



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2011-12

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2011-12

Planning Department

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur



सत्यमेव जयते

**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



M E S S A G E

The Economic Review is a document which is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The '**Economic Review, 2011-12**' attempts to present in brief the socio-economic scenario of the State as well as a snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

I believe, this publication will not only be useful for public representatives, administrators, and Government departments, but also to all organisations and individuals interested in the overall study of social and economic development of the State.


(Ashok Gehlot) 



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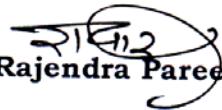
**MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
RAJASTHAN**



F O R E W O R D

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in its publication, Economic Review has been attempting to present a comprehensive glimpse of the developmental activities of the State under various programmes implemented by the State Government. The '**Economic Review 2011-12**' depicts the progress of socio-economic development of the State.

I am sure this publication will prove its usefulness to those readers who share their interest in the economic development of the State.


(Rajendra Pareek)



**STATE MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
RAJASTHAN**



P R E F A C E

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, through '**Economic Review 2011-12**', has been providing an overall bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes implemented by the State Government.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time. It is hoped that this publication will prove useful to all those readers who share a common interest in the economic development of the State.


(Rajendra Singh Gudha)



सत्यमेव जयते

Principal Secretary
to the Government

Department of Planning,
20 Point Programme,
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Secretariat, Jaipur

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out regularly by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The **'Economic Review, 2011-12'** attempts to depict the trends, progress and development in various sectors of the State Economy.

I am grateful to all those who have extended their support in bringing out this publication in time. I believe, this publication will be useful for all individuals, Government Departments and corporate bodies who are engaged or interested in the study and analysis of the socio-economic development of the State.

Rakesh Verma

(Rakesh Verma)

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2011-12

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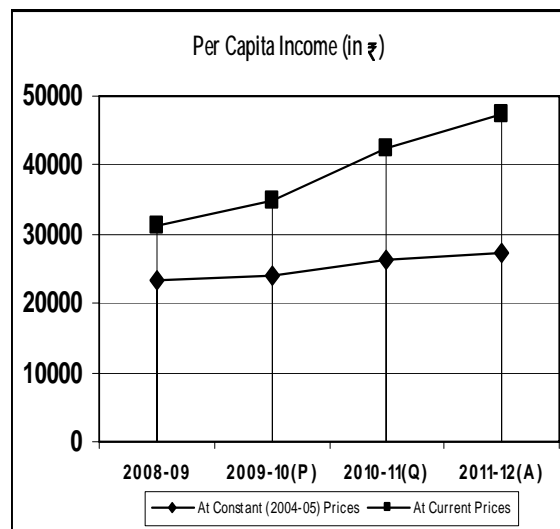
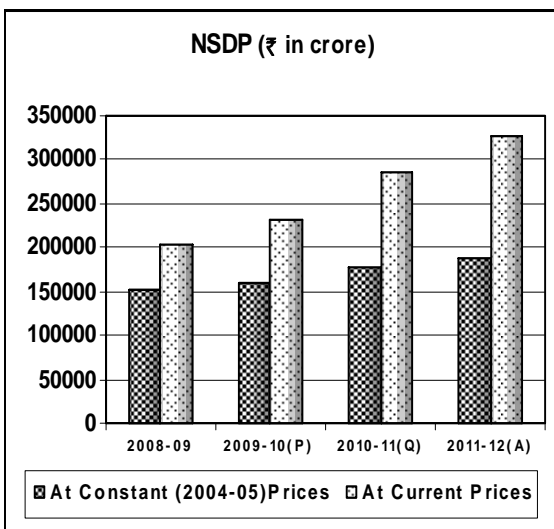
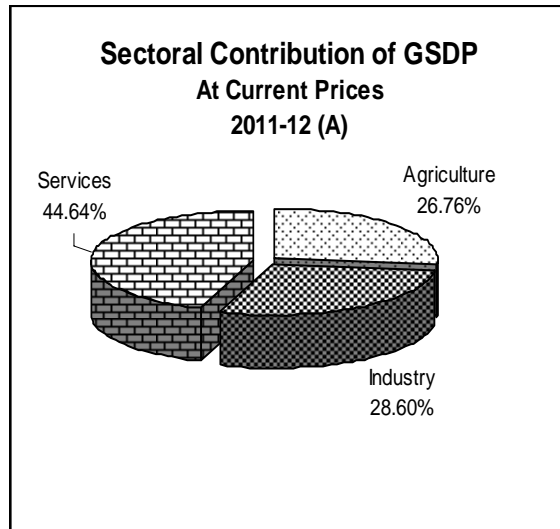
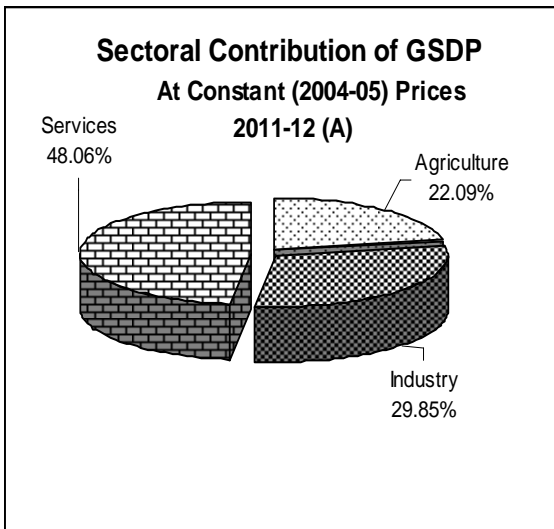
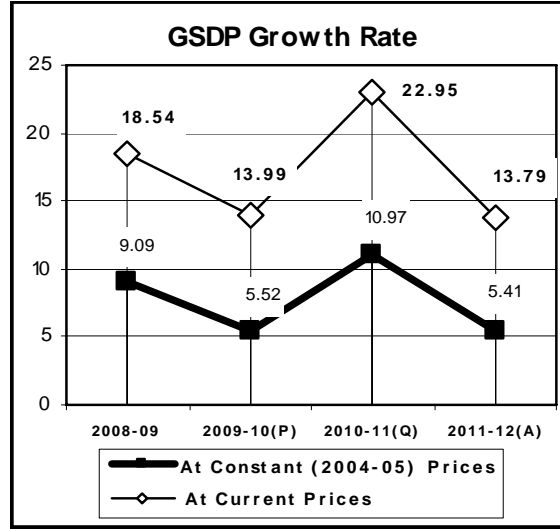
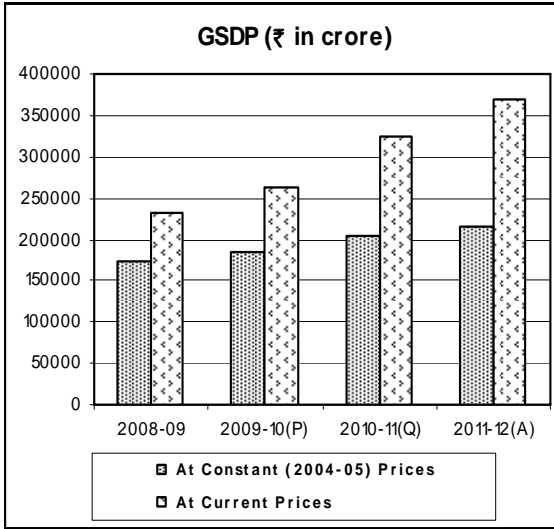
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Particular	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		174556	184189	204398	215454
	(b) Current Prices		230949	263258	323682	368320
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		9.09	5.52	10.97	5.41
	(b) Current Prices		18.54	13.99	22.95	13.79
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		21.41	19.82	22.72	22.09
	(b) Industry		31.40	31.53	29.94	29.85
	(c) Services		47.19	48.65	47.34	48.06
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by	Percent				
	(a) Agriculture		24.01	23.36	27.34	26.76
	(b) Industry		31.08	30.31	28.45	28.60
	(c) Services		44.91	46.33	44.21	44.64
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		152284	160248	178184	187749
	(b) Current Prices		203939	231963	286008	325266
6.	Per Capita Income	₹				
	(a) Constant (2004-05) Prices		23356	24166	26436	27421
	(b) Current Prices		31279	34982	42434	47506

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2009-10, quick for 2010-11 and advance for 2011-12



	Particular	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices	₹ Crore	64139	74193	79490 @	-
8.	Index for Agricultural Production * (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94 = 100)		185.09	138.83	243.84 +	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production *	Lakh MT	166.94	123.60	235.61+	209.45 @
10.	Index for Industrial Production** (Base 1993-94 = 100)		282.95	319.61	325.09	337.73 @
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100)		177.15	183.54	198.48	218.84◇
	Percentage change		9.99	3.61	8.14	-
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers** (Base 2001=100)					
	(a) Jaipur Centre		145	159	179	192
	(b) Ajmer Centre		138	152	175	191
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		144	158	176	192
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	7019	8077	9188	9831#
14.	Commercial Bank Credit(September)	₹ Crore	62211	78020	98620	116297++

* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

@ Provisional

** Relates to calendar year

◇ Average of April to December, 2011

Up to December, 2011

++ June, 2011

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2011-12

Introduction

Rajasthan, the largest State in the country in terms of geographical area, is located in the north-western part of the country. It has a geographical area of 3,42,239 sq.km, which constitute 10.41 per cent area of the country and 5.67 per cent of national population (Census, 2011 Provisional data). It shares international border with Pakistan in the west. Physiographically, the State can be divided into 4 major regions, namely the western desert: with barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains, the Aravalli hills: running south-west to north-east starting from Gujarat and ending in Delhi, the eastern plains: with rich alluvial soils and south-eastern plateau. Mahi, Chambal and Banas are the three major rivers of the State. The State has varied climatic conditions ranging from semi-arid to arid. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

The profile of Population in Census 2011

The fifteenth census has been conducted in 2011 and the provisional results have been released. According to the provisional results of census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.86 crore. The decadal growth rate of the population is 21.44 per cent during 2001-2011 compared to 28.41 per cent in the previous decennial period of 1991-2001. The pace of growth has slowed down, but still it is higher than the all India level. The population density in the State has increased from 165 per sq.km in Census 2001 to 201 in Census 2011. The overall sex-ratio of the population of Rajasthan in terms of number of females per thousand males is 926 compared to 940 of all India. The literacy rate of Rajasthan is 67.06 per cent in total and 80.51 per cent and 52.66 per cent for males and females respectively.

Profile of Rajasthan

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	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population	2011*	Crore	6.86	121.02
3.	Decadal Growth Rate	2011*	Percentage	21.44	17.64
4.	Density of Population	2011*	Population Per Sq. Km.	201	382

S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
5.	Urban Population to total Population	2011*	Percentage	24.89	31.16
6.	Sex Ratio	2011*	Females Per 1,000 Males	926	940
7.	Total Literacy Rate	2011*	Percentage	67.06	74.04
	Female Literacy Rate	2011*	Percentage	52.66	65.46
	Male Literacy Rate	2011*	Percentage	80.51	82.14
8.	Birth Rate	2010**	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	26.7	22.1
9.	Death Rate	2010**	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	6.7	7.2
10.	Infant Mortality Rate	2010**	Per 1,000 live births	55	47
11.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	2007-09**	Per lakh live births	212	318
12.	Life expectancy at Birth	2002-06**	Years	62.0	63.5

*Census 2011 (provisional)

**SRS

Rajasthan's Economy

Rajasthan's economy is predominantly agrarian in nature and there are wide fluctuations in the agricultural production which is dependent on rainfall. The growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product is fluctuating and this can be attributed largely to the uncertainties in the agricultural production in the State.

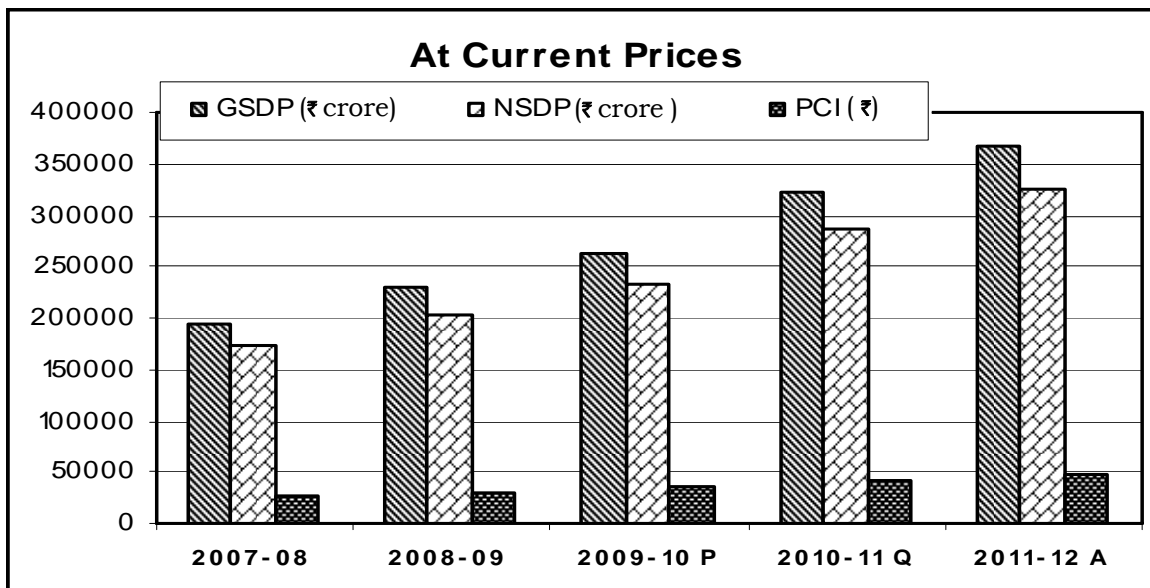
In simple terms, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the total monetary value of all the final goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time (generally a year) accounted without duplication.

The estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP) and Per-Capita Income (PCI) have been prepared both at current and constant (2004-05) prices. The year-wise estimates of Gross & Net State

Domestic Product and Per-Capita Income from the year 2007-08 at current prices are given below:

Year	At Current Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore)	NSDP (₹crore)	PCI (₹)
2007-08	1,94,822	1,72,250	26,882
2008-09	2,30,949	2,03,939	31,279
2009-10 P	2,63,258	2,31,963	34,982
2010-11 Q	3,23,682	2,86,008	42,434
2011-12 A	3,68,320	3,25,266	47,506

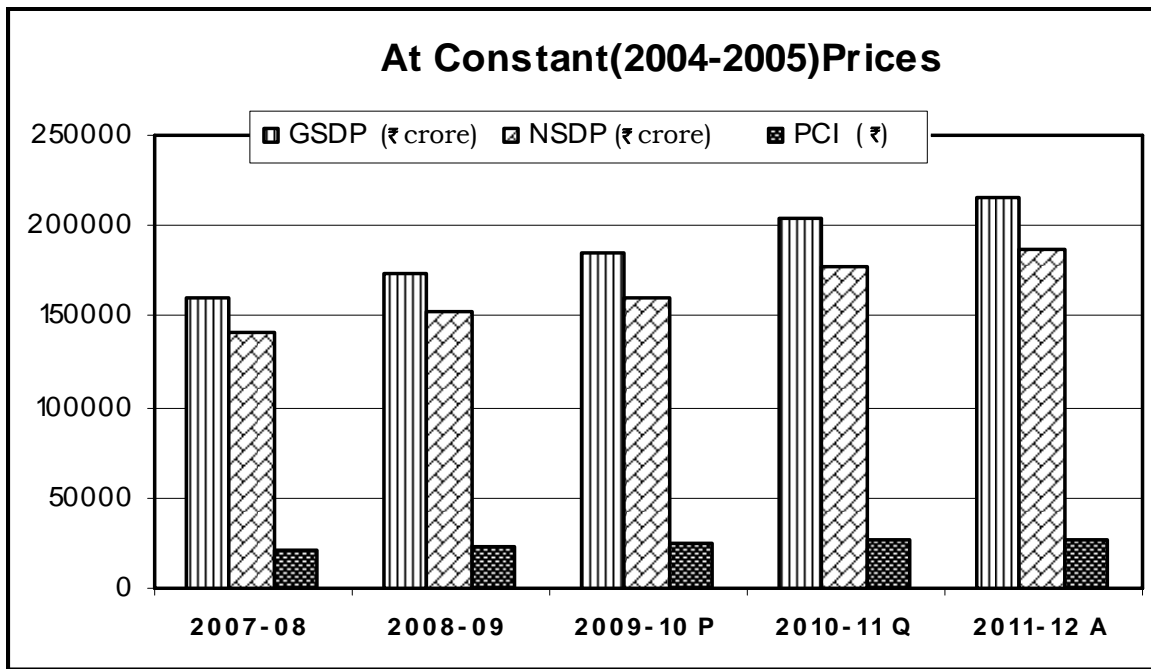
P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance



The year-wise estimates of Gross & Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income from the year 2007-08 at constant (2004-05) prices are given below:

Year	At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore)	NSDP (₹crore)	PCI (₹)
2007-08	1,60,017	1,40,471	21,922
2008-09	1,74,556	1,52,284	23,356
2009-10 P	1,84,189	1,60,248	24,166
2010-11 Q	2,04,398	1,78,184	26,436
2011-12 A	2,15,454	1,87,749	27,421

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance



The advance estimates of **Gross State Domestic Product** at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 3,68,320 crore for the year 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 3,23,682 crore during the year 2010-11 (quick estimates), showing an increase of 13.79 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2011-12 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 2,15,454 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2010-11 (quick estimates) of ₹ 2,04,398 crore, registering an increase of 5.41 per cent over the preceding year.

The advance estimates of **Net State Domestic Product** at current prices is worked out to be ₹ 3,25,266 crore for the year 2011-12 as compared to ₹ 2,86,008 crore during the year 2010-11 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 13.73 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹ 1,87,749 crore as against ₹ 1,78,184 crore in the year 2010-11 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 5.37 per cent over the previous year.

The **per capita income** for the year 2011-12 at current prices works out to be ₹ 47,506 as against ₹ 42,434 during the year 2010-11 registering an increase of 11.95 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at 2004-05 constant prices during 2011-12, is likely to be ₹ 27,421 as compared to ₹ 26,436 in the year 2010-11, registering an increase of 3.73 per cent over the previous year.

Wholesale and Consumer Price Index

Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are measured and expressed through Wholesale and Consumer Price Index. During the year 2011-12, a rising trend has been observed in the 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 2011 stood at 216.77 as against 192.77 in the Calendar year 2010, which reveals an increase of 12.45 per cent. The average general consumer price index (base 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara registered a rise of 8.50 per cent in the year 2011 over the year 2010.

Banking

In the banking sector of State, the deposits have increased by 17.57 per cent in June, 2011 over the corresponding period, while it has increased by 18.29 per cent at the all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 90.76 per cent in June, 2011 for Rajasthan and at the all India level it stood at 75.19 per cent, whereas in June, 2010, it was 86.67 per cent and 73.94 per cent in Rajasthan and at the all India level respectively.

Agriculture

The prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. This year, the rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the State has received 732.82 mm rainfall against the normal rainfall of 418.7 mm from 01-06-2011 to 30-09-2011. As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2011-12, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 209.45 lakh tonnes as compared to 235.61 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year, 2010-11.

Irrigation

An irrigation potential of 40.72 lakh hectares was created in the State by the end of March, 2011, through various irrigation projects. During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) an additional irrigation potential of 17,447 hectares (including Indira Gandhi Nahar Project) has been created.

Industries

The principal objective of the State Government is to make Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in identified sectors and to ultimately achieve global competitiveness. Governed by this basic objective, the State has laid special emphasis on accelerating the overall pace of

industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring sustainable development and strengthening small, medium and large industries. A Single Window Act has come into force in the State for fast and timebound clearance of the investment proposals from various departments. New investments are also being pursued actively. The new Industrial and Investment Policy 2010 issued by the State Government is being followed.

At present, 34 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are in operation for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. During the year 2011-12, RIICO has acquired 1,520.88 acre of land and developed 454.66 acre of land upto December, 2011. RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Alwar to promote agriculture based industries. RIICO has also signed an MoU at the international level with Japanese society JETRO wherein Japanese companies shall setup their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, Alwar. Stone Park at Dholpur and Karauli, Bio Technology park at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur, and IT Parks at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur are also being established. Besides this, some of the important projects like Honda Siel Car, Mahindra group SEZ, Saint Gobain Group, are also in progress. At present, there are 6 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the State.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has issued sanctions for loans of ₹ 208.59 crore during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011. With regards to the sales of Small Scale Industrial products during the financial year 2011-12 upto December 2011, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of ₹ 768.97 lakh through various agencies.

In Khadi and Gramodyog Industries, there is a production of ₹ 18.37 crore and ₹ 91.89 crore respectively during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011. The Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) is also in operation for creation of more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector through its activities in leather, wool, textiles, stone ceramic, potteries, handicrafts, handloom and khadi & village industries sectors.

Mines and Minerals

There are 2,849 mining leases for major minerals and 11,849 minor leases and 16,297 quarry licenses existing in the State. Mineral survey and prospecting on projects have been taken up or are being carried out. During the current year, 2011-12, (upto December 2011), an amount of ₹ 1,589.62 crore of revenue has been received.

Oil and Gas

The petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the State. Oil reserves have been found in the western part of the State mainly in the Barmer, Jalore and Jaisalmer districts. Especially, the Barmer-Sanchore (Jalore) Basin and Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer oil exploration is underway. The production of Crude Oil has commenced from 29th august, 2009 and 74.45 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil Field in Barmer till December, 2011. It is anticipated that a revenue of ₹ 3,000 crores shall be accrued to the State Government during 2011-12. Besides, National Oil Companies are actively engaged in Oil, Gas and CBM exploration in Rajasthan.

Power Capacity

The installed capacity as on 31st March, 2011 was 9,188.22 MW. The increase in installed capacity during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 was 642.46 MW taking the figure to 9,830.68 MW as on December, 2011. Under the Rural Electrification Programme, 39,496 villages have been electrified and about 10.50 lakh wells energised by the end of December, 2011. The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) has also been playing a leading role to promote generation of non-conventional energy in the State.

Transport

Healthy transport system is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. As on 31st March, 2012, the total road length in the State is expected to be 1,90,402 km. The road density in the State is expected to be 55.63 km per 100 Sq. km by the end of 2011-12. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 77.86 lakh upto the December, 2010, which has reached 87.34 lakh by the end of December, 2011, which shows an increase of 12.18 per cent.

Tourism

Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. Every fifth foreign tourist coming to India comes to Rajasthan. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk and

classical music, dance etc., which attracts tourists in the state. Increase in the incoming foreign and domestic tourists would definitely create/generate indirect employment, which may lead to an increase in GSDP. During the calendar year 2011, upto December, 2011, the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 284.89 lakh (271.37 lakh domestic and 13.52 lakh foreign).

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)-2012 has been organized at Jaipur during 7th to 9th January, 2012. Investment opportunities in Rajasthan, the Partner and Host State for PBD-2012 were also showcased at the event. More than 1,700 Indian Diaspora, including Non-Resident Rajasthanis, across the world, participated in this event.

Social Sector

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for improving the social and economic status of the people in the State.

Education: The State Government is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme, and Sampurna Sakhsar Bharat etc. 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. In view of achieving the goal of cent per cent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been followed. Under the Mid-day-meal scheme, students of class 1st to 8th are being benefitted. To promote Girls education in the State: Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, Transport Voucher Scheme, Ladies bicycles scheme, Free Computer Education programme, Aapki Beti Scheme, 'Gargee Awards' are being implemented.

Medical, Health and Family Welfare: The State Government is focusing on the medical sector to promote the health status of the people of the State especially for the weaker sections of the society. Keeping in mind the need of all the citizens including the poor and needy people, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan, has initiated the "Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana" in the entire state. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting hospitals attached to medical colleges, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and health sub- centers, are being provided most commonly used essential medicines free of cost in a phased manner. There is an overwhelming response among all the people towards the scheme. The Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh has been launched to provide free treatment of BPL families and other beneficiaries.

In order to reduce IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” in the State to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant woman and new born child.

Besides this, in the health sector, Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Medical Mobile Units, 5 litres Deshi Ghee Scheme, ASHA-Sahyoginis, Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSCs), Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day, increasing access to First Referral Units, operationalization of PHCs to provide 24x7 services, Mainstreaming AYUSH, RCH Camps, Skilled Birth Attendants Training, Implementation of PCPNDT Act in Rajasthan etc. Schemes/Programmes are being implemented. 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. Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are also being implemented.

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 Anupriti Yojana, Women Hostels, Scholarships, Vishwas Yojana, Palanhaar Yojana, Widhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana, Swayamsiddha Yojana, Sahyog Yojana, De-addiction programme, Residential School for the children belongs to SC/ST/OBC families, Hostels for children of SC/ST/nomad families, Chirayu Yojana, Astha Yojana, Old Age/Widow/Disabled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana etc. are being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

Tribal Area Development: In all, about 23 schemes are being implemented by the Government in the State for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2011-12, a total of ₹ 317.72 crore was allocated in different heads, against which, an amount of ₹ 131.49 crore has been utilized upto December, 2011.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): At present, 304 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. There are 53,646 anganwadi centres (AWCs) and 4,747 mini anganwadi centres have made operational by the end of December, 2011. 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. Through anganwadi centers, the 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 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls to achieve these objectives.

Women Empowerment Programme: The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government. In Rajasthan 9,189 Sathins are working towards creating awareness among women to enable them to realise their potential and to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme. 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 Seven Point Programme was launched to focus on: Safe Motherhood, Reduction in IMR, Population Stabilization, Prevention of child marriages, Retention of girls at least upto class X, Providing security and safe environment to women, Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme. Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohek Vivah Yojana), Kaleva Yojana, Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV), Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSKs), women Self Help Group Programme, Swavalamban yojana, basic computer training, allotment of Fair price shops, interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans, Mission Gramya Shakti, etc. are functioning for the women welfare in the State.

Urban Infrastructure Development: The master plans of 99 towns have been approved by the Government and 71 plans have been published for inviting objections. National Capital Region (NCR) Cell has been constituted for planning and monitoring of Rajasthan Sub Regional plan by National Capital Region Planning Board. Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns, Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme, Rajiv Awas Yojana are being implemented in the area of urban development of the State. In order to strengthen the economic condition of Urban Local Bodies the State Government has constituted the Rajasthan Urban Development Fund.

Keeping in view the growing demands for the quick mass transport system, the State Government has also taken up the "Metro Rail" project for Jaipur city. Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation has been formed as a wholly owned company of the State Government under Companies Act for implementation of Jaipur Metro Rail Project. Jaipur Metro Rail

Project has been planned keeping in view the rapid urban transport demands of the city for the next few decades. The Jaipur Metro Rail intends to spur the economic development of the city while preserving its rich heritage and culture. Thus, Jaipur Metro Rail Project promises to be a significant step in making Jaipur, a world class city.

Information and Technology

Information and technology plays an important role in good governance. All Government Departments have been directed to earmark three per cent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance. For providing the desired information and to make the public aware, Rajasthan State Wide Area Network, Common Service Centre, State Service Delivery Gateway, Aarogya-online, e-SANCHAR, Touch Screen Kiosks at District level, Citizen Care Centre (CCC), e-Secretariat, Capacity Building in Government Domain, SUGAM etc. activities / projects have been undertaken.

Policy Decisions and Initiatives

The Government has taken significant policy decisions and initiatives to provide food, shelter, other facilities at the grassroots level alongwith medical and health facilities for the benefit of the people. For the welfare of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society, farmers, artisans, children and students of rural as well as urban area of the State, Bharat Nirman flagship programmes and other important schemes are being implemented. Some of the major schemes, programmes and initiatives are as follows:

- Under “Mukhya Mantri Anna Suraksha Scheme” BPL, State BPL families and poorest class are being provided wheat at ₹ 2/- per kg. Besides this, Fortified Atta is being provided to BPL or State BPL Families. Fortified Atta is also being provided to APL families of the State in 11 selected districts.
- “Mukhyamantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojna” has been launched in which Pucca houses for BPL families on the pattern of IAY with loan from HUDCO are to be provided.
- Keeping in mind the need of all the citizens including the poor and needy people, Government has initiated “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana” in the entire State.
- The State Government is strongly committed to good governance by launching “The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011” with the aim for time bound rendering of

124 services of 15 departments. The act also defines the accountability of officials for ensuring that the services are provided within the defined time frame for the clearance of appeals made under it.

- To reduce the high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the Government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” in the State to provide free medical facilities to pregnant women and infants.

Projects handled by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES)

Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP): The Central Statistical Office, Govt. of India, the nodal agency in the MoS&PI is implementing the ISSP (a centrally sponsored scheme) for strengthening of Indian Statistical System with a special focus on improving the state statistical system. Under this project, the Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan has been prepared. In order to implement this plan, an MoU has already been signed between GoI and GoR. The major strategies and inputs to strengthen the State Statistical System under this plan are as follows:

- Strengthening of identified 20 key Statistics and Setting up of high level technical committee to guide and suggest improvement.
- Provision of statistical civil infrastructure at the district and block level.
- Provision of a Block Statistical Office (BSO) in each block for better, timely and sustainable statistical data flow.
- Establishment of improved IT infrastructure at the State, District and Block level offices for faster and quality data collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination.
- Capacity building and strengthening of the analytical capacities through the appointment of Subject matter specialists/ experts.
- Creation of additional human resources for the successful execution of the plan.

In order to implement the plan, the first installment has been released by the GoI for the year 2011-12. Construction of 18 District Statistical Office (DSO) buildings has been sanctioned, Preliminary Project Report and Detailed Project Report have been prepared and approved by the State e-Governance Mission Team. Two key Statistics of National Sample Survey and Index of Industrial Production have been taken up for

strengthening the existing system, Statistical cell of six line departments have been reviewed for statistical strengthening and a calendar of training /workshops for various key statistics has been planned.

Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC): For strengthening of the Statistical System at State as well as the district level, the thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) has recommended a grant of ₹ 33 crore for the period of 2010-15. The detailed expenditure plan according to the guidelines of CSO, MoS&PI and Ministry of Finance for implementing the recommendations of TFC has been approved and the first installment has been released. The following milestones have to be achieved as decided by CSO, which are linked with the release of installments to the States:

- Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level,
- Preparation of Local Bodies Accounts by collecting data on receipts and payments of these Local bodies,
- Improvement of data in respect of Farm Activities,
- Pooling of Central and state sample data for generating district level Parameters,
- Providing network connectivity among districts and with State Headquarters,

In addition to generating different administrative and official statistics, recently the DES has also taken up the Study of Non Profit Institutions and Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)- a pilot project.

In the years to come, the State Government will be striving towards mobilizing resources for achievement of the five year plan goals and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to improve the status of human development in the state.

2. PUBLIC FINANCE

Fiscal Management

With continuous efforts coupled with appropriate measures in previous years, the Government succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit during 2010-11, building up revenue surplus and containing fiscal deficit to 3 per cent. During the year 2010-11, fiscal deficit was 1.27 per cent against a target fixed by Government of India as 3.22 per cent of GSDP.

The performance of the State during 2010-11 in terms of key fiscal targets as laid down in the FRBM Act., 2005 is given below :-

Fiscal Variables	TFC/ FRBM Act	MTFPS	Actuals
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	No Target (31.03.2011)	(-)888.95	(+) 1054.85
Revenue Deficits/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	0.00 (31.03.2011)	(-)1.93	(+) 2.3
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-) 7553.01	(-) 4126.06
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.22% or Below (2010-11)	* (-) 2.33%	* (-) 1.27%
Ratio of outstanding public debt and outstanding risk weighted guarantee to total receipts of Consolidated Fund of the State (in %)	Not to exceed 200%	156.00%	153.02%

*- With reference to quick estimates of GSDP

(TFC – Thirteenth Finance Commission, MTFPS -Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement)

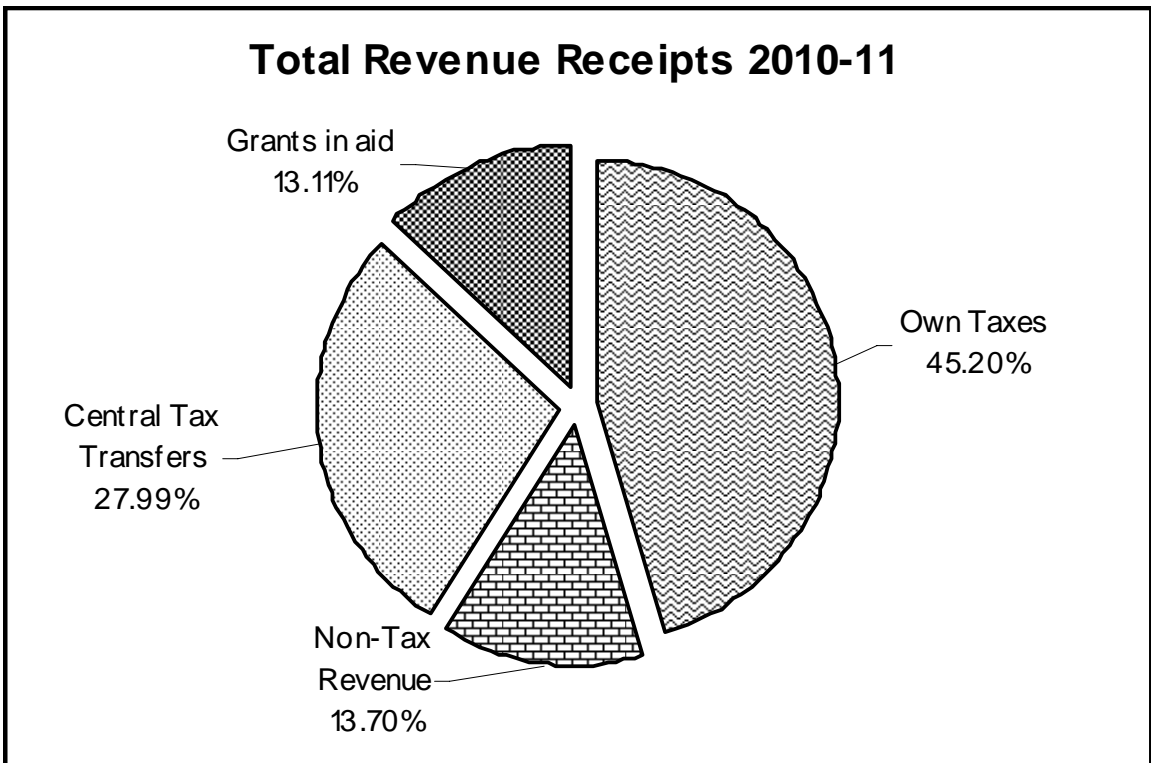
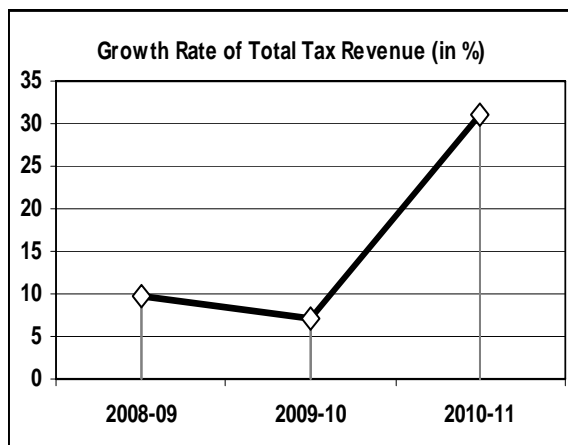
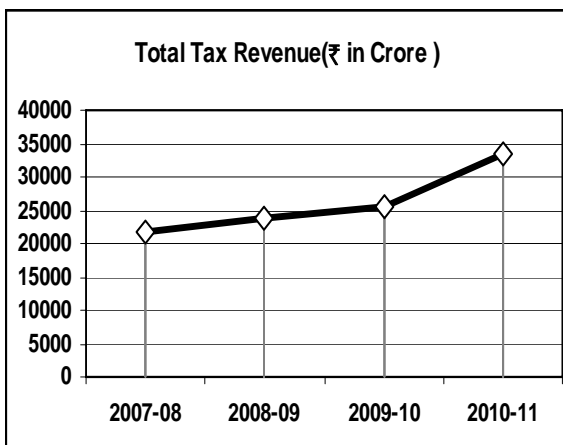
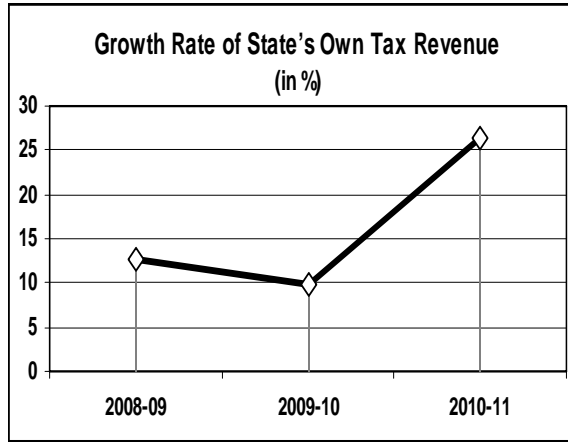
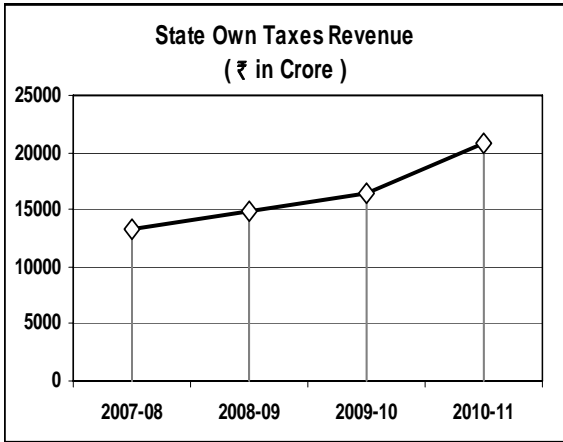
Trends in deficit: - The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total borrowings of the State was ₹ 4,126.06 crore in 2010-11, in place of ₹ 7,553.01 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2010-11. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio remained 1.27 per cent in 2010-11, in place of 2.33 per cent which was estimated in Revised Estimates 2010-11. 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 recommendations of 6th Pay Commission, the gains made in 2006-07 and 2007-08 were negated and the State had to suffer revenue deficit of ₹ 826.75 crore and ₹ 4,747.18 crore in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. In financial year 2010-11, the situation improved considerably and the State generated revenue surplus of ₹ 1,054.85 crore.

