



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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# ECONOMIC REVIEW

## 2012-13

**Planning Department**

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

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



सत्यमेव जयते

**CHIEF MINISTER  
RAJASTHAN**



## **M E S S A G E**

The Economic Review is presented regularly in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review, 2012-13** attempts to present an overview of the State economy as well as developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

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

*Ashok Gehlot*

**(Ashok Gehlot)**



**MINISTER**  
**Industry, NRIs, Public Undertaking,**  
**Excise, Mines & Economics & Statistics,**  
**RAJASTHAN**



## **F O R E W O R D**

The Economic Review is brought out regularly, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The **Economic Review, 2012-13** presents the progress and trends of development in various sectors of the State's economy.

I believe, this publication will be useful for general public, Government Departments, various organisations, economists, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of the socio-economic scenario of the State.

  
**(Rajendra Pareek)**



**STATE MINISTER  
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT  
RAJASTHAN**



## **P R E F A C E**

The **Economic Review, 2012-13** indicates the performance of recent developments and prospects of Rajasthan's economy. This publication is divided into descriptive and statistical parts. The descriptive part carries out a comprehensive review of the performance of programmes/schemes and the statistical part contains data pertaining to different sectors of Rajasthan's economy.

It is hoped, that this publication will be useful to all those who are interested in the analysis of the socio-economic scenario of the State.

**(Rajendera Singh Gudha)**



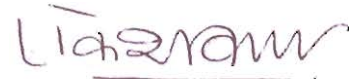
**Principal Secretary  
to the Government**

**Department of Planning,  
20 Point Programme,  
Project Monitoring unit,  
Secretariat, Jaipur.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in its publication 'Economic Review', has been attempting to present a bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes. The present publication of **Economic Review, 2012-13** provides the status and progress of socio-economic development of the state.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time. I believe this publication will be of immense use to meet the requirements of planners, policy makers and researchers.



**(Rakesh Verma)**

**ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**2012-13**

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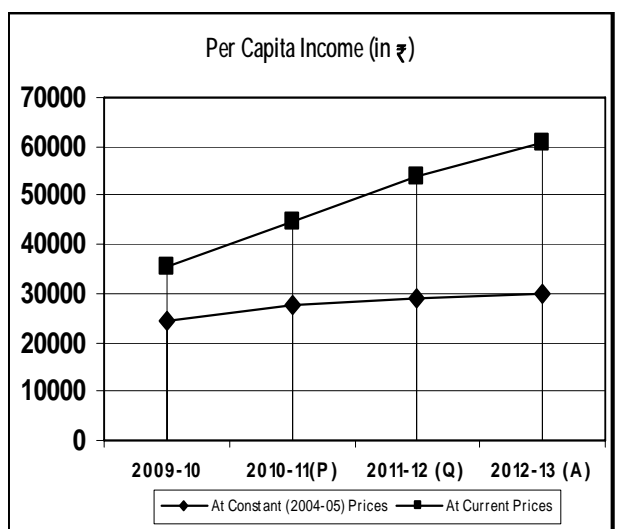
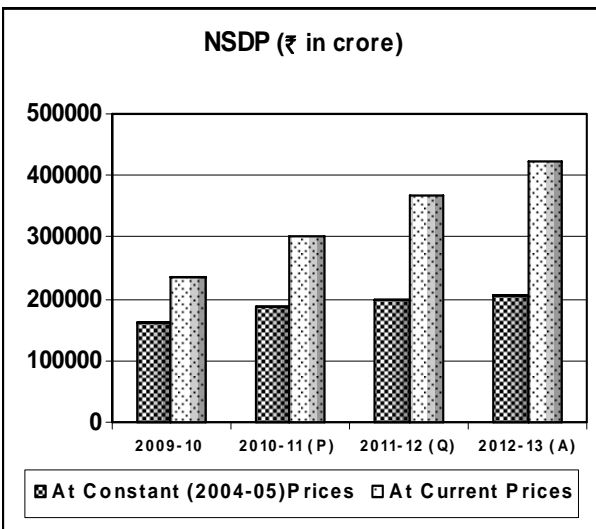
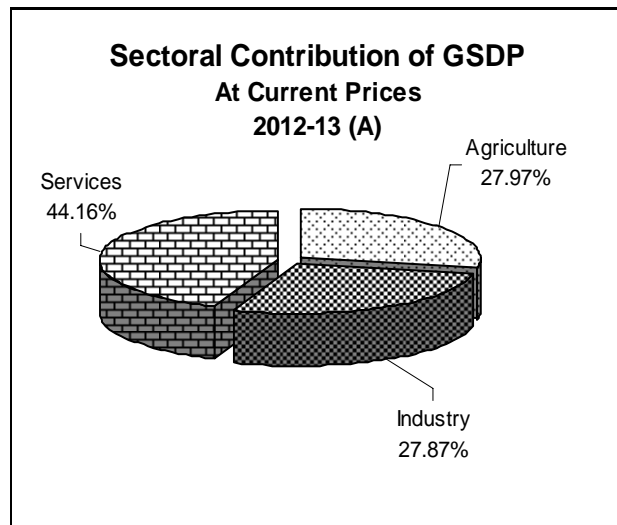
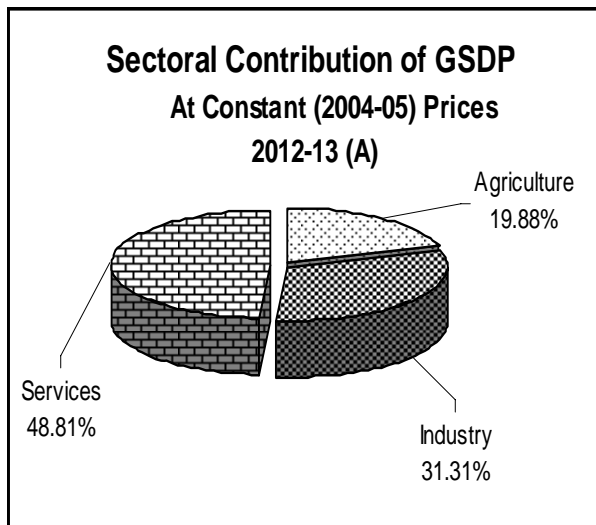
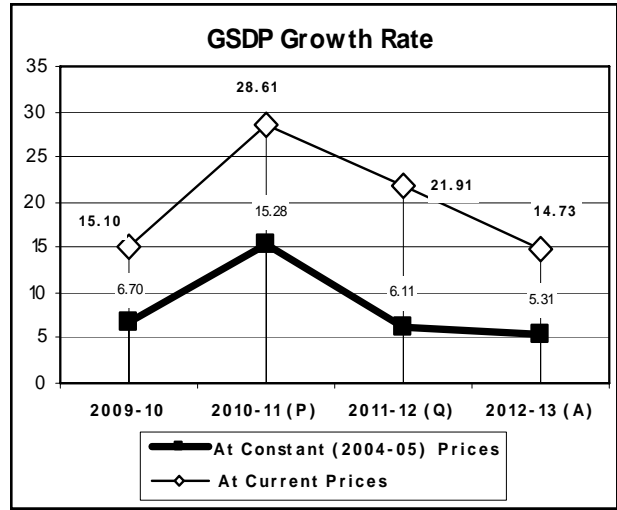
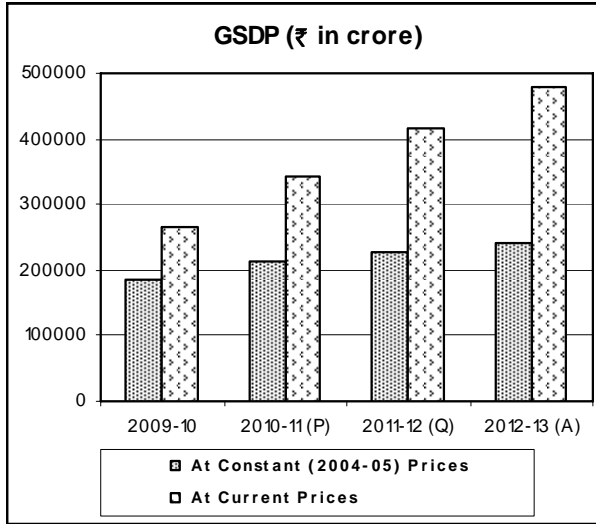
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**KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant <b>(2004-05)</b> Prices		186245	214698	227824	239913
	(b) Current Prices		265825	341865	416755	478160
<b>2.</b>	<b>Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP</b>	Per cent				
	(a) Constant <b>(2004-05)</b> Prices		6.70	15.28	6.11	5.31
	(b) Current Prices		15.10	28.61	21.91	14.73
<b>3.</b>	<b>Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices by</b>	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		19.53	22.60	21.41	19.88
	(b) Industry		32.57	30.93	31.06	31.31
	(c) Services		47.90	46.47	47.53	48.81
<b>4.</b>	<b>Sectoral Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices by</b>	Per cent				
	(a) Agriculture		22.61	26.86	29.09	27.97
	(b) Industry		31.03	28.91	27.71	27.87
	(c) Services		46.36	44.23	43.20	44.16
<b>5.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	₹ Crore				
	(a) Constant <b>(2004-05)</b> Prices		161159	186193	197537	207980
	(b) Current Prices		233767	301346	367915	421645
<b>6.</b>	<b>Per Capita Income</b>	₹				
	(a) Constant <b>(2004-05)</b> Prices		24304	27625	28851	29917
	(b) Current Prices		35254	44709	53735	60652

