persist. Political decentralization, on the whole, seems to benefit the poor, while fiscal decentralization has more muted effects. Fiscal decentralization requires appropriate mechanisms to ensure reporting and transparency, as well as resources. Effective decentralization also requires transferring power and responsibility rather than simply implementing policy formulated at higher levels (Global Human Development Report 2010. “The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development” released in December 2010).

In Rajasthan, 5 subjects have been transferred to the local government with funds, functions and functionaries on 2nd October, 2010. Besides various efforts to strengthen decentralized planning system in the State, the State Government is also implementing a UNDP supported project ‘Capacity Building for District Planning’ under the Government of India and Planning Commission’s Convergence Programme. The programme is being implemented in Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Udaipur Districts on a pilot basis. The districts have been selected on the criteria, such as, low Human Development Index, high Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population, high Infant mortality rate. This programme aims at the following:

- Assist the State in attaining MDGs by 2015
- Strengthen Integrated District Planning process
- Improve service delivery in important sectors viz. Education, Health and Livelihood
- Advocacy for replication

For the above-mentioned objectives, it aims to empower district Panchayats for more effective service delivery and meet the MDGs.

The project 'Capacity Development for District planning' has activities that could be categorized as below:

- Strengthen training institutions in Rajasthan. HCM-RIPA and Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan, Jaipur have been identified as partners as these training institutions are engaged in imparting training to Government and Panchayat officials.
- Build capacities of Officials and Panchayati Raj Institutions on development issues. Focus is on District Planning Committees.
- Mobilize community for strengthening decentralized planning system. In particular, focus is on making Gram Sabhas inclusive and participatory.
- Udaipur has been identified as focus district and a Change Management Initiative is being piloted in the district. The initiative intends to strengthen decentralized planning process and includes the above three categories.

Strengthening Training Institutions

A Capacity Building Needs Assessment workshop was conducted under the guidance of Dr. N. C. Saxena in which inputs were sought from the Directors of both HCM-RIPA and IGPRS, Jaipur. In compliance of the recommendations of the workshop, following activities have been undertaken in the project:

1. Though HCM-RIPA at Jaipur is equipped with the required accessories but its Udaipur Office Training Centre (OTC) lacks IT and other support to have trainings of good quality. The project has supported upgradation of classrooms at OTC, Udaipur with IT and equipments required.
2. The project has facilitated exposure and learnings. Faculties of IGPRS and HCM-RIPA along with PRI members and Officers from the Planning department have been sent to respective State Institute of Rural Development in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
3. Centre for Good Governance, HCM-RIPA has been engaged in various research and documentation assignments.
4. An e-learning tool has been developed to make Planning Commission guidelines on Decentralized Planning easier to understand.

Building capacities of planners

1. A comprehensive training module is being prepared on Millennium Development Goals. As five convergence districts are different in its character hence the project aims to develop not only District specific modules but also different set of module for State, District and Block level. This effort will help to understand the local issues, challenges in attaining MDGs and it is envisaged that better contribution could then be garnered from all levels of planning.
2. Two days consultative workshops have been organized in five convergence districts to identify issues and challenges in strengthening decentralized planning.
3. A District Planning Unit in convergence districts has been setup with IT equipment and a library has been set up with best literature available on development issues.
4. A best practices document on decentralized planning is being prepared to identify successful efforts in the State for replication.
5. District Human Development Report has been facilitated for these five districts under the project and now handouts are being prepared in order to share findings and recommendations of the DHDRs widely.
6. A Gender Sub-Plan of Udaipur is being prepared with technical guidance both from National and State levels.
7. A workshop was organized on 'Environmental Issues in Decentralized Planning' for knowledge enhancement of planners on including issues relating to environment in local plans.

Mobilizing community to make Gram Sabha inclusive and participatory:

1. National United Nations Volunteers have been deployed under the project to interact with the community on importance of Gram Sabha and signification participation in decision making.
2. An audio jingle and a video spot promoting participation in the Gram Sabhas have been prepared and are being broadcasted on television and radio.
3. A street play was prepared at Jawahar Kala Kendra under guidance of professionals. In the Street Play workshop, young volunteers from Nehru Yuva Kendra, NCC, NSS and NUNV participated. Followed by the workshop, performances were made in the Gram Panchayats by the trained volunteers.

The programme is being implemented by Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Planning Department with guidance from the State Level Steering Committee chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary

(Development). Similarly, at the District level, Chief Planning Officers under the guidance District Collectors are implementing it in the districts with the guidance of District Level Management Committee. Working in the institutionalized way has been opted to ensure replication of successful initiatives.