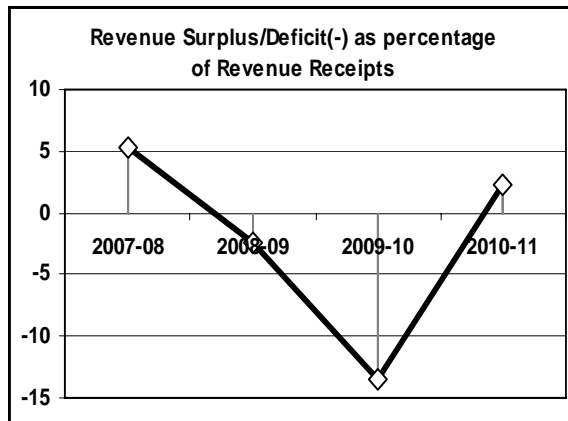
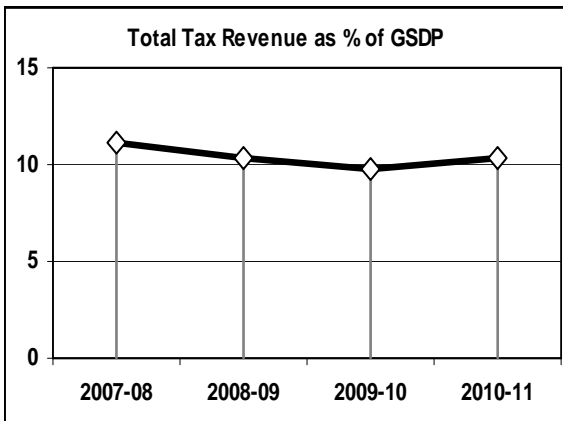
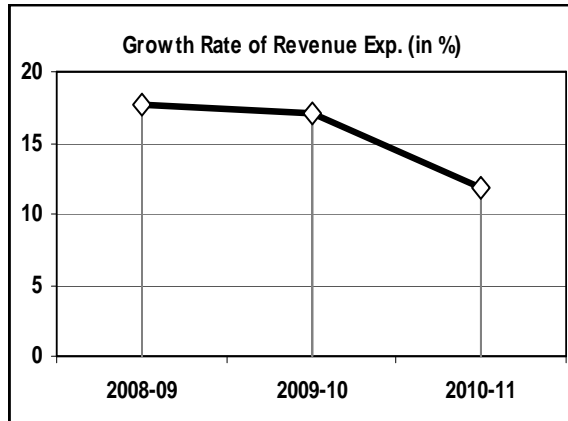
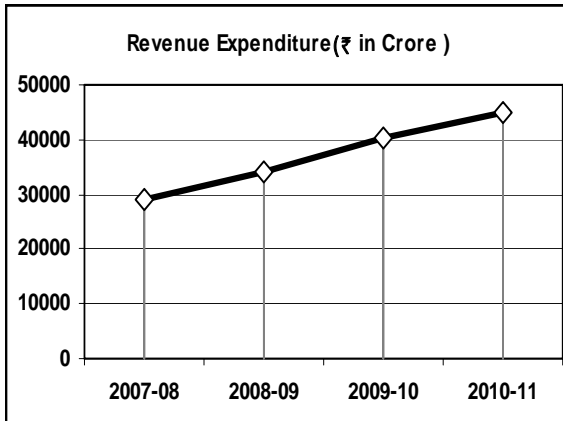
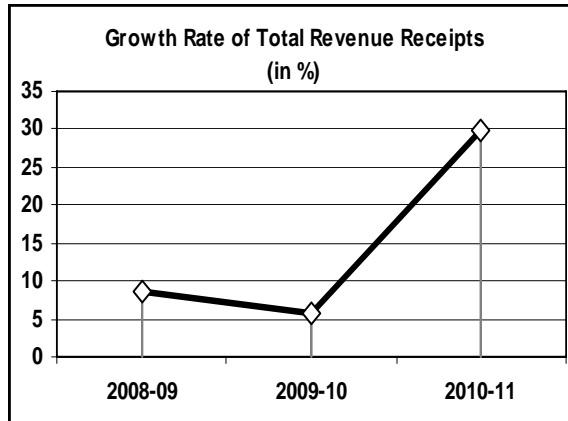
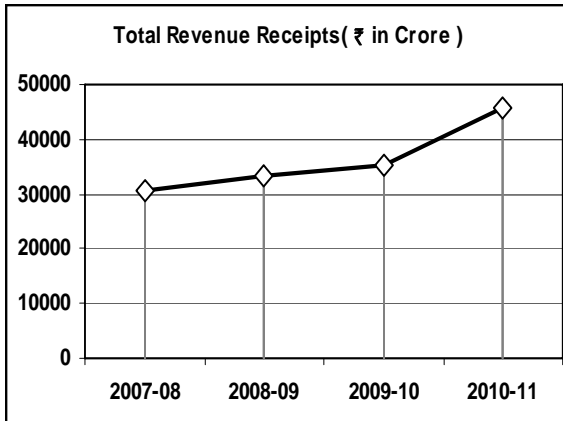
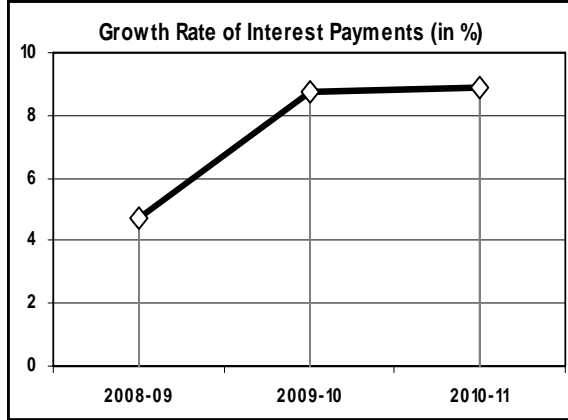
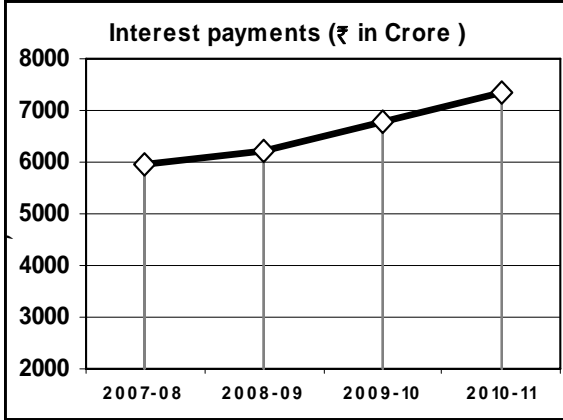
As a result of achieving FRBM targets, the State Government received debt relief of ₹ 308.70 crore from Government of India for the years

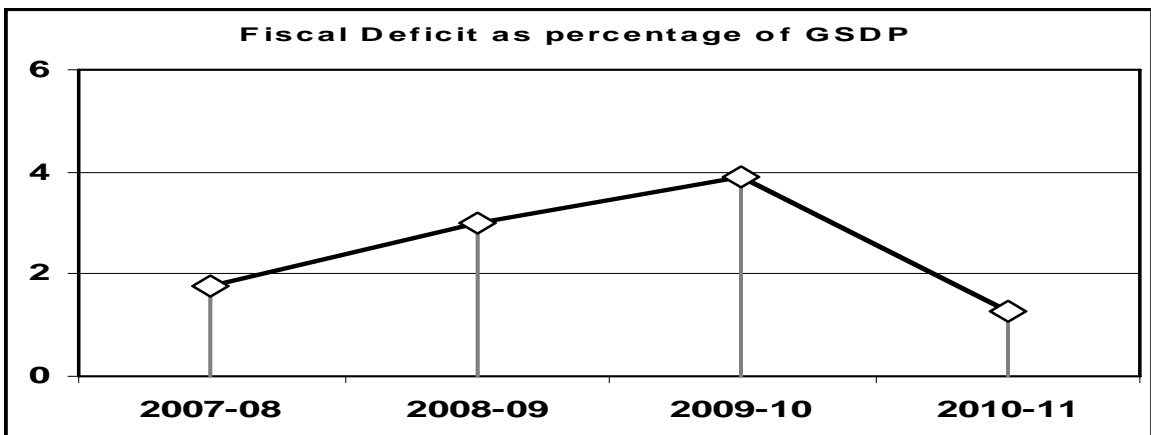
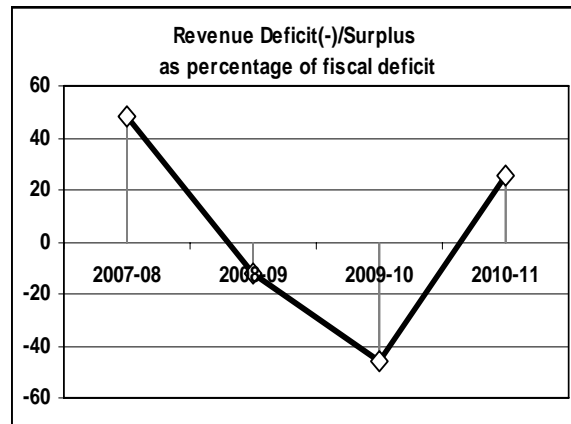
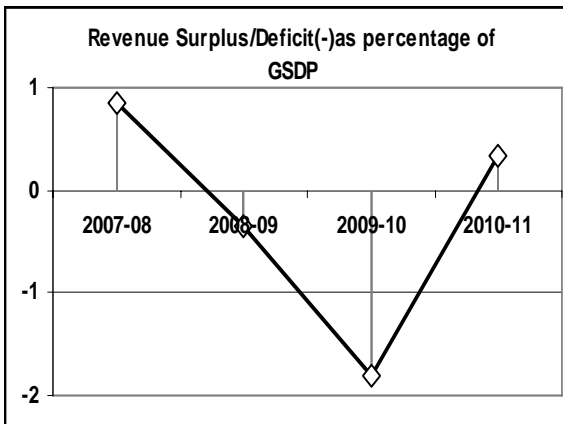
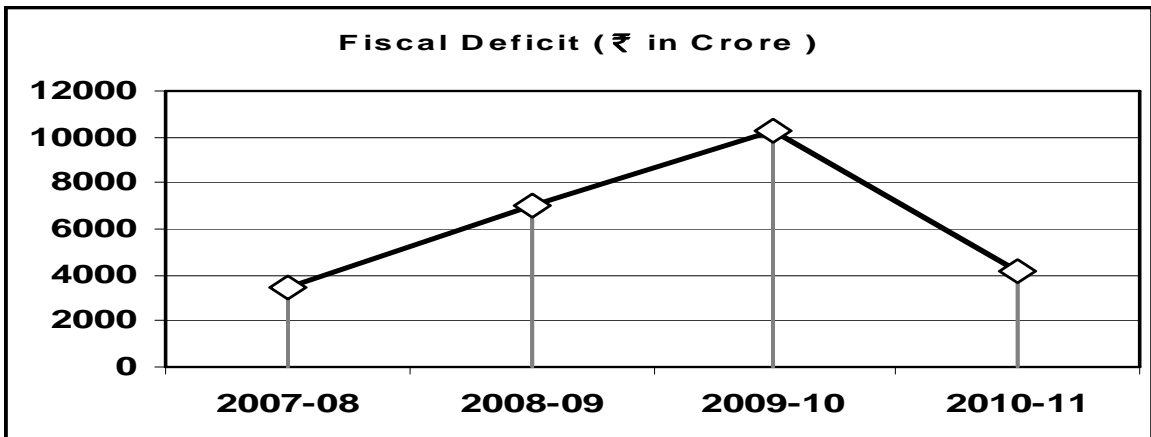
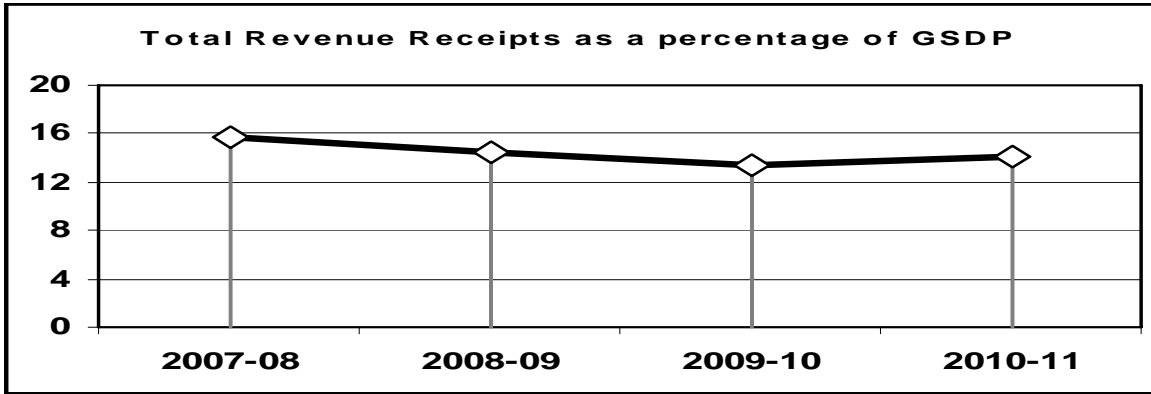
2005-06 to 2007-08. The State Govt. was eligible for debt relief for the year 2008-09 and the same was sanctioned and also released by GoI. However, later on GoI recovered the debt relief granted on account of different figures of GSDP adopted by them, during the year 2009-10. The matter with regard to restoring to the recovery affected is under correspondence with GoI.

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

(₹ in crore)				
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1. Revenue Receipts				
(i) Own Taxes	13275	14944	16414	20758
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	4054	3888	4558	6294
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	8528	8999	9258	12856
(iv) Grants-in-aid	4924	5638	5155	6020
Total	30781	33469	35385	45928
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1782	94	121	332
3. Total Receipts	32563	33563	35506	46260
4. Total Expenditure	35971	40536	45805	50386
5. Revenue Expenditure				
Revenue Exp.	29128	34296	40132	44873
<i>of which Interest payment</i>	5943	6224	6769	7369
6. Capital Expenditure				
Capital Outlay	6555	5900	5175	5251
Loans & Advances	288	340	498	262
7. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP - at current prices) (base year 2004-05)	194822	230949	263258	323682
8. Revenue surplus / Deficit	1653	-827	-4747	1055
9. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit	-3408	-6973	-10299	-4126
10. Primary surplus/ Deficit	2535	-749	-3530	3243
11. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	-1.75	-3.02	-3.91	-1.27
12. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	20.3	8.7	5.7	29.8
13. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	14.4	12.6	9.8	26.5
14. Revenue Receipts to GSDP (%)	15.8	14.5	13.4	14.2
15. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP (%)	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.4
16. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	8072	11703	14030	14570
as % of Revenue Receipts	26.2	35.0	39.7	31.7
as % of Revenue Exp. net of interest Payments & Pension	39.1	47.3	49.3	45.0
17. Expenditure on Interest Payments				
as % of Revenue Receipts	19.3	18.6	19.1	16.0
as % of Revenue Expenditure	20.4	18.2	16.9	16.4
18. Fiscal Liabilities	77138	84023	91533	99285
as % of GSDP	39.6	36.4	34.8	30.7







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

Item	(₹ in crore)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Revenue	29128	34296	40132	44873
General Services	10939 (37.55%)	12976 (37.83%)	15666 (39.04%)	16758 (37.34%)
Social Services	10200 (35.02%)	14053 (40.98%)	16494 (41.10%)	17895 (39.88%)
Economic Services	7989 (27.43%)	7267 (21.19%)	7972 (19.86%)	10220 (22.78%)

Note-Figures in parentheses are the % of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of receipts: During the year 2010-11, the revenue receipts have increased by 29.8 per cent over previous year. The increase in growth rate of own tax revenue is due to higher growth of 24.27 per cent, 24.39 per cent, 17.41 per cent and 42.41 per cent in Sale Tax, State Excise, Vehicle Tax and Stamps and Registration respectively in the year 2010-11 over previous year in comparison to growth of 14.14 per cent, 5.99 per cent, 13.10 per cent and 0.44 per cent only in Sale Tax, State Excise, Vehicle Tax and Stamps & Registration respectively in the year 2009-10 over previous year. This is on account of a fast recovery in Indian economy after slow down in 2009-10.

Trends of expenditure: During 2010-11, 91.2 per cent of total expenditure was incurred from revenue receipts in comparison to 77.3 per cent in the year 2009-10 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The rate of growth of budgeted plan expenditure has increased by 12.36 per cent (₹ 1,327 crore) in 2010-11. The expenditure on salary and wages during 2010-11 has been 45.0 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The increase in salary and wages during 2010-11 is 3.85 per cent over previous year. The development expenditure has been of the order of ₹ 33,473 crore, which is 66.4 per cent of total expenditure.

Interest Payment: Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure were 16.0 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively in 2010-11. This is the lowest, in terms of percentage, in last five years.

Capital Outlay: The capital outlay during the year 2010-11 was of the order of ₹ 5,251 crore, which was 67.7 per cent of the net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

Fiscal liabilities: The quantum of Fiscal liabilities is ₹ 99,285 crore as on 31.03.2011. The net increase is of ₹ 7,752 crore over the previous year. It is composed of internal loan of ₹ 61,897 crore, loan of ₹ 7,381 crore from Central Government, liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹ 21,813 crore and other liabilities of Reserve Funds and Deposits of ₹ 8,194 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 8.47 per cent during 2010-11. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 216.2 per cent during 2010-11. The fiscal liabilities stood at 3.7 times of own resources at the end of 2010-11. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP which was 39.6 per cent in the year 2007-08 has come down to 30.7 per cent in the year 2010-11 and is lower than the norm of 40.5 per cent recommended by 13th FC for Rajasthan.

Fiscal Consolidation:- The State Government has returned to Fiscal Consolidation path and as a result, the Fiscal Deficit has reduced to 1.27 per cent of GSDP against the target of 3.22 per cent as prescribed under Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Debt sustainability:- During 2010-11, the Government repaid internal debt of ₹ 2,863 crore and GoI loans of ₹ 454 crore. The debt redemption (Principal + Interest) to total debt receipts is 99.7 per cent, which indicates that almost all the debt receipts received during the year have been utilised for repayment of old debt and interest thereon.

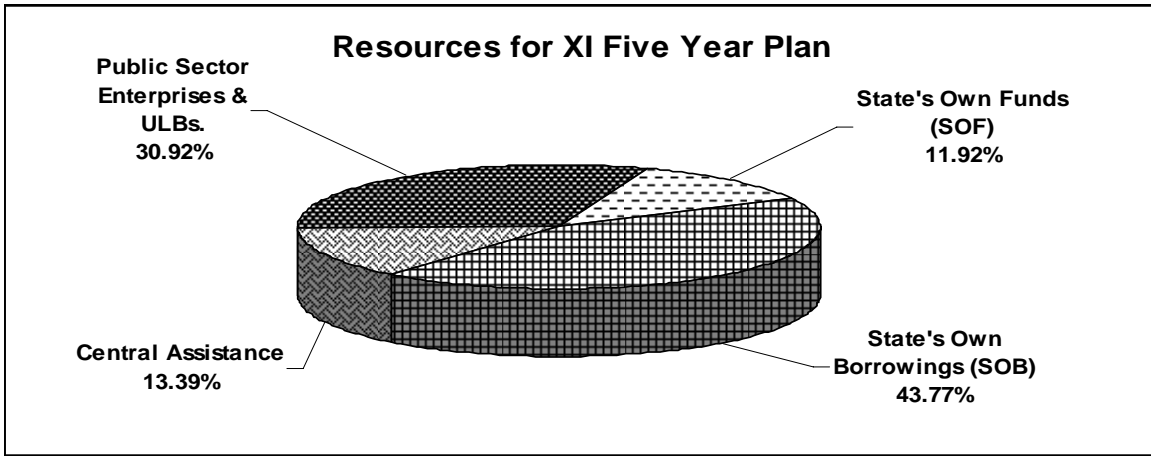
Projections of Eleventh Five Year Plan:- The size of Eleventh Five Year Plan was fixed at ₹ 71,732 crore at 2006-07 prices. The significant improvement in the estimated resources of Eleventh Five Year Plan is that the State's own funds were estimated to be of ₹ 8,552 crore, in place of negative own funds of the State Govt., of ₹ 8,275 crore in the Tenth Five Year Plan indicating major contribution of the State in the resources for the Plan. State's Own borrowings (including loan component of central assistance) were 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 Xth Five Year Plan to ₹ 39,950 crore in XIth Five Year Plan. The size of XIth 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 (at current prices) against ₹ 31,832 crore (at current prices) projected for the Tenth Plan period, which is almost near to the projections.

The State Government may be able to mobilise the resources amounting to ₹ 95,539 crore at current prices, (actuals upto 2010-11 and estimates

sent to Planning Commission for 2011-12), against ₹ 94,526 crore at current prices approved in Annual Plans by Planning Commission.

A comparison of likely achievement of Eleventh Plan with projections of Twelfth Plan (at current prices) will reveal that the State has estimated State's Own Funds at 20.70 per cent in place of likely achievement of 14.22 per cent during Eleventh plan period. Similarly, the borrowings have been projected at lower side, i.e. 34.28 per cent in place of 35.93 per cent of likely achievement in Eleventh Plan. The dependence on IEBR of Public Sector Undertakings and Urban Local Bodies have also been reduced considerably in percentage terms.



Details of Total Resources for Tenth Five Year Plan, Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan (Estimated)

(₹ 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 2011-12) at current prices	Pre Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Twelfth Plan Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)							
Balance from Current Revenue	-10354	-5531	-9233	8552	6166	12554	37073
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-366	-1418	-394		1122	-335	919
Plan Grants	827	362	716		1386	1363	2226
Additional Resources Mobilisation	776		636				
Adjustment of Opening Balance							
Total	-9117	-6587	-8275	8552	8674	13582	40218

B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	31564	29246	27470	31398	33311	34325	66591
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	22447	22659	19195	39950	41985	47907	106809
SOB as per centage of SOR	140.62	129.07	143.11	78.59	79.34	71.65	62.35
C. Central Assistance							
<i>Grant Component</i>	3822	4565	3310	9602	11954	10846	20567
D. Public Sector Enterprises & Urban Local Bodies	5564	4480	4813	22180	40587	36786	66908
Total Resources	31832	31704	27318	71732	94526	95539	194284
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	75774	78478	64840	152414	160601	170101	339110
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	86128	84009	74073	143862	154435	157547	302037
Balance from Current Revenues	-10354	-5531	-9233	8552	6166	12554	37073

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 (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	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

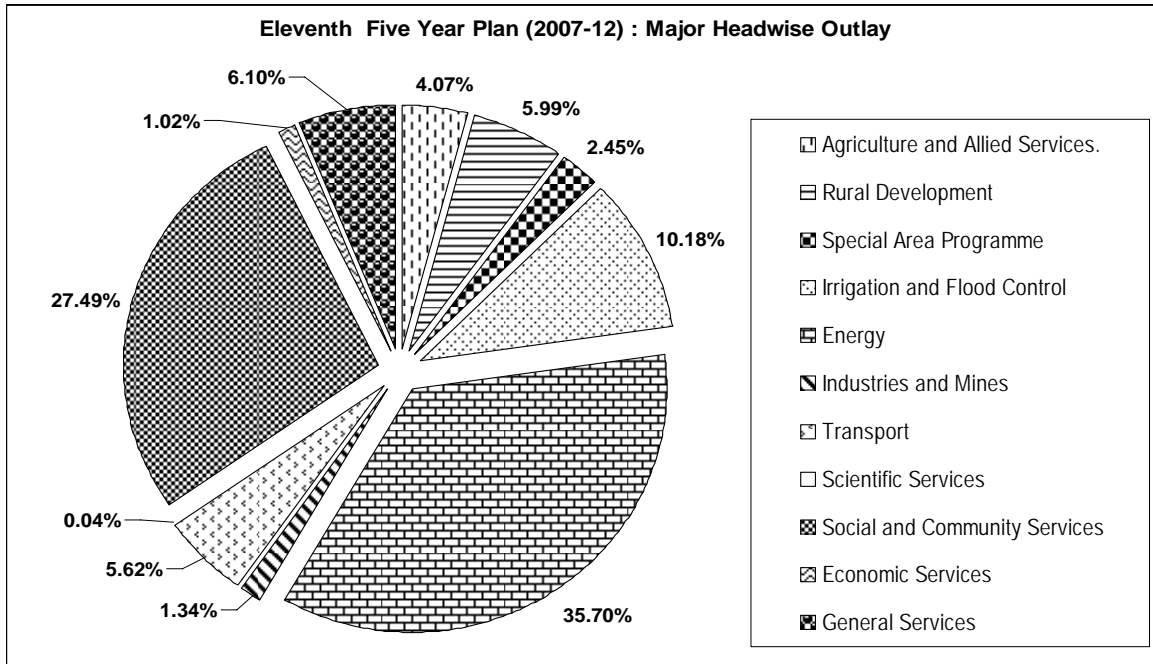
Plan period	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Annual plan (2007-08)	11638.86	13794.69
Annual plan (2008-09)	14020.00	14923.35
Annual plan (2009-10)	17322.00	18022.69
Annual plan (2010-11)	24044.76	21540.28

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The Planning Commission, Government of India has approved an outlay of ₹ 71,731.98 crore for the State under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 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	2919.07	4.07
2. Rural Development	4295.15	5.99
3. Special Area Programme	1759.43	2.45
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7302.06	10.18
5. Power	25606.75	35.70
6. Industry & Minerals	958.65	1.34
7. Transport	4033.05	5.62
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:

(Per cent)

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 Rate (IMR) (Infant deaths per thousand live births)	28	33
2	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Maternal deaths per lakh live births)	100	148
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Birth per Woman)	2.1	2.6

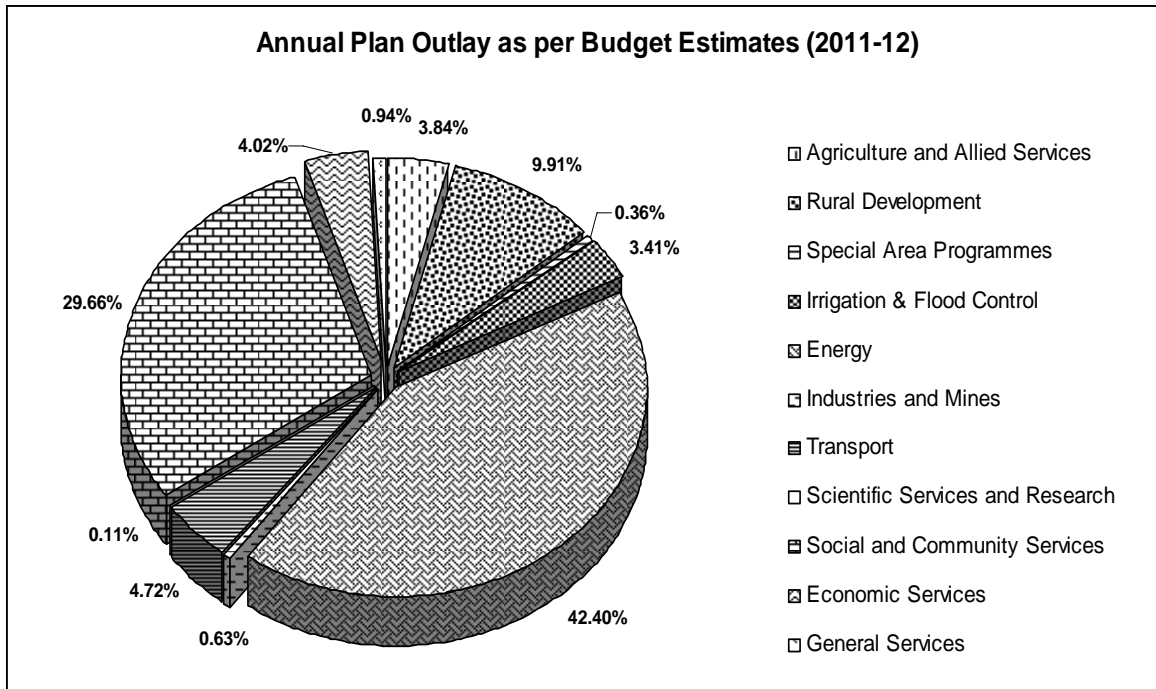
S. No.	Social indicators	All India	Rajasthan
4	Malnutrition among Children under 3 years (per cent)	23.5	25.3
5	Anemia among women (15-49 years) (per cent)	25.9	24.3
6	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per thousand Boys)	935	917
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education (per cent)	20.00	29.47
8	Total Literacy Rate (per cent)	85.00	79.57
9	Male Literacy Rate (per cent)	89.80	91.89
10	Female Literacy Rate (per cent)	79.80	66.27
11	Gender gap in Literacy Rate (per cent)	10.0	25.6

Annual Plan (2011-12)

The Annual Plan Outlay as per Budget Estimates for the 2011-12 has been kept at ₹ 28,461.30 crore. The major head wise allocation are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Annual Plan Outlay as per Budget Estimates (2011-12)
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	1092.11
2. Rural Development	2820.48
3. Special Area Programme	103.56
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	970.88
5. Power	12067.00
6. Industry & Minerals	178.50
7. Transport	1344.33
8. Scientific Services and Research	30.52
9. Social & Community Services	8442.89
10. Economic Services	1144.66
11. General Services	266.37
Total	28461.30



Banking:

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 banks 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 weaker section 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 June, 2010 and 2011 is

presented in the table given below: -

S.No.	Type of Banks	Rajasthan		All India	
		June, 10	June, 11	June, 10	June, 11
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	(a) No. of Offices	1044	1048	15413	15698
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	8360	9548	140078	158568
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	5812	6845	83803	97806
2. SBI with its Associates					
	(a) No. of Offices	1023	1093	17367	18050
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	41602	47188	1033720	1184663
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	25120	29589	777093	907548
3. Nationalized Banks					
	(a) No. of Offices	1557	1706	41740	44557
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	42540	52590	2329920	2830080
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	52049	66617	1727779	2089107
4. Foreign Banks					
	(a) No. of Offices	6	6	295	300
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	403	439	231168	244158
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	702	652	178098	207332
5 Old Private Sector Banks					
	(a) No. of Offices	312	23	4990	4795
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	8856	792	216531	250814
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	4257	2363	155148	187768
6 New Private Sector Banks					
	(a) No. of Offices	174	538	5181	6747
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	7226	17580	588713	702385
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	6521	10232	434836	548750
Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)					
	(a) No. of Offices	4116	4414	84986	90147
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	108988	128138	4540130	5370669
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	94460	116297	3356757	4038310

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks- June, 2010 and 2011 of Reserve Bank of India

It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2011 (upto June.) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto June, 2010. The deposits have increased by 17.57 per cent in Rajasthan in June, 2011 over June, 2010 while it was 18.29 per cent at all India level during the

same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 90.76 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.19 per cent at all India level as on June, 2011, whereas it was 86.67 per cent in Rajasthan and 73.94 per cent at all India level in June, 2010. Total credit in Rajasthan upto June, 2011, over corresponding period of 2010 has increased by 23.12 per cent while the increase was 20.30 per cent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 15,449 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 681.94 lakh as on 1st July, 2011) and covers an average area of 77 sq. km. of the State.

3. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the total monetary value of all the final goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time (generally a year) accounted without duplication. The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices (real GSDP) for the year 2010-11 is estimated at ₹ 2,04,397.68 crore as compared to ₹ 1,84,189.18 crore in the year 2009-10 registering an increase of 10.97 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 2,15,453.58 crore showing an increase of 5.41 per cent over the previous year.