Note: Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2010-11, quick for 2011-12 and advance for 2012-13



	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b> at Current Prices	₹ Crore	74193	93450	105026 @	-
<b>8.</b>	<b>Index for Agricultural Production *</b> (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94 = 100)		138.83	244.48	237.47+	-
<b>9.</b>	<b>Total Food-grain Production *</b>	Lakh MT	123.60	235.74	220.50+	178.38 @
<b>10.</b>	<b>Index for Industrial Production**</b> (Base 1993-94 = 100)		319.61	325.09	340.64	-
<b>11.</b>	<b>Wholesale Price Index</b> (Base 1999-2000 = 100)  Percentage change		183.54  3.61	198.48  8.14	222.67  12.19	253.07◇  -
<b>12.</b>	<b>Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**</b> (Base 2001=100)  (a) Jaipur Centre  (b) Ajmer Centre  (c) Bhilwara Centre		159  152  158	179  175  176	192  191  192	214  215  215
<b>13.</b>	<b>Installed Capacity (Power)</b>	MW	8077	9188	10308	10616 #
<b>14.</b>	<b>Commercial Bank Credit (September)</b>	₹ Crore	78020	98620	122499	136996 \$

\* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

@ Provisional

\*\* Relates to calendar year

◇ Average of April to December, 2012

# Up to December, 2012

\$ March 2012

## 1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2012-13

The State of Rajasthan is located in the north-western part of the country. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north and north-east by Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, on the east and south-east by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat. It is the largest State in terms of area (342.24 thousand sq. km) but only 8<sup>th</sup> in terms of population. Its total population in 2001 was 5.65 crore which rose to 6.86 crore (Census, 2011 Provisional data) in 2011. At present, there are 7 Divisions and 33 revenue districts in the State. 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	2001 - 2011*	Percentage	21.44	17.64
4.	Population Density	2011*	Population Per Sq. Km.	201	382
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
(i)	Female Literacy Rate	2011*	Percentage	52.66	65.46
(ii)	Male Literacy Rate	2011*	Percentage	80.51	82.14
8.	Birth Rate	2011**	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	26.2	21.8
9.	Death Rate	2011**	Per 1,000 Mid-year population	6.7	7.1
10.	Infant Mortality Rate	2011**	Per 1,000 live births	52	44
11.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	2007-09#	Per lakh live births	318	212

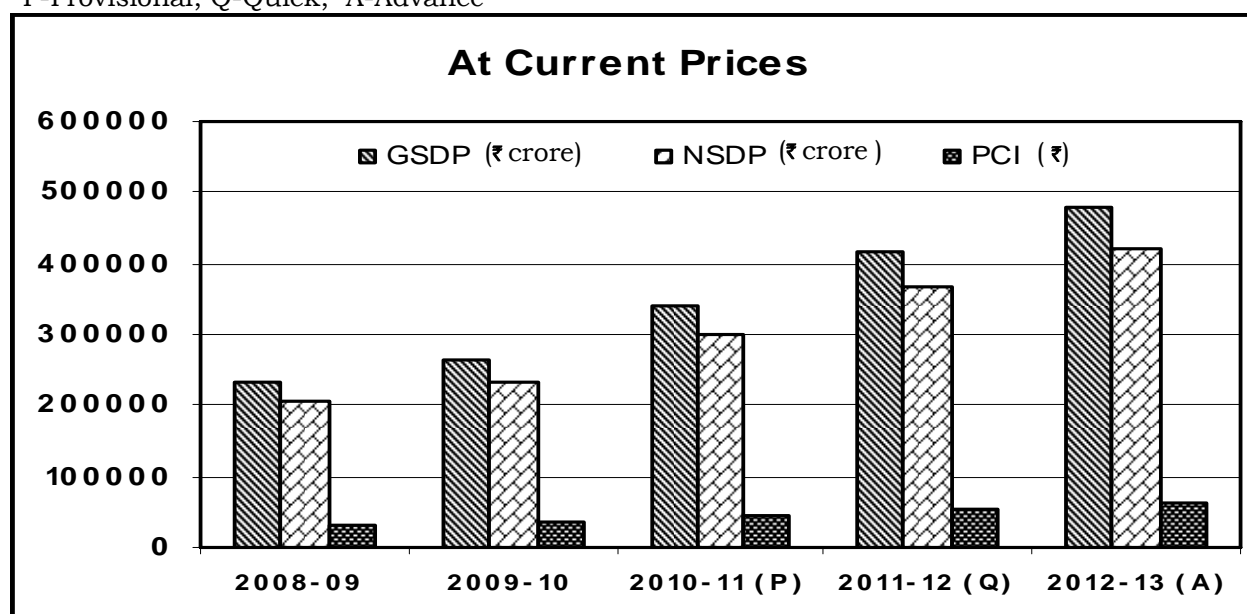
\*Census 2011 (provisional) #Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2007-09 June, 2011 \*\*SRS Bulletin

**State Domestic Product:** 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 year-wise estimates of Gross & Net State Domestic Product

and per capita Income from the year 2008-09 **at current prices** are given below:

Year	At Current Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore)	NSDP (₹crore)	PCI (₹)
2008-09	2,30,949	2,03,939	31,279
2009-10	2,65,825	2,33,767	35,254
2010-11 P	3,41,865	3,01,346	44,709
2011-12 Q	4,16,755	3,67,915	53,735
2012-13 A	4,78,160	4,21,645	60,652

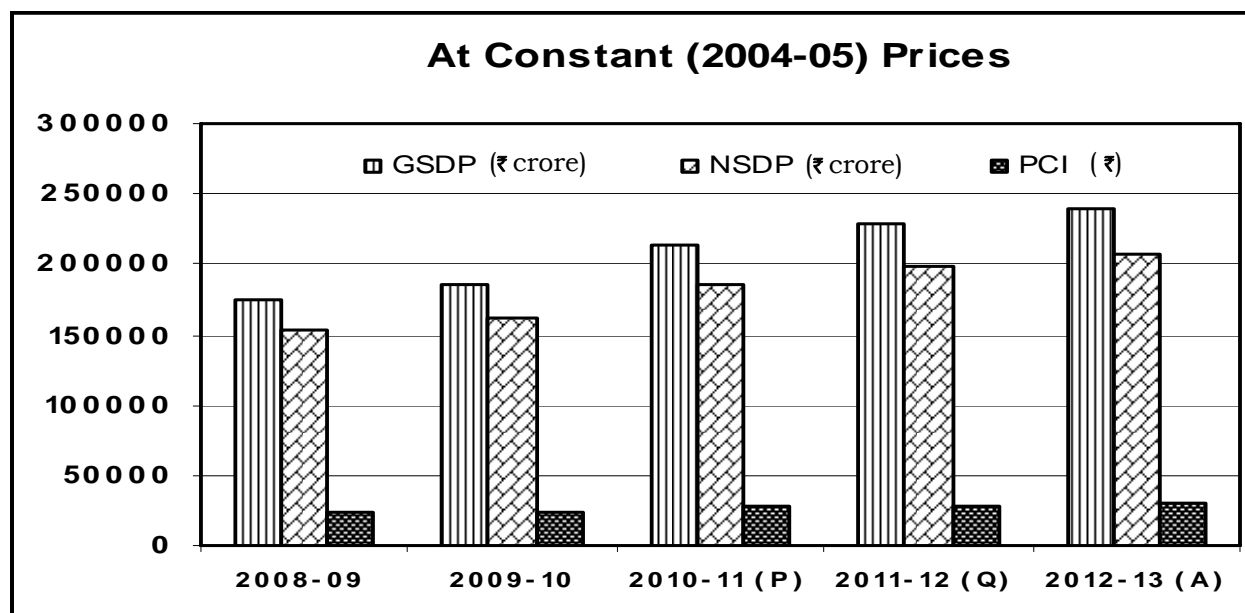
P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance



The year-wise estimates of Gross & Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income from the year 2008-09 **at constant (2004-05) prices** are given below:

Year	At Constant (2004-05) Prices		
	GSDP (₹crore )	NSDP (₹crore )	PCI (₹)
2008-09	1,74,556	1,52,284	23,356
2009-10	1,86,245	1,61,159	24,304
2010-11 P	2,14,698	1,86,193	27,625
2011-12 Q	2,27,824	1,97,537	28,851
2012-13 A	2,39,913	2,07,980	29,917

P-Provisional, Q-Quick, A-Advance



The advance estimates of **Gross State Domestic Product** at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 4,78,160 crore for the year 2012-13 as compared to ₹ 4,16,755 crore during the year 2011-12 (quick estimates), showing an increase of 14.73 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2012-13 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 2,39,913 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2011-12 (quick estimates) of ₹ 2,27,824 crore, registering an increase of 5.31 per cent over the preceding year.

The advance estimates of **Net State Domestic Product** at current prices is worked out to be ₹ 4,21,645 crore for the year 2012-13 as compared to ₹ 3,67,915 crore during the year 2011-12 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 14.60 per cent over the previous year. As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices, in the year 2012-13 has been estimated at ₹ 2,07,980 crore as against ₹ 1,97,537 crore in the year 2011-12 (quick estimates) showing an increase of 5.29 per cent over the previous year.