**आर्थिक स्थिति
की
तालिकाएं**

**TABLES
OF
ECONOMIC SITUATION**

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	NA	NA	NA	6270
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	NA	NA	NA	32486
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	NA	892	2331	6014
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	NA	15619	23856	26074
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	NA	453	918	1781
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	NA	7937	9391	7721
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	NA	NA	NA	872
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		NA	NA	100 *	187.39 *
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** Index for Agricultural Production		NA	NA	NA	100.12 #
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रिक टन '000 MT	NA	4541	8841	6497
थोक भाव सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		NA	124.3	244.8	576.2
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1960=100		NA	NA	NA	437.92
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1960=100		NA	NA	NA	423.08
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1960=100		NA	NA	NA	NA
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	418	686	987	1505
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	5243	16501	22406	30177

1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिये आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82,

* आधार वर्ष 1970=100

Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82,

* Base year 1970=100

◇ कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	27315	89795	99965	96457
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	65123	101263	112268	101156
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	25047	80059	88985	84282
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	58804	89372	99549	87590
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	5742	14325	15511	14444
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	13481	15991	17352	15011
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	3722	12592	13141	13805
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		447.08 *	155.00	164.98	199.71
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		211.43 #	95.66	130.99	67.69
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रिक टन '000 MT	10935	10040	14002	7535
थोक भाव सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		1247.4	2541.3	2578.9	2693.4
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		189.42	407.00	429.50	445.67
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		197.17	436.58	457.33	476.08
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		NA	443.42	463.75	479.33
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	9932	12247	12247	12248
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	43003	71311	79940	87461

1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिए आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82,

* आधार वर्ष 1970=100

Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82,

* Base year 1970=100

◇ कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	121572	127746	142236	171043
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	130158	127746	136285	152189
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	108081	112636	125333	151428
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	115460	112636	120202	134350
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	18161	18565	20275	24055
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	19401	18565	19445	21342
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	18970	26893	30736	40466
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		200.93	228.88	235.51	251.39
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		172.02	154.24	153.84	167.63
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रिक टन '000 MT	18009	12163	10824	14928
थोक भाव सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		2710.20@	128.54	135.68	149.76
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		455.33	472.92	116 +	127 +
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		490.25	519.42	112+	122 +
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		490.00	512.17	115 +	125 +
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	12185	12649	12811	12933
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	89082	92287	96771	99842

@ आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100

+ आधार वर्ष 2001=100

@ Base year 1952-53=100,

+ Base year 2001=100

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	194822	225254	255295	303358
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	160017	171365	178730	196045
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	172250	199457	225730	269381
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	140471	150621	156844	172656
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	26882	30592	34042	39967
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	21922	23101	23653	25616
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	51827	55226	62239	
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		257.49	282.95	319.61	330.70 *
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		166.66	185.09	138.20(F)	
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रिक टन '000 MT	16084	16694	12360(F)	202.07 *
थोक भाव सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index		161.06	177.15	183.54	194.46+
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		134	145	159	179
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		129	138	152	175
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		133	144	158	176
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	13089	13315	13853	
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर (Number)	103247	106195	107570	

* प्रावधानिक समक, F अन्तिम,

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

* Provisional Figures, F Final,

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Average of April to December, 2010

+ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2010 का औसत

2.सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2.GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद(रुलाख) Gross State Domestic Product (रुLakh)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (रुलाख) Net State Domestic Product (रुLakh)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु) Per Capita Income (रु)	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant (2004-05)
	1980-81	627011	3248568	601367	2607435	1781
1993-94	3806839	6559107	3437399	5866545	7333	12516
1999-2k	9010589	10333731	8160729	9237285	14984	16960
2004-05	12774565	12774565	11263572	11263572	18565	18565
2005-06	14223614	13628496	12533331	12020228	20275	19445
2006-07	17104273	15218867	15142786	13434991	24055	21342
2007-08	19482214	16001662	17224965	14047148	26882	21922
2008-09 (P)	22525353	17136526	19945738	15062054	30592	23101
2009-10 (Q)	25529529	17872958	22573036	15684408	34042	23653
2010-11(A)	30335811	19604496	26938084	17265633	39967	25616

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

SDP data 1980-81,1993-94 & 1999-2000 (inflated based on 2004-05 series)

3.औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2791717	2912790	3519674	4232949
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	533032	656657	637326
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9761	12729	14271
4.खनन Mining	271698	279237	379214	475783
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1827344	2417988	2619139
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	828817	984433	1425530	1471059
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	768853	842911	992458	1148080
6.निर्माण Construction	1552004	1829730	2180314	2364337
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	482366	490104	538263	582578
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	381560	378069	410129	420872
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	112035	128134	161706
8.रेलवे Railways	109370	115497	135229	152331
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	463681	549528	621014
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	455674	540464	614320
ii भंडारण Storage	4729	8006	9064	6694
10.संचार Communication	190422	215258	231216	253482
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	2014753	2421568	2824073
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	474248	583248	665188
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1210177	1356261	1627640
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	583404	644281	687059
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1264597	1478102	1725044
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	14223614	17104273	19482214
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3455583	4189060	4884546
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4426416	5515779	6041837
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6341615	7399434	8555831