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

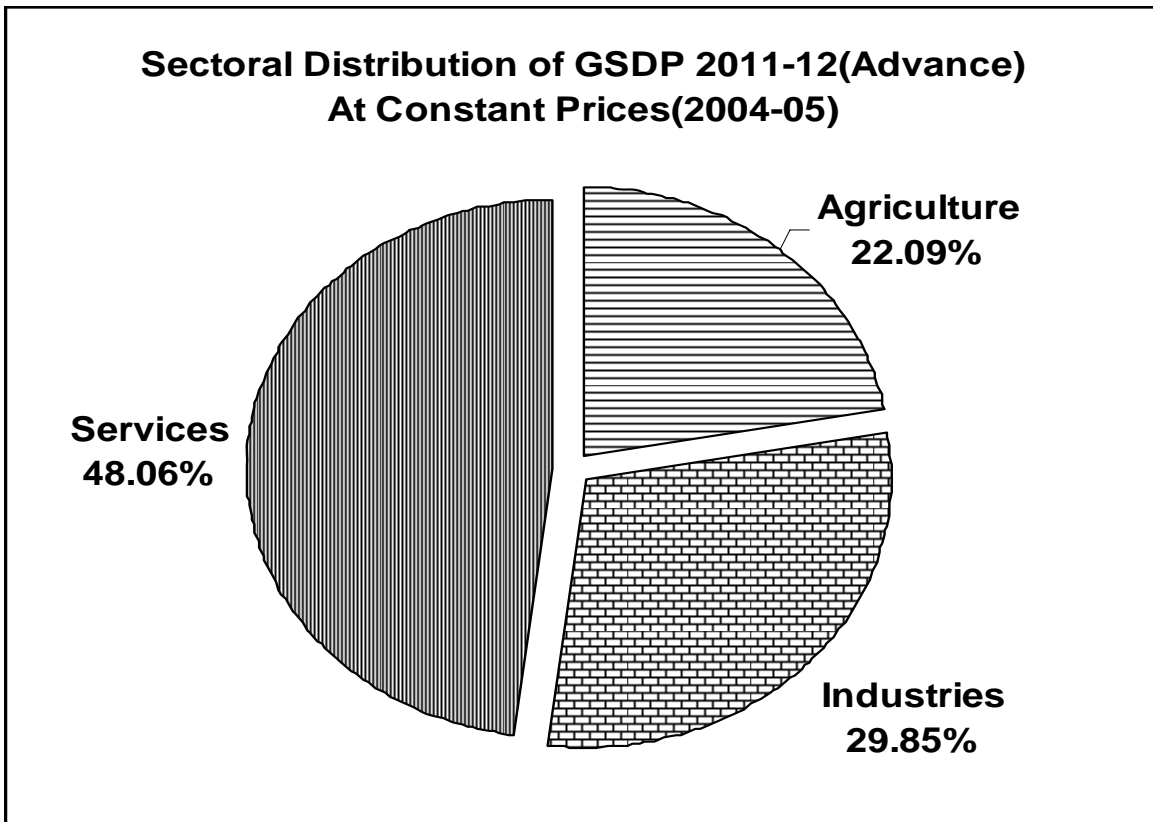
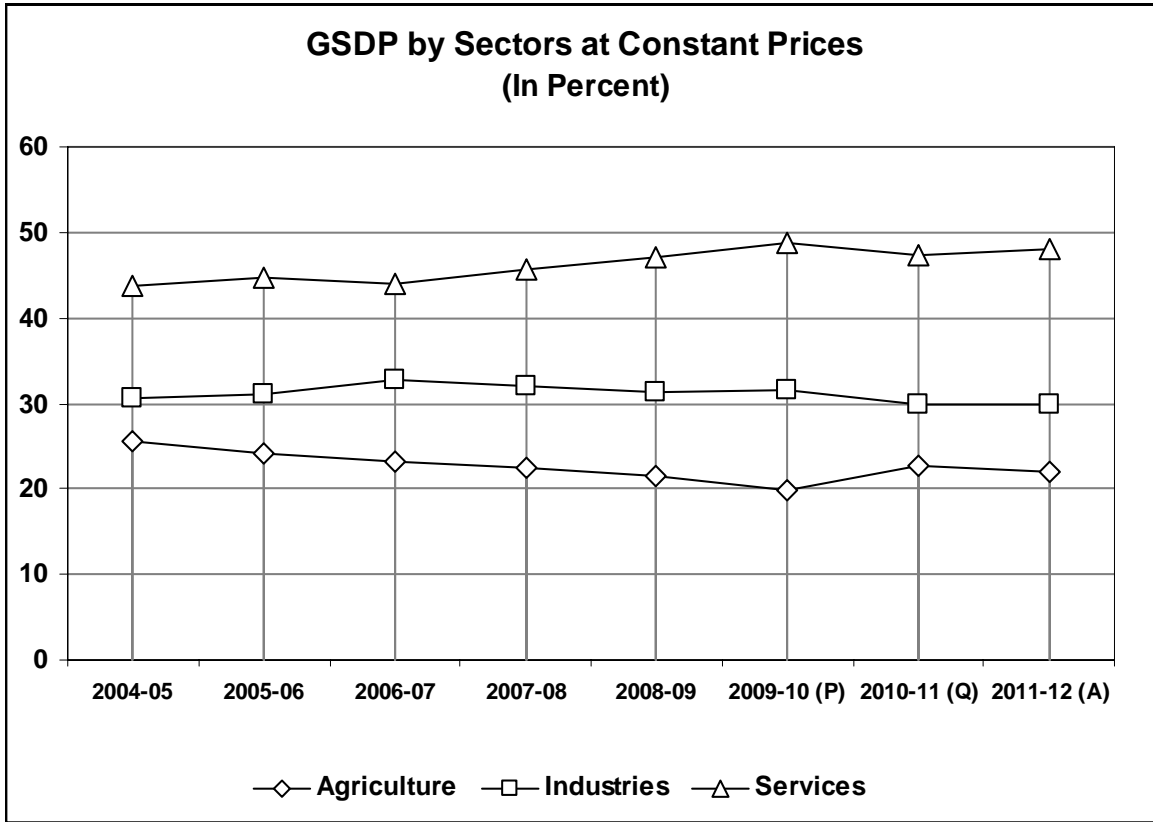
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹ 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 (21.85)	32729.93 (25.62)	15976.71 (12.51)	39037.38 (30.56)	55978.34 (43.82)	127745.65 (100.00)
2005-06	28043.72 (20.58)	32830.43 (24.09)	17600.49 (12.91)	42382.50 (31.10)	61072.03 (44.81)	136284.96 (100.00)
2006-07	30352.03 (19.94)	35296.77 (23.19)	21755.74 (14.30)	49878.06 (32.78)	67013.84 (44.03)	152188.67 (100.00)
2007-08	30802.66 (19.25)	35867.02 (22.41)	22387.97 (13.99)	51185.10 (31.99)	72964.50 (45.60)	160016.62 (100.00)
2008-09)	32261.72 (18.48)	37370.60 (21.41)	25004.57 (14.32)	54812.10 (31.40)	82373.05 (47.19)	174555.75 (100.00)
2009-10 (P)	31304.49 (17.00)	36506.32 (19.82)	26136.97 (14.19)	58072.77 (31.53)	89610.09 (48.65)	184189.18 (100.00)
2010-11 (Q)	41056.75 (20.09)	46434.28 (22.72)	28309.19 (13.85)	61194.32 (29.94)	96769.08 (47.34)	204397.68 (100.00)
2011-12 (A)	42177.78 (19.58)	47596.65 (22.09)	29580.36 (13.73)	64305.88 (29.85)	103551.05 (48.06)	215453.58 (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 2010-11 is estimated to be ₹ 3,23,682.21 crore as compared to ₹ 2,63,258.01 crore for the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 22.95 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2011-12, it is estimated to be ₹ 3,68,319.52 crore showing an increase of 13.79 per cent 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:

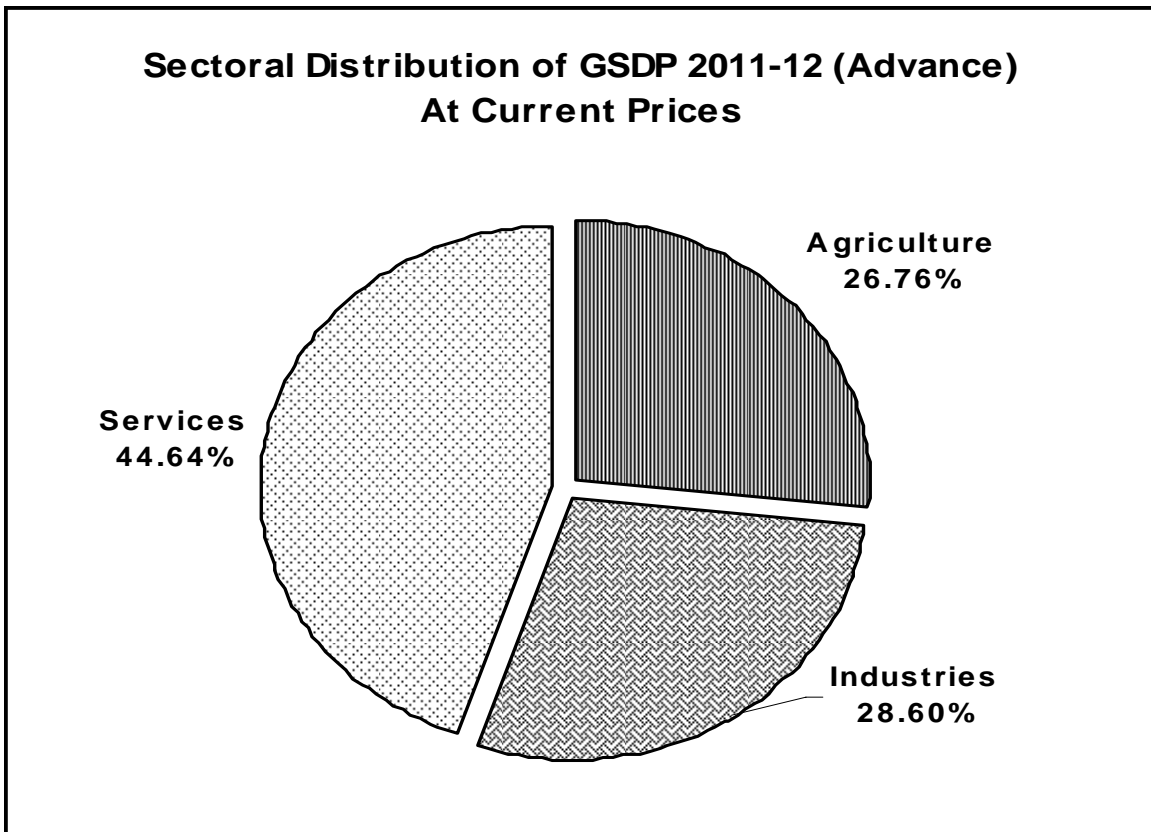
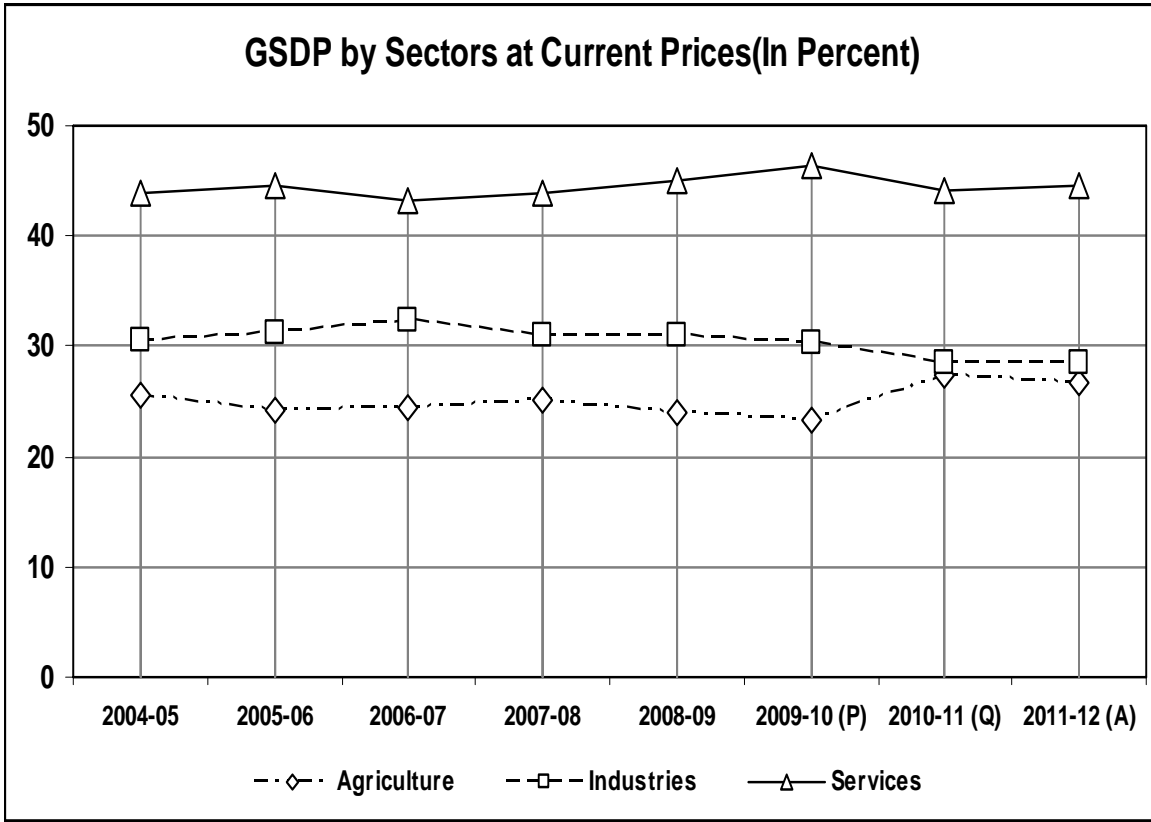
Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices

(₹ 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)	47738.55	55444.69	30978.53	71777.54	103727.09	230949.32
	(20.67)	(24.01)	(13.41)	(31.08)	(44.91)	(100.00)
2009-10 (P)	52140.07	61485.58	32923.43	79808.84	121963.59	263258.01
	(19.81)	(23.36)	(12.51)	(30.31)	(46.33)	(100.00)
2010-11 (Q)	77844.63	88495.05	38754.06	92100.85	143086.31	323682.21
	(24.05)	(27.34)	(11.97)	(28.45)	(44.21)	(100.00)
2011-12 (A)	86574.43	98564.04	45147.09	105337.29	164418.19	368319.52
	(23.51)	(26.76)	(12.26)	(28.60)	(44.64)	(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 ₹ 1,78,184.26 crore in the year 2010-11 as against ₹ 1,60,247.79 crore during the year 2009-10 showing an increase of 11.19 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2011-12, it is estimated to be ₹ 1,87,749.14 crore showing an increase of 5.37 per cent 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:

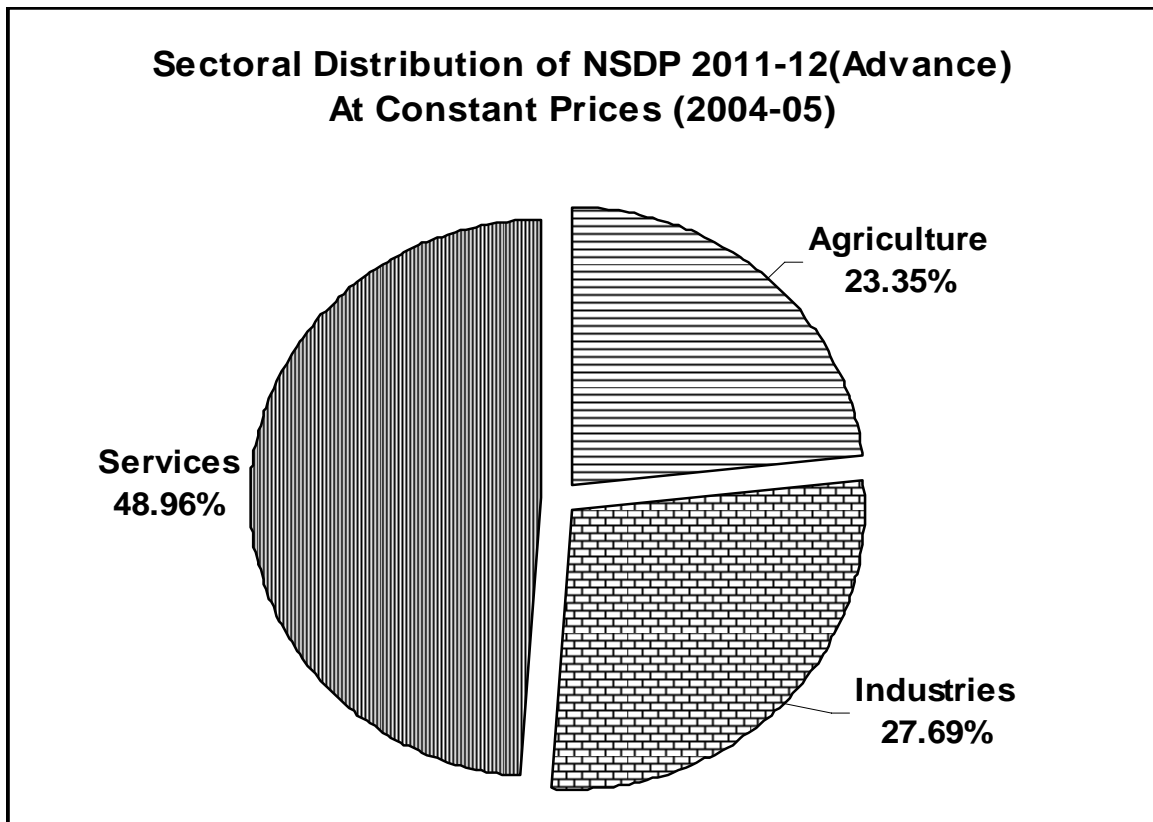
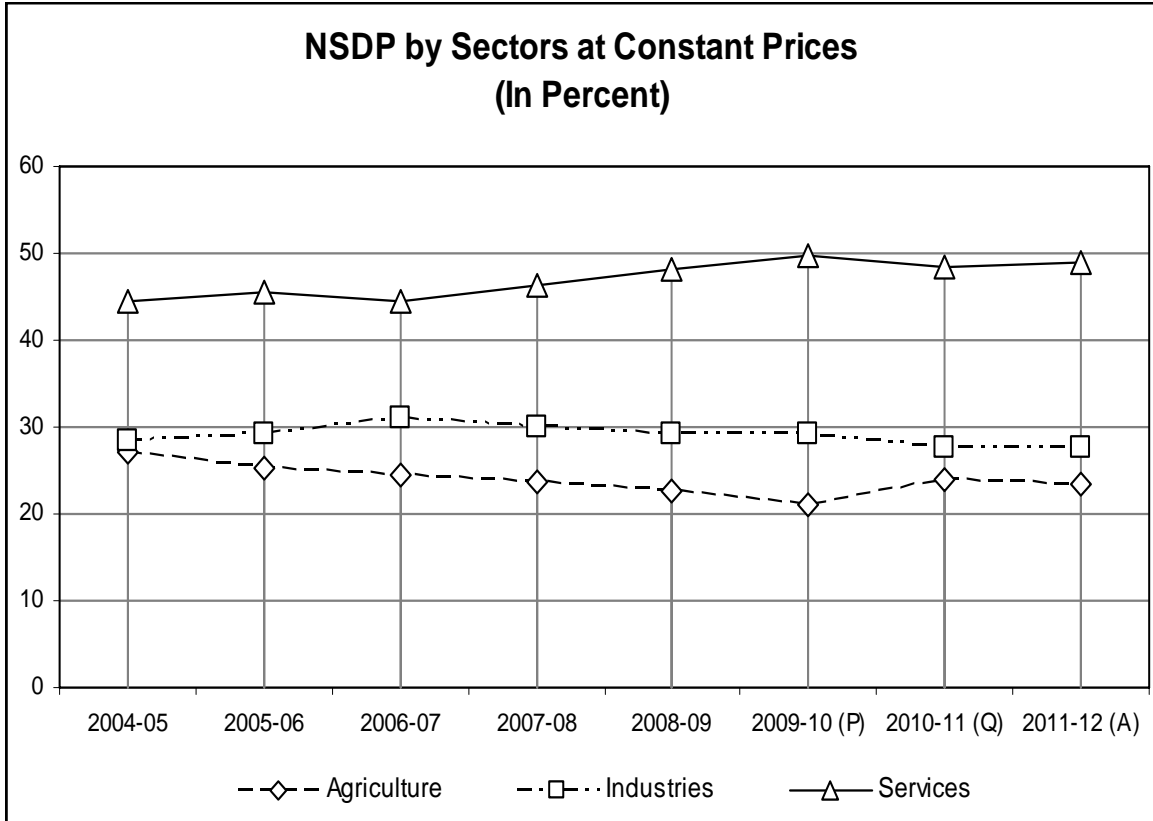
Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	25741.05 (22.85)	30480.36 (27.06)	12698.14 (11.27)	32051.23 (28.46)	50104.13 (44.48)	112635.72 (100.00)
2005-06	25740.63 (21.41)	30452.40 (25.34)	14205.62 (11.82)	35175.83 (29.26)	54574.05 (45.40)	120202.28 (100.00)
2006-07	27920.05 (20.78)	32776.61 (24.40)	17980.82 (13.38)	41676.18 (31.02)	59897.12 (44.58)	134349.91 (100.00)
2007-08	28149.26 (20.04)	33124.08 (23.58)	18171.70 (12.94)	42108.84 (29.98)	65238.56 (46.44)	140471.48 (100.00)
2008-09)	29459.82 (19.35)	34474.67 (22.64)	19766.44 (12.98)	44391.56 (29.15)	73417.31 (48.21)	152283.54 (100.00)
2009-10 (P)	28585.72 (17.84)	33690.20 (21.02)	20661.04 (12.89)	46711.92 (29.15)	79845.67 (49.83)	160247.79 (100.00)
2010-11 (Q)	37491.01 (21.04)	42767.64 (24.00)	22377.28 (12.56)	49304.93 (27.67)	86111.69 (48.33)	178184.26 (100.00)
2011-12 (A)	38514.67 (20.51)	43830.80 (23.35)	23381.62 (12.45)	51993.91 (27.69)	91924.43 (48.96)	187749.14 (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 2010-11 is estimated to be ₹ 2,86,008.08 crore as compared to ₹ 2,31,962.86 crore in the year 2009-10 registering an increase of 23.30 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2011-12, it is estimated at ₹ 3,25,265.55 crore registering an increase of 13.73 per cent over the previous year.

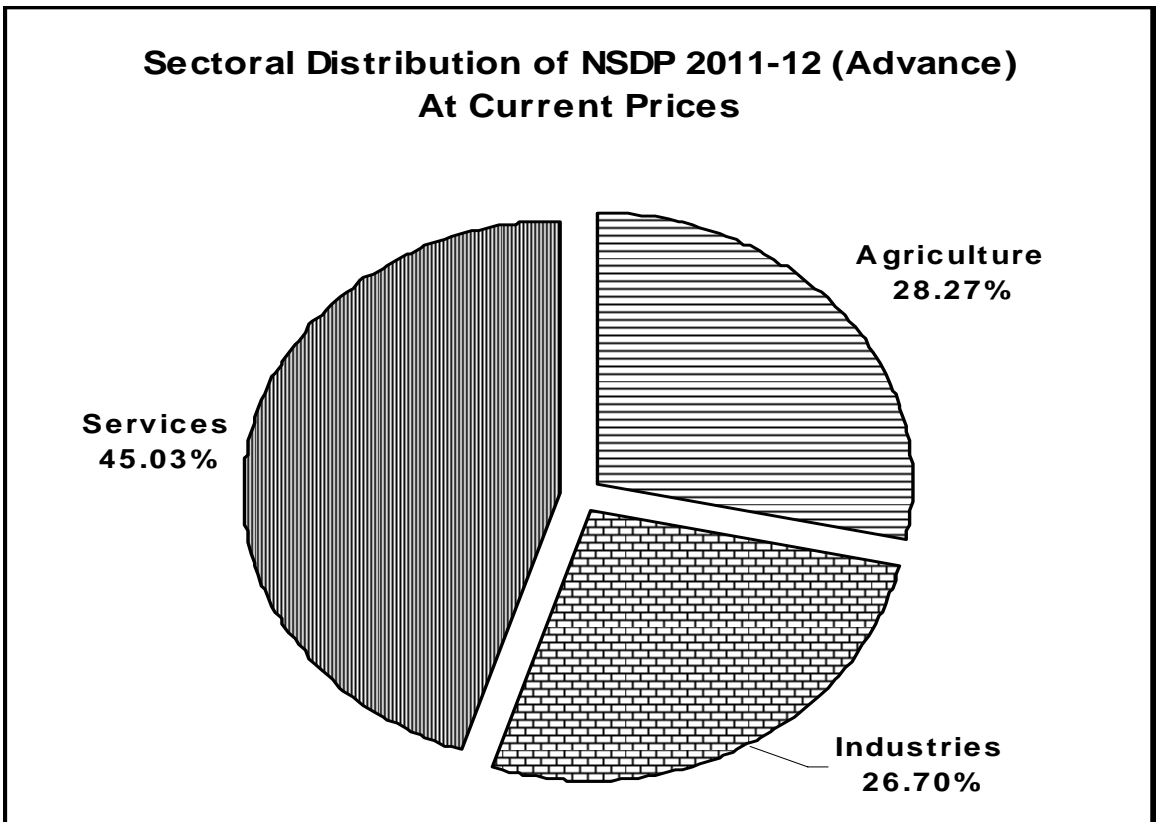
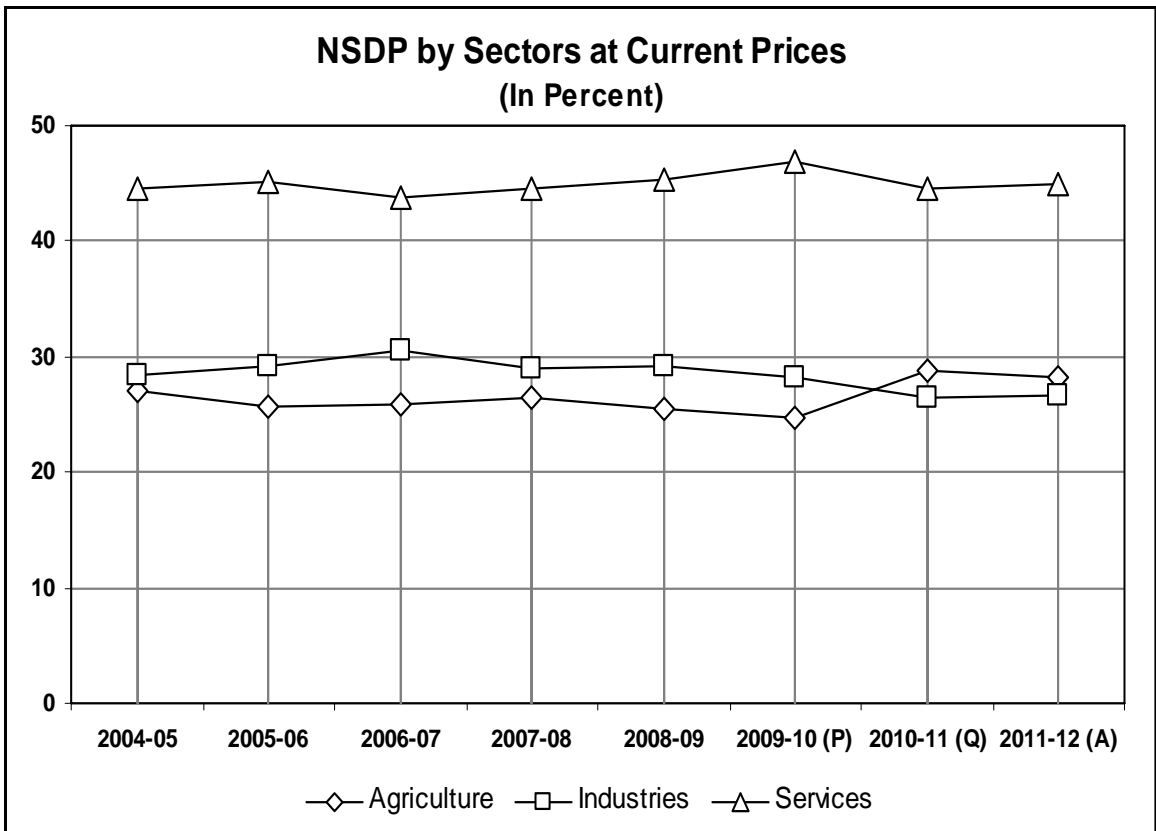
The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2004-05 onwards, at current prices, is as follows:

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

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP (Col.3+5+6)
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu- facturing	Total Industries sector		
	1	2	3	4	5	
2004-05	25741.05 (22.85)	30480.36 (27.06)	12698.14 (11.27)	32051.23 (28.46)	50104.13 (44.48)	112635.72 (100.00)
2005-06	26718.10 (21.32)	32068.06 (25.59)	14701.60 (11.73)	36683.31 (29.27)	56581.94 (45.14)	125333.31 (100.00)
2006-07	32487.72 (21.45)	39084.69 (25.81)	20082.06 (13.26)	46177.39 (30.50)	66165.78 (43.69)	151427.86 (100.00)
2007-08	39196.50 (22.76)	45609.34 (26.48)	21462.76 (12.46)	50054.43 (29.06)	76585.88 (44.46)	172249.65 (100.00)
2008-09)	44202.86 (21.67)	51789.46 (25.40)	24892.71 (12.21)	59537.73 (29.19)	92611.41 (45.41)	203938.60 (100.00)
2009-10 (P)	48278.38 (20.81)	57478.39 (24.78)	26454.32 (11.40)	65618.15 (28.29)	108866.32 (46.93)	231962.86 (100.00)
2010-11 (Q)	72079.18 (25.20)	82558.80 (28.87)	31137.21 (10.89)	75769.57 (26.49)	127679.71 (44.64)	286008.08 (100.00)
2011-12 (A)	80162.42 (24.65)	91957.90 (28.27)	36271.91 (11.15)	86845.36 (26.70)	146462.29 (45.03)	325265.55 (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:

(i) The agriculture sector which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing sector contributes about 20 to 26 per cent to the State's economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 47,596.65 crore showing an increase of 2.50 per cent 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 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 64,305.88 crore showing an increase of 5.08 per cent 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 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,03,551.05 crore showing an increase of 7.01 per cent 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 2011-12 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 47,506 as compared to ₹ 42,434 of the previous year 2010-11 showing an increase of 11.95 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (2004-05) prices, the per capita income for the year 2011-12 is estimated to be ₹ 27,421 as compared to ₹ 26,436 for the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 3.73 per cent over the previous year.

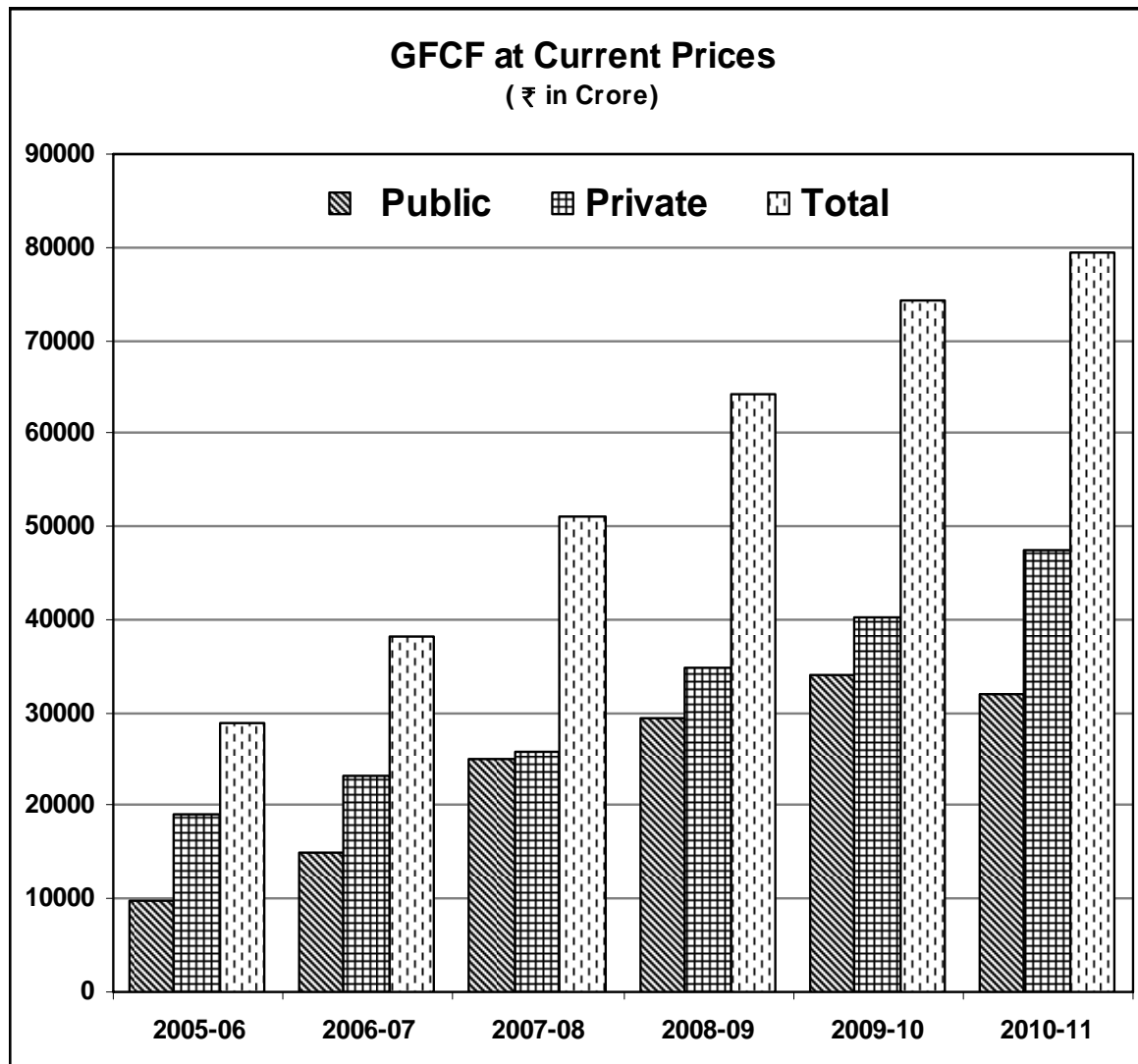
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2010-11, the total assets at current prices are being estimated to ₹ 79,490.03 crore, which is 24.56 per cent of the GSDP (₹ 3,23,682.21 crore). The contribution of assets formed by the private sector is more than the public sector. The GFCF in the year 2010-11 is increased by 7.14 per cent over the previous year 2009-10.

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2005-06 has been given in the table below:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices

Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(₹ in crore)
						2010-11 (Provisional)
Public	9853.46	14957.19	25108.54	29302.40	34085.52	31976.24
Private	19039.10	23172.70	25837.90	34836.30	40107.66	47513.79
Total	28892.56	38129.89	50946.44	64138.70	74193.18	79490.03



The sector-wise value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2005-06 has been given in the table below:

Sector-wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices

		(₹ in lakh)					
S.No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	302644	307560	367267	383532	407952	476393
2	Forestry	9497	8143	3945	4574	9113	15269
3	Fishing	78	94	69	36	80	137
4	Mining	12642	60279	87944	136404	147906	105606
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	236788	476255	447004	1077436	1229575	1531203
6	Construction	776839	901153	1022517	1287564	1534670	1844491
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	326464	603110	915717	850975	1413799	1134016
8	Railways	57968	106975	41484	125238	164553	189384
9	Communication	91663	106360	121388	238925	268933	311933
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotel & Restaurants, Other Transport, Storage and Other Services	150184	188008	584156	286667	295439	409349
11	Banking & Insurance	57852	36622	70119	29449	32725	36301
12	Residential Building	597302	665008	740858	836816	947476	1072031
13	Public Administration	269335	353422	692176	1156254	967097	822890
Total (GFCF)		2889256	3812989	5094644	6413870	7419318	7949003

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

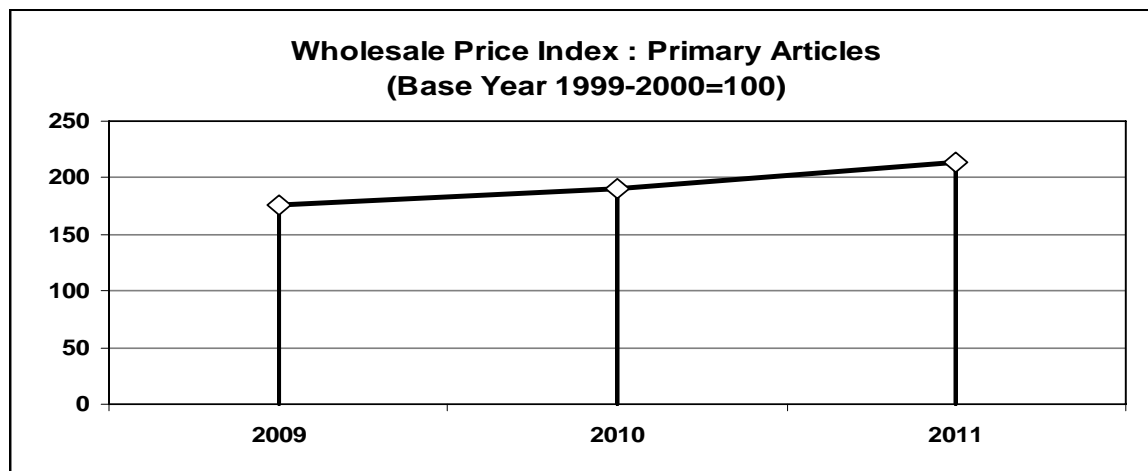
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects wholesale and Retail prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

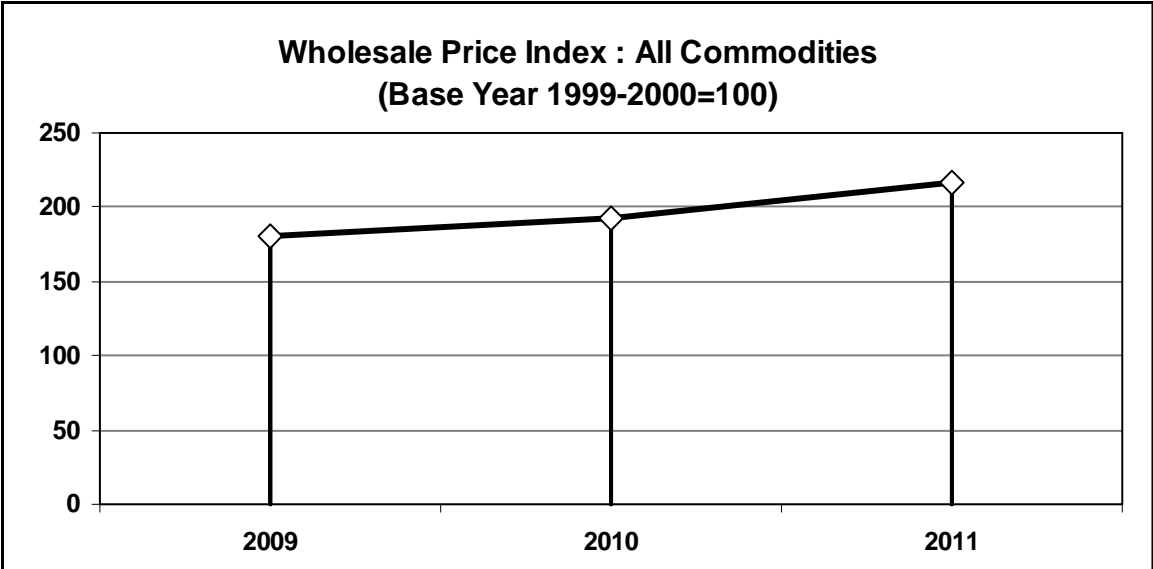
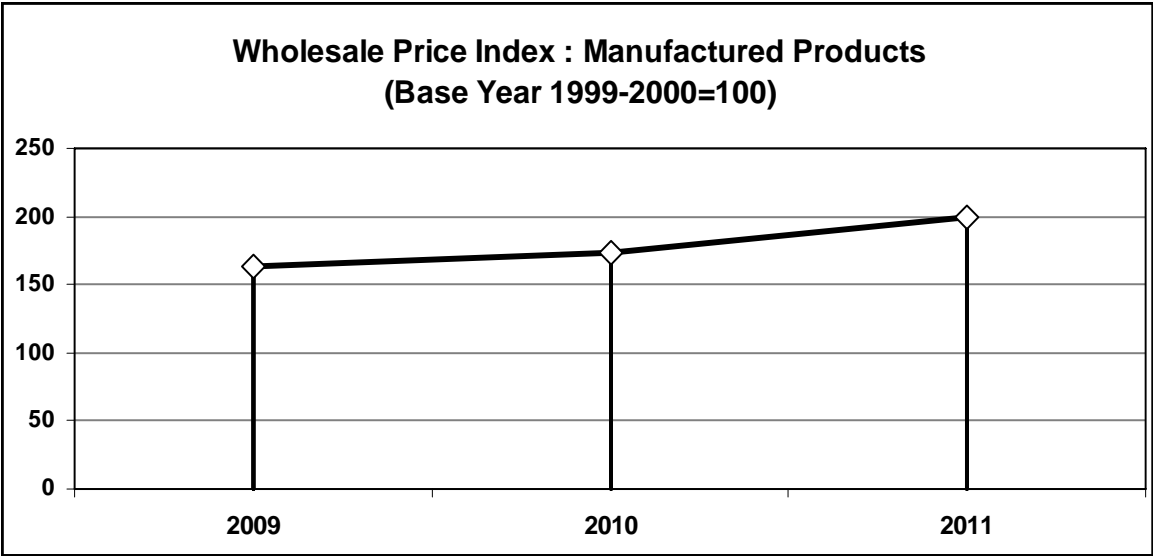
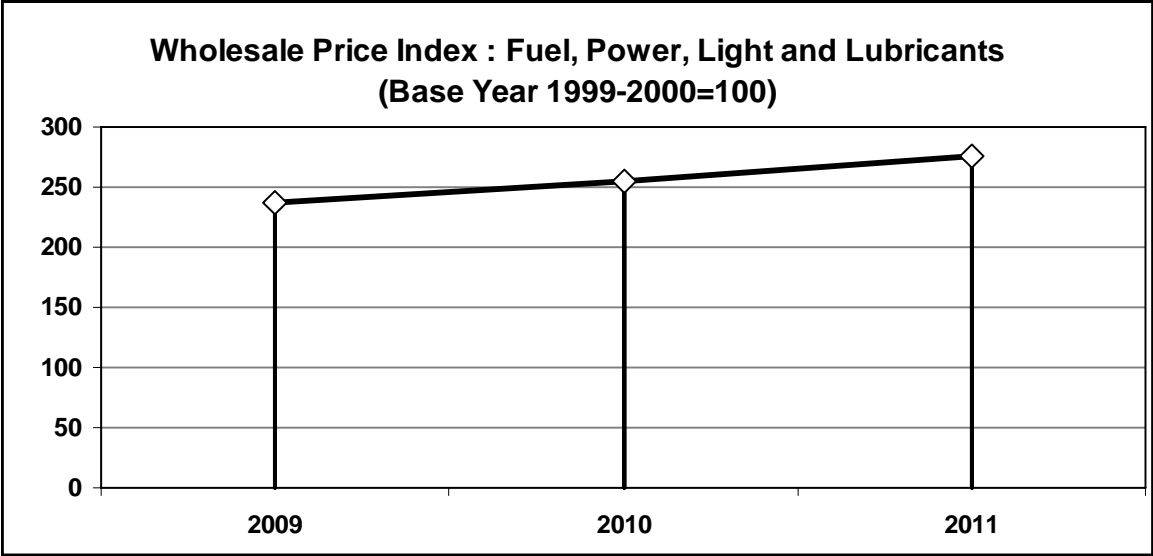
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

The Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2011 stood at 216.77 as against 192.77 in the year 2010, which shows an increase of 12.45 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 11.97 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 8.09 per cent and Manufactured Products Group by 14.90 per cent.