The **per capita income** for the year 2012-13 at current prices works out to be ₹ 60,652 as against ₹ 53,735 during the year 2011-12 registering an increase of 12.87 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices during 2012-13, is likely to be ₹ 29,917 as compared to ₹ 28,851 in the year 2011-12, registering an increase of 3.69 per cent over the previous year.

**Wholesale and Consumer Price Index:** The General Index of Wholesale Price of State during the year 2012 stood at 248.34 as against 216.77 in the year 2011, which shows an increase of 14.56 per cent over the previous year. The Index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 22.58 per cent, 'Fuel,

Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 8.76 per cent and Manufactured Products Group by 11.33 per cent. A continuous rising trend in Consumer Prices has been observed during the year 2012. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2012 recorded an increase of 11.46 per cent at Jaipur centre, 12.57 per cent at Ajmer centre and 11.98 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

**Banking:** The deposits have increased by 18.46 per cent in Rajasthan in March, 2012 over March, 2011, while it was 13.78 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 90.14 per cent in Rajasthan and 78.09 per cent at all India level as on March, 2012, whereas it was 90.01 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.13 per cent at all India level in March, 2011. The total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto March, 2012 over corresponding period of 2011 has increased by 18.64 per cent while it increase by 18.27 per cent at all India level.

**Rainfall:** This year an unfavourable condition leads the delay in the arrival of monsoon in the State. It touched, South Rajasthan on 5.7.2012 in some parts of Udaipur and Kota Division with a delay of about 20 days than its normal date of 15<sup>th</sup> June. It further advanced on 6.7.2012 to some parts of Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur, & Jaipur Divisions and advanced further in the remaining parts of the State on 11.7.2012. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.7.2012 was less than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 1.6.2012 to 31.7.2012 is 249.47 mm while actual rainfall received was 161.33 mm. In the month of August, 2012 good rainfall was received. From 1.8.2012 to 30.9.2012 the actual rainfall received in the State was 455.38 mm which is more than the normal rainfall of 280.72 mm. Thus, against normal rainfall of 530.19 mm for the period of 1.6.2012 to 30.9.2012, actual rainfall received was 616.71 mm which is 16.32 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

**Agriculture:** As per the preliminary forecast for the year 2012-13, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 178.38 lakh tonnes as compared to 220.50 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year, 2011-12, which is showing a decrease of 19.10 per cent.

**Irrigation:** During the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) an additional irrigation potential of 9,196 hectares (including Indira Gandhi Nahar Project) has been created. An expenditure of ₹ 348.94 crore has been incurred under various schemes/projects upto December, 2012 in the year 2012-13.

**Industries:** The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) has been providing investment facilitation services, mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between investors and the government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. The "Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011" has been introduced in the state with the objective to provide time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals to the



investment proposals. “Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy-2010” & “Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2010”, is being followed to achieve global competitiveness, accelerating the overall pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, ensuring sustainable development and strengthening small, medium and large industries. Under the I phase of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (IR) is being developed. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) is engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the State.

**Oil & Gas:** In this sector, the Cairn Energy Limited has drilled 21 wells in Barmer – Sanchore Basin till 31.12.2012 during the Financial Year 2012-13. A total of about 480 million tonnes of Oil Reserves have been estimated in 25 Oil & Gas Fields. The production of crude oil from Rajasthan has been commenced from 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 and 185 lakh metric tones i.e 134 Million Barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil Field till December, 2012. The Focus Energy Limited has also drilled 33 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer. The State Government has sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude Oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas. Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream & Downstream hydrocarbon sector.

**Power Capacity:** The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2012 was 10,308.45 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2012-13 (Upto December 2012) is 307.28 MW, as such the installed capacity as on December, 2012 is 10,615.73 MW.

**Roads:** The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach paper emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. The total road length in the State is expected to be 1,92,551 km as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013. During the year 2012-13, about 1,903 km Black Top (BT) Roads have been constructed upto December, 2012 under different projects. 165 Religious places have been connected / linked by the construction of 225 km BT road. Mega road Projects are being implemented by Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR), Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation (RSRDCC) and National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). An agreement of 2 projects has been signed for the development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) and Chomu-Mahela on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. During the year 2012-13, 3 projects i.e Singhana-Chirawa, Laxmangarh-Dhamani and Ganganagar – Padampur – Raisinghnagar - Anoopgarh has been completed on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis.

**Transport:** The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 87.34 lakh upto the December, 2011, which has reached to 98.03 lakh by the end of December, 2012, which shows an increase of 12.24 per cent.

**Tourism:** During the calendar year 2012 upto December, the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 300.63 lakh (286.12 lakh domestic and 14.51 lakh foreign). 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. are the most popular tourist attraction points of the State. This year "Paying Guest Awas Yojana" has been extended in the State. An amount of ₹ 18.24 crore has been incurred for the promotion and development of tourism in the State during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**Water Supply:** The State government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas. During the year 2012-13, 1,711 villages/ habitations have been benefitted from water supply upto December, 2012. Besides this, drinking water facilities were made available to 3,204 SC/ST basties. 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 benefitted by this. A number of water supply projects are underway in the State.

**State Flagship Programmes:** The State Government has announced a lot of policy measures & implementing a number of very popular state flagship programmes (along with National Flagship programmes) for the benefit of the people of the State. The State Government has been making efforts for improving the social and economic status of the people in the State. The State Government, for the upliftment of common man and with an objective of ensuring that the benefits of schemes reach to the last man of the society, has identified its important public welfare schemes as flagship programmes for a greater emphasis and 15 state flagship programmes are being implemented. The State Flagship programmes being run are as follows:

- Mukhyamantri Ann Suraksha Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awas Yojana
- Affordable Housing Policy
- Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011
- Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012
- Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana
- Exemption from Interest to Farmers for timely Repayment of Loans Scheme

- Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravratti Yojana, 2012
- Rajiv Gandhi Digital Vidhyarthi Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Rajasthan Gramin Sadak Vikas Yojana

Today, there is an overall praise for these schemes of Rajasthan and several states have shown keen interest to implement them on similar pattern in their States.

**Policy Based Implementation:** The State Government has issued important policies for the development of various sectors and their policy based implementation with the intention to expedite work, enhance transparency and improve service delivery system for the benefit of common man. These policies are: Agro Processing & Agri Business Promotion Policy, Livestock Development Policy, New Policy for Establishment of Bio-mass Based Projects, Environment Policy, Forest policy, Eco-Tourism Policy, Water Policy, Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, Township Policy, Mining Policy, Solar Energy Policy, Litigation Policy, Slum Development Policy and Policy for Specially Abled Persons.

**Education:** The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the social and economic status of people through better development of education and educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through implementation of various programmes/schemes. In elementary education, there are 49,642 Primary Schools with more than 2.22 lakh teachers and 59,547 Upper Primary Schools with more than 2.51 lakh teachers wherein the total enrollment is 130.27 lakh. In view of achieving the goal of cent percent enrollment and retention of children in schools in the age group of 6-14 years, Child Tracking System has been conducted and 12.10 lakh out of School and Never Enrolled Children have been identified through this survey. Intensive enrollment drive was conducted and out of school children were mainstreamed. At present, 15,497 Secondary and 8,931 Senior Secondary schools are running in the State, out of which 8,173 Secondary and 3,357 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 31.81 lakh students including 13.03 lakh girls are studying.

**Medical, Health and Family Welfare:** 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. During the year 2012-13, the sanctions for the upgradation of PHCs/Dispensaries to CHCs, Establishment new PHCs & CSCs, creation of various posts, construction of ICU rooms at CHCs, construction of drug testing laboratories buildings, increase of beds in CHCs, procurement of equipments for CHCs have been

issued. The “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana” scheme benefits the entire population of the State. Distribution of drugs is ensured through free Drug Distribution Centers. Since the launch of the scheme about 7.63 crore patients have benefitted by the scheme. The “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 and other beneficiaries. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of the State is 318 per lakh live births and the Infant Mortality Rate is 52 per thousand live births. 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. Besides, National Health Programmes, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani-Shishu Suraksha Yojna, Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are also being implemented in the State.

**Urban Infrastructure Development:** Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Government of India has sanctioned 37 various projects in 35 cities for the State. So far in the State, 67 projects in 58 Urban Local Bodies have been sanctioned under the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The main objective of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is to ameliorate the quality of life of slum dwellers, which are living in dilapidated conditions. The GoI has released first installment of funds under RAY to the State for the preparatory activities, which are under progress. Out of the total 184 Master Plans, Master Plan of 164 Towns have been approved by the Government, 17 are published for inviting objections and preparation of rest 3 are under progress. A State Flagship Program "Mukhyamantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana " has been launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for construction of own houses for Urban BPL families in current Financial Year 2012-13. Under this scheme, one lakh BPL families are to be benefitted.

**Jaipur Metro Rail Project:** Jaipur Metro Rail Project has been planned for the rapid urban transport keeping in view the growing demands of the city for the next few decades. The Jaipur Metro Rail Project promises to be a significant step in making Jaipur, a world class city. The Project is to be implemented in two Phases. Phase-I of the project is East-West Corridor from Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar, which is in full swing, and Phase-II of the project is North-South Corridor from Ambabari to Sitapura, which is currently being reviewed to make it more effective.