3.औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित कीमतों पर
3.GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11(A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4730045	4701610	6849947
2. वानिकी Forestry	790582	959261	1125527
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	15600	19336	24023
4.खनन Mining	571918	602013	632911
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2872404	3385818	3616369
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1656736	1949309	2082147
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1215668	1436510	1534221
6.निर्माण Construction	2696131	3017204	3266879
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	610535	675819	704970
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	432576	462466	473745
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	177959	213353	231225
8.रेलवे Railways	168082	187277	208664
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	725804	904062	1049329
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	718227	895476	1039613
ii भंडारण Storage	7577	8585	9716
10.संचार Communication	297545	356225	425718
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3183235	3606888	4253347
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	819569	960945	1095477
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1916746	2181912	2482383
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	938249	1158693	1285185
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	2188908	2812465	3315083
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	22525353	25529529	30335811
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5536227	5680207	7999497
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6750988	7680854	8221129
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	10238138	12168468	14115185
P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्तरित, A-अग्रिम	P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance		

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2791717	2804372	3035203	3080266
2. वानिकी Forestry	472697	469294	483212	494807
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	8579	9377	11262	11629
4.खनन Mining	271698	286581	409683	440505
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1597671	1760049	2175574	2238797
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	828817	946420	1274367	1241598
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	768853	813629	901207	997199
6.निर्माण Construction	1552004	1728314	1937853	1961085
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	482366	463306	464695	478122
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	381560	357232	353708	344811
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	100806	106074	110987	133311
8.रेलवे Railways	109370	117453	125655	133363
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	399529	431131	465777	496459
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	394801	423565	457960	490975
ii भंडारण Storage	4729	7565	7817	5484
10.संचार Communication	190422	232478	280321	336666
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1760954	1918104	2128248	2309196
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	433451	510834	644765	742878
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1089319	1157018	1227795	1307303
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	521136	553191	563465	572217
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1093652	1186995	1265358	1398368
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	12774565	13628496	15218867	16001662
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3272993	3283043	3529677	3586702
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3903738	4238250	4987806	5118510
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5597834	6107203	6701384	7296450

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
4. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	3286557	2803720	3693900
2. वानिकी Forestry	502207	512713	521016
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12215	13638	14191
4.खनन Mining	447763	449780	450611
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2292052	2643998	2649205
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1305607	1502429	1505766
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	986445	1141569	1143439
6.निर्माण Construction	2010928	2145447	2213364
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	488103	515907	535106
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	352722	371477	382010
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	135381	144430	153096
8.रेलवे Railways	144772	155297	166587
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	526467	569196	629367
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	520743	563441	623414
ii भंडारण Storage	5723	5754	5953
10.संचार Communication	386861	440840	505729
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2422139	2570382	2773534
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	873829	998087	1140015
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1392100	1480085	1557698
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	723621	802566	821865
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1626914	1771303	1932309
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	17136526	17872958	19604496
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3800979	3330071	4229106
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5238846	5755132	5848286
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8096701	8787755	9527104
P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम	P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance		

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2574105	2671810	3248772	3919650
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	526449	648553	628792
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8547	11144	12492
4.खनन Mining	226562	229345	310110	388250
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1470160	2008206	2146276
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	730496	1132933	1125292
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	739664	875273	1020984
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1757040	2089176	2259766
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	211785	210247	211151
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	149563	139145	114715
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	62222	71102	96436
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	88064	106971	125185
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333934	389517	464764	526298
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	382275	456577	520315
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	7241	8187	5983
10.संचार Communication	159881	179296	191540	212983
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1921305	2312681	2693998
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	464821	572505	653542
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	994989	1109560	1336411
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	467863	515573	547285
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1152339	1342983	1562886
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12533331	15142786	17224965
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3206806	3908469	4560934
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3668331	4617739	5005443
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5658194	6616578	7658588

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—प्रचलित कीमतों पर
5. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4379954	4353623	6342952
2. वानिकी Forestry	779996	946416	1110456
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	13655	16926	21028
4.खनन Mining	466698	491256	516470
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2348416	2768614	2957125
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1267326	1491131	1592746
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1081090	1277484	1364378
6.निर्माण Construction	2576885	2883758	3122390
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	189951	199572	165694
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	86690	71707	32304
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	103261	127865	133389
8.रेलवे Railways	138129	153903	171479
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	615094	766121	889212
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	608322	758448	880528
ii भंडारण Storage	6772	7674	8684
10.संचार Communication	250006	306309	373306
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3036617	3440757	4057441
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	806944	912331	1062684
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1573788	1791509	2038217
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	786458	993852	1106172
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1983146	2548087	3003457
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	19945738	22573036	26938084
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5173606	5316965	7474437
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5581950	6343201	6761678
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	9190182	10912870	12701969