The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2009 to 2011 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

Major Group	Wholesale Price Index (Base year 1999-2000 = 100)				
	Annual Average Index			% variation over previous year	
	2009	2010	2011	2011 & 2010	2010 & 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Primary Articles	176.09	191.13	214.00	11.97	8.54
(a) Agricultural Articles	176.82	189.77	212.72	12.09	7.32
(b) Minerals	170.59	201.44	223.65	11.03	18.08
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	237.29	254.59	275.19	8.09	7.29
3. Manufactured Products	163.65	173.73	199.61	14.90	6.16
All Commodities	179.84	192.77	216.77	12.45	7.19





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 2011. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2011 recorded an increase of 7.26 per cent at Jaipur centre, 9.14 per cent at Ajmer centre and 9.09 per cent 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			Ajmer centre			Bhilwara centre		
			%			%			%
	2010	2011	Variation in 2011 over 2010	2010	2011	Variation in 2011 over 2010	2010	2011	Variation in 2011 over 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Food	191	203	6.28	200	215	7.50	211	222	5.21
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	158	182	15.19	166	217	30.72	155	217	40.00
3. Fuel & Light	143	151	5.59	155	161	3.87	169	195	15.38
4. Housing	201	211	4.98	217	231	6.45	137	156	13.87
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	138	156	13.04	128	160	25.00	121	137	13.22
6. Miscellaneous	157	171	8.92	137	153	11.68	141	156	10.64
General Index	179	192	7.26	175	191	9.14	176	192	9.09

It is revealed from the above tables that all commodity groups registered a rise in the year 2011 over the year 2010 at all the centres.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2008 is 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
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
2011	192	7.26	191	9.14	192	9.09	192	9.09

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

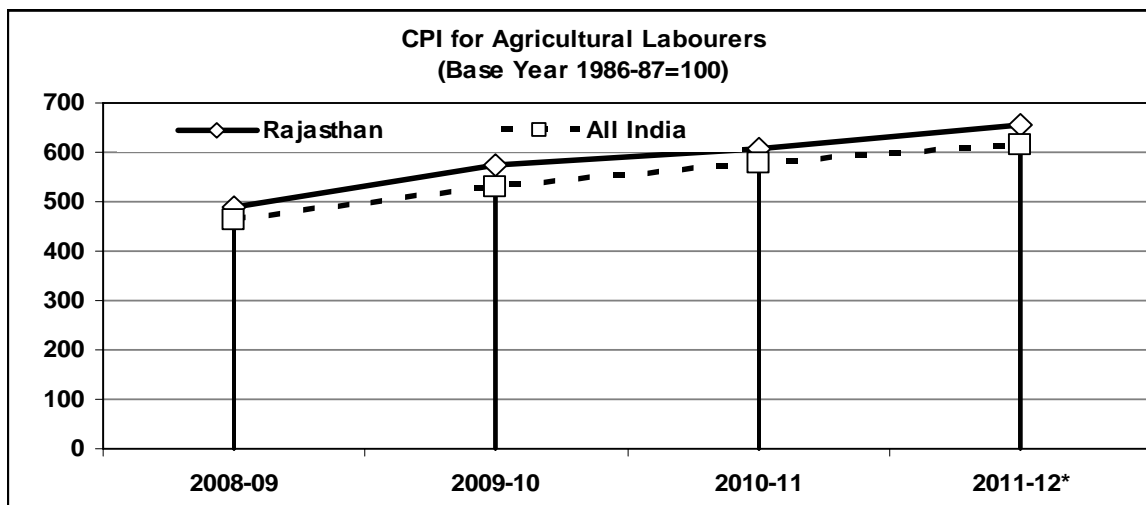
The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2008-09 are given in the following table:

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

Year	General Index (July-June)	
	Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3
2008-09	490	462
2009-10	573	530
2010-11	608	577
2011-12*	656	615

*Average of months (July to December 2011)



*Average of months (July to December, 2011)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2010-11 recorded an increase of 6.11 per cent over the previous year. During the year 2011-12, (July, 2011 to December, 2011) the index was 10.62 per cent more than the corresponding period of the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The main function of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department is distribution of commodities, under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana including APL families. A brief of the situation is as follows:

- Eligible and identified persons are distributed wheat free of cost under the “Annapurana yojana”. Essential commodities, such as rice, wheat, levy sugar and kerosene oil are distributed through Public Distribution System at subsidized prices through a network of Fair Price Shops.
- “Shudh Ke Liye Yudh” campaign is operational in the State by the joint team of Medical & Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Industry, Home, Transport and Food Department to prevent Black marketing and stock hoarding.
- Pulses and edible oil is provided to the consumers of the State on subsidized rate to address the problem of price hike of essential commodities.
- “Mobile Labs” are operational in all the districts of the State to check and test the quality of food articles.
- Under “Mukhya Mantri Anna Suraksha Scheme” BPL, State BPL families and Poorest class are being provided wheat at ₹ 2/- per kg.

Besides this, Fortified Atta is being provided to BPL or State BPL Families. Fortified Atta is also being provided to APL families of the State in 11 selected districts.

- 18,748 Sahariya families of Kishangarh and Shahbad Panchayat Samities of Baran district and 1,080 Kathodi families of Udaipur district are being provided 35 kg. wheat per month free of cost.
- There are 24,112 Fair Price Shops in the State, out of which 5,499 are in urban areas while 18,613 are in rural areas.
- Upto December, 2011, 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 Essential Commodity Act, 1955, 358 raids have been made, 132 persons prosecuted and various commodities worth ₹ 168.94 lakh confiscated/seized during April, 2011 to December, 2011.
- Complaints and disputes are redressed by the District Forum at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level under the Consumer Protection Act. Since inception of the Act, 48,639 cases have been resolved by the State Commission and 2,86,016 cases by the District Forums till November, 2011.
- Tea (@ ₹ 140 per kg. and Salt @ ₹ 5 per kg.) is being provided by Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supply Corporation through FPS, Dairy booths and Cooperative Stores.
- Three Additional District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums (Jaipur-2 & Jodhpur-1) have been established.
- A State Consumer Helpline has been established in the State to provide free advice to the consumers.

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Rajasthan is an agrarian State, where a large segment of the population resides in rural areas and is dependent on agriculture as the source of their livelihood. Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions farmers have to depend on both rainfed and ground water agriculture. A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State.

MONSOON

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 actual rainfall received till 31.7.2011 was more than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 1.6.2011 to 31.7.2011 was 200.9 mm while the actual rainfall received was 296.62 mm.

In the month of August 2011, good rainfall was received and against normal rainfall of 150.9 mm for the month, actual rainfall received was 277.87 mm. The State has received 732.82 mm rainfall against the normal rainfall of 418.7 mm from 01-06-2011 to 30-09-2011.

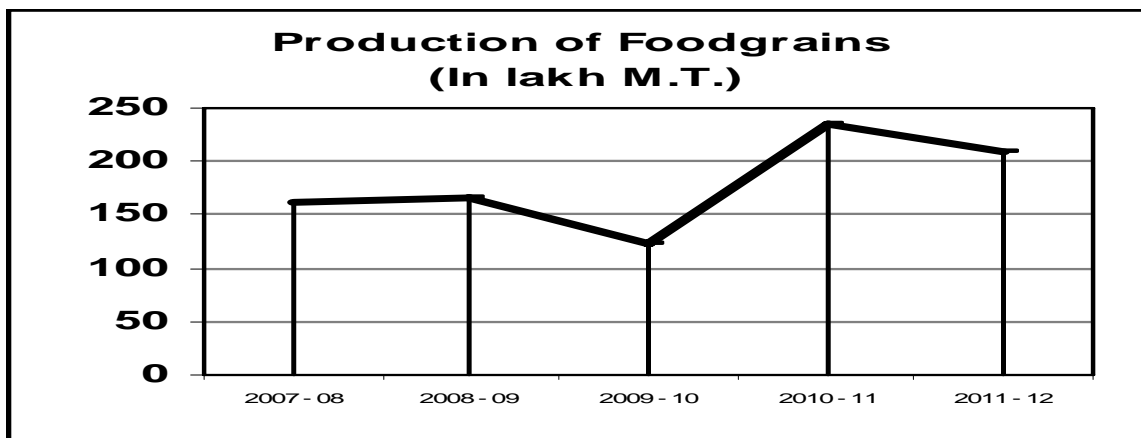
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State						
Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh M.T.)		
	2009-10 Revised Final	2010-11 Final	2011-12 Likely	2009-10 Revised Final	2010-11 Final	2011-12 Likely
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	98.29	108.71	96.63	116.58	203.07	182.13
Kharif	72.10	75.06	68.10	35.36	89.27	87.82
Rabi	26.19	33.65	28.53	81.22	113.80	94.31
Pulses	34.04	47.55	45.20	7.02	32.54	27.32
Kharif	24.84	29.16	29.72	1.33	16.03	12.00
Rabi	9.20	18.39	15.48	5.69	16.51	15.32
Foodgrains	132.33	156.26	141.83	123.60	235.61	209.45
Kharif	96.94	104.22	97.82	36.69	105.30	99.82
Rabi	35.39	52.04	44.01	86.91	130.31	109.63
Oil-Seeds	41.58	54.88	54.86	44.37	66.05	62.48
Kharif	18.44	18.08	20.87	14.82	22.33	25.18
Rabi	23.14	36.80	33.99	29.55	43.72	37.30

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh M.T.)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Revised Final	Final	Likely	Revised Final	Final	Likely
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sugarcane	0.06	0.06	0.16	3.45	3.68	9.98
Cotton *	4.45	3.36	5.68	9.03	8.57	13.35

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



As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2011-12, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 209.45 lakh tonnes which has shown a decrease of 11.10 per cent as compared to that of 235.61 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2011-12 is expected to be at the level of 99.82 lakh tonnes as against 105.30 lakh tonnes of the previous year, which has shown a decrease of 5.20 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2011-12 is expected to be a level of 109.63 lakh tonnes as against 130.31 lakh tonnes during the year 2010-11 exhibiting a decrease of 15.87 per cent.

The Production of kharif cereals in the year 2011-12 is expected to be 87.82 lakh tonnes, which is lower by 1.62 per cent compared to that of 89.27 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to kharif cereals production are Bajra and Maize. Their respective contribution is estimated to be 64.68 and 16.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 against 60.91 lakh and 20.53 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 6.19 per cent in Bajra and 19.87 per cent decrease in Maize.

The Production of rabi cereals in the year 2011-12 is expected to be 94.31 lakh tonnes against 113.80 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 85.47 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as compared to 104.24 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 showing a decrease of 18.01 per cent. The production of Barley is likely to be 8.72 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as against 9.55 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11, which has shown a decrease of 8.69 per cent.

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 12.00 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 against 16.03 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 which reveals a decrease of 25.14 per cent. The production of rabi pulses is likely to be 15.32 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 against 16.51 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 showing a decrease of 7.21 per cent.

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 2011-12 is estimated at 62.48 lakh tonnes against 66.05 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 showing a decrease of 5.40 per cent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 25.18 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as against 22.33 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 12.76 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 37.30 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as against 43.72 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 showing a decrease of 14.68 per cent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 35.31 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as against 38.83 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11 which has registered a decrease of 9.07 per cent over the previous year.

The production of sugarcane is likely to be 9.98 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 as against 3.68 lakh tonnes in the year 2010-11, which has shown an increase of 171.20 per cent.

Cotton, which is an important cash crop of the State, is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Its production is likely to be 13.35 lakh bales during the year 2011-12 as against 8.57 lakh bales in the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 55.83 per cent.

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has a large scope for horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. During the year 2011-12, against the budget provision of ₹ 132.93 crore, an amount of ₹ 100.77 crore has been utilized upto December, 2011 and establishment of fruits orchards in 148.50 hectares, 113 vermi-compost units, plant protection measures in 815 hectares and 3,260 demonstrations of vegetables have been done. In addition to it, 6 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 ₹ 23.54 crore has been incurred during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 and orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 5,724.15 hectares and 3,603 hectares respectively. 135 vermi compost units, integrated pest management in 1,259 hectares, training/visits of 2,400 farmers, 22 green houses and construction of 325 water harvesting structures have been completed.

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 and marginal farmers is 60 per cent and for other farmers it is 50 per cent. In addition to this, the State Government is also providing an additional subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system. During the year 2011-12, against the target to install the drip sets including mini sprinklers in 22,072 hectares and sprinkler system in 85,000 hectares, drip sets including mini sprinklers and sprinklers have been installed in 14,305 and 79,621 hectares respectively with the expenditure of ₹ 170.01 crore upto December, 2011.

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 2011-12, against the approved outlay of ₹ 2.91 crore, an amount of ₹ 1.42 crore has been utilized upto December, 2011. An area of 425.20 hectares has been covered under bamboo plantation upto December, 2011.

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. Under this, the state level sanctioning committee has sanctioned a horticulture development project worth ₹ 89.63 crore during 2011-12 for date palm cultivation, pomegranate production, grape plantation, date palm tissue culture laboratory, Horticulture Development programme in Non NHM districts, green house planting material, vegetable cultivation under shade net

house, nursery development, etc. and ₹ 24.66 crore have been utilized upto December, 2011.

National Mission for Medicinal Plants (NMMP): To promote cultivation of medicinal plants so that raw material to pharma sector could easily be available in sufficient quantity along with many other objectives, the GoI has launched this mission in the state since 2009-10. The mission is implemented in all districts of the state since its inception. For the year 2011-12, GoI has approved an action plan of ₹ 1.06 crore.

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 2009-10 was 73.09 lakh hectares, which is 7.60 per cent less than that of 79.10 lakh hectares in the year 2008-09. Out of the gross irrigated area, 69.88 per cent was irrigated by wells and tubewells, 28.86 per cent by canals and 1.26 per cent by other sources.

The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the following table:

Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	(Area in '000 Hectare)					
	Gross area irrigated			Net area irrigated		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	2515	2461	2109	1688	1583	1424
2. Tanks	104	34	18	102	30	17
3. Wells & Tube-wells	5382	5338	5107	4572	4559	4338
4. Others	87	77	75	82	73	71
Total	8088	7910	7309	6444	6245	5850

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, 2011, an irrigation potential of 40.72 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) an additional irrigation potential of 17,447 hectares (including IGNP) has been created.

For annual plan 2011-12, a revised outlay of ₹ 741.87 crore (excluding IGNP) was kept which includes ₹ 130.00 crore for Narmada canal project, ₹ 21.00 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹ 12.00 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹ 100.00 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project

(RWSRP) and 109.20 crore for Minor irrigation improvement project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 289.54 crore was incurred upto December, 2011 which includes ₹ 59.16 crore for the Narmada canal project, ₹ 17.90 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹ 7.98 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹ 46.10 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) and ₹ 46.56 crore for Minor irrigation JICA project.

Colonisation

Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by colonization department under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Since inception till March, 2011, 14.16 lakh hectares (7.92 lakh hectares command and 6.24 lakh hectares un-command) land have been allotted to about 2.02 lakh persons. During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 3,071 hectares land has been allotted to 560 persons.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims to provide water for irrigation, drinking and water for other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. The project has been taken up in two stages. The work of the first phase has been completed and the work of the second phase is in progress. By the end of March, 2011, 15.93 lakh hectares area has been brought under irrigation. For the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 152.10 crore was budgeted against which an expenditure of ₹ 109.13 crore has been incurred.

Ground Water

Ground Water Department is playing an important role in the development and management of ground water resources of the State. 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. The 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.

During the year 2011-12, Upto December, 2011, 254 tubewells, 268 Handpump Bore wells, 92 Piezometers have been constructed. Apart from this, deepening of 1,105 wells has been carried out under various schemes of ground water.

The scheme of ground water recharge through 10.50 lakh dug wells have been initiated in the State with financial support of GoI and 4,619 artificial recharge structures have been constructed under the scheme.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

There are two area development approaches in vogue in the field of agriculture and rural development. Firstly the 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

This programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode with assistance from Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The main aim of this programme is to promote and develop more sustainable agriculture practices for 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 4,374 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 437.36 lakh against available fund of ₹ 1,184.09 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(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 the 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. Under this, 7,285 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 473.49 lakh against available fund of ₹ 1,188.37 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

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 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 implementing in 16 districts of the State. The programme is being funded by the GoI and GoR in the ratio of 75:25. Under this, 27,580 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 2,543.05 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 10,188.10 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(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 objective 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, 7,431 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 1,862.78 lakh against available fund of ₹ 7,277.57 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(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 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 17,561 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 1,106.41 lakh against available fund of ₹ 2,191.75 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

(vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

In pursuance of new common guidelines issued by the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), the department of Land Resources, Government of India has converged all the three above mentioned programmes e.g. DDP, DPAP & IWDP into a new programme named Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Under IWMP, Govt. of India has sanctioned 604 projects in 202 Panchayat Samities of the State for developing 34.83 lakh hectares area with an estimated cost of ₹ 4,861.40 crore in which 90 per cent is central share and 10 per cent will be the State share. For the above mentioned 604 projects, an amount of ₹ 717.48 crore have been released as first instalment upto December, 2011 for 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 districts and implementation of the programme has begun.

(vii) Innovative Programmes

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) in 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, 685 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 41.11 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 74.63 lakh in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

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

In 'Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana, 2009' ₹ 837.41 lakh has been paid to 1,449 persons upto December, 2011 during the year 2011-12. 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 3,27,550 farmers have been benefitted upto December, 2011 during the year 2011-12. 26 district level Kisan Bhawans were sanctioned, out of which 21 have

been completed. A sum of ₹ 28.95 crore has been incurred on the construction of Kisan Bhawans till December, 2011.

The construction of pack house at Sohela in Tonk district has been completed, on which an expenditure of ₹ 3.32 crore has been incurred. The construction of multi chambered cold storage at Alwar, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sumerpur, Bhilwara and Udaipur are in progress.

Against the provision of ₹ 75.00 crore on construction of Link Roads, Mandi Yards and their maintenance along with creation of infrastructure from deposits of other departments, ₹ 55.34 crore has been invested till December, 2011.

Under the policy for promotion of Agro Processing and Agri Business, 439 proposals have been received so far. Out of which, 420 proposals are for allotment of land in various Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities (KUMS) to establish agro-based industries. The State Government has allotted approximately, 48,171 sq. meter land in 10 mandi yards in which approximately ₹ 99.00 crore investment is proposed and are under process.

STATE WAREHOUSING

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) 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 7.88 lakh MT as on December, 2011 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 92 per cent. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent 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.

In the year 2010-11 the Corporation has constructed 21,150 MT storage capacity. In the year 2011-12, warehouses with storage capacity of 44,440 MT are under construction.

The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers of 75 per cent 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 per cent to 12 per cent.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry 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. “Livestock development policy”, has been formulated for the welfare of farmers. In this regards efforts have been made and “Rajiv Gandhi Mission on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry” has been established for the purpose. As per the livestock census of 2007, there are 566.63 lakh animals and 49.94 lakh poultry in the State. The western districts of the state are famous for indigenous cattle breed.

Under the “Pashu Chikitsalaya Pashu Palak ke Dwar” scheme, animal treatment camp is organized every month in gram panchayaths where Government Veterinary Institution is not available. In order to prevent losses of livestock due to infertility, Combat infertility camps are being organized.

Under the “National Protein Supplementation Programme”, special efforts are being made to conserve and propagate Gir cow and Murrah buffalo. Surra control programme is started to prevent the disease in camels.

Under the “Pashu Seva Kendra” scheme, veterinary services are being provided in those areas where Government institutions are not available. Under this scheme, the State Government has sanctioned 1,290 Pashu Seva Kendra.

Besides, 120 Veterinary Hospitals are upgraded to 1st class Veterinary Hospitals, 155 sub-centres are upgraded to Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Sub-centres have been upgraded to Veterinary Dispensaries and 216 New sub-centres have been established.

In order to control diseases of livestock, during the year 2011-12, 56.22 lakh vaccination has been done, for breed improvement 4.49 lakh castration and 12.92 lakh artificial insemination has been done till December, 2011.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep development programmes, dewarmer dose has been given to 138.76 lakh sheep during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, besides this medicated spray has been applied on 82.08 lakh sheep. In all 42.49 lakh sheep were vaccinated and 5.84 lakh scrubbed rams were castrated.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this programme upto December, 2011, 12,478 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, all the affiliated milk Unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 14.98 lakh kg. per day. Presently, more than 6.70 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 have been given in the following table:

Activity	Unit	Target 2011-12	Achievement 2011-12 (upto December, 2011)
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	7,790	4,118
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	6,168	4,322
Cattle Feed Sale (Milk Union)	000' MT	263	133
Revived Societies	Number	588	488
New Societies	Number	898	141
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	453	467

RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 1.60 lakh MT cattle feed has been produced and

1.70 lakh MT supplied to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing value added products like Ghee, Butter, Cheese, milk powder, curd, flavored milk, Ice-cream etc.

FISHERIES

There is about 4.23 lakh hectares of water area for fishing (excluding rivers & canals in 0.87 lakh hectares) in the form of major, medium reservoirs (3.29 lakh hectares), small tanks & ponds (0.94 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. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 11,500 MT of fish and 438.68 million fish seed were produced against the target 30,000 MT fish and 400 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, revenue of ₹ 1,222.56 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 has been 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 cover, the State Government has launched the "Harit Rajasthan Yojana" involving

related departments for a period of five years. Under the Joint Forest Management Programme, 5,396 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 9.13 lakh hectares of forest land under the guidance of the department. Eco-development committees around sanctuaries and National Parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayati 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, 2011, 808 Van Mitras have been engaged. To conserve medicinal plants, 9 medicinal plants conservation areas are being established, out of which 7 areas have been established.

Against a provision of ₹ 119.18 crore an expenditure of ₹ 45.29 crore has been incurred on various development works upto December, 2011. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for the financial year 2011-12, development works are being carried out with an expenditure of ₹ 36.70 crore by December, 2011. 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 like 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 in the State.

CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operative Credit Structure: At present, 31 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 35 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 5,577 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, and 257 General Kraya-Vikraya and Fruit & Vegetable Kraya Vikrya Sahakari Samities, a total of about 30,634 Cooperative societies are registered in the State.

Farmers of the State are facilitated with short term agriculture loan for crop production. ₹ 6,000 crore is targeted for the year 2011-12 against which ₹ 6,022.10 crore has been distributed upto December, 2011. Agricultural Medium term loan of ₹ 108.44 crore has been distributed upto December, 2011. Long term loan of ₹ 196.66 crore has been

distributed against the target of ₹ 300 crore in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

Besides this, a number of useful schemes like; Sahakari Kisan credit Card Scheme, Gyan Sagar loan Scheme, Loan facility to Self Help Groups, Crop Insurance Scheme, Accidental Insurance Scheme, Agriculture debt relief scheme, Cooperative Life Insurance 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 of Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the farmers on fair prices and also ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011 Cooperative Marketing Societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce of ₹ 416.43 crore, ₹ 495.75 crore and ₹ 193.53 crore respectively.

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 2011-12 upto December, 2011 consumer goods of worth ₹ 300.00 crore has been sold against the target of ₹ 533.36 crore. At the level of Gram Seva Sahkari Samities, 491 Mini Uphar Super Markets have also been opened. To make Generic Medicines available, 451 Drug distribution centres are functioning under 'Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dawa Vitran Yojana' by 43 cooperative societies.

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 building their own houses. Two schemes namely; Individual Housing Scheme & Baby Blanket Scheme are 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 ₹ 253.14 lakh.

Co-operative Processing: Three Spinning Mills at Gulabpura, Gangapur (Bhilwara) and Hanumangarh are operating for benefitting 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. 6,644 warehouses have been developed to increase the storage capacity of institutions of the cooperative sector.

Others: Cooperative Press and Training Centre are 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 necessary guidance, 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011 a total of 9,195 industrial units were registered against the target of 14,300 units. These units with a total investment of ₹ 1,761.58 crore have generated direct employment for 74,051 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2011-12 upto November, 2011 proposals for establishment of 117 major and medium industries with an investment of ₹ 13,184 crore have been submitted to the Government of India.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srajan Karyakram (PMRSK): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Industry, Government of India has 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, a target to establish 1,052 projects was kept against which 1,115 applications have been sanctioned and loans have been distributed to 768 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 shivi During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 21 shivirs at district level and 195 at Panchayat Samiti level have been organised against the respective targets of 34 and 240.

Leather Industries: Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 96 persons have been trained during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 against the target of 185.

Household Industries: Under the 'Household Industry Scheme', training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods are being imparted to women in order to make them self-dependent. Against the target of 3,750 to be trained in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 3,614 women have been trained. Out of the provision of ₹ 45.00 lakh, an amount of ₹ 11.63 lakh has been incurred on this scheme during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

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, 456 and 1,887 bunkars have been benefited against the respective targets of 2,000 and 5,000 bunkars in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

Human Resource Development (HRD): Under this scheme, against the provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 10.46 lakh has been incurred during the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011 and training has been imparted to 1,104 participants.

Investment Incentive Policy, 2003: Under this policy, during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 258 applications involving an investment of ₹ 1,307.81 crore are proposed, out of which, a sanction of rebate/subsidy on 216 cases and qualifying certificates on investment of ₹ 4,013.97 crore have been issued.

Rsjasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2010: Under this scheme, during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 1,144 applications involving an investment of ₹ 13,028.88 crore are proposed, out of which, a sanction of rebate/subsidy on 925 cases and qualifying certificates on investment of ₹ 11,388.45 crore have been issued.

Cluster Development Programme: For the development of artisans and micro units by adopting cluster approach during the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 55.56 lakh has been incurred against the provision of ₹ 180.00 lakh.

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)

The State Plan is the main source of funding for the different activities of RUDA. A provision of ₹ 175.00 lakh was kept for these activities, against which an amount of ₹ 125.05 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2011.

RUDA carries out its activities in 6 major sub-sectors which are as follows:

1. Leather,
2. Wool & textiles,
3. Stone ceramic & potteries,
4. Handicrafts,
5. Handloom and
6. Khadi & village industries.

In addition to the above, market support and coordination is another major activity of RUDA.

Other Schemes:

- Kota Doria Cluster Development Project
- Bansur Leather Cluster Development Project
- Kishangarh Renwal Leather Cluster
- Leather Sector Development
- Bagru Hand Block Print Cluster Programme
- Barmer Kashidakari Cluster Project (Shiv and Chouhtan)

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

The principal objective of the State Government is to make Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors and to ultimately achieve global competitiveness. Governed by this basic objective, the State has laid special emphasis on accelerating the overall pace of Industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring sustainable development and strengthening small, medium and large industries. In this direction, a new Industrial and Investment Policy 2010 has been issued by the State. For its implementation, a time matrix has been framed for the related points for concerned departments.

The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was setup to achieve the above objective for establishing Rajasthan as an attractive investment destination by providing all kinds of 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 the concept of projects to their implementation. Single window Act has been come into force in the state for fast and timebound clearance of the investment proposals among departments. Implementation of the Single Window System is being monitored by BIP through NIC.

New investments are also being pursued actively by BIP. BIP prepares customized package for entrepreneurs and send them to the Government for cabinet approval. The implementation of the new Industrial and Investment Policy 2010 issued by the State Government is being followed by BIP. Besides these, the agreements signed during “Resurgent Rajasthan” are being followed up. Useful information on the investment environment and opportunities is being provided through BIP’s website www.investrajasthan.com which has been revamped thoroughly and made more informative and interactive.

BIP is the nodal agency for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project in the state. In the 1st phase of this project, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is being developed. Work is in progress for feasibility studies and preparation of development plans for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and Early Bird projects. The State Government has also decided to develop Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar region as II node under the DMIC project. Early Bird projects have been identified. For enabling expeditious land acquisition work, a corpus fund is also being created by the State Government.

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 2011-12, RIICO has acquired 1,520.88 acre of land & developed 454.66 acre of land upto December, 2011. During this period, the Corporation has incurred ₹ 42,710.24 lakh and recovered ₹ 56,696.18 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, term loan sanctions was ₹ 13,405.00 lakh, term loan disbursement was ₹ 11,692.69 lakh and recovery was ₹ 8,440.53 lakh.

Special Schemes

Tribal Sub-Plan & Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

- In order to encourage scheduled caste and scheduled tribe entrepreneurs to setup their industrial units, special rebate @ 50 per cent in allotment of land/plots is being provided by RIICO.
- A provision of ₹ 78.86 lakh has been kept in the state plan during 2011-12 under SCSP. RIICO has given rebate in development charges for ₹ 168.20 lakh upto 31.12.2011.
- RIICO has incurred ₹ 176.88 lakh for schedule tribe Sub-Plan during 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

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 30 schemes, works, on 19 schemes have been completed and works are in progress in 11 schemes. An expenditure of ₹ 160.60 crore has been incurred upto December, 2011 on these 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 ₹ 58.57 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 43.73 crore has been incurred on these parks upto December, 2011.

- **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 347.51 acre land to 31 Japanese companies in this area, out of which 13 companies have started commercial production and 11 companies have started construction work. A total investment of ₹ 2,920 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities for approx. 6,200 persons.
- **Stone Park at Dholpur:** Artisans have been doing work related to stones at Badi & Basedi, Dholpur since long. Keeping in view this, a stone park is being developed on 132.08 acre land at village Vishnoda, Dholpur. The estimated cost of this park is ₹ 23.80 crore. 401 plots have been planned for artisans in this area. An expenditure of ₹ 1,063.73 lakh has been incurred on this park upto December, 2011.
- **Stone Park at Karauli:** Karauli is famous for stone business. Hence, in order to develop stone business and to provide employment and facilities to businessmen/ entrepreneurs, the Corporation has established Stone Park in the Masalpur town of Karauli district.
- **Bio Technology park:** RIICO has decided to establish a Bio-technology park in Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur on 23.51 acre of land. Genetic Engineering, Cell culture, Medical Therapies, Bio-Informatics and Bio-Agriculture are included in this bio-tech park.
- **IT Park:** IT Parks have been established in the following places:
 - (a) 100 acre area in Sitapura Industrial area and 10.95 acre area in Ramchandrapura at Jaipur:
 - (b) 5.5 acre area in Jodhpur.
 - (c) 7.00 acre area in Kota.
 - (d) 10.00 acre area in Udaipur.

Innovative schemes/initiatives taken up by the corporation

- RIICO has allotted 610 acre land at Khushkhera, Bhiwadi Industrial Area, Alwar for establishment of Honda Siel Car Project. The company has already started production of some parts. A total

investment of ₹ 2,000 crore is expected at full scale production and it will lead to employment opportunities for 4,000 persons.

- RIICO is establishing SEZ with Mahindra group in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹ 10,000 crore. An 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 and employment has been given to 2,500 people. Export worth ₹ 160 crore has been made upto November, 2011.
- Saint Gobain Group a Multi National Company is making an investment of ₹ 1,000 crore in Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar for establishing a plant for float glass. Company has undertaken survey of technical work. RIICO has allotted the land and work is in progress.
- At present, there are 6 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the State. Out of the 3 SEZs established by RIICO, 2 SEZs are based on Gems & Jewellery based 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 ₹ 600.00 crore during 2011-12 upto December, 2011 has been made in these SEZs.
- RIICO has organized an international level exhibition from 11th to 14th November, 2011 titled Cera Glass, 2011 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. In this exhibition, 180 Companies including 16 foreign Companies participated.
- During the year 2011-12, 5 SMART centres have been opened at Malviya Industrial Area (Jaipur), Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur), Shahpura (Bhilwara), Chittorgarh and Basni (Jodhpur). In these centres 1,597 students have been trained and ₹ 18.30 lakh has been paid upto 31.12.2011.
- The Corporation has sanctioned ₹ 100.00 crore towards Share Capital to Jaipur Metro Corporation Ltd. in their first phase and ₹ 42.33 crore has been released upto December, 2011.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

With the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts culture of 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 outlets 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 the 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 has been renovated. This has been widely appreciated by the customers and tourists. This has resulted in an increase of revenue. It is also being updated and modernized with the latest online marketing facilities too. 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 also operating Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Jaipur Air port.

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.

During the financial year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of ₹ 768.97 lakh while the value of assistance of raw materials was ₹ 6,949.88 lakh and marketing sales of SSI products was ₹ 578.19 lakh. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur, a total revenue of ₹ 627.77 lakh was collected during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation(RFC)

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 20.00 crore.