**Information Technology and Communication (IT & C):** 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. All Government Departments are to earmark 3 per cent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives. It is 1<sup>st</sup> such initiative in the Country. Web portal has been developed for effective monitoring of Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGPDS) Act, 2011. More than 20 services are being provided to

citizens through e-Mitra/Commom Service Centre kiosks established across the State, applications for various services and public grievances are being disposed through IT enabled system, through kiosks various certificates are being issued, IT infrastructure is being provided at Gram Panchayat and Pancchayat Samities. Besides, State Data Center, E-Procurement, Aarogya-online, e-SANCHAR, Touch Screen Kiosks at District level, Citizen Care Centre (CCC), e-Secretariat I-FACTS, Human Resource Development are the other major activities/ projects undertaken by the department.

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

**Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP):** The Central Statistical Office, Government of India, the nodal agency in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) is implementing the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) for the strengthening of Indian Statistical System with a special focus on improving the state statistical system. Under this project, the Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) has been prepared and it is being implemented from the year 2011-12. 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 to establish a Block Statistical Office (BSO) in each block for better, timely and sustainable statistical data flow.
- IT enabled 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 better quality and systematic data collection.

Under this, the first installment has been released by the GoI to implement the plan. A sanction for construction of 18 District Statistical Office (DSO) buildings was issued in the year 2011-12, out of which, possessions of 7 District Statistical Office (DSO) buildings have been taken by the department and rest 11 are in progress. An administrative sanction for 13 more DSO buildings and 248 Block Statistical Office (BSO) buildings have also been issued during the year 2012-13. IT activities of RSSSP project entrusted to National Informatic Centre (NIC), Jaipur for execution as per IT approved Plan. The Strengthening work of two key statistics (Index of Industrial Production and National Sample Survey) and statistical cell of six line departments were taken-up in 2011-12. High level Technical Committee constituted under the

project and has suggested a series of works to be done by the respective departments. Six key Statistics and review of the statistical activities of fourteen line departments have been taken-up for this year. The training programmes & workshops for various key statistics have been organised during the year 2012-13. A sum of ₹ 1.75 crore has been incurred under this project upto December, 2012.

**Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC):** For strengthening 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 2010-2015. 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 of ₹ 6.60 crore has been released in 2011-12. The following milestones have to be achieved as decided by CSO, which are linked with the release of installments to the State:

- Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level,
- Economic and Purpose classification 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,

Details of activities initiated and progress made so far as per approved expenditure plan under Thirteenth Finance Commission are as followed:

- Economic and Purpose classification of receipt and payment accounts of all 184 urban local bodies, 33 Zila Parishads, 248 Panchayat Samities and 30 percent Gram Panchayats are under process.
- Listing of enterprises registered under seven Statutory Acts are under progress in all 33 districts.
- Procurement of IT hardware & software has been started by NIC. Supplies of equipments are being received by respective District Statistical Offices.
- Training courses and workshops have been organised on some key and official statistics including Gross State Domestic Product, District Domestic Product, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Registration of Births and Death Act, etc. for Statistical personnel.
- A sum of ₹ 4.42 Crore has been incurred on various activities till December, 2012, against first installment of ₹ 6.60 crore.

The development pattern of the State is being changed from an agrarian economy to industrial development and improvement in services sector.

Agriculture is an important sector of the State due to large dependencies of the population. It contributes around 21 per cent (2007-08 to 2011-12) in State GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices. The State Government has taken up a lot of measures to improve agriculture sector by improving the agriculture infrastructure, to promote agro based business and by making policy for convenient procurement process. The prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon.

The State has a lot of scope in industries, which contributes around 32 per cent (2007-08 to 2011-12) in State GSDP at constant (2004-05) price. Rajasthan has a strategic advantage of being near of National Capital Region. The RIICO has been working towards facilitating better industrial and investment platform for the State. The State Government has implemented a number of schemes for the improvement of this sector. The industrial policy of the State aims at enhancing the industrial climate and providing quality infrastructure to the entrepreneurs in the State. In recent years, all kinds of infrastructures like; roads, railways, banking, electricity, urban development have been improved in the State. As, this sector is very important from the employment point of view, the State Government is doing well on the industrial front.

In the recent past the service sector is being continuously developed in the State and contributing a large part in the GSDP. Its contribution is about 47 per cent (2007-08 to 2011-12) in State GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices. In 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the State Government has taken up a number of initiatives in order to improve the growth momentum of this sector.

The State has shown a healthy growth path during last 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan where its average growth rate of 8.46 per cent is higher than the National average of 8.03 per cent. Both educational and health indicators in the State have shown a substantial improvement in recent years. It is believed, that the State will succeed in achieving the targets defined for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan on the Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth and innovations can be successfully implemented during the Plan period for the betterment of the people of the State.

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## 2. PUBLIC FINANCE

### Fiscal Management

With continuous efforts coupled with appropriate measures, the Government succeeded in eliminating revenue deficit during 2010-11 and 2011-12, building up revenue surplus and containing fiscal deficit below 3 per cent of GSDP. During the year 2011-12, fiscal deficit was 0.9 per cent of GSDP well below the target of 3.0 per cent fixed under FRBM Act.

The performance of the State during the year 2011-12 in terms of key fiscal targets prescribed under the FRBM Act., 2005 is given below :-

Fiscal Variables	As per TFC/ FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Deficits (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Deficit to Zero (31.03.2012)	(+) 443	(+) 3357
Revenue Surplus/ Revenue Receipts ratio (in per cent)	-	0.8	5.9
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-) 7687	(-) 3626
FD/GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	*(-) 2.1%	*(-) 0.9%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	39.3	29.06	25.6

\*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 net borrowings of the State, was ₹ 3,626 crore in the year 2011-12, as against ₹ 7,687 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2011-12. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio was 0.9 per cent in 2011-12, against 2.1 per cent estimated in Revised Estimates 2011-12.



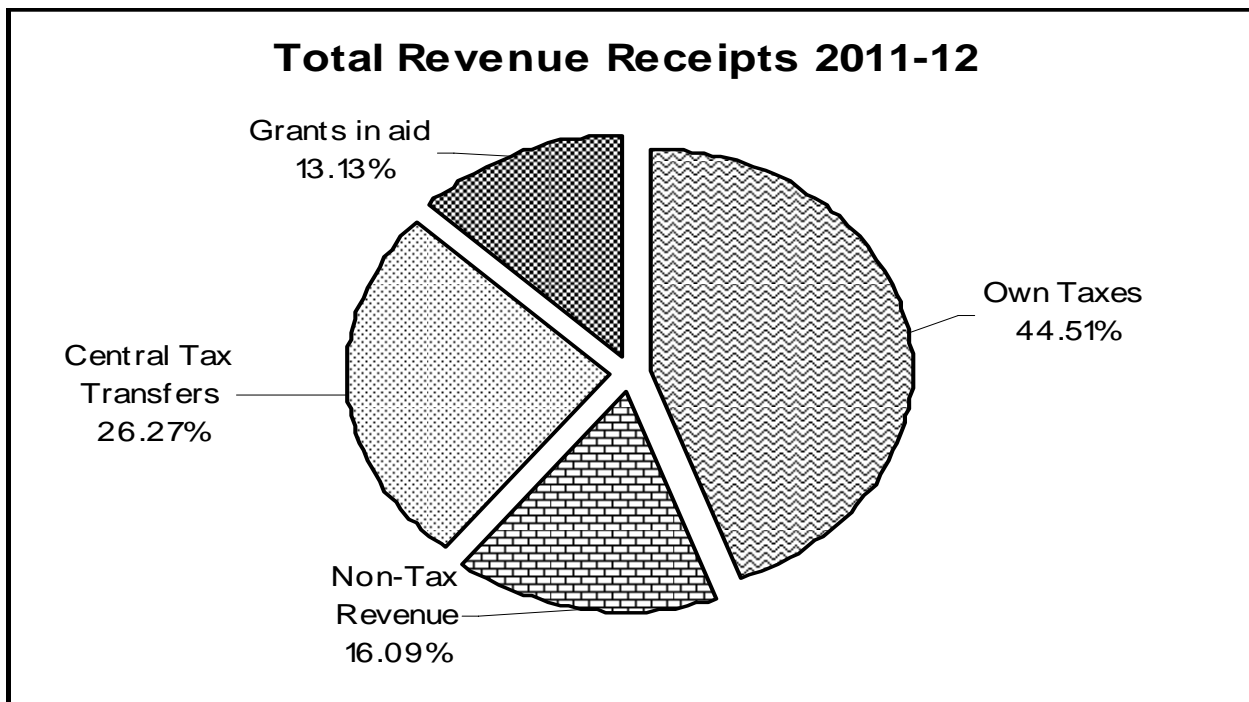
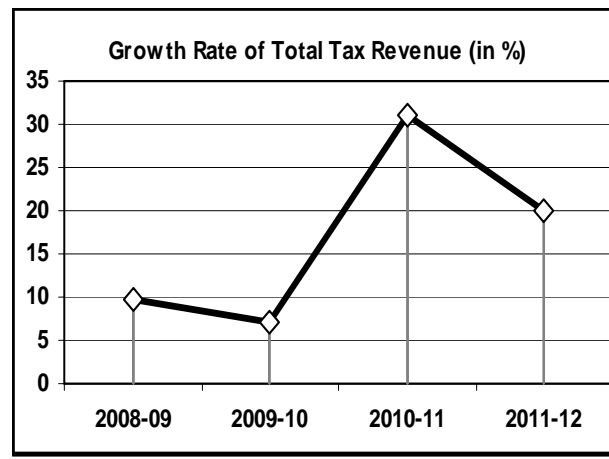
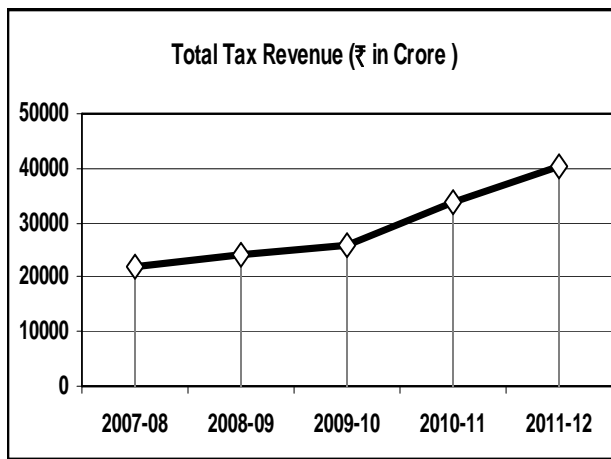
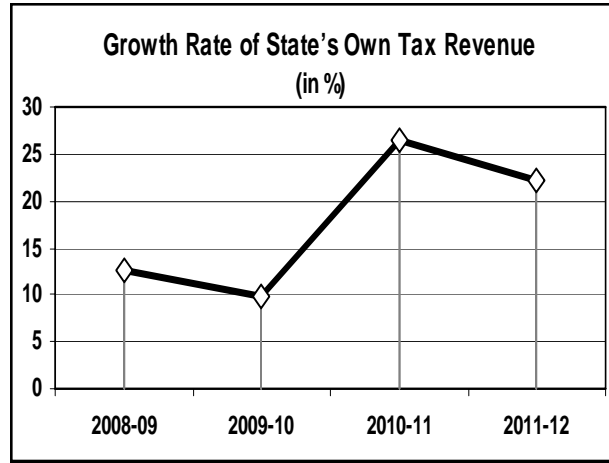
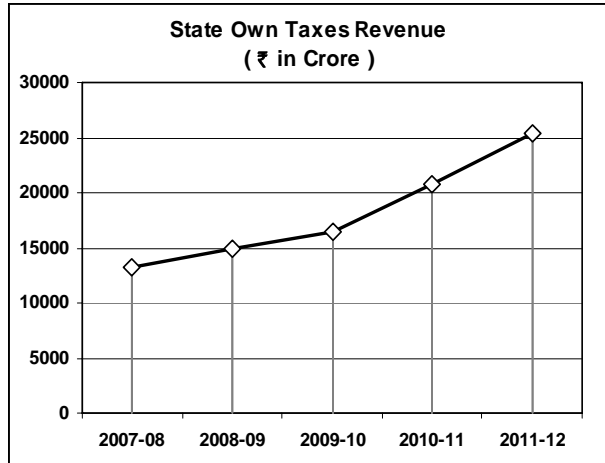
The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised below with reference to the XI Five Year Plan period:-