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद—स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2574105	2574063	2792005	2814926
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	462979	475931	487602
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8198	9725	9880
4.खनन Mining	226562	239337	347052	364384
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1420562	1798082	1817170
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	703629	1002183	929796
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	716933	795899	887374
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1658605	1852866	1866625
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	199079	169617	162704
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	140167	108030	83202
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	58912	61587	79502
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	91684	99656	110020
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333934	359770	385951	409981
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	352935	378924	405101
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	6834	7027	4880
10.संचार Communication	159881	198537	244642	301623
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1828986	2028765	2196567
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	501856	634851	732480
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	953646	1007823	1066209
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	442968	446577	451183
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1079959	1141447	1255793
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12020228	13434991	14047148
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3045240	3277661	3312408
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3517583	4167618	4210884
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5457405	5989712	6523856

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05)
6. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11(A)
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	3003447	2562202	3375700
2. वानिकी Forestry	494894	505247	513429
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	10378	11587	12057
4.खनन Mining	370388	372056	372744
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1855535	2140969	2145131
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	977730	1125125	1127624
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	877805	1015844	1017508
6.निर्माण Construction	1914067	2042107	2106752
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	150943	155507	149862
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	74174	74919	66307
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	76769	80587	83556
8.रेलवे Railways	119432	128115	137429
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	434756	470013	519673
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	429663	464892	514375
ii भंडारण Storage	5093	5121	5297
10.संचार Communication	346593	395337	454311
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2304001	2445014	2638257
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	862923	985630	1147077
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1135367	1207126	1270426
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	598294	672794	687490
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1461037	1590704	1735295
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	15062054	15684408	17265633
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3508719	3079036	3901186
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4290933	4710638	4774490
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7262402	7894734	8589957

P-प्राथमिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण
7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

₹(करोड़ /Crore)			
वर्ष	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	कुल
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2004-05	8866.21	18027.13	26893.34
2005-06	9866.55	20869.78	30736.33
2006-07	14960.27	25505.90	40466.17
2007-08	25486.60	26340.63	51827.23
2008-09	27826.92	27398.99	55225.91
2009-10	30076.24	32163.02	62239.26

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+) / घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

				₹(करोड़ /Crore)
वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	बजट घाटा Budget Deficit	प्रारम्भिक घाटा Primary Deficit	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1999-2K	-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	-2589.98	-7367.13
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	-6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	-5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	-3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	-3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	-6973.32
2009-10 (R.E.)	-3992.87	10.49	-3095.36	-9900.12
2010-11(B.E.)	-1098.23	48.25	-1034.08	-8461.10

9. बजट (प्राप्तियाँ)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ (Revenue Receipts)				
वर्ष Year	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायतार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियाँ Capital Receipts
1999-2K	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	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10 (R.E.)	25921.44	5126.96	6158.73	0.00
2010-11 (B.E.)	31273.07	4975.92	6214.50	0.00

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां					
Receipt outside the Revenue Account					
वर्ष Year	लोकऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1999-2K	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	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90		1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73		-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10 (R.E.)	8823.17	119.63	0.00	4032.57	50182.50
2010-11 (B.E.)	10231.04	111.11	0.00	1590.41	54396.05

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)				पूँजीगत व्यय (शुद्ध) Capital Exp.(Net)				
	आयोजना भिन्न	आयोजना	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना	कुल	आयोजना भिन्न	आयोजना	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना	कुल	
	Non- Plan	Plan	CSS	Total	Non- Plan	Plan	CSS	Total	
1999-2K	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	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	4809.35	
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	6555.55	
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	5899.95	
2009-10(R.E.)	34336.17	5234.91	1628.92	41200.00	-671.54	5553.95	643.62	5526.03	
2010-11(B.E.)	35809.91	5766.50	1985.31	43561.72	507.02	6533.66	392.32	7433.00	

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)					
वर्ष Year	लोक ऋण Public Debt	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advance	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूँजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1999-2K	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	1780.43	312.65		6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69		8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10(R.E.)	2945.13	500.85	0.00	8972.01	50172.01
2010-11(B.E.)	3312.10	40.98	0.00	10786.08	54347.80

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना	वार्षिक योजनाएँ	चतुर्थ योजना	पंचम योजना	वार्षिक योजना	षष्ठम् योजना
Sector	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	123.08
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	124.51
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	547.08
V उर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.14
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.66
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	243.95
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	420.10
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.28
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2120.45