The Corporation has decentralized the power of sanction of loans at field level. Keeping in view the needs of the entrepreneurs, different schemes are being operated by the Corporation. To accelerate industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs during the financial year 2011-12, following decisions have been taken:

- To encourage Good Borrowers, a scheme namely “Flexi Loan Scheme” has been introduced.
- A Scheme namely “Top-up Loan Scheme” for existing borrowers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been introduced.
- To encourage new Borrowers, who have taken financial assistance from banks / other financial institution, Flexi Loan Scheme has been introduced.
- For the benefit of the entrepreneurs and to reduce NPA portfolio of the Corporation, “One Time Settlement Scheme 2011-12” is in operation upto 31.3.2012.
- Consolidation of all Loan Schemes of the Corporation has been made and at present 23 loan schemes are in operation

During the current financial year 2011-12, achievements made upto 31st December, 2011 have been depicted in the following table:

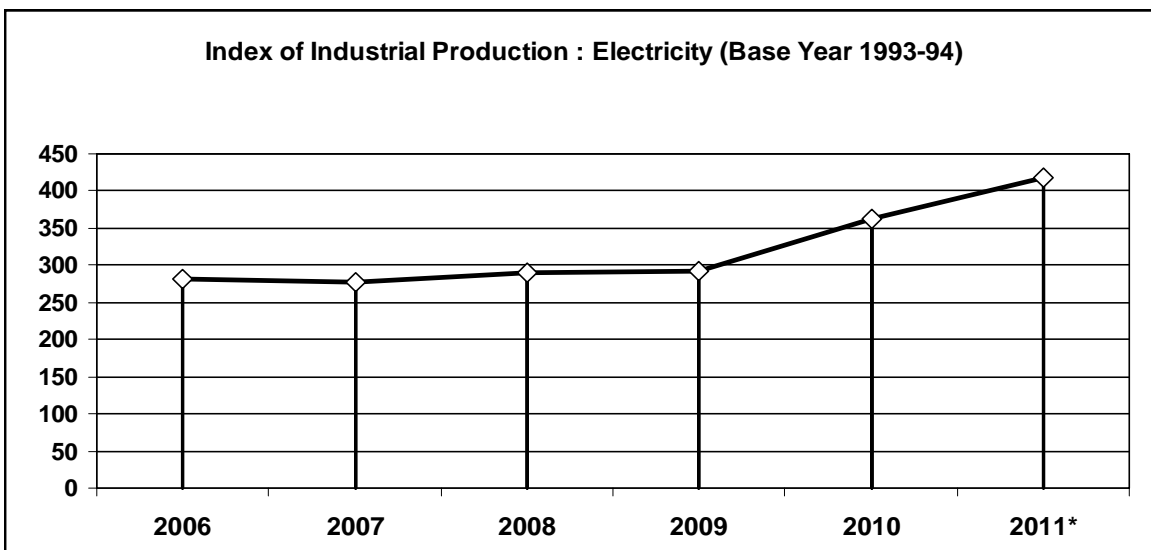
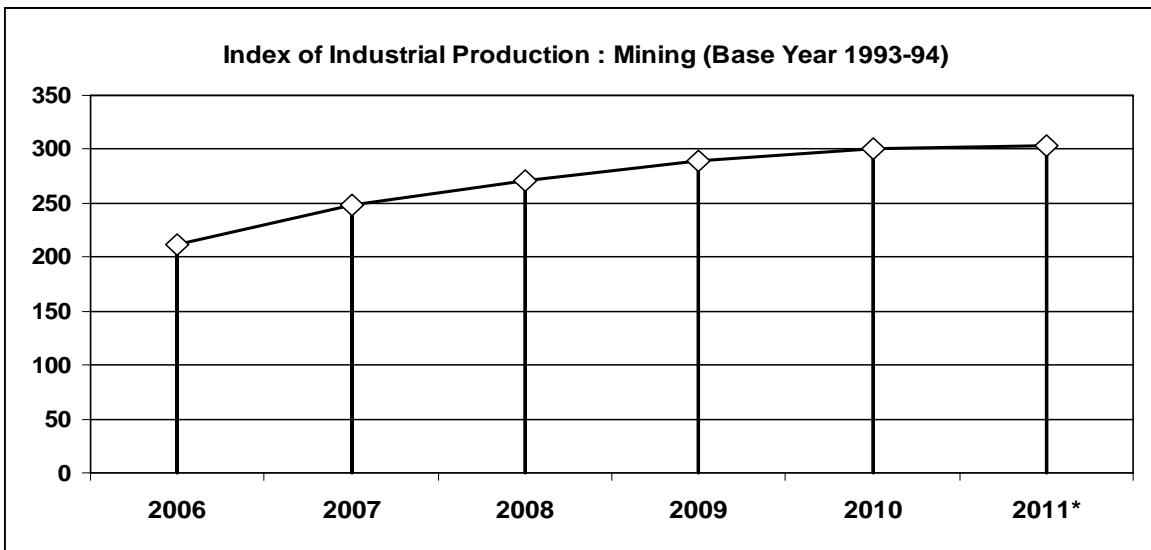
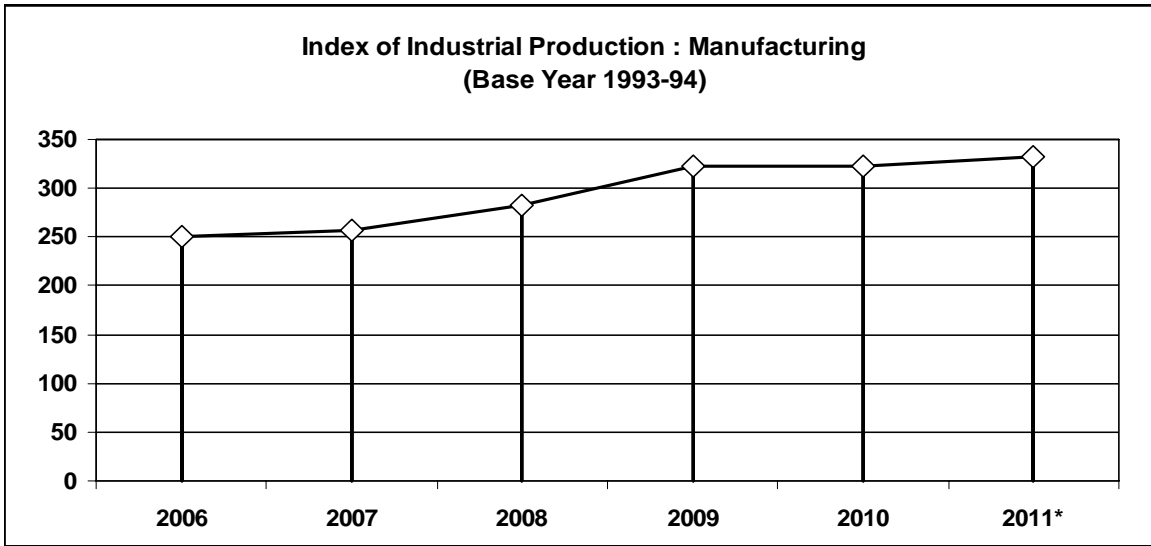
(₹ in crore)			
S.No.	Key Area	Target	Achievements
1	Sanctions	475.00	208.59
2	Disbursement	325.00	184.96
3	Recovery	425.00	310.85

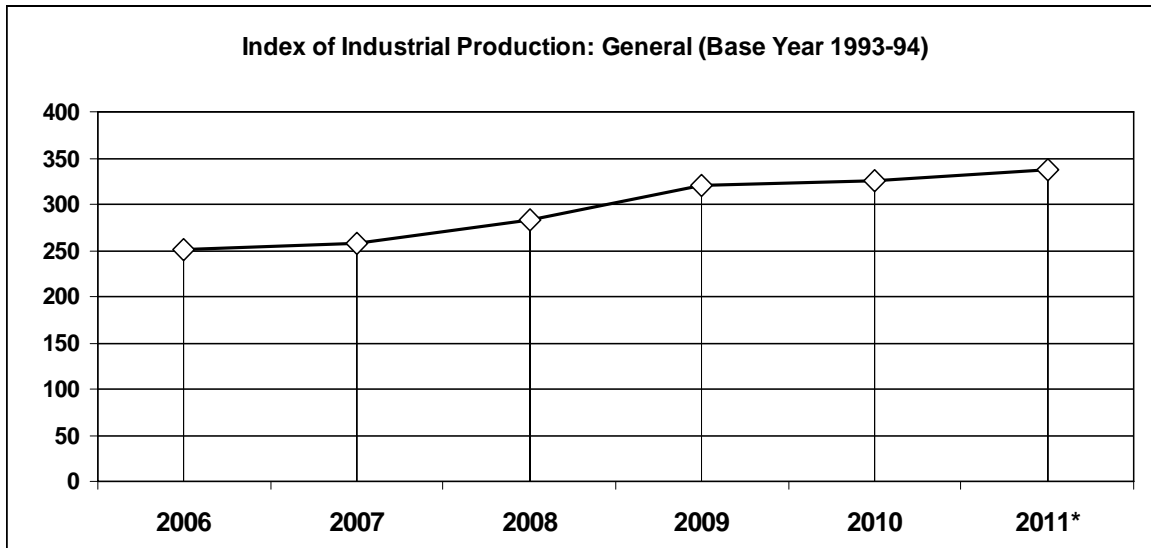
Indices of Industrial Production (IIP)

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

(Base 1993-94)						
Group/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Manufacturing	250.51	256.28	282.81	322.97	323.09	331.75
Mining	212.00	248.31	270.27	288.61	300.41	302.83
Electricity	281.12	276.83	290.79	292.60	361.64	418.04
General	251.39	257.49	282.95	319.61	325.09	337.73

*Provisional





*Provisional

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 337.73 in the year 2011, compared to 325.09 in the year 2010, registering an increase of 3.89 percent over the previous year. A rising trend has been observed in all sectors during the year 2011. The index of manufacturing sector has increased by 2.68 percent, the mining sector by 0.80 percent and the electricity sector by 15.60 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 by helping them in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans and inculcate the feeling of using self-made products.

Under the Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme (PMEGP), 339 units have been benefited and 3,390 persons have got employment during the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011).

To make the rural and urban youth self sufficient, training is being provided in Pushkar (Ajmer), Sanganer (Jaipur) and Mount Abu (Sirohi) training centres. During the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), 1,684 persons have been trained with an expenditure of ₹ 45.73 lakh.

Under Khadi and Gramodyog Industries, there has been a production of ₹ 18.37 crore and ₹ 91.89 crore respectively during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011. Against the target of providing employment to 10,490 persons during the year 2011-12, employment has been provided to 5,945 persons upto December, 2011.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The main function of the department is to enforce the provisions of 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 by the officers of the department from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory managements. In the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) 4,854 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers. 297 new factories and 77 new boilers have been registered by the department in which 27,366 workers got employment.

The department has published a booklet to guide new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department. The booklet also contains information for issue of various approvals, licenses and certificates granted under the above Acts.

An industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. 934 samples from 65 factories have been collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limits.

For minimizing industrial accidents, the training centre has conducted 35 programmes in which 735 participants have been benefited.

MINES AND MINERALS

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, mainly carries out work in 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 2,849 mining leases for major minerals and 11,849 minor leases and 16,297 quarry licenses existing in the State. During the current year, a revised revenue target of ₹ 2,260.00 crore was kept against which ₹ 1,589.62 crore has been achieved till December, 2011. Mineral survey and prospecting on 53 projects have been taken up/being

carried out for the current year 2011-12, The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Nature of work	Unit	2011-12	
		Target	Achievement (upto Dec.,2011)
1	2	3	4
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	4,550	3,889
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	425	341.50
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	71.50	41.10
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	165	72
Corelogging/Drilling	Meter	6,300	1,890

During the year 2011-12, for the construction of 2 roads under Public Private Partnership, ₹ 216.98 lakh has been sanctioned, against which an amount of ₹ 54.43 lakh has been spent upto December, 2011. The works of Kelwa – Umthi- Jhanjhar and Nijharna to Mokhampura road in Rajsamand district 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 & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) has been taking initiatives for developing new avenues. The company has been paving way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

During the financial year 2011-12, the company estimated gross revenue of ₹ 1,330.73 crore and expects to earn a pre tax profit of ₹ 292.49 crore.

The Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned and Physical performance upto the month of December, 2011 in 2011-12 are as under:

Mineral	Likely Achievement	
	Physical Performance upto Dec. 2011 (Lakh MT)	Revenue (₹ in Crore) Estimated upto Dec. 2011
SBU & PC Gypsum	24.91	129.08
SBU & PC Limestone	23.12	112.88
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	8.67	576.73
SBU & PC Lignite	6.80	71.86
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant(Units in lakh)	1,264 units	46.57

Oil and Gas: The Directorate of Petroleum was setup 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 2011-12, the following activities have been undertaken:

- M/s Cairn Energy has drilled 28 wells in Barmer – Sanchore Basin till 31.12.2011 during the Financial Year 2011-12. A total of about 480 million tonnes of Oil Reserves have been estimated in 25 Oil and Gas Fields.
- By the end of December, 2011 M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total of 249 wells.
- The production of Crude Oil from Rajasthan has commenced from 29th August, 2009 and 102.93 lakh metric tones i.e 74.45 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil Field till December, 2011.
- It is anticipated that Revenue of ₹ 3,000 crore shall be accrued to the State Government during 2011-12.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 25 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer, out of which 6 wells have been drilled till 31-12-2011 (during 2011-12).
- 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 and Downstream hydrocarbon sector. Presently, maximum on land area of the State covering 60,000 sq. km in 21 Blocks is under exploration for Oil, Gas and CBM under upstream sector.
- Besides, National Oil Companies are actively engaged in Oil, Gas and CBM exploration in Rajasthan.
- Recently, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India has awarded two new blocks of Rajasthan carved out by the Directorate in Jaisalmer Basin to different Consortium under NELP-IX.

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 2,358 complaints, 1,229 have been disposed upto December, 2011 during the financial year 2011-12 and out of 900 industrial disputes, 716 cases have been settled. Upto December, 2011 about 58,904 man-days were lost due to strikes and lay off.

Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. Upto the end of the year 2010-11 the number of registered trade unions were 1,440 and number of members were 7,32,529. During the year 2011-12 from (April 2011 to December 2011), 193 trade unions have been registered in which number of members were 61,274.

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a serious threat to the State's economy. During the period of January to December, 2011 the number of unemployed persons registered in various Employment Exchanges were 1,26,486 out of which there were 15,566 women, 22,167 scheduled castes, 14,702 scheduled tribes and 34,664 other backward classes. The numbers of vacancies notified during this period were 13,401 against which 48,707 candidates were sent to different employers for interview and 3,968 persons got placement in various jobs.

A total of 19,114 job seekers were benefited through employment / self-employment by organising 11 large scale Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs and 71,478 candidates were benefited through 33 Employment counselling centres in the year 2011 upto December, 2011.

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.

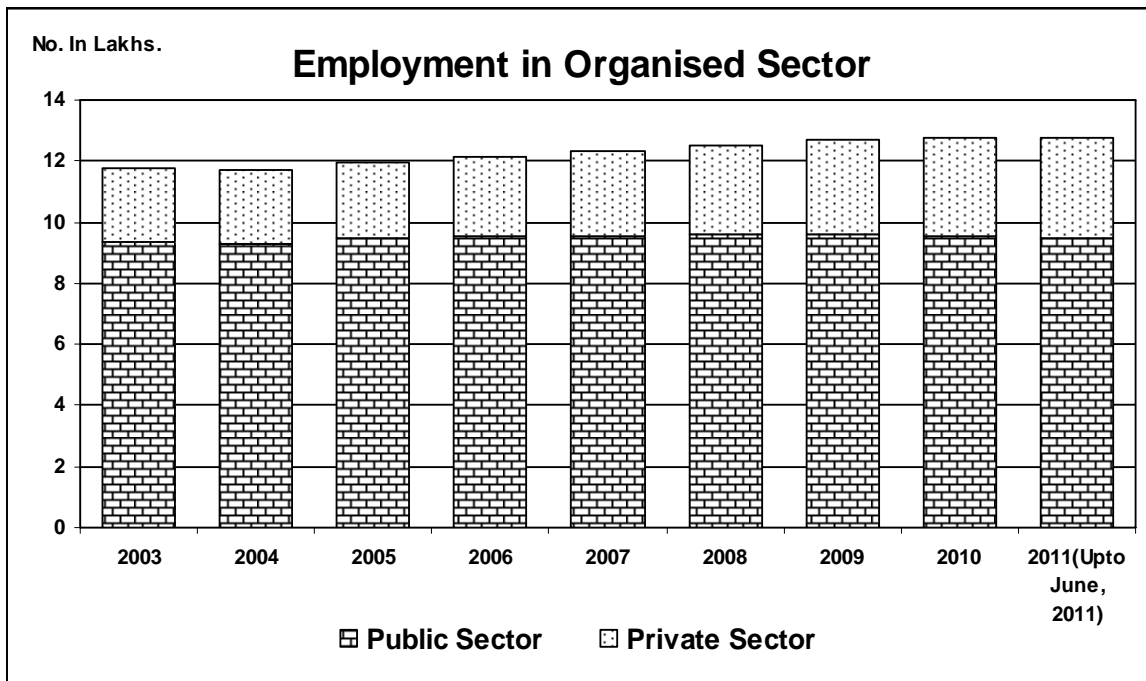
According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) programme, the position of employment in organized

sector (public and private) in recent years has been presented 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	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011 (Upto June ,2011)	9.48	3.31	12.79



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, other form and means of transport, Railway and Post and Telecommunication infrastructure in Rajasthan.

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 Hydel, 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 hydel Projects from the Central Sector.

The Installed Capacity as on December, 2011 was 9,830.68 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 was 642.46 MW. The increase in installed capacity during year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 is as under:

(A)	RVUN Projects (State Sector)		
	NES Projects	364.10	MW
(B)	Central Sector Allocation	8.36	MW
(C)	Private sector projects		
	M/s Rajwest TPS Unit-3 & 4	270.00	MW

The category-wise details of Installed Capacity in the State as on 31st March, 2011 and 31st December, 2011 are given in the table below:
(Installed capacity in MW)

S.No.	Project	As on 31 st March, 2011	As on 31 st December, 2011
1.	State partnership and owned:	5070.30	5070.30
(a)	Thermal	3615.00	3615.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1011.80
(c)	Gas	443.50	443.50
2.	Allocation to State from Central sector:	2240.22	2248.58
(a)	Thermal	983.88	983.88
(b)	Hydel	478.50	486.86
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74
3.	Under Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC), RSMML, Private sector Wind / Biomass /Solar projects	1877.695	2511.795
(a)	Wind Projects	1521.395	1825.995
(b)	Biomass Projects:	81.30	91.30
(c)	Solar projects	5.00	54.50
(d)	M/s Rajwest power	270.00	540.00
	Total	9188.22	9830.68

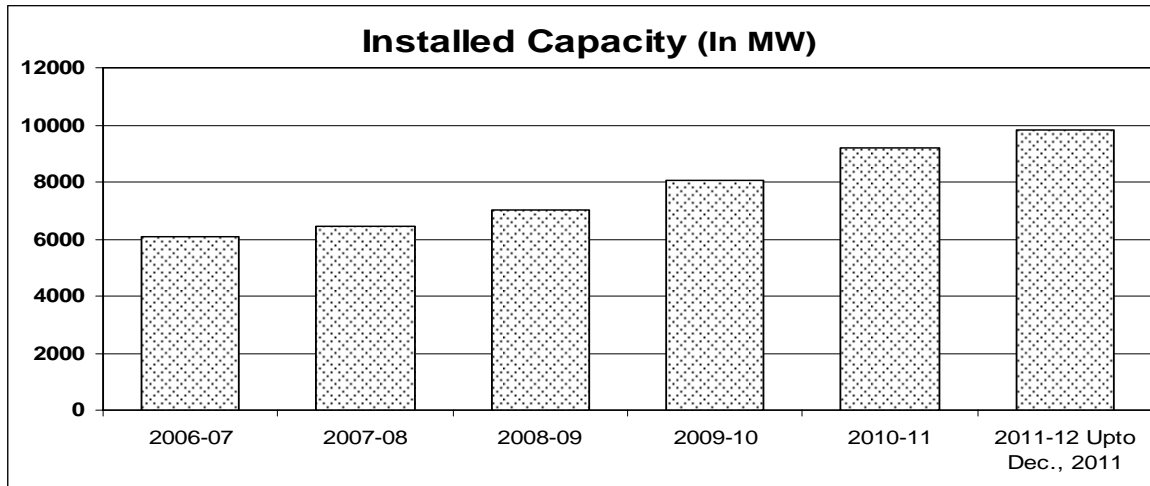
The generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been shown in the following table:

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

(Energy in crore units)(provisional)

S.No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Dec.,11)
	1	2	3
1	Net Generation (Partnership projects)	260.747	244.379
2	Purchased (Utpadan Nigam, Central Sector and Others)	4460.299	3399.956
	Total Availability (1+2)	4721.046	3644.335
3	Consumption		
	Gross Energy Distributed at:		
	(i) Jaipur Discom	1800.382	1373.269
	(ii) Ajmer Discom	1296.937	992.390
	(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1363.116	1064.175

S.No.	Item	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Dec.,11)
	1	2	3
Net Energy Distributed at:			
	(i) Jaipur Discom	1799.482	1372.579
	ii) Ajmer Discom	1296.245	991.850
	(iii) Jodhpur Discom	1362.346	1063.633



The net power consumption is likely to be 3,428.062 crore units during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 as against 4,458.073 crore units consumed during the last year.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme 39,496 villages have been electrified and about 10.50 lakh wells energised by the end of December, 2011.

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 K.Ms & S/Ss in /MVA)

S. No.	Voltage (No./MVA)	Particulars	As on March, 2011	Annual Target 2011-12	Achievements 2011-12 (upto Dec.,11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	400 Kv	Lines	2660	---	244.812
2.	220 Kv	Lines	10662	600	322.569
3.	132 Kv	Lines	13850	450	338.558
4.	220 Kv (No./MVA)	Sub-station	74/15255	10/1000	1/100
5.	132 Kv (No./MVA)	Sub-station	310/18193.5	20/500	19/575*

*132/33 kV, 25 MVA Balawala GSS Commissioned in last year. (Deposit Work)

New Substations commissioned during 2011-12 upto Dec.,2011

220Kv GSS	Capacity (MVA)	Voltage Ratio (Kv)
Sanchore	100	220/132
132 Kv GSS		
1. Roopwas	20/25	132/33
2. Khandelamod	20/25	132/33
3. Antroli	20/25	132/33
4. Champapura	20/25	132/33
5. Talera	20/25	132/33
6. Jahajpur	20/25	132/33
7. Patlisar Phanta	20/25	132/33
8. Sikrai	20/25	132/33
9. Dhaula Kunwa	20/25	132/33
10. Rawatsar	20/25	132/33
11. Upani	20/25	132/33
12. Pushkar Road	20/25	132/33
13. Mandana Town	20/25	132/33
14. Andhi	20/25	132/33
15. RIICO Reengus	20/25	132/33
16. Nangli	20/25	132/33
17. Bap	20/25	132/33
18. P.W.D. Bunglow	20/25	132/33
19. Rashmi	20/25	132/33
Total	575 MVA*	

*132/33 Kv, 25 MVA Balawala GSS Commissioned in last year. (Deposit Work)

Sub-Transmission:

S. No.	Voltage	Particulars	As on 31 st March, 11	Target for 2011-12	Achievement during the yr. 2011-12 upto Dec.,11.
1.	33 Kv	Lines (K.Ms)	40893.00	2290.00	803.34
2.	33 Kv	Sub-Station (No.)	3664.00	430.00	133.00

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 Government of Rajasthan has launched the “**The Solar Power Policy**” on **19.4.2011**. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto December, 2011 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, Phalodi and Deogarh. 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. Besides, an another 10.2 MW Wind Power Project was also setup in the year 2010. A total of 1,825.995 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2011 with a total investment of ₹ 9,129.975 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.

Ten plants with 106.3 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.

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 Domestic lighting system, Street Lighting Systems and Solar pump sets with subsidy support of Ministry of Non Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and Renewable Energy (RE) programme of the State Government in rural areas. In all, 1,21,653 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the State upto December, 2011.

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

A 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.

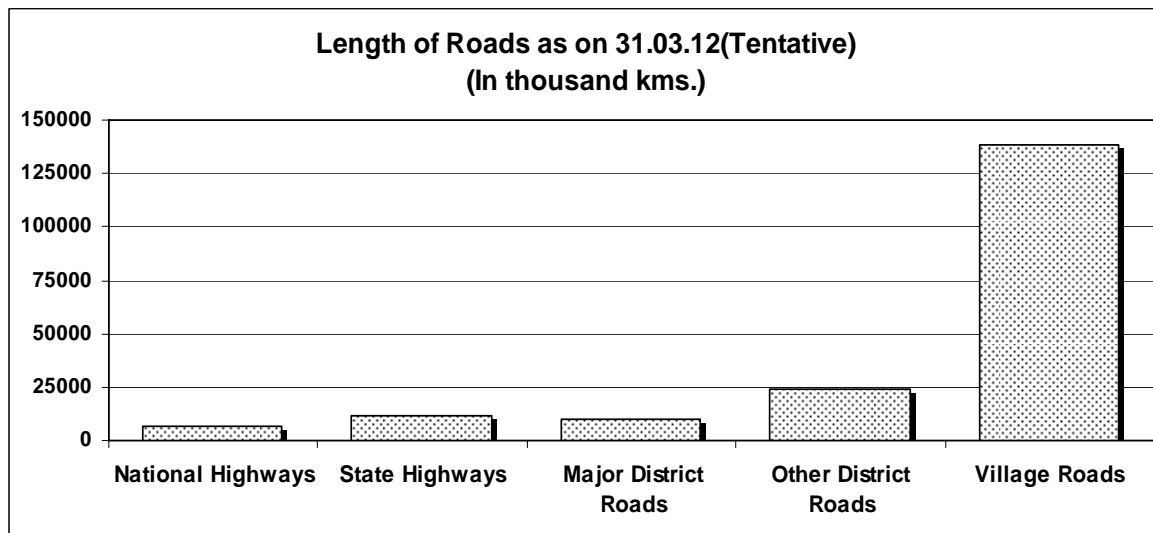
On 31st March, 2012, the total road length in the State is expected to be 1,90,402 km. The road density in the State was 55.34 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 2010-11 which is expected to be 55.63 km per 100 Sq. km by the end of 2011-12, which is much below the national average of 110.17 km.

Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2012 (Tentative)

(Length in km)

S. No.	Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	National Highways	6546	0	0	30	6576
2	State Highways	11356	4	12	16	11388
3	Major District Roads	9615	1	122	142	9880
4	Other District Roads	22319	16	1669	0	24004
5	Village Roads	94283	1250	39695	3326	138554
Total		144119	1271	41498	3514	190402

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



During the year 2011-12, about 655 km BT roads have been constructed up to December, 2011 under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF- XVI, XVII and Rural Roads.

There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. By the end of 2011-12 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, 2012 (likely)	Percentage of villages connected
1	1000 & above	14198	14179	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10960	99.11
3	250-500	7713	4831	62.63
4	Below 250	6784	2307	33.06
Total		39753	32277	81.19

During the year 2011-12, the achievements made under road development upto December, 2011 are given below:

- 18 villages having population of 250 and above are connected under PMGSY
- 306 religious places have been connected / benefitted by the construction of 550 km BT road.
- In the first phase, under PMGSY scheme, sanction of 1,076 works has been issued by GOI.
- For construction of 1,497.95 km, missing links costing to ₹ 372.03 crore has been sanctioned. The work order has been issued and the work has been started.
- Upto December 2011, 1,391 villages having population of 250 to 499 in non-tribal and desert area have been connected by gravel road under MNREGS.
- In every district of State 100 km length of State Highway / Major District Roads (MDR) road stretches have been identified for widening and strengthening and plantation on either side, under MNREGS scheme up to WBM stage. 985 works of length 3,578.85 km in 32 districts have been sanctioned and work completed in 636 km.
- Out of 16 ROB's sanctioned under State Road Fund, work on 2 ROB's i.e Abu-Ambaji and Mandal-Bhilwara completed. Work on remaining are in progress.

Projects:**Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)**

- The Development work of 5 State Highways in a length of 1,053 km has been completed including 30 bypasses and 7 ROBs under the Mega Highway Project.
- 7 Projects have been identified under PPP pattern for the development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length 273.50 km and costing to ₹ 743.50 Crore. The work has started on 4 projects and the work of DPR for remaining projects are under preparation.

Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation (RSRDCC)

15 projects have been taken up for development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length 1,081 km & costing to ₹ 2,595 Crore by RSRDCC. The work has started on 13 projects and the work of DPR for remaining projects is under preparation.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

- The six lane work of Jaipur - Gurgaon NH-8 of ₹ 1,897 crore with a length of 225.60 Km is under progress in which the length under Rajasthan State is 161.30 Kms.
- The six lane work of Kishangarh -Ajmer-Beawar NH-8 of ₹ 550 crore with a length of 82 Km is under progress.
- The four lane work of Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 of ₹ 1,385.96 crore with a length of 231.90 Km is under progress.
- The four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus NH-11 of ₹ 263 crore with a length of 53 Km is under progress and agreement has been signed for Reengus-Sikar NH-11.

Road Transport

The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has managed to run a total of 4,368 vehicles (RSRTC & Private) covering a total road length of 45.76 crore kms upto December, 2011 against the target of 66.00 crore kms for the year 2011-12. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 94 per cent. There is a target of replacing 1,000 old /over aged buses by new ones during the year 2011-12 against which 155 buses have been added in the fleet upto December, 2011.

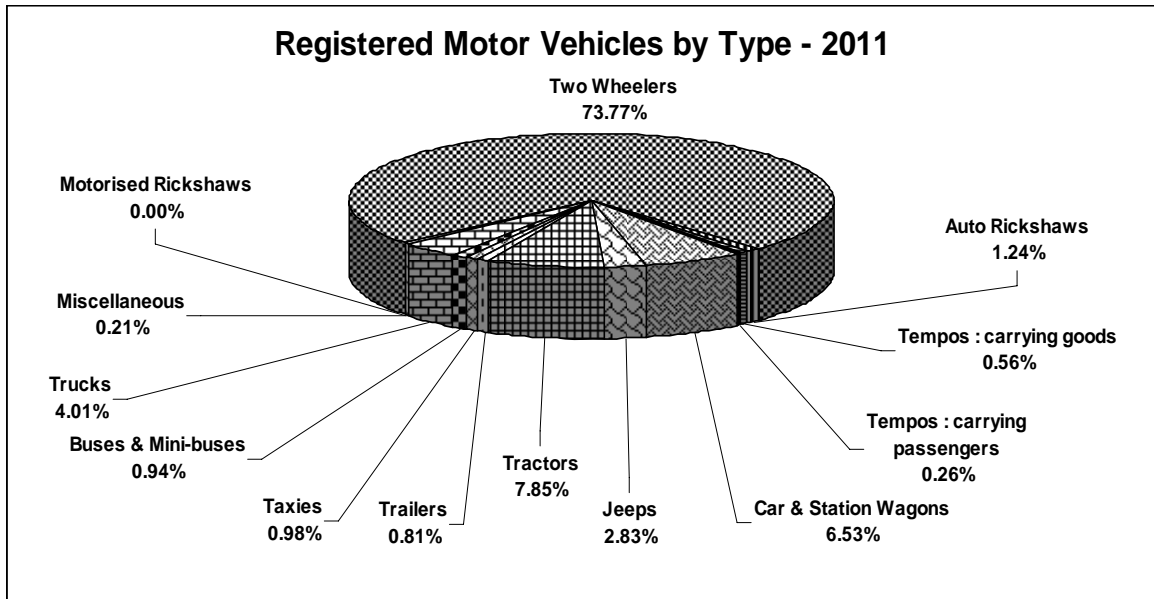
The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 77.86 lakh upto the December, 2010, which

has reached to 87.34 lakh by the end of December, 2011, which shows an increase of 12.18 per cent.

The details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of December for the years 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)	
	Cumulative Numbers by the end of December for the Year	
	2010	2011
1	2	3
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	5707735	6443070
3. Auto Rickshaws	101415	108359
4. Tempos:		
(i) For carrying goods	45379	48768
(ii) For carrying passengers	19635	22902
5. Cars	502952	570183
6. Jeeps	221436	247036
7. Tractors	634473	685200
8. Trailers	70259	71171
9. Taxies	75038	85850
10. Buses & Mini-buses	77000	81747
11. Trucks	314546	350411
12. Miscellaneous	15765	18773
Total	7785723	8733560



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 487 Gram Panchayats, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector etc.

Against a target of ₹ 1,650 crore to be earned as revenue during the year 2011-12, the achievement upto December, 2011 was to the tune of ₹ 1,177.84 crore.

RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March, 2010 was 5,780.12 km. Out of this, 4,465.12 km (77.25 per cent) was covered under broad gauge, 1,228.24 km (21.25 per cent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km (1.50 per cent) under narrow gauge. As on 31st March, 2010, the railway route length per 1,000 sq. km of geographical area was 16.89 km in the State.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The Postal and telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,321 at the end of 2010-11. The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,307 at the end of March, 2011 as against 2,333 at the end of March, 2010. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2010	2011
1.	Post Offices	Number	10313	10321
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2333	2307
3.	Customer services centres	Number	285	284
4.	Working connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	59.09	68.87
5.	Public Call Offices			
	(i) Local PCO	Number	5782	5501
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	41853	37083
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39608	38803

8. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for improving the social and economic status of the people in the State.

EDUCATION

As per the Census of 2011 (Provisional), Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 67.06 per cent which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 per cent in 1991. The State has registered an absolute percentage increase of 28.51 in the literacy rate during the last two decades. The Male Literacy Rate is 80.51 per cent in the State. At 52.66 per cent the female literacy remains a challenge as it is the lowest amongst all the States and union territories in the country. The State Government is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Shiksha Karmi Project, Continuing Education Programme & Samporna Sakhsar Bharat etc.

Elementary Education

In elementary education, the State has achieved noticeable progress over the last decade. There are 49,210 Primary Schools (PS) with 2,24,818 teachers and 55,980 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) with 2,35,396 teachers wherein the total enrollment is 124.87 lakh.

Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme namely '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 per cent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been conducted and 12.10 lakh out of School and Never Enrolled Children were identified through this survey. Intensive enrollment drive was implemented from July, 2011 and out of school children were mainstreamed. Under the Mid-day-meal scheme, students are also being benefitted.

The Shiksha Karmi Project aims at Universalisation of Education in remote and socially and economically backward villages where the existing Primary Education setup is inadequate. Under this project, 3,629 day schools (PS/UPS) are functioning in 3,629 villages of 144 blocks covering 32 districts with 4,267 Shiksha Karmis (teachers).

Measures taken to promote Girls Education:

- All 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) sanctioned are in operation. 199 buildings have been constructed and one is under progress. 17,402 girls are studying in these schools. KGBVs have been upgraded and sanction capacity of seats have been increased.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls were given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs.
- Motivation camps were organised at Gram Panchayat level to enhance enrollment of girls. State level policy has been designed and implemented for deputation of regular teacher in KGBVs. Urdu teachers were deployed in minority areas.
- Internet connections have been provided to build the capacity of teachers and girls.
- Scout-Guide activities has been started in KGBVs. Vocational activities have also been started.
- The campaign 'School Chalen Hum' has been conducted in 7 Gender focus Districts in order to ensure regular attendance and stay of girls in schools.
- Inter and Intra District exposure visits have been organized to broaden the horizons of girls.
- Transport Voucher Scheme has been introduced for girls who travel more than 5 km. to reach the schools. 27,747 girls are being benefitted under this scheme upto December, 2011.
- Ladies bicycles are being provided to all girls' students of rural areas who travel from their native village to other village situated in distant schools studying in class IX and X. 58,650 girls have been benefitted under this scheme upto December, 2011.
- Through the convergence with Tribal Area Development Department, 295 girls are being provided free of cost residential school facilities in Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur and Banswara districts.
- To encourage academic excellence, 9 top ranking girls at block level from VI, VII and VIII have been provided National Savings Certificates/FDRs. This is based on previous year's results.
- To enhance academic excellence, co-curricular competitions have been conducted.
- Free Computer Education for girls is being provided.

- 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.
- 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 ₹ 1100 and ₹ 1500 is being provided to girls studying up to 8th and IX-XII classes respectively.
- To promote Girls Education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 1500/- per year is being given to the girls who secure 75 per cent marks or more in class X and XII and for highest marks in 8th Board Examination at each Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter, for continuing their study in 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, 15,504 Secondary and 8,189 Senior Secondary schools are running in the State, out of which 8,108 Secondary and 3,137 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 31.81 lakh students including 13.03 lakh girls are studying (provisional).