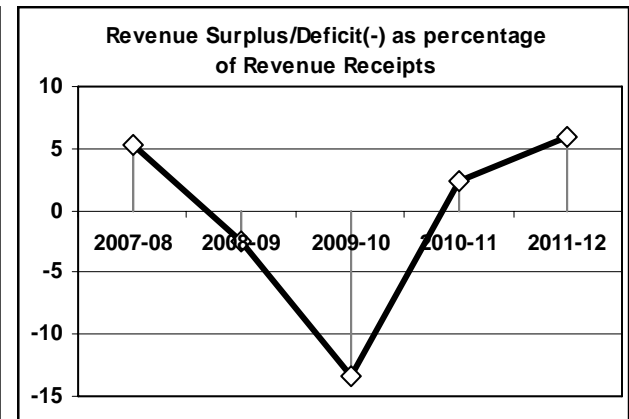
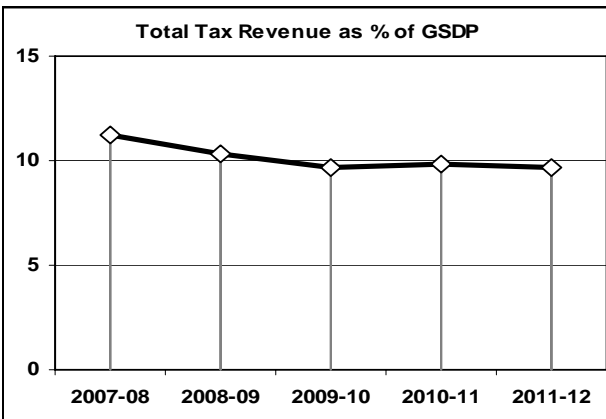
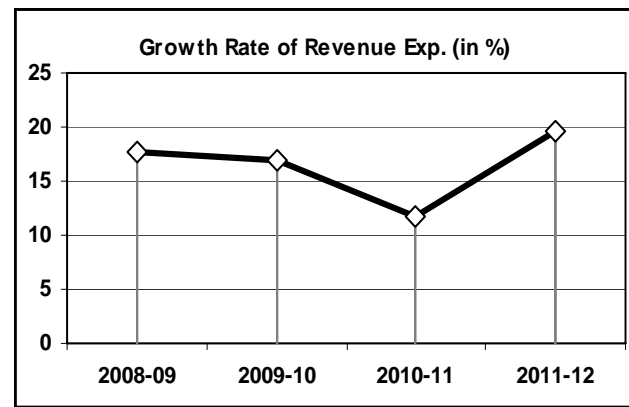
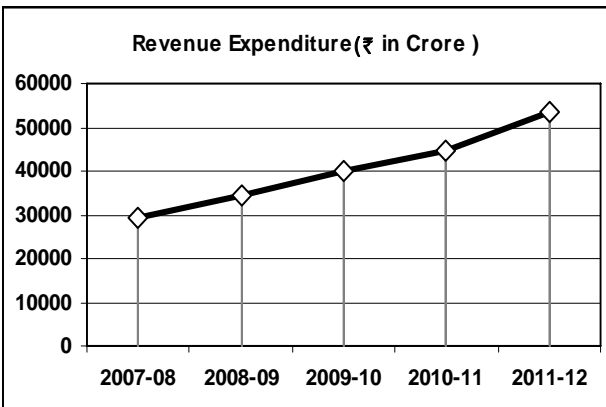
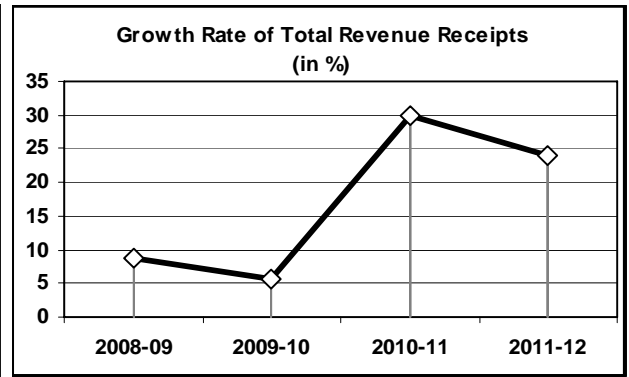
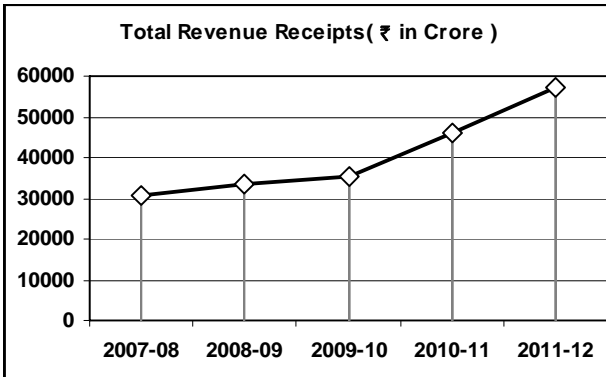
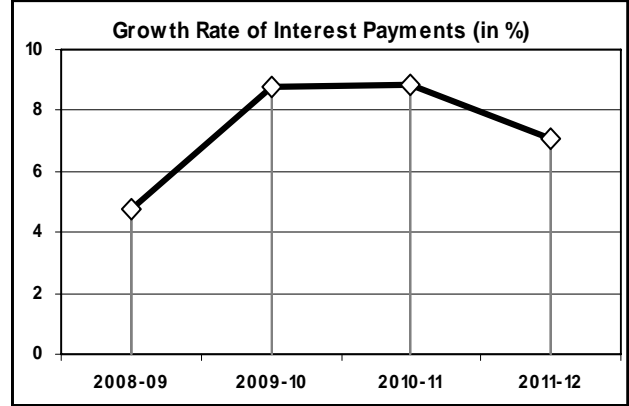
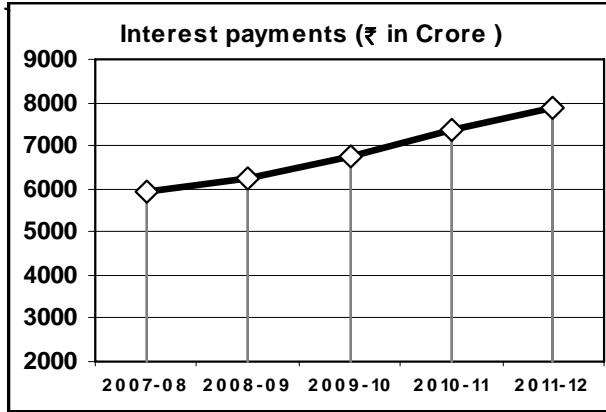
(₹ in crore)