11.योजनावार व्यय
11.PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	सप्तम् योजना	वार्षिक योजना	वार्षिक योजना	अष्टम् योजना	नवम् योजना	दशम् योजना
Sector	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83
V उर्जा Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41
VII परिवहन Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29
योग (Total)	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21

12.योजनान्तर्गत व्यय
12. EXPENDITURE DURING PLAN

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	ELEVENTH PLAN (ग्यारहवीं योजना)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	519.40	772.50	884.20
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	986.70	1272.31	1730.29
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	86.63	100.49	101.43
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	877.07	836.83	783.96
V ऊर्जा Energy	5692.38	6044.60	7763.24
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	170.17	120.63	214.59
VII परिवहन Transport	678.22	724.73	771.25
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.81	5.75	4.45
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	3929.03	4648.44	5582.26
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	693.87	277.81	71.10
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	158.41	119.26	115.92
योग (Total)	13794.69	14923.35	18022.69

13. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक
13. INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1999-2000=100

वर्ष	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Group	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities (General Index)
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
Year						
भार (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
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11*	190.77	204.25	192.34	257.90	175.21	194.46

* Average of April to December 2010

अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2010 का औसत

14. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

14. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
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	271.07	228.88
2005	233.46	192.88	281.23	235.51
2006	250.51	212.00	281.12	251.39
2007	256.28	248.31	276.83	257.49
2008	282.81	270.27	290.79	282.95
2009	322.97	288.61	292.60	319.61
2010*	325.30	291.17	351.35	330.70

' प्रावधानिक

1971 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 =100

1993 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 अर्थात् 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. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार

15. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
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	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010*	9.56	3.12	12.68

* Upto June,2010

जून 2010 तक

16. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
16. INDEX OF AGRICUTRAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year)1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	खाधान्न फसलें (Food Crops)		अखाद्य फसलें (Non-Food Crops)		
	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशें(कपास एवं सण) Fibres(Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (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
1999-2K	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	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	186.53	130.87	158.50	95.64	226.07
2008-09	191.49	157.03	201.56	80.56	228.77
2009-10 (F)	153.39	61.96	168.39	100.16	211.25

मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है।

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric

F-अन्तिम (Final)

16. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

16. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94

वर्ष Year	अखाध फसलें (Non-Food Crops)				समस्त फसलें All Crops
	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकू Tobacco	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	
भार (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
1999-2K	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	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	329.17	50.78	24.92	347.22	166.66
2008-09	300.70	33.15	35.34	352.06	185.09
2009-10 (F)	275.16	29.45	50.83	56.15	138.20

\$ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है।

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

17.फसलवार उत्पादन
17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
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
1999-2K	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	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10 (F)	3535933	8121685	11657618	133394	569015	702409

F= अन्तिम (Final)

17. फसलवार उत्पादन

17.CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै. टन (Tonnes)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
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
1999-2K	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	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10 (F)	3669327	8690700	12360027	1481554	2954743	4436297	344502	153524

F= अन्तिम (Final)

18. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
18. AREA UNDER CROPS

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
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
1999-2K	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	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10(F)	7210616	2618672	9829288	2483446	920033	3403479

F= अन्तिम (Final)

18. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

18. AREA UNDER CROPS

वर्ष Year	हैक्टेयर (Hectares)						गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton(Lint)
	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)				
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
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
1999-2K	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	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10(F)	9694062	3538705	13232767	1843810	2313141	4156951	5985	444431

F= अन्तिम (Final)

19.स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
19.GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	हेक्टेयर में (Hect.)
					कुल योग Total
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
1999-2K	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
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927

20.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
20.NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	हैक्टेयर (Hect.)
					कुलयोग Total
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
1999-2K	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
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048

21. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता
21. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1981-82	1328.50
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
1999-2k	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	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11 *	8868.57

* Upto Dec. 2010

दिसम्बर 2010 तक

22. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई
22. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलो मीटर (km)

वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District Roads	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	सीमावर्ती सड़कें Border Roads	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें Other Deptt. Roads	कुल Total
Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Border Roads	Other Deptt. Roads	Total
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239		41194
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
1999-2K	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	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914			182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235			186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635			188534
2010-11(P)	5724	11866	7829	24480	139135			189034

प्रा=प्रावधानिक, @ = अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है।

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

23. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

वर्ष Year	मोटर रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	आटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	सामान ढोने वाले	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Passengers Tempos	कार एवं स्टेशन
				टेम्पो Goods Tempos		वैगन Car & Station Wagons
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
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	63777
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
2008	90	4614532	87639	38483	13807	388302
2009	90	5104760	94446	42126	16355	441447
2010*	90	5707735	101415	45379	19635	502952