Under the Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), civil works has been sanctioned in 3,343 schools in the last two years. Civil works has been started in 230 Schools. 28,000 senior teachers have been trained in the last two years.

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

- About 400 KGBV teachers have been given training on gender sensitization, life skills educations, health and hygiene etc.
- To acclaim the remarkable efforts made and motivate others, awards are being given to 5 best schools and 5 best teachers at the block level.

- For Computer Education, District Computer Labs have been set-up in each district.
- Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project-II has been introduced and computer education has been started in 4,500 Sr. Sec. Schools of 32 districts.
- The State Institute of Education Management and Training (SIEMAT) established at Goner (Jaipur) is imparting training to officials of Education Department associated with educational management.

The State Open School has been setup to cater to the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under this, 1,92,198 students have been registered upto the last year. 64,180 students have been registered in the current year. Out of the old registered students, 89,996 have passed the examination till 2011-12.

Total Literacy Campaign

The main objective of the Literacy and Continuing Education(CE) 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.

The CE programme is run through Nodal Continuing Education Centers /Continuing Education Centers. This Programme has been closed in the State from 31-03-2009 by the Government of India. During the year 2011-12, for outstanding liabilities of CE programme, a budget provision of State share of ₹ 452.83 lakh has been made as token money.

A Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat' has been declared on 8 September, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Scheme is being implemented in 31 districts in the State. In Kota district, Special Literacy Camps for illiterate women are being organised. For the year 2011-12, 25 camps have been allotted.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar Scheme is being implemented in Jhalawar district. During the year 2011-12, against the target of 80 women, 26 women have been benefitted upto December, 2011.

Higher Education

The Department of Higher Education manages the general education (non-professional) in colleges and Universities. 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 in nature. Students are given

the opportunity to avail higher education through Universities/Deemed universities in the State. As a result of the widespread and fast development of Higher Education in the State, there are now 1,359 colleges in the State at present. Out of these, 127 are government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 70 Aided colleges, 1,135 private colleges, 9 institutes running under SFS and 3 colleges are running under PPP mode. During the year 2011-12, the following important policy decisions have been taken to make Higher education accessible in remote areas, tribal belts and small towns:

- A Central University at Kishangarh (Ajmer) is being established by GoI.
- In the academic session 2011-12, 291 additional sections of classes have been issued to the Govt. Colleges, for the benefit of 22,750 students.
- No Objection Certificates have been issued to 145 Private Colleges in 2011-12.
- Under the “Dev Narayan Schemes”, for the benefit of OBC students, Sanctions to open a Govt. college at Nadauti & Girls College with hostel at Bayana have been issued. For the benefit of meritorious girl students, ₹ 300.00 lakh has been sanctioned under “Dev Narayan O.B.C. Scooty Scheme”.
- Out of 127, in 125 Govt. Colleges “Youth Development Centre” have been established with private participation.
- About 750 Lecturers /PTI/ Librarians of aided colleges have been posted in Govt. Colleges under “Rajasthan Voluntary Rural Education Service Rules, 2010.

Technical Education

Polytechnic: To provide facilities of technical education in Rajasthan, a total of 177 polytechnics are operational in the year 2011-12 with an intake of 47,050 students. Out of which, there are 29 government co-educational polytechnic, 8 women polytechnic (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), one autonomous polytechnic ECB Bikaner, 124 private polytechnic and 15 polytechnic (PPP mode) are functioning. During the year 2011-12 under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of an amount of ₹ 2,458.60 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2011 on various schemes.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present, 134 ITIs (including eight for women) with 30,704 seats in the public sector and 691 ITIs with 78,709 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State and providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering courses of 1-3 years duration. During the year 2011-12, ₹ 623.94 lakh has been incurred on various schemes of ITI upto December, 2011.

Engineering Colleges: To provide Engineering education at U.G. and P.G. level, total 127 Engineering Colleges are in operation in the State. Out of these, 11 are Government aided and 116 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total intake capacity around 54,500 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 134 MBA Institutions (12 Government/Government aided and 122 Private) are functional with an intake capacity around 10,500 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota.

Medical Education

There are nine Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; out of which seven are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remain two in the private sector. These Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,050 graduate, 610 in PG course and 68 Post Graduate diploma students in different specialties. Similarly, ten Dental Colleges; one in the government and nine in the private sector are also functional in the State. These Dental Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 940 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 (2011-12)

Course	Institutions		
	Govt.	Private	Total
Medical College	7	2	9
Dental College	1	9	10
B-Pharmacy	-	40	40
D-Pharmacy	1	23	24
M-Pharmacy	-	17	17
B-Sc Nursing	1	140	141

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 310 primary schools and one Teachers Training Sanskrit Vidhyalaya are functioning to provide Sanskrit education. In all, presently, about 1.77 lakh students are studying in these institutions.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

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. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and providing curative and preventive services to the people of the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream.

The Position of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2011 are shown in the table given below:

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number (As on 31st Dec.,2011)
1. Hospitals	108*
2. Dispensaries	196
3. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) – Rural	1,528
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	37
5. Community Health Centres (CHCs)	380
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)	11,487
9. In-patient Beds	35,442*

*(Excluding Medical College Hospitals)

During the year 2011-12, the sanctions for the following activities have been issued:

- Construction of new buildings of Community Health Centre, Kekri (Ajmer),

- Creation of 114 posts of Women Health Workers at CHCs & PHCs,
- Creation of 116 posts of Lab Technicians at City Dispensaries/CHCs/PHCs,
- Creation of 15 posts of Vice Principals and 123 posts of Nursing Tutors at 15 General Nursing Centers as per norms of Indian Nursing Council,
- Upgradation of 35 PHCs to CHCs,
- Establishment 50 new PHCs alongwith creation of posts,
- Creation of the 46 posts of Junior Specialists of different subjects at District and District level,
- Construction of new buildings of District Hospital, Karauli, at the District Headquarter.
- Computerization and online work of the blood banks of the State through Rajcomp,
- Creation of new posts of 5 Assistant Drug Controllers and 25 Drug Controlling Officer, for strengthening of drug control organisation.
- Upgradation of City Dispensary Chopasani Housing Board, Jodhpur to 50 bedded Satellite Hospital,
- Creation of the 335 posts of Junior Specialists at the First Referral Units of CHCs,
- Establishment of 12 Block CMHO offices,
- Increase of a total of 345 beds in CHCs / District Hospitals,
- Procurement of equipments and construction works at medical institutions from the grant of first installment under Thirteen Finance Commission.

“Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana”

Keeping in mind the need of all the citizens including the poor and needy people, Hon’ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan, initiated “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana” on 2nd October, 2011 in the entire State. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting hospitals attached

to medical colleges, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub health centers, are being provided most commonly used essential medicines free of cost in a phased manner. Distribution of drugs is ensured by approximately 15,000 free Drug Distribution Centers (DDC). Drug distribution centers operate during the OPD hours for OPD patients. For indoor and emergency patients, drugs are made available round the clock. There is an overwhelming response among people towards the scheme.

Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor and 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, families of Kathori Tribe, suffering from Thalassaemia & Haemophilia, and other beneficiaries also. During the year 2011-12 upto December 2011, an amount of ₹ 27.03 crore has been provided as advance to various medical institutions and 31.29 lakh patients have been benefited.

The World Bank assisted 'Rajasthan Health System Development Project' is being implemented from 21.7.2004 in the State. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 an amount of ₹ 25.11 crore has been spent. Under this project, an expenditure of a total amount of ₹ 428.48 crore has been incurred so far.

During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 712 new leprosy cases were detected and 789 patients were cured under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 85,319 new cases were detected against the target of 1,03,102 cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1,82,756 eye operations were performed against the target of 2,85,000 eye operations in 1,961 eye camps were organised. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, 85.86 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 68.62 lakh. Under the 'National AIDS Control Programme', during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, blood samples of 5,61,892 persons was tested, out of which 6,073 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 118 Ayurvedic hospitals, 3,577 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries with 1 mobile surgical unit (200 bedded) and 6 mobile units are functioning in the State.

At present, a total of 3,708 Ayurvedic Hospitals/Dispensaries including Naturo-pathy & yoga alongwith 7 Mobile Units are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Name of system	(Number)						Grand Total	
	District Hospital (bedded)		Hospital (bedded)		Dispensary			Mobile Unit
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
1. Ayurved	18	45	55	3,389	188	7	3,702	
2. Naturo-Pathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	

The following additional activities are taken up during the year 2011-12:

- Separate Homeopathic & Unani Directorates have been established at Jaipur.
- 7 indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized up to November, 2011.
- 15 Ayurvedic new dispensaries have been opened from 2010.
- 6 Ayurvedic dispensaries have upgraded into hospitals.
- Construction work of 347 buildings have been completed for establishment of Ayush Specialty Clinic at 400 Primary/Community Health Centers. Work is in progress for 24 buildings and work is yet to be started for construction of another 29 buildings.

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), 64 full time dispensaries and 8 part time dispensaries are functioning in the State wherein about 5.34 lakh insured persons are being benefited.

The 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, cardiac pacemaker, wheel chair, tricycle, cervical collars etc. free of charges.
- Sanction of advance payment for treatment of serious diseases /operations.
- 28 Private Hospitals / Institutes have been tiedup for super Specialty Services in the State.
- Secondary treatment facility is being provided with the help of private hospitals in Udaipur, Behror, Ajmer, Alwar and 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 and medical facilities are being provided.
- New ESI Dispensaries have been sanctioned at Kukas (Jaipur), Kushkhera (Alwar) and Bichwal (Bikaner). ESI Dispensary Kushkhera (Alwar) has been started.

Family Welfare programmes and Immunisation activities are also been provided under the Employee State Insurance Scheme.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stablisation 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 318 per lakh live births (SRS 2007-09) and the Infant Mortality Rate is 55 per thousand live births (SRS 2010) in the State.

During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, about 1.87 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 3.23 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides this, 7.39 lakh users of Oral Pills (OP) and 9.17 lakh CC users have been given services. The 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, 29,979 trained Jan Mangal couples are working. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 3,586 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 2011-12 is given in the table below:

Progress under Immunisation Programme, 2011-12

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 11)
1. DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.71	10.15
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.71	10.98
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.71	10.15
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	18.38	11.26
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	15.71	10.10

Pulse Polio Immunization Campaigns are being conducted regularly to attain the National goal of complete eradication of Polio. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 a total 47.03 lakh children have been benefited with polio drops.

The present status of the various schemes is as follows:

Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana : In this scheme, 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 year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 4,58,735 medical assistance, 1,324 police assistance, 213 fire assistance and 1,53,081 referral assistance to pregnant women for institutional deliveries have been taken care of by 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. Around, 2.21 lakh patients have been benefited so far through 2,273 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, 2011 to December 31, 2011, 26,246 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, 9.64 lakh institutional deliveries have been conducted in the State against the target of 16.54 lakh expected deliveries upto December, 2011. The per centage of institutional deliveries has always shown an increasing trend. During the year 2011-12, 7.73 lakh mothers have benefited under this scheme upto December, 2011.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY): To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” in the State to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born child.

ASHA-Sahyoginis: Under this scheme, about 43,400 ASHAs have been deployed in different districts. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, ASHA-Sahyoginis assisted in 2.41 lakh institutional deliveries and 36,246 sterilisations.

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 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi- elected member of Panchayat and ASHA Sahyoginis.

Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day: 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

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.

Operationalization of PHCs to provide 24x7 services: To provide 24x7 institutional delivery facilities and free medical care, 1,100 PHCs have been identified.

Mainstreaming AYUSH: The five System of Medicines (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic) have been brought under one roof through NRHM. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 AYUSH

provided their services to 61.59 lakh OPD Patients and conducted 0.24 lakh institutional deliveries .

RCH Camps : RCH Camps are being organized at remote PHCs of the districts on a bi-monthly basis. The budget for one camp is ₹ 12,000/-. During the year 2011-12, in all 168 camps have been organized against the target of 400 under the scheme till December, 2011 and 15,907 patients have been treated.

Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) Training: SBA training is being conducted and till now, 8,000 ANMs/Staff nurses/LHV have been trained.

Status of Implementation of PCPNDT Act in Rajasthan: In the State, 1,844 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 Yojana, Jyoti Yojana, 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:

Habitation	Unit	Total	Covered upto December, 2011
Main Habitation (Villages)	Number	39,753	39,751
Other Habitations/Dhani	Number	81,380	64,144

During the year 2011-12, 3,921 villages/dhanies, 791 SC and 635 ST dominated habitations have been benefited from drinking water facilities upto December,2011.

Urban Water Supply: The 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 benefitted by drinking water facility. A number of water supply projects are underway in the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB): The Rajasthan Housing Board was established by the Government of Rajasthan as an autonomous body to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State of Rajasthan. RHB 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.

By December, 2011 RHB has taken up construction of 2,20,795 dwelling units, out of which 2,11,337 dwelling units have been completed, 2,12,133 dwelling units have been allotted and 1,97,973 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

The activities of RHB for the year 2011-12 up to December, 2011 are as under.

S.No.	Activity	Unit	2011-12	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec., 2011)
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	11509	4539
2	Houses to be completed	Number	6940	3096
3	House to be allotted	Number	12764	3217
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	13853	5929
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	427.68	271.69
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	686.00	517.22

RHB has embarked upon some initiatives and innovation to bring about efficiency and transparency. These are as under :

- Cross subsidisation, cost reduction measures for EWS and LIG
- Standardisation in specifications/plans/structural designs of houses,
- Dekh Rekh Yojna (DRY),
- Only completed finished houses be allotted,
- Model house for every project,
- Income ceiling rationalized,
- Visitors book,
- No Dues Certificates with possession,

- Registrations and refunds through Banks,
- Quality assurance measures,
- Third Party Inspection Mechanism,
- Know your client (KYC),
- Rain water harvesting,
- Rationalised costing principles,
- Improvised planning philosophy and
- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association.

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 (NCR) 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 2011-12, against the provision of ₹ 1,632.15 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of an amount of ₹ 869.21 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2011.

The main activities of Town Planning Department are as follows;

- Master Plan: Master Plan of 99 Towns has been approved by the Government, 71 are published for inviting objections and 14 are under progress.
- National Urban Information System (NUIS): Under this centrally sponsored scheme based on GIS, Base maps of six towns namely Bandikui, Bijaynagar – Gulabpura, Dungarpur, Karauli, Makrana and Sawai Madhopur are being prepared.
- Change in Land Use: In the financial year 2010-11, 98 such cases have been disposed.
- 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, Rajgarh and Kherli Master Plan 2035 and Highway Corridor Zone of Rajasthan sub-region of NCR.

Department of Local Self Government:

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

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, till now, 329 works have been completed and 11 works are in progress.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY) : This scheme 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.

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.

Under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 2,350 persons were benefitted and 3,550 persons were trained under Skill Development training during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

JawaharLal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched by Government of India on 3rd December, 2005, in order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth for planned development of identified cities with focus on projects of Urban Infrastructure and to draw a coherent urbanization policy/strategy to implement projects on Mission mode has helped the

State in enhancement of urban infrastructure in Mission as well as non Mission cities

Out of the total 28 identified cities/Urban agglomerations selected by GoI to take up in work under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) & Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), two cities namely Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar have been selected in Rajasthan. GoI has also taken up works under UIG, BSUP and Procurement of Buses.

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 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 37 various projects in 35 cities worth of ₹ 609.93 crore.

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 target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. So far in the State of Rajasthan, 55 projects have been sanctioned amounting to ₹ 780.66 crores under this program. Besides, construction of houses under this scheme, infrastructure development in most of the projects include roads, drains, community centers, community toilets, sewerage system/septic tank, street light and water supply lines etc.

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.

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. Till date an amount of ₹ 106.04 crore has been received in this fund.

Important Decisions taken

- The State Government has enacted the "Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009" with special provisions for empowerment of Urban Local Bodies and their elected Representatives.
- Keeping in view the growing demands for the quick mass transport system, the State Government has also taken up the "Metro Rail" project for the Jaipur city.
- Double counting system has been applied in ULB's to check financial discrepancies

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:

Anupriti Yojana: There is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 1 lakh per SC/ST candidate passing the 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 and National Level Medical College. Besides this, a provision of ₹ 10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been kept for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering/medical colleges. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 398 candidates have been benefitted by an amount of ₹ 131.37 lakh under this scheme.

Women Hostels: Under this, 8 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 ₹ 47.39 lakh has been incurred in the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 and 505 women have been benefitted.

Scholarships: Post-Matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students. During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 an amount of ₹ 9,098.48 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 1,81,331 students.

Vishwas Yojana: To provide employment opportunity to differently abled persons during the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 397 differently abled persons have been benefitted with an amount of ₹ 77.34 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, to one child of the dependent widow pensioners and also to other beneficiaries. Besides this, ₹ 2,000 per year has also been provided for clothes, shoes, etc. During the year 2011-12, 44,718 children have been benefitted by an amount of ₹ 2100.80 lakh upto December, 2011.

Widhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana: Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow ₹ 15,000 is given to her as gift. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 2.40 lakh has been spent and 16 widows have been benefitted in this scheme upto December, 2011.

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 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 22.00 lakh has been incurred and 295 women have been benefitted upto December, 2011.

Sahyog Yojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to all BPL families for the marriage of girls in the family. During the year 2011-12, 5,109 applicants have got benefitted by providing them an amount of ₹ 683.83 lakh upto December, 2011.

De-addiction programme: De-addiction programme has been taken up through NGOs in the districts having this problem namely Kota, Baran and Jhalawar. Under this scheme, an expenditure of an amount of ₹ 10.52 lakh has been incurred during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

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 home, State and National Indira Gandhi 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

S.No.	Name of Scheme	(Numbers)	
		Target (2011-12)	Achievements (2011-12 up to Dec.,2011)
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9,050	3,425
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	19,000	6,990
3.	Auto Rickshaw	20	4
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2,500	1,080
5.	Individual Pump Sets	50	5
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	100	1
2.	Electrification of Wells	2,000	833
3.	Work-shed Plan	6,000	3,165
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4,700	542
5.	Land allocation	35	-
6.	Skill development & Training	6,000	8,100
7.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3,500	1,176
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicut, etc.	95	13

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 2011-12, a total provision of ₹ 317.72 crore was allocated in different heads, against which, an amount of ₹ 131.49 crore has been utilized upto December, 2011.

The Physical achievements during the year 2011-12 under various schemes of tribal area development are given in the following table:

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2011-12 (upto Dec., 2011)
1	Agriculture Development	family	4,20,100
2	Horticulture Development	family	2,754
3	Animal Husbandry Programme	family	805
4	Self Employment	family	528

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement 2011-12 (upto Dec., 2011)
5	Deepening of wells	family	853
6	Diesel Pumpset	family	267
7	Sprinklers sets	family	100
8	Anicut construction	Number	38
9	Ashram hostels	student	15,990
10	Residential School	Student	3,475
11	Running of Maa Badi	Student	17,610
12	Scholarship to talented ST student	Student	789
13	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (College Level)	Girls	3,680
14	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class XI & XII)	Girls	5,533
15	Room rent for college going tribal students	Student	6,030
16	Scooty to Tribal girls who secure 65 per cent or more in Board exam.	Girls	194
17	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	200
18	Training Courses for in ITIs	Number	568
19	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	Number	2,114
20	Hand pump	Number	4
21	Electrification of wells for ST farmers	Number	347
22	Electrification of ST Basties	Number	2
23	Approach Roads	Number	20

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

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, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 are in rural areas. There are 53,646 anganwadi centres (AWCs) and 4,747 mini anganwadi centres have made functional by the end of December, 2011.

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, 42.35 lakh children and mothers on an average are being benefitted with supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 11.16 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organised in 83 per cent 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 67,404.32 Lakh has been incurred 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. Mother-Child Production (MCP) card has also been provided in these 11 districts.
- The Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) has been initiated in the 10 districts of the State on a pilot basis. In this scheme, nutrition life skill and health education will be provided to non-going school adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls 15-18 years age group.
- In Nutrition Programme, nutritive food are being provided daily to children, severely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Decentralized nutrition distribution has been started in 220 projects of the 33 districts for children less than 3 years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers under the Nutrition Mission.
- The 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.

- About 8,728 anganwaries have been shifted in schools to provide adequate space to run anganwadi effectively.

Women Empowerment: The real empowerment of women depends upon the creation of an enabling environment—social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision-making process at all levels. Keeping this in view, the Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation etc.

Women Development Programme: The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and also to become socio-economically self-reliant. 'Sathin' is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government but also to inform women about their fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society, Sathins also need to create an environment against evil practices and to make women aware about the situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited.

In each gram panchayat, a Sathin is selected by the gram panchayat. In Rajasthan 9,189 Sathins are working to create awareness among women, enable them to realise their potential and also to help women and to take advantage from the Government programmes/schemes. The honorarium to Sathin has been increased from ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 1,500 p.m. A total provision of ₹ 1,936.50 lakh has been made during the year 2011-12 for the payment of honorarium, TA, DA to Sathins against which ₹ 1,455.00 lakh has been incurred till December, 2011.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohik Vivah Yojana): Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant-in-aid @ ₹ 6,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, out of which ₹ 4,500 is deposited in the bank / post office in the name of the bride and ₹ 1,500 is given to the organization for arrangements etc. The total grant available to an organization for one such event has been increased to ₹ 10.00 lakh. Now one organization can arrange maximum 166 marriages in one event. During the current financial year, assistance has been given for 2,800 couples for which ₹ 180.00 lakh were disbursed as grant-in-aid till December, 2011.

Hon'ble CM's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women:

Following a life cycle approach to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, Hon'ble CM's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10 to focus on:

- (i) Safe Motherhood
- (ii) Reduction in IMR
- (iii) Population Stabilization
- (iv) Prevention of child marriages
- (v) Retention of girls at least upto class X
- (vi) Providing security and safe environment to women
- (vii) Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

Kaleva Yojana: In pursuance to one of the important seven points viz; safe motherhood, the Department of Women & Child Development in collaboration with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has initiated the Kaleva Yojana to help women stay in the hospital during pregnancy and after birth in the medical institutions. Under this scheme, nutritious meal is provided thrice a day for three days. The scheme is being implemented in all the Government hospitals in the State including 368 CHCs and all PHCs.

Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005:

All Dy. Directors, CDPOs and 574 'Prachetas' have been designated as the Protection Officers. Besides this, 33 new posts of Protection Officers have been sanctioned during the year 2011-12. There are 91 registered service providers and 13 shelter homes in the State. All government district hospitals, dispensaries, sub-district hospitals, satellite hospitals, PHCs have been notified as Medical Facilitator for this purpose.

Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSKs): Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra have been set up in 38 police districts. These kendras are run by selected NGOs. For the year 2011-12, ₹ 114.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme.

Gender Cell: A Gender Cell has been setup to promote mainstreaming of the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government.

Women Self Help Group Programme: Self-Help Group programme has proved to be a flagship programme of the State, so far as economic empowerment of women is concerned. 2.18 lakh women SHGs have been formed, out of these SHGs 1.75 lakh groups have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 466 crore through various financial institutions. A State level training institute and seven divisional level training-cum-

resource centres have been conducting training for SHG members in various fields. More than 2 lakh women SHG members have been provided trainings and more than 51,711 women are engaged in income generating activities.

Amrita Society: A marketing society named 'Amrita' as marketing brand name for SHGs products has been registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act for providing marketing opportunities to Women Self Help Group (WSHGs) Award Scheme. The society is acting as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs.

Amrita Haat Bazar: Haat bazaars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. So far, eleven Haat Bazars have been organized. Opportunities are also being provided to WSHGs to participate in district, State and national level fairs. Theme based sales are also being promoted. There is a provision of ₹ 22.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 for organizing haat bazaar.

Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme: Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme has been initiated to encourage WSHGs and NGOs showing outstanding performance in Self-Help-Group (SHG) programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme.

Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme: Priyadarshini Adarsh Self Help Group (SHG) scheme was launched in the year 2009-10. Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are short-listed to enhance their capacity and capabilities and to be linked with sustainable livelihood activities.

Swavalamban: The main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially women from weaker sections of the society are the target group under the scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organising income generating trainings. ₹ 33.00 lakh have been provided during 2011-12 for implementation of the programme.

Besides this, schemes namely; basic computer training to women with support of Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd. (RKCL), allotment of Fair price shops, interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans, Mission Gramya Shakti, etc. are functioning for the welfare of the women in the State.

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 towards 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 rise 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 per cent 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 per cent or of ₹ 10,000 whichever is less. For self-

help groups, the subsidy is 50 per cent 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 2011-12, allocation of ₹ 8,770.67 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 5,682.06 lakh has been spent and 31,630 families have been benefited against the target of 60,642 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 the 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, 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 15.72 crore Mandays have been generated by spending ₹ 2,293.74 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 per cent funding comes from the Government of India and the State share is 25 per cent 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 the village community.

In the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, ₹ 44.06 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 of Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur. From 1st April, 1999, the funding pattern has changed,

75 per cent of the funding comes from the Government of India and the State's share is 25 per cent. The 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, ₹ 11.06 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. The scheme covers all the non DDP / DPAP blocks of the State. Under IWDP, 88 projects have been sanctioned from 1997-98 to 2010-11. Out of these 81 projects have been completed and 7 projects are in progress. In the year 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 4.73 crore has been incurred on these projects upto December, 2011.

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 the Indira Awas Yojna for construction of new houses and upgradation of unserviceable kutchha 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 in 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 them grant-in aid. 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 2011-12, allocation of ₹ 278.52 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 391.00 crore has been spent towards the

construction of 44,018 new houses and up-gradation of 17 houses against the target of 1,57,596 houses.

7. Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojana

To benefit the BPL families of the State, a scheme namely; “Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojana” has been introduced in the State from 1.4.2011 in the lines of IAY. Till December, 2011, against the target of 2.80 lakh families, financial sanction have been issued to 2.74 lakh families for construction of houses.

8. 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.

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

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works to the tune of ₹ 5 crore per year to be taken up in his/her constituency. The main objective of the scheme is creation of social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility which are important for the development of the area.

In the year 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 175 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 32.73 crore has been spent and 1,162 works have been completed.

10. 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. The amount of MLA fund has increased from ₹ 80 lakh to ₹ 100 lakh from the year 2010-11. This increase amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh will be utilized by MLA, only works related to drinking water in his/her constituency. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the State.

In the year 2011-12, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 105.72 crore has been spent and 5,513 works have been completed.

11. 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 2011-12, allocation of ₹ 1,500.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 85.25 lakh has been spent and 27 works have been completed.

12. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a cent per cent 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 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 114.09 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 51.47 crore has been spent and 661 works have been completed.

13. 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 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 263.85 lakh has been spent and 27 works have been completed.

14. 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 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 1,000.00 lakh has been done. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 202.99 lakh has been spent and 54 works have been completed.

15. 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 Collector. In the year 2011-12, Upto December, 2011, ₹ 379.62 lakh has been spent and 99 works have been completed.

16. 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. In the year 2011-12, an allocation of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2011, ₹ 723.72 lakh has been spent and 139 works have been completed.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The 73rd amendment of the Constitution gave constitutional status to local rural self governments and provide more political power and universalized platform for decentralized planning from below. The Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities including district plans in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRIs. A three-tier setup of

PRIs exist in the State i.e. Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the District level. Decentralized district planning process is being followed in the State. The District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted in all the districts. In the District plans, an integrated approach for the local development is adopted taking into account the availability of resources and covering the sectoral activities, special schemes assigned to the district and below have been also incorporated.

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

1. 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 rural drinking water supply system.
- Construction of toilets for providing sanitation facility in social and community institutions, assets, schools etc. and safe solid waste management, provision of street lights etc.
- Creation of database and maintenance of accounts of PRIs, and
- Maintenance of assets of drinking water and sanitation facilities.

During the year 2011-12, a sum of ₹ 226.89 crore has been transferred to PRIs against the grant received from GoI. Against the physical target of 28,925 works, 14,497 works have been completed till now.

2. State (Fourth) Finance Commission: The duration of this commission is 2010 to 2015. As per the recommendation of ₹ 450.00 crore of the commission, for the year 2011-12 an amount of ₹ 150.00 crore has been transferred to PRIs.

3. Allotment of Residential Plots at Concessional Rates: The Gram Panchayats provide residential land upto 150 sq. yard at a subsidized 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 shelter less poor families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, scavengers & backward classes, rural artisans, landless labourers, handicapped, primitive tribes (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 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 23,469 rural families have been benefited out of which free residential plots have been allotted to 15,998 BPL families and 7,471 plots have been allotted to eligible rural

families on concessional rates. Besides this, 28,279 pattas have also been issued to rural families.

4. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): This scheme is being implemented 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 2011-12 upto December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 185.07 crore has been incurred and 6,613 works have been completed.

5. Untied fund Scheme: The government of Rajasthan has initiated this scheme to prepare district plans on the basis of Community participation at the grassroots level. During the year 2011-12, upto December 2011, against the provision of ₹ 16.50 crore, ₹ 8.25 crore has been transferred to PRIs.

6. Untied funds for PRIs: The Government of Rajasthan has launched the scheme this year to mitigate the local needs of PRIs. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 699.79 crore has been allocated to PRIs.

7. District innovative fund: This scheme has been launched in this financial year. Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 13.20 crore has been kept for this fund during the year 2011-12.

8. Total Sanitation Campaign: This programme is now being implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department. In the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011 an amount of ₹ 47.81 crore has been transferred to districts and 3.51 lakh toilets for individual families and 4,038 toilets have been constructed for schools / Anganwari Centres.

Besides, other schemes like; Nirmal Gram Puruskar Yojana, Expansion / 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 and 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 programme is being implemented in 79,845 schools and 73.41 lakh children from class 1-5 (52.81 lakh) and class 6-8 (20.60 lakh) are being benefited by this scheme. In MDMS, 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. A seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. The food being served in MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class 1 to 5 students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class 6 to 8 students). The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

Intensive medical check-ups of all the students eligible for mid-day-meal are being done every year. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Naandi Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporate who have already partnered the scheme. Presently, 7.46 lakh children in more than 8,181 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 20 mechanized centralized kitchens, setup by charitable trusts and NGOs.

Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committee and by involvement of mothers of school going children for supervision on a rotational basis. Special arrangements have been made to supply the mid-day meal in schools in drought-affected areas during summer vacations.

Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to nearly 2.60 lakh children in more than 2,620 schools spread over all the districts. Efforts have been made in the development of MDMS related infrastructure in schools. In the last 4 years, more than 59,000 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in schools. A sustainable means of livelihood has been provided to more than 1.20 lakh persons by effective implementation of the scheme.

10. OTHER PROGRAMMES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

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 the state level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:- Point No. 1 A 01: In MGNREGA, during the year 2011-12 upto the month of December, 2011, 1,571.10 lakh employment has been generated for which wages of amount ₹ 1,499.40 crore has been paid. During the same period in the preceding year upto the month of December, 2010, 2,475.79 lakh employment was generated for which, an amount of ₹ 1,895.66 crore was paid as wages.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna- Individual swarogaries assisted:- Point No. 1 B 01: Under this point, during the year 2011-12, 5,369 individuals were assisted against the target of 3,152 which is 170.34 per cent of the target. During the preceding year for the same period upto the month of December, 2010, 3,302 individuals were assisted, which was 33.28 per cent of the target of the preceding year i.e. 2010-11.

Self Help Groups to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY:- Point No. 1 E 01: During the year 2011-12, 2,516 SHG have been assisted upto December, 2011 against the target of 5,749, which is 43.76 per cent of the target. During the preceding year upto December, 2010, 3,020 SHGs were provided assistance which was 52.84 per cent of the last year's target.

Rural Houses: Indira Awas Yojna:- Point No. 6 A 01: During the year 2011-12, upto December, 2011, 20,125 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 61,894 houses, which is 32.52 per cent of the target. During the preceding year under the same period upto December, 2010, 26,246 houses were constructed which was 41.42 per cent of the target.

EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas:- Point No 6 B 01: During the year 2011-12, 12,680 houses have been constructed upto December, 2011, which is 57.64 per cent of the total target. During the preceding year in the same period 2,604 houses were constructed upto December, 2010, which was 118.36 per cent of the target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme:

A- Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back):- Point No 07 A 03: Upto December, 2011, 1,480 habitations have been covered against the target of 2,272 which is 65.14 per cent of the target.

B- Coverage of water quality affected Habitations:- Point No 07 A 04: Under this point upto December, 2011, 2,441 habitations have been covered against the target of, 3,801 which is 64.22 per cent of the target.

Institutional Delivery:- Point No 08 E 01: During the year 2011-12, 9.63 lakh institutional deliveries have been performed upto the period of December, 2011, while during the same period in the preceding year 9.09 lakh institutional deliveries were performed.

S.C. Families Assisted:- Point No 10 A 01: During the year 2011-12, upto the period of December, 2011, 3.55 lakh S.C. families have been assisted, which is 86.16 per cent of the total target. During the preceding year upto the same period 3.69 lakh families were assisted which was 89.56 per cent of the total target.

S.T. families assisted:- Point No 10 C 01: During the year 2011-12 upto the period of December, 2011, assistance has been provided to 0.59 lakh S.T. families. During the same period in the preceding year assistance was provided to 0.65 lakh S.T. families.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:- Point No. 12 A 01: Under this point, during the year 2010-11, 304 ICDS blocks (cumulative) were functional against the target of 304 i.e. cent per cent target was achieved. For the year 2011-12, no additional targets have been received.

Anganwadies Functional:- Point No 12 B 01: Upto December, 2011, 58,393 Anganwadies are functional in the state, while during the preceding year 57,362 Anganwadies were functional upto this period.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families:- Point No 14 A 01: During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011. Assistance has been provided to 16,665 families against the target of 33,000 which is 50.50 per cent of the target.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land):- Point No. 15 A 01: During the year 2011-12, 69,230 hectare area was covered under plantations upto December, 2011, against the target of 60,000 hectare, which is 115.38 per cent of the target. During the preceding year, upto

the same period, 96,146 hectare area was covered which was 218.51 per cent of the target.

Seedling planted (Public & Forest Land):- Point No 15 A 02: During the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011, 343.61 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 300.00 lakh. During the same period in the preceding year 249.11 lakh seedlings were planted which was 141.54 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No 17 A 01: During the year 2011-12, 370 Km roads have been constructed upto December, 2011 against the target of 1,795 Km which is 20.61 per cent of the target. During the preceding year upto the same period 2,280 Km roads were constructed which was 134.12 per cent of the target.

Village Electrified (RGGVY):- Point No. 18 B 01: During the year 2011-12, 111 villages have been electrified upto December, 2011 against the target of 418 villages which is 26.56 per cent of the target. During the same period in the preceding year 629 villages were electrified which was 114.36 per cent of the target.

Energising Pump Sets:- Point No. 18 D 01 : During the year 2011-12, 21,213 wells have been energised upto December, 2011 against the target of 45,000 which is 47.14 per cent of the target. Upto the same period during the preceding year 54,972 wells were energised which was 84.57 per cent of the target.

During the year 2010-11 State achieved "Very Good" (above 90%) in all targeted monitorable points at the all India level.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

The State Government conducted various relief activities in 1,249 villages of 2 affected districts upto 15.7.2011 and spent more than ₹ 4.34 crore. In all, 97 villages/dhanies and towns/cities were provided drinking water by transportation of water. Conservation of cattle was made in 6 Goshalas during the scarcity period.

An amount of ₹ 630.69 crore has been sanctioned under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the current financial year 2011-12, which is shared in the ratio of 75 per cent by GoI and remaining 25 per cent by State Government contribution. The balance amount of ₹ 74.24 crore available under SDRF as on 31-3-2011 has been incorporated in this newly created fund as per the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission and accordingly a total amount of ₹ 704.93

crore are available under SDRF, out of which ₹ 148.12 crore have been allotted / spent under the following items:

(₹ in crore)		
S.No.	Items	Amount
1	Relief Activities	22.95
	▪ Employment Generation	0.06
	▪ Gratuitous Relief	4.06
	▪ Drinking water arrangements	5.54
	▪ Fodder Transportation	1.18
	▪ Cattle Feed	0.02
	▪ Cattle Camp & Goshala subsidy	11.84
	▪ Veterinary Medicine	0.03
	▪ Agriculture Input Subsidy	0.22
2	Fire relief	3.59
3	Flood & Cyclone Relief	68.51
4	Search & Rescue Training	49.77
5	Capacity Building	3.30

An amount of ₹ 45.12 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. Besides, the State level intervention, this programme is also being implemented in three cities viz. Jodhpur, Alwar and Jaisalmer in the State under Disaster Management. For the Govt. employees, Engineers, Non-Government Organizations' etc., 20 training programmes were organised in which about 550 persons have been trained.