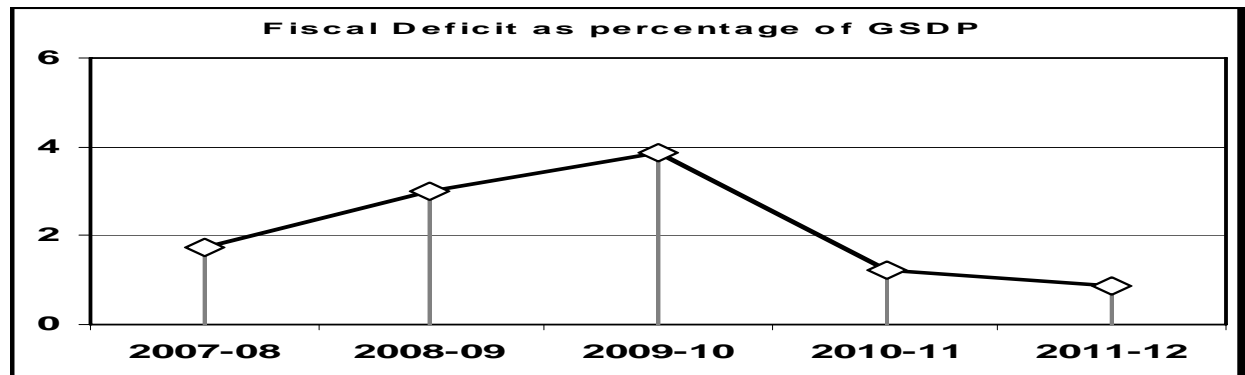
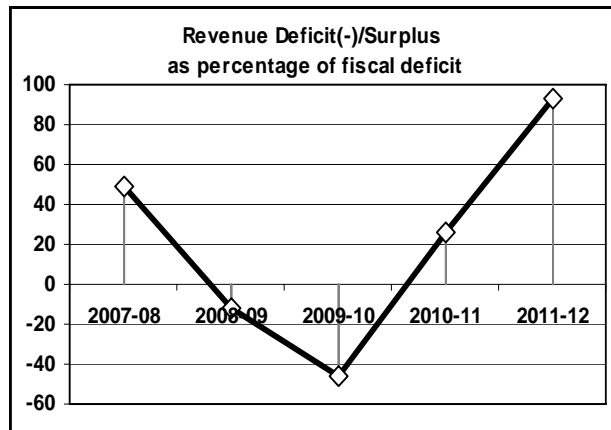
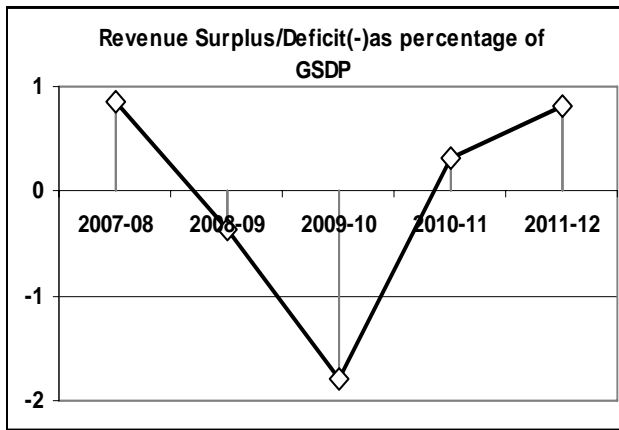
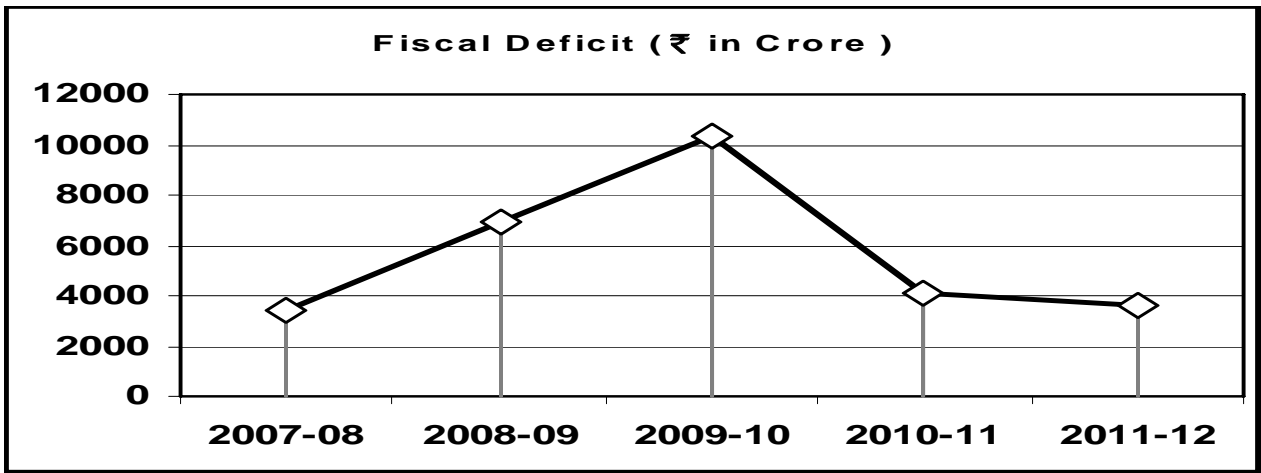
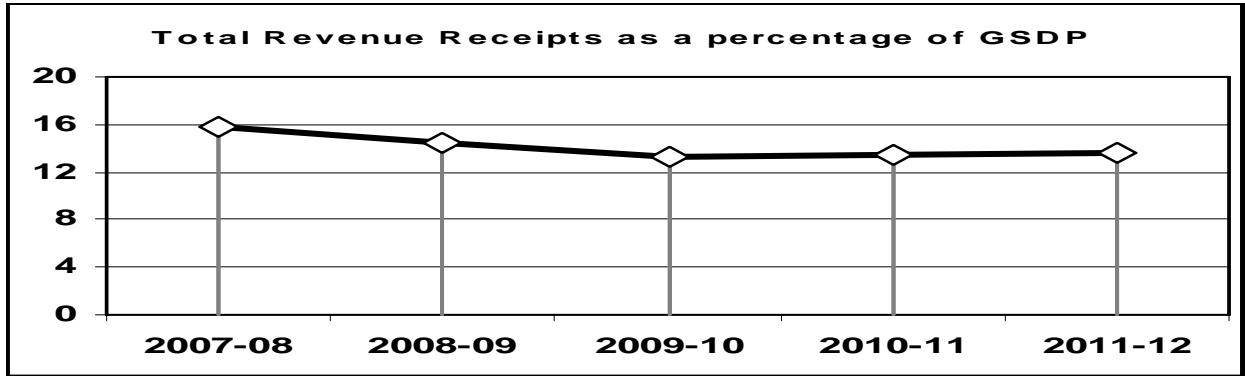
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>					
(i) Own Taxes	13275	14943	16414	20758	25377
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	4054	3889	4558	6294	9175
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	8528	8999	9258	12856	14977
(iv) Grants-in-aid	4924	5638	5155	6020	7482
<b>Total</b>	<b>30781</b>	<b>33469</b>	<b>35385</b>	<b>45928</b>	<b>57011</b>
<b>2. Non Debt Capital Receipts</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1245</b>
<b>3. Total Receipts</b>	<b>32563</b>	<b>33562</b>	<b>35506</b>	<b>46260</b>	<b>58256</b>
<b>4. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>35971</b>	<b>40536</b>	<b>45805</b>	<b>50386</b>	<b>61882</b>
<b>5. Revenue Expenditure</b>					
Revenue Exp.	29128	34296	40132	44873	53654
of which Interest payment	5943	6224	6769	7369	7892
<b>6. Capital Expenditure</b>					
(i) Capital Outlay	6555	5900	5175	5251	7119
(ii) Loans & Advances	288	340	498	262	1109
<b>7. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP - at current prices) (base year 2004-05)</b>	<b>194822</b>	<b>230949</b>	<b>265825</b>	<b>#341865</b>	<b>\$416755</b>
<b>8. Revenue surplus / Deficit</b>	1653	-827	-4747	1055	3357
<b>9. Fiscal surplus/ Deficit</b>	-3408	-6974	-10299	-4126	-3626
<b>10. Primary surplus/ Deficit</b>	2535	-750	-3530	3243	4266
<b>11. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)</b>	-1.7	-3.0	-3.9	-1.2	-0.9
<b>12. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>13. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)</b>	14.4	12.6	9.8	26.5	22.3
<b>14. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)</b>	15.8	14.5	13.3	13.4	13.7
<b>15. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)</b>	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1
<b>16. Expenditure on Salary &amp; Wages</b>	8072	11703	14030	14570	15847
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	26.2	35.0	39.7	31.7	27.8
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	39.1	47.3	49.3	45.0	39.8
<b>17. Expenditure on Interest Payments</b>					
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	19.3	18.6	19.1	16.0	13.8
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	20.4	18.2	16.9	16.4	14.7
<b>18. Fiscal Liabilities</b>	77138	84023	91533	99285	106560
as % of GSDP	39.6	36.4	34.4	29.0	25.6

# Provisional estimates

\$ Quick estimates







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

Item	₹ in crore)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	10939 (37.55%)	12976 (37.83%)	15666 (39.04%)	16758 (37.34%)	18982 (35.38%)
Social Services	10200 (35.02%)	14053 (40.98%)	16494 (41.10%)	17895 (39.88%)	21928 (40.87%)
Economic Services	7989 (27.43%)	7267 (21.19%)	7972 (19.86%)	10220 (22.78%)	12744 (23.75%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>29128</b>	<b>34296</b>	<b>40132</b>	<b>44873</b>	<b>53654</b>

Note :- Figures in parentheses are the percentage 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 2011-12, the revenue receipts have increased by 24.1 per cent over previous year. This growth in revenue receipts is on account of better tax management. The increase in growth rate of own tax revenue is due to higher growth of 24.84 per cent in Sales Tax, 14.89 per cent in State Excise, 19.54 per cent in Vehicle Tax and 36.58 per cent in Stamps and Registration in the year 2011-12 over the previous year.