@ सामान ढोने वाले वाहन में सम्मिलित है।

@ Includes in Goods Tempo

* संभावित Likely

23. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

23. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

								Number/संख्या
वर्ष	जीप	टेक्टर	ट्रेलर	टैक्सी	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini	ट्रक	अन्य वाहन	कुल
Year	Jeeps	Tractors	Trailors	Taxies	Buses	Trucks	Misc.	Total
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
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
2008	180198	561141	66600	57800	68426	262906	11820	6351744
2009	197780	597354	68820	65536	72334	282753	13730	6997531
2010*	221436	634473	70259	75038	77000	314546	15765	7785723

* संभावित Likely

24. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	अशोधित जन्म दर Crude Birth Rate		अशोधित मृत्यु दर Crude Death Rate		शिशु मृत्यु दर Infant Mortality Rate	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
	1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110
1990	29.9	33.6	9.6	9.6	80	84
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	9.8	80	79
1992	29.0	34.7	10.0	10.8	79	90
1993	28.5	33.6	9.2	9.0	74	82
1994	28.6	33.7	9.2	9.0	73	84
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	85
1996	27.4	32.3	8.9	9.7	72	86
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	72	85
1998	27.2	31.3	8.8	8.9	71	83
1999	26.1	31.1	8.7	8.4	70	81
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75
2004	24.1	29.0	7.6	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59

स्रोत :- 1. 1985 से 2004 अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर (एन आर एच एम जुलाई 06)
 2. शिशु मृत्यु दर 1981 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
 3. अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर 1980 से 1984 (एस एस ई एस भारत 06)
 4. एस.आर.एस.बुलेटिन

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 S.R.S Bulletin

24. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

24. HEALTH INDICATORS

जीवन प्रत्याशा दर

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

वर्ष	भारत	राजस्थान
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
1996-2K	61.9	60.7
1997-01	62.2	60.9
1998-02	62.5	61.1
2000-04	63.0	61.5
2002-06	63.5	62.0

स्रोत (Source):- 1. 1987-91 to 1988-92 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-1998 (SSES India -1998)

2. 1989-93 to 1992-96 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2001 (SSES India -2001)

3. 1993-97 to 1998-02 एस.एस.ई.एस.भारत-2006 (SSES India -2006)

4. 2000-04 ;जेण्डर सांख्यिकी डी.ई.एस., शिमला एवं सांख्यिकी सार, भारत 2007)
(Gender Statistics DES, Shimla & Statistical Abstract, India, 2007)

5. 2002-06- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका ओआरजीआई
SRS based Abridged Life Tables ORGI

25. साक्षरता दर
25. LITERACY RATE

वर्ष Year	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
	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. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2001)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

जिला Districts	जनसंख्या (Population)					स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात	स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात 0-6	जनसंख्या घनत्व	जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 1991-2001
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	Female Male Ratio	Female Male Ratio	Population Density	Population Growth 1991-2001
अजमेर(Ajmer)	1129920	1051750	2181670	1306994	874676	931	922	257	26.17
अलवर(Alwar)	1586752	1405840	2992592	2557653	434939	886	887	357	30.31
बांसवाड़ा(Banswara)	760686	740903	1501589	1394226	107363	974	964	298	29.94
बारां(Baran)	535137	486516	1021653	849638	172015	909	919	146	26.08
बाड़मेर(Barmer)	1038247	926588	1964835	1819431	145404	892	919	69	36.90
भरतपुर(Bharatpur)	1133425	967717	2101142	1692182	408960	854	879	414	27.22
भीलवाड़ा(Bhilwara)	1026650	987139	2013789	1598938	414851	962	949	192	26.40
बीकानेर(Bikaner)	886075	788196	1674271	1079235	595036	890	916	61	38.24
बून्दी(Bundi)	504818	457802	962620	783058	179562	907	912	173	24.98
चित्तौड़गढ़(Chittorgarh)	918063	885461	1803524	1514255	289269	964	929	166	21.52
चूरु(Churu)	987781	936097	1923878	1387682	536196	948	911	114	24.67
दौसा(Dausa)	693438	623625	1317063	1181245	135818	899	906	384	32.44
धौलपुर(Dholpur)	538103	445155	983258	806640	176618	827	860	324	31.19
दुंगरपुर(Dungarpur)	547791	559852	1107643	1026787	80856	1022	955	294	26.65
गंगानगर(Ganganagar)	955378	834045	1789423	1336066	453357	873	850	163	27.59
हनुमानगढ़(Hanumangarh)	801486	716519	1518005	1214467	303538	894	872	157	24.39
जयपुर(Jaipur)	2768203	2482868	5251071	2659004	2592067	897	899	471	35.06
जैसलमेर(Jaisalmer)	279101	229146	508247	431853	76394	821	869	13	47.52
जालौर(Jalore)	737880	711060	1448940	1338946	109994	964	921	136	26.81
झालावाड़(Jhalawar)	612804	567519	1180323	1012081	168242	926	934	190	23.34
झुंझुनूं(Jhunjhunu)	983526	930163	1913689	1518573	395116	946	863	323	20.93
जोधपुर(Jodhpur)	1513890	1372615	2886505	1909423	977082	907	920	126	34.04
करौली(Karauli)	651998	557667	1209665	1037720	171945	855	873	218	30.39
कोटा(Kota)	827128	741397	1568525	729948	838577	896	912	288	28.51
नागौर(Nagaur)	1424967	1350091	2775058	2297721	477337	947	915	157	29.38
पाली(Pali)	918856	901395	1820251	1429364	390887	981	925	147	22.46
राजसमन्द(Rajsamand)	493459	493565	987024	858301	128723	1000	936	256	19.97
सवाई माधोपुर(S.Madhopur)	591307	525750	1117057	904417	212640	889	902	248	27.55
सीकर(Sikar)	1172753	1115035	2287788	1815250	472538	951	885	296	24.14
सिरोही(Sirohi)	437949	413158	851107	700217	150890	943	918	166	30.13
टोंक(Tonk)	626436	585235	1211671	958503	253168	934	927	168	24.27
उदयपुर(Udaipur)	1336004	1297308	2633312	2142995	490317	971	948	196	27.42
राजस्थान(Rajasthan)	29420011	27087177	56507188	43292813	13214375	921	909	165	28.41

26. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2001)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2001)

जिला Districts	साक्षरता दर (literacy Rate)								
	कुल			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total
अजमेर(Ajmer)	79.37	48.86	64.65	71.90	32.63	52.70	89.46	72.15	81.26
अलवर(Alwar)	78.09	43.28	61.74	75.74	38.54	58.17	90.58	70.35	81.37
बांसवाड़ा(Banswara)	60.45	28.43	44.63	57.77	24.43	41.28	91.51	76.59	84.27
बारां(Baran)	75.78	41.55	59.50	73.79	37.66	56.62	85.45	60.33	73.46
बाड़मेर(Barmer)	72.76	43.45	58.99	71.33	42.04	57.55	88.92	60.22	75.76
भरतपुर(Bharatpur)	80.54	43.56	63.57	79.12	39.06	60.79	86.19	60.95	74.49
भीलवाड़ा(Bhilwara)	67.39	33.48	50.74	62.12	26.20	44.31	86.14	61.97	74.72
बीकानेर(Bikaner)	70.05	42.03	56.91	61.11	28.44	45.72	84.74	64.90	75.51
बून्दी(Bundi)	71.68	37.79	55.57	68.50	32.46	51.37	84.96	60.04	73.11
चित्तौड़गढ़(Chittorgarh)	71.30	36.39	54.09	67.43	29.98	48.88	90.38	69.85	80.51
चूरु(Churu)	79.69	53.35	66.81	77.89	50.93	64.66	84.14	59.46	72.17
दौसा(Dausa)	79.35	42.32	61.84	78.20	40.02	60.13	88.93	61.58	76.03
धौलपुर(Dholpur)	75.09	41.84	60.13	74.51	38.89	58.59	77.67	54.19	66.80
दुंगरपुर(Dungarpur)	66.04	31.77	48.57	64.06	28.86	46.02	87.70	67.82	78.14
गंगानगर(Ganganagar)	75.53	52.44	64.74	72.23	47.19	60.46	84.80	67.81	76.99
हनुमानगढ़(Hanumangarh)	75.18	49.56	63.05	73.35	46.27	60.50	82.27	62.57	73.03
जयपुर(Jaipur)	82.80	55.52	69.90	78.88	43.86	62.15	86.54	67.13	77.46
जैसलमेर(Jaisalmer)	66.26	32.05	50.97	62.71	27.26	46.78	84.49	58.10	73.00
जालौर(Jalore)	64.72	27.80	46.49	63.13	26.18	44.81	82.43	47.80	66.18
झालावाड़(Jhalawar)	73.31	40.02	57.32	70.51	35.25	53.55	89.47	68.16	79.33
झुंझुनूं(Jhunjhunu)	86.09	59.51	73.04	85.90	59.25	72.72	86.75	60.53	74.24
जोधपुर(Jodhpur)	72.96	38.64	56.67	65.93	24.75	46.21	85.36	64.34	75.54
करौली(Karauli)	79.54	44.39	63.38	79.00	42.77	62.39	82.74	53.78	69.24
कोटा(Kota)	85.23	60.43	73.53	81.14	49.85	66.27	88.61	69.39	79.59
नागौर(Nagaur)	74.10	39.67	57.28	72.46	36.85	54.99	81.67	53.41	68.15
पाली(Pali)	72.20	36.48	54.39	68.57	31.65	49.95	84.49	54.65	70.23
राजसमन्द(Rajsamand)	73.99	37.59	55.65	71.30	33.02	51.88	90.28	68.29	79.69
सवाई माधोपुर(S.Madhopur)	75.74	35.17	56.67	73.13	29.52	52.64	86.48	58.45	73.32
सीकर(Sikar)	84.34	56.11	70.47	84.10	55.27	69.86	85.19	59.34	72.74
सिरोही(Sirohi)	69.89	37.15	53.94	65.19	31.29	48.51	89.36	64.12	77.60
टोंक(Tonk)	70.52	32.15	51.97	67.90	25.66	47.52	80.32	56.03	68.51
उदयपुर(Udaipur)	73.62	43.26	58.62	68.64	35.14	51.94	92.64	77.33	85.36
राजस्थान(Rajasthan)	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20