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

Policy Decisions

As per the guidelines of Government of India under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), four Committees have been constituted by the State Government with an aim to provide impetus and right direction

to IT and e-Governance in the State. These are: State e-Governance Council, State Level Apex Committee, Project e-Governance Mission Team and State e-Governance Mission Team.

- **IT & ITES POLICY launched:** It aims at implementing e-Governance and capacity building within the Government domain; promoting investment in IT and ITES sector within State and Skill Development through enhancement of employment opportunities.
- All Government Departments are to earmark 3% of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives.
- A scheme has been released to encourage private traders to setup Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) centres / Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) centres to take ITES industry into the hinterland of the State.

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

- **Rajasthan State Wide Area Network:** The Government of Rajasthan has proposed to setup the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness. The network would provide data, voice and video communication facilities and link together District and Tehsil administrative offices, District Level Offices, Panchyati Raj Institutions and e-Mitra kiosks etc.
- **Common Service Centre(CSC):** As on 16.12.2011, a total of 2,446 kiosks have been made operational. A comprehensive Web-based application has been developed for on-line monitoring of progress of implementation of CSC Scheme up to the VLE level. The URL of the web portal is www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in
- **e-District (State MMP):** This pilot project has been approved for Ajmer and Jodhpur districts. The project entails e-enabling the services offered by the District administration highly visible to the citizens by means of end-to-end electronic service delivery.
- **State Service Delivery Gateway:** Under this project 42 services of selected departments would be provided to citizens through CSC and e-mitra kiosks. In this project the services covered under "Rajasthan Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act 2011" have also been included.
- **Aarogya-online :** This complete IT-enablement of SMS Hospital, Jaipur, includes computerization of Outdoor Patient Department,

Indoor Patient Department, Billing, Enquiry, Investigation (Central Lab), Diet/Kitchen, Pharmacy & Drugs, OT etc.

- **e-SANCHAR (<http://esanchar.rajasthan.gov.in>) - e-Speech Application through Network for Automated Communication, Help and Response:** e-SANCHAR aims at integration of IT with Mobile Telephony for providing information pertaining to pensions and other citizen-centric services through voice message within remote rural areas. This also helps to disseminate information to the illiterate beneficiaries of various government schemes, especially pensions. For disseminating information pertaining to pension disbursement, the project has been implemented in all 13 sub-treasuries of Jaipur.
- **Extension of Secretariat Network:** IP Phones to 32 District Collectors (excluding Pratapgarh) have been provided using NIC Network. Under the Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), 41 Government buildings in Jaipur are inter-linked using different technologies.
- **Touch Screen Kiosks at District level:** These Kiosks are 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.
- **Citizen Care Centre (CCC):** Application for IT-enabled delivery of departmental level citizen-centric services to the public has been implemented in Jodhpur Development Authority and all 9 UITs. These UITs are: Alwar, Kota, Ajmer, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi.
- **Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC):** The recruitment process of State Services and Subordinate services of Government Departments is done through RPSC. The project includes complete IT enablement of the department including online availability of forms, submission of forms, scrutiny of forms, online payment for forms through kiosks, online printing of admission letters and declaration of results.
- **e-Secretariat:** In the first phase, a Touch Screen is installed at Secretariat and "File Tracking and Monitoring System" has been implemented in 5 departments of Secretariat. The project is being executed through NIC.

- **I-FACTS (IT enabled fully automated citizen based transparent status):** A number of G2C services are provided by the State Government at different levels and there is a felt need of an independent feedback/ appraisal system to obtain the feedback from citizens regarding the quality of such services so that they can be suitably modified / improved.
- **Capacity Building in Government Domain:** Trainings for State Government officers on 'e-governance project life cycle', Networking and Change Management are being organized.
- **SUGAM (P.G.Portal):** It is a Public Service Delivery application being taken up in collaboration with NIC to provide Single-window system for delivery of government services, Web-enabled Public Grievance Monitoring and Redressal and State-level Call Centre to provide Government services and to function as help desk / centre for applications related to Public Grievances and RTI queries.
- **SUGAM (Single Window):** The service has been started at all district collectorates and tehsil headquarters where citizen-centric services are being provided in a time bound manner.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates:** The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates like those that of caste, income etc. have been launched.
- **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses:** With a view to encourage IT skill development in the Government sector, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to government personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in I.T.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** RKCL has been setup in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State. 'RS-CIT' has been approved by the Government and after due approval orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued.

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attractions for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure

Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc., which attracts tourists in the state. Increase in the incoming of foreign and domestic tourists would definitely create/generate indirect employment and lead to increase in the percentage of trade hotel and restaurant sector in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

The State Tourism Department has successfully organized "The Great Indian Travel Bazar, 2011" at Jaipur during 17-19 April, 2011. Jantar-Mantar (Jaipur) monuments has been selected in World Heritage Sites of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). For promoting night tourism, "Light and Sound Show" have been started in Jantar-Mantar monument.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of project for conservation and restoration of Fresco Paintings and Murals work in Nahargarh Fort, establishment of food craft institute at Sawai-Madhopur have been sanctioned.

During the year 2011-12, development works amounting to ₹ 600.00 lakh on 12 villages of 12 districts i.e. Baghera-Ajmer, Dungarja-Kota, Madhogarh-Jaipur, Lotwara-Dausa, Khawa-Jaisalmer, Sundhamata-Jalore, Kiradu-Barmar, Kolvi-Jhalawar, Ranakpur-Pali, Kailadevi-Karauli, Bisronda-Dholpur and Bhimlat-Bundi are under progress.

The period of Tourism Unit Policy-2007 has been extended till 31st March, 2013. Under this Policy, allotments of State Government land, in rural areas are being done at local District Lease Committee (DLC) rate.

For promoting Adventure Tourism in the state, Desert safari boating in Lakhela Talab-Kumbhalgarh and International Kite and Balloon festivals have been started in the State.

Udaipur has been selected as best leisure destination. In the contest, 'Conde Nest Traveler Award' has been given to Rajasthan on 1-12-2011.

Apart from this, during the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹ 1,416.98 lakh has been spent till December, 2011 on various activities for the promotion of tourism in the State, along with the organisation of fairs/festivals/events. During the calendar year 2011 upto December, 2011 the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 284.89 lakh (271.37 lakh domestic and 13.52 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, 319 protected monuments and 47 ancient sites are in existence. The activities undertaken in the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) are as follows:

- Under the State Plan budget, an amount of ₹ 594.33 has been sanctioned. Out of the state plan budget, the conservation and restoration works at Jantar Mantar (Jaipur), Fatehjung Gumbaj (Alwar), conservation of stone sculptures in different museums, formation of pedestal / showcase in museums, restoration of arms at Bala Kila (Alwar) and Deeg Fort (Bharatpur), development works at Govt. museums Ahar – Udaipur, Jaisalmer and Albart hall – Jaipur have been taken up.
- Under Strengthening of regional and local level museums scheme, developmental works have been taken up at Government Museum Jhalawar and Baran.
- Conservation and restoration works at Eklingji - Udaipur, Muchkund – Dholpur, Akbar fort, Ajaypal temple, Shaheed Smarak, Ghantaghar & Taragarh fort – Ajmer, Bala Kila – Alwar, Shergarh fort & Shiv temple – Baran have been taken up under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Light and Sound show at Jantar Mantar Jaipur has been started.
- Conservation & development works are in progress at Bichun – Jaipur and Bassi – Chittorgarh under rural tourism scheme.
- Conservation works at Charbhujia fort Kumher palace & Kishori Mahal at Bharatpur are being taken up under Dang Tourist Circuit Scheme.
- The conservation and development works are also in progress at Baghera – Ajmer, Madhogarh – Jaipur, Lotwara – Dausa, Khamba – Jaisalmer, Kiradu – Barmer, Bisorda – Dholpur, Patwa haveli – Jaisalmer, Ghantaghar – Jodhpur and Bali fort – Pali.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK), 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 2011-12, the kendra has given a grant of ₹ 293.09 lakh in plan and ₹ 100.00 lakh (Revised Provision) under Non-plan budget against which, an expenditure of ₹ 139.17 lakh and ₹ 79.08 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2011.

The Kendra has extended its field of activities. It has organised 'Friday Theatre', theatre workshops, in-house-production 'Light & Sound' and Sursarita (Musical recital) being held every week.

From 23rd to 25th September, 2011 the first ever Rajasthani film festival – 2011 was organised at JKK. 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 developmental activities of the State. The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the following promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the NRRs to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their motherland:

- Rajasthan Foundation has 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 the 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 is organizing exhibitions like: '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 NRRs. In this direction, the Rajasthan Foundation web portal has been launched.
- 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 materials like CDs etc. are also being produced.
- Know India Programme (KIP) is being organized by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Govt. of India, in coordination with the State Governments. This year Rajasthan is the partner State and the Rajasthan Foundation is the Nodal Department for KIP.
- Rajasthan Foundation is also participating in NRRs/ NRIs conferences, seminars, and events.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)-2012 has recently been organized at Jaipur during 7 to 9th January 2012. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is the flagship event organized by the Government of India, and has become very popular amongst the Indian Diaspora across the World. It is held every year to mark the achievements of the Overseas Indian Community and to renew and foster their bonds with their motherland. Investment opportunities in Rajasthan, the Partner and Host State for PBD-2012 were also showcased at the event. More than 1,700 Indian Diaspora, including NRRs, across the world, participated in this event. Keen interest was evinced by delegates in making investments in the State during the PBD Convention.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The Manpower department was created in the year 2010-11. The department has started the work of registering unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders. In addition to it, various training programmes for skill development are also being organized. The department has undertaken training programmes in IT field for technical and non-technical persons with the help of Centre for Electronic Governance, Jaipur. In these training programmes, about 142 persons were benefited and 43 candidates got employment through campus placement. Similarly training programme for unskilled persons was also organized with the help of ITI Jaipur and out of 95 Candidates benefited, 59 trained candidates got employment through ITI. During the financial year 2011-12, approximately 900 candidates are being trained.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

The department of Science and Technology was established in the Year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the inputs of science and technology.

The department caters to the need of science and technology requirements of the State and advises Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing the socio-economic status of the State. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Addition to these regional offices, State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur is also working under this Department. Following are the Programmes executed by the Department:

- e- Based Science & Technology Resource Centres were established in eight districts of Rajasthan. These centers are acting as a catalytic agent to disseminate appropriate technology back up and support service at village level in coordination with various scientific and Research & Development institutions for technology adoption by the community.
- Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network-North (GIAN-N) is established to promote innovation and for the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- Installation of community managed Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants for treatment of saline water at five identified locations on pilot basis.
- Biogas Enrichment plants for power generation and utilization as a substitute of fuel were established in selected Goshalas.
- Organization of 19th National Children's Science Congress from 27-31, December, 2011, first time in the state.
- Set up 51 automatic weather stations (AWS) with the technical and financial support of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
- Establishment of Regional Science Centre at Jaipur and Sub Regional Science Centre at Jodhpur with the financial & technical support of Government of India.
- Establishment of Science Park at Jhalrapatan, Jhalawar.
- Formulation of Biotechnology Policy.

During the financial year 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 189.21 lakh has been incurred on various programmes and activities of the department upto December, 2011.

Environment

The Environment Department functions as a Nodal department in the matters of Environment and Ecology. The State Government has promulgated the State Environment Policy 2010. The important activities of the department are as under:

- Environmental Educational Awareness Programmes
- Communication and Extension (Publicity)
- National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)
- National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)
- Promotion of Common effluent Treatment Plants (CETP).

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.

11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

Introduction

Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport and logistics cost and enhanced competitiveness. The Government of Rajasthan recognizes that constraint-free infrastructure provisioning, both physical and social, fosters economic and industrial activities conducive to development and inclusive growth. Typically, the Government of Rajasthan has sought to deal with infrastructure provisioning by implementing various programmes and projects departmentally and through its agencies. These are being financed through various sources including budgetary resources, grants and loans from Government of India and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies. Budgetary provisions towards development and upkeep of these services have, however, remained inadequate over the years.

Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand-supply gap in most of the states. The governments are experiencing increasing pressure from their citizens, civil society organizations and the media to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services. While the infrastructure gap is rising, government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face insufficiency in technical resources and the executive capacity to cope with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

The emergence of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) is seen as a sustainable financing and institutional mechanism with the potential of bridging the infrastructure gap. Apart from enabling private investment flows, PPPs also deliver efficiency gains and enhance impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains which are not readily produced in a public sector project. PPP projects also lead to faster implementation, reduced lifecycle costs and optimal risk allocation. Private management also increases accountability and incentives performance and maintenance of required service standards. Finally, PPPs result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms.

The Government of Rajasthan recognizes that the private sector can play a prominent role in infrastructure development. PPP is evidently

emerging as the preferred route to leverage private capital as well as to induct private sector. A closer partnership between the public and private sectors can support sustainable development, reduce poverty, and ultimately foster greater prosperity. Also, there is a huge demand of modern urban infrastructure facilities in Rajasthan as most of the State's cities do not have equal/adequate provision of basic and modern infrastructure services - safe drinking water, waste water treatment, sanitation, waste collection and treatment, continuous electricity (and energy, in general), multi-level parking, public transport, etc. PPP being useful both for building infrastructure as well as for improving the provision of services, the State Government has undertaken certain measures in support of its PPP initiative.

Institutional and other Measures

A three-tier institutional mechanism has already been established in the State:

1. Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID), headed by the Chief Secretary, to approve the projects to be implemented on PPP format. The State Government finally approves the PPP projects.
2. The PPP Cell, under the direct supervision of the Principal Secretary, Planning Department, who is the State PPP Nodal Officer, acts as the Nodal Agency to coordinate and monitor the PPP projects. This Cell serves as the secretariat of the ECID and it is being strengthened to support departments in project development, appraisal and evaluation. This Cell provides all hand-holding support for development of these projects.
3. Implementing Agencies – the respective administrative departments/agencies to identify, develop and execute the PPP projects. Respective administrative departments have nominated one of the officers as nodal officer for PPP projects.

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.

The Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) setup in 2004 with 50:50 equity contributions from the Government and IL&FS is executing the Rajasthan Mega Highways Project. As part of the Mega Highways Project, development of important road corridors/road stretches has been taken up in the State.

The State procures Transaction Advisors for developing the PPP projects presently through the following options:

- open advertising route. Model documents of Request for Proposal for procuring Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisers.
- through limited bidding amongst transaction advisors (at least five) empanelled by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, if the cost of the proposed project is upto ₹ 250 crore.
- engage PDCOR Ltd. on single source basis for consultancy services upto ₹ 2 crore.

A new fund titled "Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund" (RIPDF) has been created with an initial corpus of ₹ 25 crore for supporting the development of credible and bankable PPP projects that can be offered to the private sector and the other infrastructure projects wherein Government of India reimburses project development expenses. The RIPDF is not a source of grant funding for the Administrative Departments. The Fund assists ordinarily all the project development expenses to the department. On successful completion of the bidding process, the project development expenditure is recovered from the successful bidder. However, in case of failure of the bid, the assistance need not be recovered. The Administrative Departments are liable to refund the amount of assistance received, in case it does not conclude the bidding process for some reason or does not contract out the project after completion of the bid process.

The Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme has already been notified for promoting PPPs. All Administrative Departments, Autonomous Organizations and local bodies of the State are eligible to get viability gap support for their social sector infrastructure and services. Viability Gap Support can be in the form of any of the following or a combination thereof:

- (a) Capital Subsidy;
- (b) Interest free or concessional loan;
- (c) Land free of cost or at concessional price on lease basis;
- (d) Building free of cost or at concessional price on lease basis;
- (e) Subsidy in lump sum or related to outputs;
- (f) Norm based recurring expenditure grants;
- (g) Any other appropriate mode of providing support.

Rajasthan is a participant State with the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of Government of India under the Technical Assistance Project of Asian Development Bank (ADB), namely, "Deepening Capacity Building

for Mainstreaming Public Private Partnership”. Advisory technical assistance of two experts is available to the State Government to enhance capacity of State PPP cell to prepare, evaluate, and appraise PPPs in infrastructure and significantly improve monitoring of overall progress in PPPs through databases.

As per the budget announcement of the Hon’ble Chief Minister, an Infrastructure Development Act has already been drafted. The draft Act provides an overarching and transparent legislative framework for a level playing field for private participants in the State’s infrastructure development. The Act shall lay down the legal basis for grant of concessions to private parties, apart from defining the decision making powers and processes, including with respect to selecting of projects and of concessionaires.

The Act has already been drafted for seeking approval for enactment of a legal enabling framework. Rules and Regulations under the Act are also to be framed as subordinate legislations to support the Act with procedural modalities. The draft Act is presently under consideration and subsequently it will be placed before the State Assembly for its approval. The enactment of Act may take some time, given the procedural and other requirements; therefore, Draft Public-Private Partnership Guidelines have also been prepared, for the time being.

Rajasthan is one of the States selected under the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) and the World Bank. A Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed with the India PPP Capacity Building Trust (I-Cap) appointed by the DEA as the Project Executing Agency for the program. Five officers selected from the State have completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) under the program. This program is being rolled out seriously in the State to enhance the capacities of staff at various levels of Government in better conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring PPP projects.

To build a virtual market place for the PPP stakeholders, the Government of Rajasthan has created a PPP website that is a one stop site for all information relating to PPP initiatives in the State. It carries information relating to PPP projects in the State. The site carries a link to database on PPP projects in India as well as all policy issues on PPP projects.

A brief sector-wise description of major PPP projects is as follows:

Road Sector

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 formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002, encourages private sector participation in the construction of financially viable bridges, bypasses, rail over-bridges, tunnels, etc. The Act provides formal framework for projects on BOT 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 paise Cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways projects.

Sixty four (64) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 2,521.62 crore have already been completed on BOT format, out of which, 44 road projects entailing investment of ₹ 427.02 crore have already recovered investment through toll and transferred back to the Government. Other 20 road projects involving investment of ₹ 2,094.60 crore are being built/operated on BOT format.

Thirty (30) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 4733.40 crore including the Ring Road Project, Jaipur costing ₹ 890.00 crore are under implementation. Two major projects namely Jaipur to Bhilwara project and Chomu to Mahla via Renwal, Jobner project have been taken up with VGF assistance for State Highways having length 294 km and costing ₹ 354 crore.

Another 27 road projects costing ₹ 5,999.26 crore are being developed on Design Build Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT)/Built Operate Transfer (BOT)/BOT-Annuity/ BOT-VGF basis.

Urban Infrastructure Sector

PPP projects in the Urban Infrastructure sector are being intensively pursued in the State. These include the Metro Rail Project in Jaipur, Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre in Sitapura, Jaipur and Ring Road Project in Jaipur.

The metro rail urban transport project in Jaipur is for the provision of affordable connectivity solutions for the city's citizens. It has been decided to implement the Jaipur Metro Rail Project under two stages – Stage-I for development of the Corridor Mansarovar – Badi Chaupar (about 11.5 Kms); Stage-II for development of the Corridor Ambabari – Sitapura (about 23.5 Kms). The Stage-II of the project is proposed under

PPP format. The project is estimated to cost ₹ 10,000 crore. The project has been sanctioned under the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) scheme of the Government of India for project development. Consequent upon the RfQ for the Stage-II, four applications have been qualified. The scope of work for PPP concessionaire is being modified as a result of State Government decisions on modification in the project structure:-

- The Rolling Stock, Signaling & Telecom and Automatic Fare Collection for the East-West Corridor from Mansarowar to Chandpole is also being sourced through Delhi Metro Railway Corporation (DMRC) on deposit work.
- The O&M of the East-West Corridor from Mansarowar to Chandpole shall initially be done by Jaipur Metro Railway Corporation (JMRC) on its own and after a period of 5 year it shall then be transferred to PPP concessionaire.

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 on Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate, Manage and Transfer basis. The Centre is proposed to be implemented own BOT format in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.65 crore. The letter of award has been issued in favour of the successful bidder consequent upon the Request for Proposal for the project.

Jaipur Development Authority is implementing the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project 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 Jhallana Hills to connect with NH-11 (Agra Road). The total cost of the project is 150.00 crore. Total Length of the road is 2.80 Km consisting of approximately 860 meter tunnel (parallel twin tunnel) with interconnector at two locations at an interval of approx. 300 meter, one fly-over, three cross drainage works (culverts) and four-lane divided cement concrete roads each of 9.00 meter width. The concessionaire has already been procured and the construction work is in progress and expected to be completed by June 2012. In about 860 mtr. length, Tunnel Tube (each tube) has been excavated; excavation of tunnel inter connector at two places have been completed. Flyover work on Agra Road near Chulgiri along with Reinforced Earth wall work is in progress. Cross Drainage works at one location is completed and at two other locations are in progress. Other works like construction of drain, RCC retaining wall, earth work & rock excavation for roads is in progress.

The project for construction of the Ring Road connecting the various highways to reduce the congestion of heavy traffic passing through the Jaipur city is proposed under 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 47.00 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. The works under the project includes six lane roads with three meter median, three inter changes, two ROBs, one major bridge on Doond river, two minor bridges, 25 under passes and electrification/horticulture works. The total cost of the project is anticipated as ₹ 890 crore and is expected to be completed in 24 months. The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder. According to the concession agreement, the concessionaire will pay an amount of ₹ 23.99 crore, as annual premium to JDA after commercial operation date. The concessionaire has submitted financial closure to Jaipur Development Authority for approval, which is under examination. The land acquisition for the project is under progress. 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.

A common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) has been created on PPP mode to cover various cities of the State. These include Jhalawara, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Jaipur, Dausa, Nawan, Kuchaman, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Parbatsar, Makrana, Merta City, Jodhpur, Pali, Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Nagaur, Ladnun, Swaimadhopur, Tonk, Karoli, Alwar and Bharatpur. A total of ten (10) projects costing ₹ 70.00 lakh each have been completed so far and three (3) projects of ₹ 70.00 lakh each are under implementation.

Solid Waste Management projects are also being implemented on PPP mode in the State. A project at Jaipur has already been completed and some other solid waste management projects are proposed at Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kisangarh, Pushkar, Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur.

Social Sector

The State Government is actively pursuing PPP projects in the social sector. The State Government has constructed a state-of-the-art hospital building in Mansarovar, Jaipur. A project has been structured on finance, equip, operate and transfer basis to function a hospital (Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital) out of this building. Preferred bidder has been identified, through a competitive process and concession agreement has been executed for 30 years As per the agreement, the concessionaire will invest entire capital and operational cost required to renovate/upgrade and maintain and equip the building. The concessionaire will also bear the expenses towards providing treatment to BPL patients equal to 20%

of the total numbers of patients admitted to hospital. The Detailed Project Report of the project submitted by the concessionaire has been approved. Works are in progress.

108 Ambulance Service has been providing to the public through a consortium of Ziqitza Health Care Limited and International Center for Emergency Techniques, Mumbai since July, 2010 in the State. Presently a fleet of 411 Ambulances are running across the State which also includes 14 Ambulances provided by Disaster Management. The operational cost per Ambulance is ₹ 94,899/- per month and the cost of Medical/Non-Medical Consumables is ₹ 5,000/- per Ambulance per month for the whole of the contract period of three years.

Toll free 104 Medical Advice Service is being operated by Health Management and Research Institute (HMRI), Hyderabad consequent upon the agreement signed on 21.09.2011. The service is operational through a centralized 24 X 7 call center which is established at the State Headquarter.

In its endeavour for more PPP projects in social sector, 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. Five schools per district 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 partner. After expiry of the 30 years concession period, the assets of these schools will be transferred to the Government. The total investment in the Phase-I comprising 50 schools is estimated to be ₹ 172.00 crore for all 10 projects (₹ 17.20 crore per project of five schools). The Government of India has approved financial assistance for the Project under the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (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 shortlisted consequent upon the Request for Qualification for the Project. Further procurement is pending as the request for viability gap funding for the project(s) is under consideration of the Government of India.

In the higher education segment, the State Government has initiated a project for establishment of a University for Physical Education and Sports in Jhunjhunu on PPP mode. The project entails assistance under the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (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. Transaction advisor has been procured and has commenced project development work. The Expression of Interest (EOI) for the project is expected to be released by the end of current financial year.

The State Government has also setup ITIs, Polytechnics and Engineering colleges on PPP mode in lagging areas. State Government provides free-of-cost converted land not exceeding 10 acres on 25 years lease basis to the selected private developer specifically for women polytechnics and reimburses capital cost amount upto ₹ 2.90 crore per polytechnic. The remaining non-recurring and entire recurring expenditure are borne by the selected private developer. A total of ten (10) Women Polytechnic College at District level, six (6) Co-ed. Polytechnic at Sub-Division level and eight (8) Engineering College at District level are being run in the State on PPP mode. Another eight (8) Engineering College are proposed on PPP mode at District level.

The Government of India has also launched a Scheme of providing financial assistance for setting up of new Polytechnics under PPP Mode in the Country. Under the scheme, 20 Polytechnics are proposed to be established in Rajasthan. The Government of India will provide a grant of ₹ 3.00 crore per polytechnic on the basis of recommendations of AICTE which will be released in installments to the respective State Government. The State Government will provide ₹ 2.00 crore per polytechnic or approx. 5 Acre of land. Alternatively, as per the scheme, the selected industry may provide land within its campus. Selected Non-Government entity will have to deposit ₹ 10.00 crore, which will be utilized for construction of building, procurement of tools and equipment etc. The recurring expenditure will be borne by the selected private partner. All additional requirements of capital and recurring expenditure, if any will be borne by the Non-Government entity. State Government policies about fee structure and reservation will be followed by the polytechnics. All the polytechnics will be initially affiliated to the respective boards of the technical education of the State and may be awarded autonomous status subsequently.

The Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is proposed to be setup on PPP mode at Kota. The project cost is approx. ₹ 128 crore. The State Government will provide free of cost land and contribute state share of ₹ 45 crore for the project. Land has already been identified in Kota and an 'in-principle' approval has been sent to the Government of India after identifying the private partners for the project. As per the provisions, the central government will bear 50% of the cost, state

government 35 % while the selected private partners will contribute 15% of the total cost.

Affordable Housing Scheme is being implemented to provide houses to the EWS/LIG/MIG-A on PPP mode. Under the scheme, total fifteen (15) housing projects costing ₹ 362.46 crore have been developed in different cities.

Water Sector

Rajasthan, a water deficient province, has many water transmission and distribution projects, which are pending resource allocation and subsequent implementation. In order to develop a sense of ownership as well as to share the financial responsibilities, the State Government is exploring the possibilities to attract private investment in the water sector too. However, the matter to implement the water supply projects on PPP mode is under consideration of the State Government at this stage.

Pilot projects or studies are being undertaken to justify private participation and investment in the water sector. Project development and structuring for some water supply projects have been initiated. These include two projects of water supply in Ajmer (₹ 1,500 crore) and Udaipur (₹ 790 crore) towns and two pilot projects for water supply in Jaipur (Mansarovar) (₹ 25 crore) and Kota (₹ 15 crore) with focus on reduction in non-revenue water. These four projects entail assistance under the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (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 reports.

Desalination Plant of 20 MLD has already been commissioned by Ahmedabad-based Doshion Ltd, a water management company at Nagaur on Design Build Own Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) basis with an investment of ₹ 300.00 crore to supply 14 million litres of potable water per day to the State. Bhavnagar-based Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) has used membrane technology in the reverse osmosis (RO) desalination plant. The unique RO plant converts saline water, coming out of the lignite mines of Kasau and Matasukh in Nagaur district into sweet drinking water.

Power Sector

Looking at the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, a part

of investments is being sought from the private sector. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited is implementing the various transmission projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Five projects for transmission of electricity costing ₹ 5,528.09 crore are under implementation, while four other projects costing ₹ 1,333.18 crore are being structured.

Lignite based Power Plant in Bhadresh, Barmer is being setup on Build Own Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis with an investment of ₹ 5,000 crore. Total 8 units of 135 MW each are to be setup based on the lignite mined from Jalipa and Kapurdi mines in district Barmer. Four (4) units have already started generating power. The remaining 4 units are likely to generate power in the next financial year.

Tourism Sector

The State Government is also executing some projects on PPP mode in the tourism sector. These include Jal Mahal Integrated Tourism Project, Jaipur costing ₹ 200 crore, Restoration and Conservation of Tijara Fort, Alwar costing to ₹ 25 crore, which are being implemented by Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) in phases. Phase-I of Jal Mahal Project is nearing completion and phase-II is scheduled to be completed in next two years. Restoration and conservation of Tijara fort is also nearing completion.

Information Technology & Communication Sector

Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (*RajSWAM*) project is being implemented on BOOT basis to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve administrative efficiency and effectiveness. The total cost of the project is ₹ 120.21 crore. This projects aims at creating vertical and horizontal communication network by linking 32 District HQs and 273 Tehsil/Block HQs with State HQ. Horizontal connectivity would be provided to cover 3,381 District offices at District HQs and Tehsil HQs. The Network would provide data, voice and video communication facilities and link together District & Tehsil administrative offices, DLOs, PRIs and e-Mitra kiosks, etc. Work order has been issued to Bharti Airtel in the month of April, 2011. The project will be rolled out in the next financial year.

Common Service Center Project is being implemented in the State to make available all government and private sector services in areas of agriculture, health, livelihood, FMCG products, banking and financial services, utility payments, delivery of various Govt. certificates, online submission of applications and fees deposition for RPSC etc. at the citizen's doorstep at an affordable cost. The total cost of this project is

₹ 106.40 crore. A total of 6,626 kiosks will be setup across the State under the project. As on 16.02.2012, total 2,612 kiosks have been made operational. These CSCs will be managed by Village Level Women Enterprises (VLWEs) through service center agencies. A comprehensive Web-based application has been developed for on-line monitoring of progress of implementation of CSC Scheme upto VLE level. The URL of portal is www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in. There are approximately 18 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk.

Any other Sector

Operation and Maintenance of Multi Chamber Cold Storage at Mandi Yard are proposed to be implemented on PPP mode. A total of Six (6) projects costing ₹17.23 crore are proposed at Alwar, Sikar, Udaipur, Sumerpur (Pali), Mandore (Jodhpur) and Bhilwara. Construction work is likely to be completed by March 31, 2012 at these Mandi Yards and operation will be done for a 5 year period after completion of civil works by the selected private agency.

Two (2) pilot projects are proposed to be implemented on BOT format under Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) central sector scheme at Khamnaur (Rajsamand) costing ₹ 132.03 crore and Sanganer (Jaipur) costing ₹ 120.17 crore. Under the scheme, private partners are required to provide amenities like water supply and sewerage, drainage, roads, solid waste management, street lighting, telecom and power distribution and undertake some economic and skill development activity as part of the PURA project. In addition, the private partner may also provide 'add-on' revenue earning facilities such as village linked tourism, integrated rural hub, rural market, agri-common services centre and warehousing etc. Core funding for projects under the scheme shall be sourced from private financing as well as capital grant under PURA and complemented by additional support through convergence of different Central Government schemes (both MoRD schemes and non-MoRD scheme). O&M of infrastructure assets and provision of services will be for a project period of 10 years. The viability gap will be limited to a maximum of 35% of project cost; the actual capital grant will vary from project-to-project, which will be released in four installments depending upon completion of milestones.

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12 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Introduction:

The 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).

The State faces challenges in various sectors. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health and livelihood are high priority sectors of the State Government. External financial assistance plays an important role in the improvement of standards of living of the people of Rajasthan. This source of financing has mobilized significant amount of additional resources for the State Plan. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded through external assistance.

The Government of India provided additional central assistance (ACA) to the State Government for Externally Aided Projects(EAPs). As per the earlier practice, ACA was given to the State with 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. The Government of India now releases 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 gets the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Annual Plan 2011-12:

There are 9 ongoing externally aided projects. Besides, 8 other projects are under consideration of Government of India or the concerned external donor agencies.

The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 786.33 crore. As per the revised assessment of expenditure, revised outlay would be of ₹ 603.44 crore while expenditure incurred upto

December, 2011 is ₹ 274.94 crore. The project wise outlay and expenditure being incurred under various projects during the financial year 2011-12 upto December, 2011 is given below:

**Expenditure during 2011-12 up to December, 2011 under
Externally Aided Projects**

S. No.	Name of Project / Funding Agency	Total Cost	Exp. Upto March 2011	Annual Plan 2011-12			Total Expenditure
				BE	RE	Exp. up to Dec. 2011	
1	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB)	970.00	729.34	100.00	100.00	46.10	775.44
2	Rajasthan Health System Development Project (WB)	472.58	403.37	40.00	50.02	25.11	428.48
3	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB)	1883.00	375.28	300.00	250.00	141.82	517.10
4	Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply (Transfer System) Project (JICA)	463.00	474.54	50.00	17.50	10.83	485.37
5	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA)	612.29	26.62	100.00	109.20	46.55	73.17
6	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD)	415.00	5.90	24.00	22.88	3.44	9.34
7	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF)	2.29	0.51	0.75	1.10	0.19	0.70
8	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB)	870.00	1.17	60.00	26.00	0.56	1.73
9	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA)	1152.53	0.00	111.58	26.74	0.34	0.34
	Total	6840.69	2016.73	786.33	603.44	274.94	2291.67

An overview of Externally Aided Projects:

Out of the 9 ongoing externally aided projects, one project, namely World Bank funded Rajasthan Health System Development Project, has been completed in September, 2011. JICA funded Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project was scheduled to be completed in December, 2010, but request was made to JICA to extend the period of this project with additional financing of ₹ 197.00 crore. It was not accepted by JICA. Presently, the works are being taken up from the State Plan fund. Two projects namely World Bank funded Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project and JICA funded Rajasthan Forestry and Bio-diversity Project Phase-II have been sanctioned during the current financial year and are effective from June, 2011 and October, 2011 respectively.

Five other 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.

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

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP)- World Bank

The World Bank assisted Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) became effective from March 22, 2002 and is scheduled to be closed on March 2013, with additional financing.

The project aims

- To improve surface irrigation system performance, efficiency and strengthening agriculture support services in selected schemes through increased involvement of users.
- To strengthen capacity of strategic planning and Environmentally Sustainable Development and Management of surface and ground water resources in Rajasthan.

Under the project, out of 87 canal rehabilitation works, 103 packages of 80 canal rehabilitation works have been completed. Similarly against the 8 dam safety works, 7 packages related to 5 dams have been completed. 325 civil works of ground water management have also been completed. A total of 525 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed and canal system have been handed over to 505 Water Users Associations.

The total revised cost of this project is ₹ 970 crore, of which ₹ 677 crore is expected from the World Bank. Since inception till December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 775.44 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 100 crore has been kept under the project against which upto December 2011, ₹ 46.10 crore has been utilized and upto March 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 100 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Health System Development Project (RHSDP)- World Bank

The objectives of this project was to improve the health status of the people of Rajasthan, in particular, the poor and the 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.

Under the project, 233 civil works in Ist phase and 63 civil works in IInd phase at various District Hospitals, Sub Divisional Hq. Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Block Primary Health Centers have been completed. Various equipment like X-Ray Machine, Sonography Machine, Cardiac Monitor, Ventilators, Dental Units and Chairs, ECG Machine etc. were also supplied to the different Hospitals. Training on various subjects like Rational Use of Drugs, Critical Care, Clinical training, Equipment based hands-on trainings, managerial training were also provided to medical, paramedical and other supporting staff.

The original project period was from September, 2004 to September, 2009 which was extended till September, 2011. Now the project has been completed. After adjustment of Utilisation Certificates, final claims of this project are to be submitted to GoI/external agency by March, 2012. The total cost of this project was ₹ 472.58 crore against which till December, 2011, an amount of ₹ 428.48 crore has been spent under the project.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 40.00 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 50.02 crore under the project against which upto December 2011, ₹ 25.11 crore has been utilized. Upto March, 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 50.02 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) - 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 original cost of this project is ₹ 1,560 crore (US\$390M). Now the expected cost of the project would be ₹ 1,883 crore in rupee term due to \$ appreciation in which ₹ 1,318 crore is expected from ADB. The project period is of 7 years starting from 2007-08 to 2015-16.

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

This 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 US\$ 60M was made effective from February, 2008 and loan for Tranche -II of US\$ 150M was effective from April, 2009. Similarly, the loan agreement of US\$ 63 Million has been effective from June, 2011 for Tranche-III.

Since inception till December, 2011, an amount of ₹ 517.10 crore has been incurred under the project. Similarly, work orders for 82 packages have been issued, out of which 13 packages have been completed.

During the financial year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 250 crore under the project against which upto December 2011, ₹ 141.82 crore has been utilized and upto March 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 250.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

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 Public Health and Engineering Department. This project was completed in December, 2010. However, a request was made to JICA to extend the period of this project with additional financing of ₹ 197.00 crore for completion of package 7th and 8th works. But as per the policy of the JICA, only one project in a fiscal year of a particular agency could be taken up for funding. As the Nagaur Lift Phase-II is being taken up on priority by JICA, funding for package 7th works of Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project (Transfer System) would not be considered by them. These works are now being taken up through State Plan. This project is not an Externally Aided Project any more.