**Trends of expenditure:** During 2011-12, 92.1 per cent of total expenditure was met out from revenue receipts in comparison to 91.2 per cent in the year 2010-11 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted plan expenditure has increased by ₹ 6,253 crore in 2011-12 showing 51.86 per cent increase over previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages during 2011-12 has been 39.8 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during 2011-12 is 8.76 per cent over previous year. The development expenditure was ₹ 42,696 crore during 2011-12, which is 69.0 per cent of aggregate expenditure viz.-a-viz. development expenditure of ₹ 33,473.00 crore during 2010-11, which was 66.4 per cent of aggregate expenditure in that year only.

**Interest Payment:** Interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure were 13.8 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively in 2011-12. This is the lowest, in terms of percentage, in the last five years.

**Capital Outlay:** The capital outlay during the year 2011-12 was of the order of ₹ 7,119 crore, which was 97.86 per cent of the net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

**Fiscal Liabilities:** The quantum of fiscal liabilities is ₹ 1,06,560 crore as on 31.03.2012 showing net increase of ₹ 7,275 crore over the previous year. It is composed of internal loan of ₹ 64,456 crore, loan of ₹ 7,249 crore from

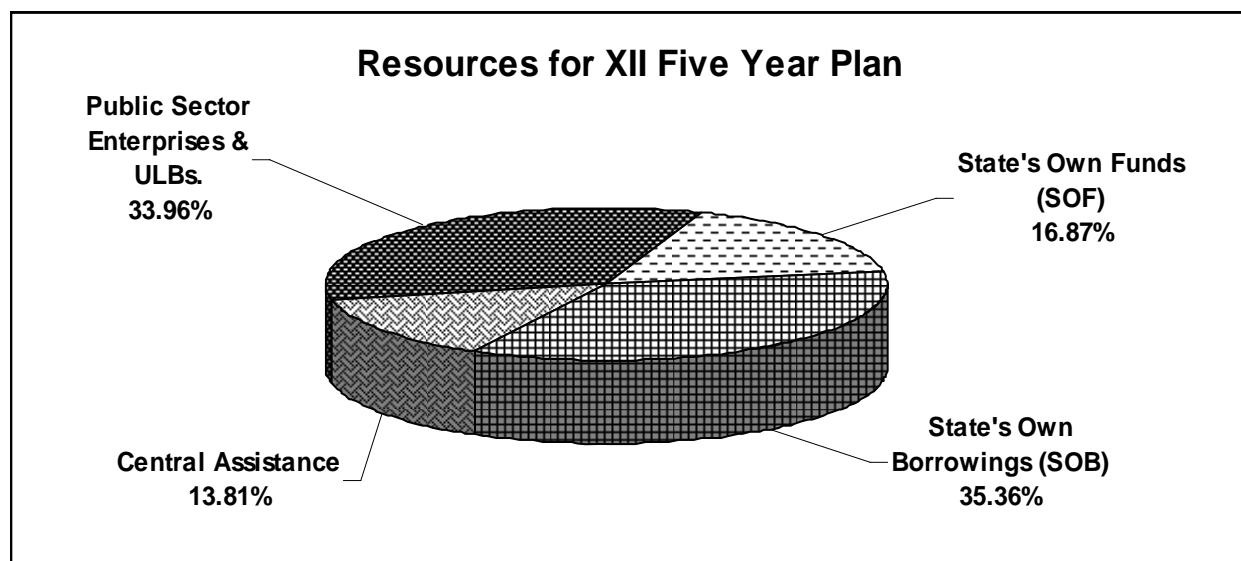
Central Government, liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹ 24,581 crore and other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹ 10,274 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 7.33 per cent during 2011-12. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 186.9 per cent during 2011-12. The fiscal liabilities stood at 3.1 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue at the end of 2011-12. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP which were 39.6 per cent in the year 2007-08 have come down to 25.6 per cent in the year 2011-12 and are lower than the ceiling of 39.3 per cent recommended by 13<sup>th</sup> FC for State of Rajasthan.

**Fiscal Consolidation:** The State Government has returned to Fiscal Consolidation path and as a result, the Fiscal Deficit has reduced to 0.9 per cent of GSDP in the year 2011-12 against the target of 3.0 per cent as prescribed under FRBM Act, 2005.

**Resources for 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 was 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) was estimated as ₹ 31,398 crore in comparison to ₹ 27,470 crore in Tenth plan estimates. The overall State's own resources have increased from ₹ 19,195 crore in X Five Year Plan to ₹ 39,950 crore in XI Five Year Plan. Thus size of XI Five Year Plan was more than double the size of X Plan at constant prices.

The State Government has been able to mobilise the resources amounting to ₹ 94,195 crore at current prices, (pre-actual upto 2011-12), against ₹ 94,526 crore at current prices approved in Annual Plans by Planning Commission for the period 2007-12, which is almost near to the projections.

**Projections of resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan:** The size of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is estimated at ₹ 1,96,992 crore. A comparison of approved Annual Plan of Eleventh Plan with projections of Twelfth Plan (at current prices) will reveal that the State has estimated contribution of State's Own Funds at 16.87 per cent against 9.18 per cent approved during Eleventh plan period. Similarly, the borrowings have been projected to contribute 35.36 per cent against 33.24 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. While projecting resources, the dependence on I&EBR of Public Sector Undertakings and Local Bodies has also been reduced to 33.96 per cent against 42.94 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. Thus, the size of XII Five Year Plan has also increased to more than double of XI Plan at current prices.



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

(₹ in crore)

Items	Tenth Plan			Eleventh Plan			Twelfth Plan
	Projections at 2001-02 prices	Projections at current prices	Actual at current prices	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	Projections at current prices
<b>A. State's Own Funds (SOF)</b>							
Balance from Current Revenue	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-394	-366	-1418		1122	80	880
Plan Grants	716	827	362		1386	1376	3772
Additional Resources Mobilisation	636	776					
Adjustment of Opening Balance							
<b>Total</b>	<b>-8275</b>	<b>-9117</b>	<b>-6587</b>	<b>8552</b>	<b>8674</b>	<b>18302</b>	<b>33231</b>
<b>B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)</b>	<b>27470</b>	<b>31564</b>	<b>29246</b>	<b>31398</b>	<b>33311</b>	<b>31314</b>	<b>69650</b>
<b>Total State's Own Resources (SOR)</b>	<b>19195</b>	<b>22447</b>	<b>22659</b>	<b>39950</b>	<b>41985</b>	<b>49616</b>	<b>102881</b>

(₹ in crore)

Items	Tenth Plan			Eleventh Plan			Twelfth Plan
	Projections at 2001-02 prices	Projections at current prices	Actual at current prices	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	Projections at current prices
SOB as %age of SOR	143.11	140.62	129.07	78.59	79.34	63.11	67.70
<b>C. Central Assistance</b>							
Grant Component	3310	3822	4565	9602	11954	10356	27204
<b>D. Public Sector Enterprises &amp; Urban Local Bodies</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>5564</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>22180</b>	<b>40587</b>	<b>34223</b>	<b>66907</b>
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>27318</b>	<b>31832</b>	<b>31704</b>	<b>71732</b>	<b>94526</b>	<b>94195</b>	<b>196992</b>
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	64840	75774	78478	152414	160601	174653	347860
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	74073	86128	84009	143862	154435	157807	319281
Balance from Current Revenues	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579