27.राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति
27. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of District Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (₹लाख) Land Revenue Suspended (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
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
1999-2K	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
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	17.95	10.15 @

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865 ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

@ संभावित Likely

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जन-संख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M.	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population	Literacy Percentage	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.4	277	27.3	60.5	49
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	340	12.9	63.3	61
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.1	881	10.5	47.0	52
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.9	258	37.4	69.1	48
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	478	28.9	67.9	51
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	109	9.8	76.5	45
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	100	24.8	55.5	45
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	276	34.0	66.6	41
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.1	819	26.0	90.9	12
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.9	196	26.5	63.7	67
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.4	315	42.4	76.9	31
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.6	236	15.0	63.1	65
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.4	484	33.9	69.7	38
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.5	165	23.4	60.4	59
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.1	480	44.0	73.5	28
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.2	690	20.8	56.3	63
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.8	903	28.0	68.6	33
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	325	27.8	64.8	50

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2005-06	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2006-07	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2007*	Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2005-06#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.20	2.75	193.90	1013	2206
2 आसाम Assam	1.11	0.78	57.33	408	1241
3 बिहार Bihar	0.43	0.94	141.35	N.A.	47
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.20	1.96	115.46	N.A.	8761
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.23	0.44	175.94	2897	5938
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.04	0.56	51.72	2590	8898
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	2.22	76.40	327	882
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.63	1.92	119.46	1962	3740
9 केरल Kerala	0.23	0.39	71.60	N.A.	1337
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.02	3.08	59.92	526	1078
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.46	3.08	100.08	1229	7138
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.15	1.56	46.43	415	1618
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.95	0.50	211.85	2159	2560
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.38	3.42	43.47	733	1296
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.83	1.30	192.53	N.A.	4304
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.80	2.41	144.42	N.A.	901
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.79	0.89	141.69	1087	1110
अखिल भारत All India	1.23	32.87	111.76	647	2815
* प्रावधानिक	Provisional				
# ए.एस.आई.	A.S.I.				

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.06 #	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.) 31.3.2004	ग्यारहवी योजना अनुमानित उद्व्यय 2006-07 कीमतों पर (₹करोड़) 11th Plan projected Outlay at 2006-07 prices (₹ Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	928.16	9018	75	147395.00
2 आसाम Assam	199.15	3172	246	23954.00
3 बिहार Bihar	107.14	1588	78	60631.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1457.29	15780	73	106918.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1278.85	13489	65	33374.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1015.76	5213	59	13778.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	894.40	4569	9	25834.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	854.35	11135	104	101664.00
9 केरल Kerala	444.00	10647	369	41940.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	583.75	6954	54	70329.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	969.40	10528	89	127538.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	775.16	4971	137	32225.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1552.99	15614	91	28923.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	747.07	7674	42	71732.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	1134.48	15466	131	85344.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	371.89	4381	101	181094.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	442.45	3366	101	63779.00
अखिल भारत All India	733.54	8089	81	1488147.15

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता
Utilities and Non-Utilities

प्रावधानिक Provisional

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population September, 2010	Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) September, 2010	Per Capita Bank credit (₹) September, 2010
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.4	29792	32923
2 आसाम Assam	4.8	16256	6261
3 बिहार Bihar	4.2	10786	3040
4 गुजरात Gujarat	8.0	38585	23966
5 हरियाणा Haryana	9.7	44273	29088
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	15.1	42469	16835
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.6	31150	13396
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	10.3	51258	38437
9 केरल Kerala	12.7	44821	30744
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.8	17207	10243
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	7.2	106555	89214
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	7.1	21745	11287
13 पंजाब Punjab	12.9	50081	36588
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.2	17029	14632
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	9.4	43902	49860
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.2	16502	6853
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	6.0	31310	19398
अखिल भारत All India	7.2	39388	28976