Initially, the cost of this project was ₹ 463 crore, of which ₹ 364.39 crore were disbursed from JICA. Since inception till December, 2011, an amount of ₹ 485.37 crore has been spent under the project.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 17.50 crore under the project against which upto December 2011, ₹ 10.83 crore has been utilized. Upto March 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 17.50 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RajMIIP)- 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 the 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, initially 415 sub projects were proposed to be taken up but after Ist and IInd screening, 380 sub projects have been finally selected. Formation of Water Users Association has been completed for 355 sub-projects. Out of these, 355 sub projects, NITs have been floated in 226 works and work orders have been issued for 224 sub projects.

The total cost of the project is ₹ 612.29 crore, of which ₹ 481.45 crore is expected from JICA. The project duration was from April, 2005 to March, 2013, which has been now extended by JICA upto March, 2014. Since inception till December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 73.17 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 100 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 109.20 crore under the project against which upto December 2011, ₹ 46.55 crore has been utilized. Upto March 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 109.20 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) - 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 include the strengthening of grassroots 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 period is of six years starting 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 per cent State share (₹ 87.50 crore) and beneficiaries contribution (₹ 10.50 crore). Under the project, since inception till December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 17.74 crore has been incurred out of which ₹ 9.34 crore has been spent against the IFAD fund.

Under the project, 6,000 Self Help Groups (SHGs) are to be formed against which presently 3,562 SHGs have been formed. Revolving fund support has been provided for 1,828 SHGs and 282 SHGs have been provided credit for different economic activities.

During the financial year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 24.00 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised ₹ 22.88 crore against which upto December 2011, ₹ 3.44 crore has been utilized and upto March 2012 an expenditure of ₹ 22.88 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building- IDF

This project is funded by International Development Fund (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. The project commenced from April, 2010.

Since inception till December, 2011 ₹ 0.86 crore has been received from IDF against which expenditure of ₹ 0.70 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 0.75 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 1.10 crore against which upto December 2011, ₹ 0.19 crore has been utilized and upto March 2012 an expenditure of ₹ 1.10 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

This project is funded by World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 870 crore in which ₹ 769.90 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹ 100.10 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. The project has been effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

The main objective of the project is to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus of women and marginalized groups in the 17 target districts of the Rajasthan. For achieving this object, project aims to reach 5.80 lakhs households, out of which about 70 per cent (approximate 4.00 lakhs) households are expected to be in project supported Self Help Groups (SHGs) according to the availability of resources. Apart from this, 17,000 rural youths from the targeted families would also be trained and provided assured employment.

RRLP will follow the strategy of building-up the capacities of targeted households complemented by financial & technical assistance for improving incomes, reducing costs, and reducing risks and vulnerability, identified by the households themselves in a Livelihood Plan. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 60.00 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 26.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2011 ₹ 0.56 crore has been utilized and upto March 2012 an expenditure of ₹ 26.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) - JICA

This project is funded by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹ 1,152.53 crore, in which ₹ 884.80 crore (76.77 per cent) is JICA loan and rest ₹ 267.73 crore (23.23 per cent) will be provided by the State Government as state share. The project has been effective from October, 2011 for a period of 8 years from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

The main objective of the project is to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach.

The project activities are proposed to be implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur,

Jaipur and 7 notified Protected Areas namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Rawali Tadgarh.

The Project will be implemented through the Project Management Unit (PMU). Under the project, an autonomous society Namely "Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-vividhata Sanrakshan Society" has already been registered under the Society Act 1958 on 08.03.2011. Core activities which are to be taken under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities will be executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMC's), Eco-development Committees (EDC's) and Self Help Groups (SHG's).

During the financial year 2011-12, an original outlay of ₹ 111.58 crore was fixed. As per the revised estimate, the outlay has been revised to ₹ 26.74 crore under the project against which upto December, 2011, ₹ 0.34 crore has been utilized. Upto March 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 26.74 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

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13. Human Development

Human Development Approach, propounded by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, insists that economic growth alone is not enough for the upliftment of the societies. There are other dimensions of well being that improve the capabilities and functioning of individuals. The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. The easily recognizable choices are greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime & physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and "creative lives", is how renowned economist Dr. Mahbub ul Haq defined Human Development (HD).

Government of India, in its eighth five year plan, recognised the importance of Human Development. In this plan, it was accepted that HD is useful in going beyond the measurement of 'Nation's Physical Balances'. The launch of Global Human Development Report (HDR), 1993 in New Delhi sparked interest among planners. The first National HDR 2001 was brought out in the year 2002. The nation's size and diversity necessitated the State HDRs which reflect priorities of the State Governments in different social sectors. Almost all states in the country have prepared or are in the process of preparation of HDRs. Rajasthan also came out with its first HDR in the year 2002.

An update of Rajasthan HDR – 2002 was published in the year 2008, which was prepared by Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Jaipur in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted project of Strengthening of State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD). Under this project, District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) have also been prepared for 13 districts.

Measuring Human Development

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development measuring the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is the simple mean of normalized indices measuring achievements in each dimension. In the past decade, India has shown rapid economic growth leading to a good growth in GDP, but the country still ranks at 134 among 187 countries on the basis of Global Human Development Index 2011.

In 1981, 1991 and 2001, Rajasthan's HDI and ranks were – 0.256 (12th rank), 0.347 (11th rank), and 0.424 (9th rank), respectively among 15 states. According to the recently released India Human Development Report 2011 : Towards Social Inclusion, by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, the HDI rank of Rajasthan is 17 in the year 2007-08 (0.434) among 29 states, where seven north eastern states have been combined excluding Assam.

The contributing factors in improvement of the HDI have been different in both the decades. During 1981-1991, growth in income was the main contributor while growth in education and literacy was the contributing factor during 1991-2001. Similarly, Right based development was the flair of last decade with policies like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Right to Education and Right to Food.

The first HDR of Rajasthan, brought out in the year 2002, had its theme as 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation'. The report focused on problems in agriculture on the one hand, and the extent of sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment heralded an era of local self governance in India by providing space to three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions. Instead of this enabling environment, different States follow different paths in the empowerment of these institutions. Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act laid down powers & functions of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads, subject to conditions, specified by the State Govt. from time to time. Article 243 ZD of constitution provided for a District Planning Committee at Zila Parishad level to provide overall guidance on district planning for optimal utilisation of resources, manpower and expertise. Rajasthan also moved forward in constitution of these District Planning Committees.

The XI Five Year Plan (FYP) of the country places strong emphasis on decentralized and outcome-based planning. It expects decentralised planning to improve effectiveness of development programmes and to facilitate inclusive growth, the latter by ensuring equitable participation and benefit sharing by disadvantaged social groups. The Planning Commission issued Guidelines to establish the district plan process as an integral part of preparation of state plans.

The outcome expected out of UNDP supported 'Capacity Development for District Planning' project is 'Elected representatives and local functionaries performing their role in formulation, execution and monitoring of integrated district development plans and budgets,

ensuring participation and inclusion of poor women and men from the SC and ST groups and minorities’.

UNDP support to District Planning is one of the cornerstones for the Joint GoI-UN programme on District level Convergence to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is planned through development of district capacity for results-based planning, resource convergence, implementation and monitoring. During capacity development, emphasis is being given to introduce tools and methods that ensure that women, especially from the disadvantaged groups have an important role to play in the envisioning process as a whole for the plan preparation. The project is linked closely with the activities and outputs supported by other UN agencies related to decentralized planning in terms of common geographical location. This project is being implemented in seven states of India including Rajasthan. The highlights and achievements under the project, till now, are:

- This project is being jointly implemented by Planning Commission, GoI and is supported by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). It covers Five Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) districts namely Barmer, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Udaipur
- The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on February, 13, 2009
- The objectives of the project are to assist the State in attaining MDGs by 2015 at the district level, making District Plan inclusive and participatory, Improve service delivery in important sectors viz. Education, Health & Livelihood and Empower district Panchayats for more effective service delivery and meet the MDGs.

Status of the Programme till now:

- A State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary, Development for providing overall guidance to the project. For administrative purpose, the State level Programme Working Group (PWG) has also been formed under the chairpersonship of Principal Secretary Planning.
- District Level Management Committees have also been formed under the chairpersonship of the District Collector.

- A State Convergence Cell and District Planning Units have been setup for functioning of the programme in 2009. The State Cell and District Units are equipped with IT equipment and library with books on development.
- District Level Consultative workshop on strengthening decentralized planning in Rajasthan was held in Convergence Districts where District level officers of planning and line departments, DPC members, NGOs had participated. Since these districts were also involved in preparation of District Human Development Reports, therefore use of the District Human Development Reports in district planning was also stressed.
- A two day workshop of planners was held on 'Decentralized planning and environmental issues' in June, 2010. The workshop was meant to enhance knowledge on environmental issues.
- Society of Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi prepared training modules on MDGs for State, District and Block levels.
- Exposure visits of planners was collated with the similar activity under BRGF and Capacity Building for Local Governance project of UNDP. Visit to KILA, Kerala was held in December, 2010 while that to Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad and YASHADA, Pune was carried out in January, 2011.
- A One week street play camp was held in December, 2010 at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur. A script was prepared in the camp on strengthening Gram Sabhas. Young volunteers from National Social Services (NSS), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Nehru Yuva Kendra and National United Nations Volunteers (NUNV) participated. They were guided to perform on the script by professionals.
- Centre for Good Governance of Harish Chandra Mathur – Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration (HCM-RIPA) and Indira Gandhi Panchyati Raj Sansthan (IGPRS) have been identified as capacity building partners. Dr. N.C.Saxena, Member, National Advisory Council visited the State on August 26, 2010 and April 26, 2011 to support in assessing capacity building needs of the training institutions. A State level Capacity Building Needs Assessment exercise was carried out on November 1, 2010 and

on the basis of which, following support has been provided:

- Upgradation support in terms of Information and Technology and equipments for classrooms at OTC Udaipur has been provided.
- ₹ 2.00 lakh was provided to HCM-RIPA and OTC Udaipur for library strengthening
- Felicitation of newly elected women PRI members was organized in one block each of four convergent districts. In Udaipur, it was conducted in all 11 blocks. These programs included orientation of these PRI members on decentralized planning and their role in it.
- The State Administrative Training Institute (HCM-RIPA) organized a two days workshop during June 13-14, 2011 in Jaipur to capture the perspective on strengthening decentralized planning and also to suggest ways to address the existing gaps. State Government officials, Research and Action Institutes, Civil Society Organizations, elected Representatives and other civil society members participated in this forum to discuss on ways to strengthen district planning process focusing the marginalized.
- A Gender sub-plan workshop was held in November 2010, after which Gender Sub-plan for Udaipur was prepared. The District Plan of Udaipur for 2011-12 has a chapter on Gender sub-plan. Consultations were held with Ms. Feroza Mehrotra and other National and State level consultants in Udaipur for the year 2011-12. 20 departments worked on engendering their district plan. Out of 20 departments, 14 departments were able to understand the need for special provisions in the plan.
- HCM-RIPA has been assigned to prepare handouts of DHDRs of Convergence districts. Wider reach of DHDR findings/recommendations will ensure its use in District plans.
- A video spot on decentralized planning was prepared and telecasted in January and February, 2011 for one day per week for five weeks. Similarly, an audio jingle was prepared and broadcasted on All India Radio (AIR) 15 days during the same period.
- A best practices document on decentralized planning initiatives in Rajasthan has been prepared by HCM-RIPA. The advocacy of identified best practices will be replicated.
- Trained district Facilitators have been appointed in five convergence districts that are providing technical support to

District administration and line departments for major national flagship programme. Some of the major achievements under this activity were analysis of Mother & Child Health and Nutrition day monitoring data and the gaps in service delivery were shared with Chief Medical and Health Officers, Integrated Child Development Services department, District Project Manager Health etc. during District Review meetings.

- Panchayat Report Cards were prepared in Sawai Madhopur focusing on Health and Education indicators. Gram Panchayat Report cards were piloted in Sawai Madhopur under the Convergence programme in 2010.
- Technical Support was provided in strengthening of Malnutrition Treatment Centre (MTC) in Chittorgarh and 'Gatiman Prashashan' in Kotra block of Udaipur.
- Analysis reports of flagship programme in convergent district were prepared and shared with concerned departments for action.

Under the Govt. of India-Govt of Rajasthan-Planning Commission-United Nations Joint Programme on convergence in the 7 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) States, UNFPA has conducted two kinds of workshops for the use of data in district level planning and monitoring; one being the sensitization workshops on sources and use of data in decentralized planning and decision making process for senior officials like Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries/ Collectors and the second being a hands-on training of four-five days residential training workshops for Statistical Officers of various departments like health, education, Panchayati Raj etc. and District Statistical Officers.

The first of its kind had sessions including the following areas:

- Need for Planning
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Demography and Health
- Educational Statistics
- Poverty Data and Estimation
- Income and Price data
- Employment data
- Gender Planning and Budgeting

The sessions were taken by experienced practitioners, administrators, implementers, academicians and experts in the concerned field.

The first session dealt with the history of decentralized planning and the need for data for decentralized planning. It was followed by a session on

the different steps, principles and frameworks of monitoring and evaluation. The third session dealt with the demographic and health data sources of service and survey statistics. In the session on educational statistics, the different sources of data related to enrolment, infrastructure of schools, budget allocation and expenditure on education was discussed. Poverty data and estimation of head count ratio, poverty gap index and squared gap index were discussed in the session on poverty data and estimation. Estimation of district income was discussed in detail in the income and price data session. In the session on gender planning and budgeting, discussion on the steps of gender responsive budgeting were shared.

Four hands-on residential training programmes for statistical personnel on 'Use of Data for District Level Planning' were organized by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and supported by UNFPA. Three were held at IDS, Jaipur during Jan 18-23, 2010, July 1-5, 2010 and September 20-24, 2010 and the fourth in the series of training was organized during July 4-8, 2011 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The training covered the following areas:

- Sources and Quality of Demographic and Health Data
- Measures of Fertility and Mortality and Methods of Estimation
- Interpolation, Extrapolation and Age Smoothing
- Population Projections
- Life Tables
- Reproductive and child health (RCH)
- Levels of Living
- Education
- Drinking Water, Sanitation and Cooking Fuel
- Monitoring and Evaluation

A comprehensive training module on use of data in district level decentralized planning has also been prepared by IIPS and UNFPA, which can be used as a resource material by the Directorate for the trainings. In addition to this, UNFPA is being supporting a Demographer in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics since 2009.

**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 मैटन '000 MT	NA	4541	8841	6497
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		NA	124.3	244.8	576.2
उपभोक्ता मूल्य 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 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)	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 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		211.43 #	95.66	130.99	67.69
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	10935	10040	14002	7535
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		1247.4	2541.3	2578.9	2693.4
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		190.25	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,

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

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

* आधार वर्ष 1970 =100

* Base year 1970=100

** 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	26763	28893	38130
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 मेट्रन '000 MT	18009	12163	10824	14928
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		2710.20@	128.54	135.68	149.76
उपभोक्ता मूल्य 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

@ Base year 1952-53=100,

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

+ आधार वर्ष 2001=100(कलेण्डर वर्ष अनुसार)

+ Base year 2001=100(Calendar year wise)

** 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	2011-12
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	194822	230949	263258	323682	368320
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	160017	174556	184189	204398	215454
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	172250	203939	231963	286008	325266
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	140471	152284	160248	178184	187749
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	26882	31279	34982	42434	47506
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	21922	23356	24166	26436	27421
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	50946	64139	74193	79490	
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		257.49	282.95	319.61	325.09	337.73*
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		166.66	185.09	138.83	243.84(F)	-
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन '000 MT	16084	16694	12360	23561(F)	20945 *
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index		161.06	177.15	183.54	198.48	218.84+
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index						
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		134	145	159	179	192
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		129	138	152	175	191
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		133	144	158	176	192
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, 2011

+ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2011 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(₹लाख) Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹लाख) Net State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income (₹)	
	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	7721
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	23094932	17455575	20393860	15228354	31279	23356
2009-10 (P)	26325801	18418918	23196286	16024779	34982	24166
2010-11(Q)	32368221	20439768	28600808	17818426	42434	26436
2011-12(A)	36831952	21545358	32526555	18774914	47506	27421

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 गृहों 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	2009-10 (P)	2010-11(Q)	2011-12(A)
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4773855	5214007	7784463	8657443
2. वानिकी Forestry	755014	915215	1039111	1168309
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	15600	19336	25931	30652
4.खनन Mining	539395	672468	815448	884776
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3097853	3292343	3875406	4514709
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1871624	1990031	2344021	2732063
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1226229	1302312	1531385	1782646
6.निर्माण Construction	2756106	2978669	3374158	3880939
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	784400	1037405	1145073	1253305
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	600592	824320	914264	1000377
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	183808	213085	230809	252928
8.रेलवे Railways	174338	220847	254173	292527
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	727710	892906	1076549	1291727
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	720510	884934	1067847	1282205
ii भंडारण Storage	7200	7972	8702	9522
10.संचार Communication	279049	334915	388466	452378
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3219697	3559916	4318123	4879849
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	821036	910756	1010280	1120680
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1941001	2192704	2511131	2880351
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1007625	1237359	1387188	1551741
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	2202253	2846957	3362721	3972567
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	23094932	26325801	32368221	36831952
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5544469	6148558	8849505	9856404
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	7177754	7980884	9210085	10533729
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	10372709	12196359	14308631	16441819

P-प्राक्घानिक, Q-त्वरित, 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
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	2009-10 (P)	2010-11(Q)	2011-12(A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	3226172	3130449	4105675	4217778
2. वानिकी Forestry	498674	506545	523460	526683
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12215	13638	14293	15205
4.खनन Mining	410908	476504	498164	491104
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2500457	2613697	2830919	2958036
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1493102	1561102	1691434	1767689
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1007355	1052595	1139485	1190347
6.निर्माण Construction	1976057	2020949	2098546	2272610
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	593787	696127	691803	708838
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	453881	551839	550549	564662
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	139906	144288	141254	144176
8.रेलवे Railways	151139	165368	179623	195106
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	535890	576614	638143	691960
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	530449	571277	632903	686585
ii भंडारण Storage	5441	5337	5240	5375
10.संचार Communication	362992	423412	442734	475629
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2501201	2620881	2874555	2941872
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	873527	973836	1085664	1210333
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1395141	1486722	1591112	1725516
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	778228	858047	875028	915343
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1639187	1856130	1990048	2199346
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	17455575	18418918	20439768	21545358
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3737060	3650632	4643428	4759665
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5481210	5807277	6119432	6430588
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8237305	8961009	9676908	10355105
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

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
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	333935	389516	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	2009-10 (P)	2010-11(Q)	2011-12(A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	4420286	4827838	7207918	8016242
2. वानिकी Forestry	745253	903383	1025677	1153205
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	13407	16618	22286	26343
4.खनन Mining	430244	536389	650435	705734
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2489271	2645432	3113721	3627191
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1404927	1493809	1759530	2050812
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1084344	1151623	1354191	1576378
6.निर्माण Construction	2617737	2829126	3204760	3686099
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	416521	550868	608041	665512
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	309407	426693	473537	518119
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	107114	124175	134504	147394
8.रेलवे Railways	140667	185008	216169	252228
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	615997	755800	911208	1093302
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	609625	748745	903507	1084876
ii भंडारण Storage	6372	7055	7701	8426
10.संचार Communication	227306	268807	304003	344465
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3052133	3374646	4093393	4625886
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	808019	896207	994019	1102506
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1588175	1794124	2054670	2356774
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	844311	1046541	1164234	1291239
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1984533	2565500	3030275	3579829
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	20393860	23196286	28600808	32526555
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	5178946	5747839	8255880	9195790
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5953773	6561815	7576957	8684536
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	9261141	10886632	12767971	14646229

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	333935	359769	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	2009-10 (P)	2010-11(Q)	2011-12(A)
	₹(लाख /Lakh)			
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including A.H)	2945982	2858572	3749101	3851467
2. वानिकी Forestry	491096	498847	515505	518679
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	10390	11600	12158	12933
4.खनन Mining	319955	371032	387897	382400
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1976644	2066104	2237728	2338162
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1089452	1139069	1234166	1289806
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	887192	927035	1003561	1048356
6.निर्माण Construction	1856354	1898526	1971423	2134943
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	286202	335529	333445	343887
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	198769	245358	245170	253664
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	87433	90171	88275	90223
8.रेलवे Railways	124425	138552	152628	167930
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	438589	471886	522198	566218
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	433796	467185	517582	561483
ii भंडारण Storage	4793	4701	4616	4735
10.संचार Communication	319347	369054	375032	391308
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2367326	2480600	2720697	2784410
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	862347	961815	1072739	1196436
13.स्थायर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1127187	1201178	1285519	1394109
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	644699	710733	712506	736043
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1457811	1650749	1769849	1955988
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	15228354	16024779	17818426	18774914
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3447467	3369020	4276764	4383080
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4439156	4671192	4930493	5199391
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7341731	7984567	8611169	9192443

P-प्रावधानिक, Q-त्वरित, A-अग्रिम

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance

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

₹(करोड़ /Crore)			
वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	कुल Total
2004-05	8866.26	17896.72	26762.98
2005-06	9853.46	19039.10	28892.56
2006-07	14957.19	23172.70	38129.89
2007-08	25108.54	25837.90	50946.44
2008-09	29302.40	34836.30	64138.7
2009-10	34085.52	40107.66	74193.18
2010-11(P)	31976.24	47513.79	79490.03
	P- प्रावधानिक	Provisional	

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	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	-10298.79
2010-11(R.E.)	-888.95	-397.11	-147.26	-7553.01
2011-12(B.E.)	352.62	99.15	-50.98	-8063.46

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	पूँजीगत 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	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11 (R.E.)	32271.32	5797.83	7919.82	9.30
2011-12 (B.E.)	36793.06	6438.13	9056.17	5.85

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	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11 (R.E.)	8132.91	221.59	0.00	2340.41	56693.18
2011-12 (B.E.)	10198.89	167.79	0.00	1438.08	64097.97

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

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)				पूँजीगत व्यय (शुद्ध) Capital Exp.(Net)				
	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल Total	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल 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	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	5174.73	
2010-11(R.E.)	37659.09	7194.45	2024.38	46877.92	14.10	6447.99	357.13	6819.22	
2011-12(B.E.)	41223.79	8406.68	2304.27	51934.74	14.26	8172.88	363.00	8550.14	

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	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11(R.E.)	3317.42	75.73	0.00	10212.37	57090.29
2011-12(B.E.)	3474.36	39.58	0.00	12064.08	63998.82

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	2010-11
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	519.40	772.50	884.20	1846.55
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	986.70	1272.31	1730.29	1628.27
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	86.63	100.49	101.43	99.23
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	877.07	836.83	783.96	683.53
V ऊर्जा Energy	5692.38	6044.60	7763.24	9056.06
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	170.17	120.63	214.59	227.83
VII परिवहन Transport	678.22	724.73	771.25	1291.46
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.81	5.75	4.45	17.60
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	3929.03	4648.44	5582.26	6322.28
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	693.87	277.81	71.10	169.25
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	158.41	119.26	115.92	198.22
योग (Total)	13794.69	14923.35	18022.69	21540.28

13. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक
13. WHOLESale PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year)1999–2000=100

वर्ष	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन,शक्ति,प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक
	कृषि	खनिज	संयुक्त	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	Manufactured Group	All Commodities
Year	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
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	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12*	213.51	225.31	214.89	278.51	202.07	218.84

* Average of April to December 2011

अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2011 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	323.09	300.41	361.64	325.09
2011*	331.75	302.83	418.04	337.73

* प्रावधानिक

1971 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

1993 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 = 100

* Provisional

From 1971 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 i.e. 1970=100

From 1993 onwards the Base Year is 1993-94 = 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	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011*	9.48	3.31	12.79

* Upto June,2011

जून 2011 तक

16. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
16. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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

वर्ष Year	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	153.65	61.97	169.53	100.26	211.80
2010-11 (F)	261.74	278.31	236.11	95.13	233.71

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	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकू Tobacco	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	समस्त फसलें All Crops
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	295.67	29.45	50.83	56.60	138.83
2010-11 (F)	382.83	31.45	19.35	431.73	243.84

\$ 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	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11 (F)	8926934	11380333	20307267	1603542	1650789	3254331

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	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11 (F)	10530476	13031122	23561598	2233021	4371762	6604783	367920	145688

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	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11(F)	7505953	3365463	10871416	2916161	1838647	4754808

F= अन्तिम (Final)

18. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

18. AREA UNDER CROPS

वर्ष Year	हेक्टेयर (Hectares)								
	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)				गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton(Lint)
	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	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540	
2010-11(F)	10422114	5204110	15626224	1808141	3680350	5488491	5512	335866	

F= अन्तिम (Fin)

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
2009-10.	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773

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

					हेक्टेयर (Hect.)
वर्ष	नहरें	तालाब	कुएँ एवं नल कूप	अन्य स्रोत	कुलयोग
Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	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
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914

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	9188.22
2011-12 *	9830.68

* Upto Dec., 2011

दिसम्बर 2011, 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	अन्य जिला सड़कें	ग्रामीण सड़कें	सीमावर्ती सड़कें	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें	कुल
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	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606			189402
2011-12(P)	6576	11388	9880	24004	138554			190402

P =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
2011*	90	6443070	108359	48768	22902	570183

@ 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	ट्रेक्टर	ट्रेलर	टैक्सी	बसें और मिनी बसें	ट्रक	अन्य वाहन	कुल
Year	Jeeps	Tractors	Trailors	Taxies	Buses & Mini Buses	Trucks	Other Vehicles	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
2011*	247036	685200	71171	85850	81747	350411	18773	8733560

* 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
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55

श्रोत :- 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 Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल 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
2011(P)	80.51	52.66	67.06	77.49	46.25	62.34	89.16	71.53	80.73

P- प्रावधानिक Provisional स्रोत- जनगणना, 2011 Source - Census, 2011

26. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011, प्रावधानिक)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2011, Provisional)

जिला Districts	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर No. of Females per thousand Males		जनसंख्या घनत्व(प्रति वर्ग कि. मी.) Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)	जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 2001-2011 Population Growth Rate 2001-2011
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	समस्त overall	0 - 6		
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1325911	1259002	2584913	1548574	1036339	950	893	305	18.66
अलवर (Alwar)	1938929	1733070	3671999	3017711	654288	894	861	438	22.75
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	908755	889439	1798194	1670368	127826	979	925	399	26.58
बारां (Baran)	635495	588426	1223921	969490	254431	926	902	175	19.82
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1370494	1233959	2604453	2422037	182416	900	899	92	32.55
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1357896	1191225	2549121	2054400	494721	877	863	503	21.39
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1224483	1185976	2410459	1897292	513167	969	916	230	19.27
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	1243916	1123829	2367745	1564009	803736	903	902	78	24.48
बून्दी (Bundi)	579385	534340	1113725	891623	222102	922	886	193	15.70
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittorgarh)	784054	760338	1544392	1259090	285302	970	903	193	16.09
चूरु (Churu)	1053375	987797	2041172	1464691	576481	938	896	148	20.35
दौसा (Dausa)	859821	777405	1637226	1434533	202693	904	859	476	23.75
धौलपुर (Dholpur)	654344	552949	1207293	959673	247620	845	854	398	22.78
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	698069	690837	1388906	1300129	88777	990	916	368	25.39
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	1043730	925790	1969520	1433858	535662	887	854	179	10.06
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	933660	845990	1779650	1428884	350766	906	869	184	17.24
जयपुर (Jaipur)	3490787	3173184	6663971	3164767	3499204	909	859	598	26.91
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	363346	308662	672008	582798	89210	849	868	17	32.22
जालौर (Jalore)	937918	892233	1830151	1678248	151903	951	891	172	26.31
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	725667	685660	1411327	1181889	229438	945	905	227	19.57
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	1097390	1042268	2139658	1649538	490120	950	831	361	11.81
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1924326	1761355	3685681	2421621	1264060	915	890	161	27.69
करौली (Karauli)	784943	673516	1458459	1239798	218661	858	844	264	20.94
कोटा (Kota)	1023153	927338	1950491	774286	1176205	906	889	374	24.34
नागौर (Nagaur)	1698760	1610474	3309234	2674804	634430	948	888	187	19.25
पाली (Pali)	1025895	1012638	2038533	1578682	459851	987	895	165	11.99
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	437950	430281	868231	796503	71728	982	926	211	22.84
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	582670	575613	1158283	973822	184461	988	891	302	17.89
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhupur)	706558	631556	1338114	1071780	266334	894	865	297	19.79
सीकर (Sikar)	1377120	1300617	2677737	2044437	633300	944	841	346	17.04
सिरोही (Sirohi)	535115	502070	1037185	828375	208810	938	890	202	21.86
टोंक (Tonk)	729390	692321	1421711	1103868	317843	949	882	198	17.33
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566781	1500768	3067549	2458658	608891	958	920	242	23.63
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35620086	33000926	68621012	51540236	17080776	926	883	201	21.44

26. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011, प्रावधानिक)

26. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Census 2011, Provisional)

जिला Districts	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in %)								
	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)	83.93	56.42	70.46	78.05	41.87	60.22	92.17	77.48	85.05
अलवर (Alwar)	85.08	56.78	71.68	83.46	52.69	68.83	92.16	75.22	84.25
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	70.80	43.47	57.20	68.98	40.47	54.78	92.68	80.28	86.58
बारां (Baran)	81.23	52.48	67.38	79.21	48.24	64.29	88.74	68.25	78.86
बाड़मेर (Bardham)	72.32	41.03	57.49	70.87	38.92	55.72	90.28	67.45	79.52
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	85.70	54.63	71.16	84.68	50.85	68.87	89.75	69.43	80.19
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	77.16	47.93	62.71	73.12	41.08	57.17	91.20	73.40	82.63
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	76.90	53.77	65.92	71.72	44.81	58.95	86.39	70.12	78.65
बून्दी (Bundi)	76.52	47.00	62.31	73.47	41.56	58.13	88.51	68.16	78.67
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittorgarh)	77.74	46.98	62.51	74.39	40.68	57.63	91.96	74.80	83.60
चूरु (Churu)	79.95	54.25	67.46	78.06	51.13	64.98	84.66	62.00	73.63
दौसा (Dausa)	84.54	52.33	69.17	83.46	49.85	67.43	91.98	69.14	81.04
धौलपुर (Dholpur)	82.53	55.45	70.14	82.55	53.23	69.20	82.42	63.51	73.64
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	74.66	46.98	60.78	73.28	44.75	58.95	93.00	78.29	85.79
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	79.33	60.07	70.25	76.70	55.65	66.76	86.19	71.78	79.43
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	78.82	56.91	68.37	77.02	53.48	65.79	86.06	70.76	78.78
जयपुर (Jaipur)	87.27	64.63	76.44	83.63	52.07	68.43	90.43	75.82	83.48
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	73.09	40.23	58.04	70.47	36.06	54.61	88.43	66.81	78.91
जालौर (Jalore)	71.83	38.73	55.58	70.52	37.03	54.05	85.54	57.32	71.97
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	76.47	47.06	62.13	73.73	42.01	58.24	90.23	72.84	81.82
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	87.88	61.15	74.72	87.71	59.86	73.95	88.46	65.54	77.33
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	80.46	52.57	67.09	76.32	41.99	59.79	87.81	71.85	80.23
करौली (Karauli)	82.96	49.18	67.34	82.50	47.05	66.15	85.60	60.79	73.93
कोटा (Kota)	87.63	66.32	77.48	83.79	54.23	69.54	90.06	74.28	82.61
नागौर (Nagaur)	78.90	48.63	64.08	77.78	45.92	62.16	83.56	60.03	72.11
पाली (Pali)	78.16	48.35	63.23	75.02	43.74	59.21	88.30	64.55	76.78
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	70.13	42.40	56.30	67.90	39.05	53.50	93.10	77.61	85.46
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	79.52	48.44	63.93	76.98	43.77	60.23	92.01	72.95	82.71
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	82.72	47.80	66.19	80.62	42.65	62.68	91.06	67.80	79.96
सीकर (Sikar)	86.66	58.76	72.98	86.44	56.75	71.83	87.38	65.26	76.64
सिरोही (Sirohi)	71.09	40.12	56.02	65.86	33.02	49.77	89.91	67.41	79.24
टोंक (Tonk)	78.27	46.01	62.46	76.63	40.14	58.86	84.03	65.54	74.78
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	75.91	49.10	62.74	70.84	40.46	55.85	94.45	82.02	88.45
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	80.51	52.66	67.06	77.49	46.25	62.34	89.16	71.53	80.73

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 समंक Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865 ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 villages affected from Cyclone & Hailstorm 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 2011(P)	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011(P)	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011(P)	Literacy Percentage 2011(P)	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.0	308	33.5	67.7	46
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	397	14.1	73.2	58
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.6	1102	11.3	63.8	48
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	5.0	308	42.6	79.3	44
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	573	34.8	76.6	48
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	123	10.0	83.8	40
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	124	27.2	68.7	43
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	319	38.6	75.6	38
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	2.8	859	47.7	93.9	13
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	6.0	236	27.6	70.6	62
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.3	365	45.2	82.9	28
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.5	269	16.7	73.5	61
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.3	550	37.5	76.7	34
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.7	201	24.9	67.1	55
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.0	555	48.5	80.3	24
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.5	828	22.3	69.7	61
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.6	1029	31.9	77.1	31
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	382	31.2	74.0	47

P- प्रावधानिक Provisional

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.) 2009-10@	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2008*	Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2007-08#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.20	2.75	225.65	1059	3845
2 आसाम Assam	1.11	0.78	63.11	434	1101
3 बिहार Bihar	0.43	0.94	165.60	129	124
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.20	1.96	147.23	N.A.	11032
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.23	0.44	209.92	2861	7735
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.04	0.56	54.83	2955	17253
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	2.22	98.48	320	2251
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.63	1.92	159.55	1977	6066
9 केरल Kerala	0.23	0.39	95.94	N.A.	1739
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.02	3.08	81.37	556	2068
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.46	3.08	135.32	1284	10300
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.15	1.56	57.60	440	3401
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.95	0.50	237.05	2229	5353
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.38	3.42	48.33	921	1908
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.83	1.30	205.82	N.A.	5946
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.80	2.41	170.96	465	1359
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.79	0.89	168.64	1087	1621
अखिल भारत All India	1.23	32.87	135.27	803	4097

* प्रावधानिक Provisional @ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2011

ए.एस.आई. A.S.I. @ कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2011

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2008-09	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.) 31.3.2008 @	ग्यारहवी योजना अनुमानित उद्व्यय 2006-07 कीमतों पर (₹करोड़) 11th Plan projected Outlay at 2006-07 prices (₹ Crore)
STATE	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	928.16	9018	79.32	147395.00
2 आसाम Assam	199.15	3172	293.65	23954.00
3 बिहार Bihar	107.14	1588	127.57	60631.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1457.29	15780	74.8	106918.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1278.85	13489	67.24	33374.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1015.76	5213	65.2	13778.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	894.40	4569	10.04	25834.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	854.35	11135	133.19	101664.00
9 केरल Kerala	444.00	10647	526.87	41940.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	583.75	6954	53.77	70329.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	969.40	10528	72.57	127538.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	775.16	4971	138.34	32225.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1552.99	15614	89.71	28923.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	747.07	7674	50.11	71732.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	1134.48	15466	139.33	85344.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	371.89	4381	532.27	181094.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	442.45	3366	238.61	63779.00
अखिल भारत All India	733.54	8089	92.72	1488147.15

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता
Utilities and Non-Utilities

@ Excludes roads reported as constructed under JRY and PMGSY

@ जे आर वाई एवं पी एम जी एस वाई के अन्तर्गत निर्मित सड़कों को छोड़ कर

प्रावधानिक Provisional

28. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
28. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या जून, 2011	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹) जून, 2011	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹) जून, 2011
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population June, 2011	Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) June, 2011	Per Capita Bank credit (₹) June, 2011
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.8	34001	38564
2 आसाम Assam	4.9	19097	6867
3 बिहार Bihar	4.3	11908	3426
4 गुजरात Gujarat	8.3	44153	28955
5 हरियाणा Haryana	10.4	50395	35480
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	15.7	47944	18764
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.7	34246	12565
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	10.7	58645	42171
9 केरल Kerala	13.1	49737	35759
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	6.0	19366	11860
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	7.5	124047	103914
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	7.4	25748	12784
13 पंजाब Punjab	13.9	55769	41246
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.5	18790	17054
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	9.8	49441	58346
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.4	18836	7884
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	6.2	37581	21844
अखिल भारत All India	7.5	44837	33714