**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

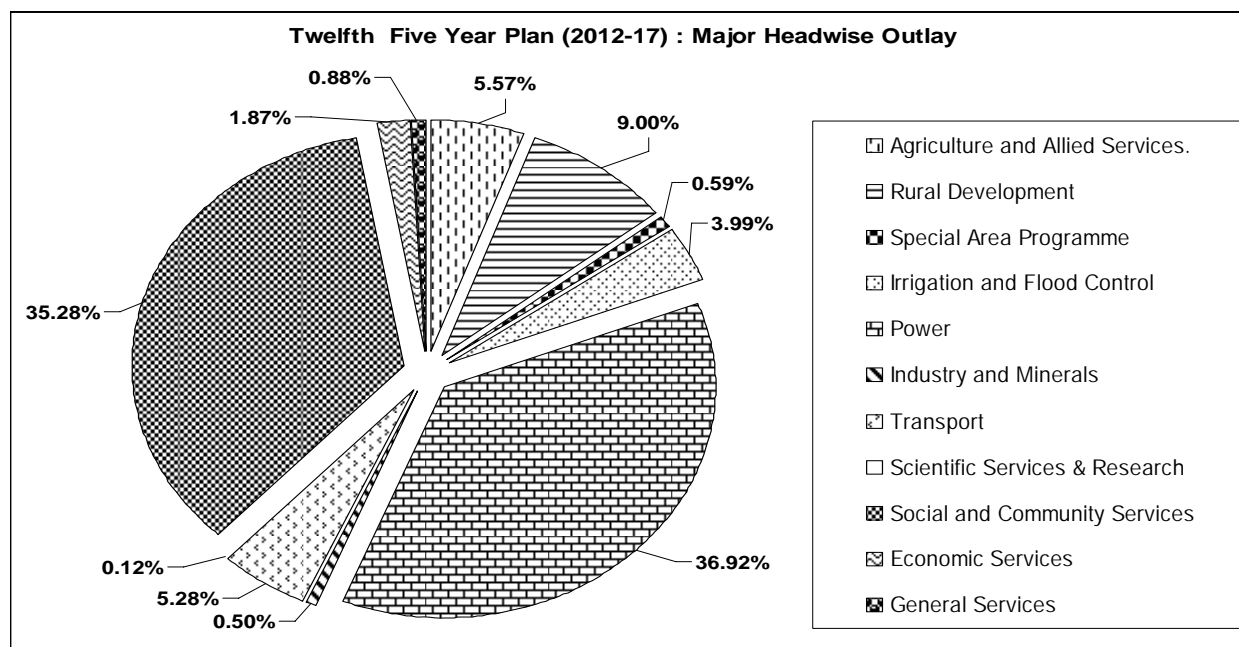


<b>Plan period</b>	<b>Approved Outlay</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
Annual Plan (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	2120.45
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	961.53	975.57
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	1170.00	1184.41
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)	71731.98	93950.73

### **Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)**

An outlay of ₹ 1,96,992 crore has been proposed for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major head-wise proposed allocations are as under:

<b>Head of Development/ Sector</b>	<b>(₹ in crore)</b>	
	<b>Twelfth Plan Proposed Outlay (2012-17)</b>	<b>per cent to total outlay</b>
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	10977.13	5.57
2. Rural Development	17738.39	9.00
3. Special Area Programme	1151.94	0.59
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7853.91	3.99
5. Power	72723.25	36.92
6. Industry & Minerals	993.52	0.50
7. Transport	10408.22	5.28
8. Scientific Services and Research	242.07	0.12
9. Social & Community Services	69490.58	35.28
10. Economic Services	3673.83	1.87
11. General Services	1739.16	0.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>196992.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>



There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Twelfth Plan. The Eleventh Plan total outlay was ₹ 71,731.98 crore whereas size of Twelfth Plan has been proposed (revised) to the Planning Commission is ₹ 1,96,992.00 crore which is 174.62 per cent higher than Eleventh Five Year Plan approved outlay.

### Economic Growth Targets:

Sector	(Per cent)	
	Target for Twelfth Plan, Rajasthan	
Agriculture	3.50	
Industries	8.00	
Services	9.50	
<b>Total Growth Rate</b>	<b>7.70</b>	

### Socio-Economic Monitorable Targets:

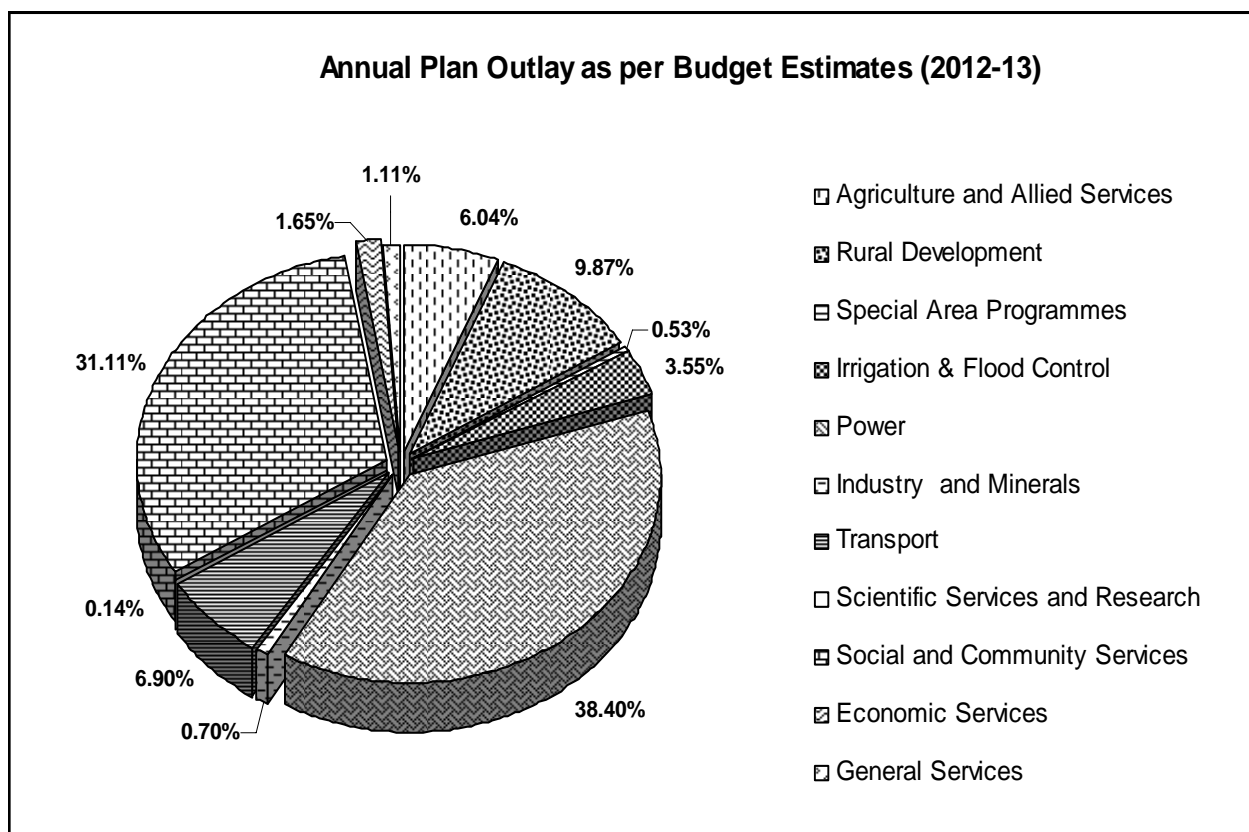
S. No.	Social Indicators	Unit	Twelfth Plan Goal Rajasthan
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant deaths per thousand live births	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Maternal deaths per lakh live births	200
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Birth per Woman	2.5

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Social Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Twelfth Plan Goal Rajasthan</b>
4.	Malnutrition among Children under 3 years	per cent	25.3
5.	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	per cent	24.3
6.	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Girls per thousand Boys	912
7.	Total Literacy Rate	per cent	79.57
8.	Male Literacy Rate	per cent	91.89
9.	Female Literacy Rate	per cent	66.22

### Annual Plan (2012-13)

The Annual Plan Outlay as per Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13 has been kept at ₹ 33,141.35 crore. The major head wise allocation are as under:

<b>Head of Development/ Sector</b>	<b>Annual Plan Outlay as per Budget Estimates (2012-13)</b>
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	2001.93
2. Rural Development	3269.85
3. Special Area Programme	176.20
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	1177.33
5. Power	12726.05
6. Industry & Minerals	231.14
7. Transport	2287.43
8. Scientific Services and Research	46.57
9. Social & Community Services	10311.30
10. Economic Services	545.11
11. General Services	368.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>33141.35</b>



**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 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 March, 2011 and 2012 is presented in the table given below: -

S.No.	Type of Banks	Rajasthan		All India	
		March, 11	March, 12	March, 11	March, 12
<b>1. Regional Rural Banks</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	1049	1100	15658	16170
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	9840	11375	163928	183009
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	7069	8230	98244	116567
<b>2. SBI with its Associates</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	1089	1151	17899	18685
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	46431	53800	1171917	1345053
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	29969	34715	902979	1084441
<b>3. Nationalized Banks</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	1659	1886	43908	48284
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	53081	63948	2875049	3270747
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	64511	77057	2153335	2506067
<b>4. Foreign Banks</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	6	6	298	306
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	393	497	236405	272949
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	677	666	197959	232173
<b>5 Old Private Sector Banks</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	23	28	4779	5211
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	657	808	250638	297563
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	2407	2627	187375	232488
<b>6 New Private Sector Banks</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	526	566	6568	7403
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	17895	21555	728574	804826
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	10842	13701	536976	649791
<b>Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)</b>					
	(a) No. of Offices	4352	4737	89110	96059
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	128297	151983	5426510	6174147
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	115474	136996	4076868	4821527

**Source:** Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks- March, 2011 and 2012 of Reserve Bank of India

It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2012 (upto March) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto March, 2011. The deposits have increased by 18.46 per cent in Rajasthan in March, 2012 over March, 2011 while it was 13.78 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 90.14 per cent in Rajasthan and 78.09 per cent at all India level as on March, 2012, whereas it was 90.01 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.13 per cent at all India level in March, 2011. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto March, 2012, over corresponding period of 2011 has increased by 18.64 per cent while the increase was 18.27 per cent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 14,543 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 688.92 lakh as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2012) and covers an average area of 72 sq. km. of the State.

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### 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 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 2,27,824.30 crore as compared to ₹ 2,14,697.98 crore in the year 2010-11 registering an increase of 6.11 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 2,39,912.80 crore showing an increase of 5.31 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:

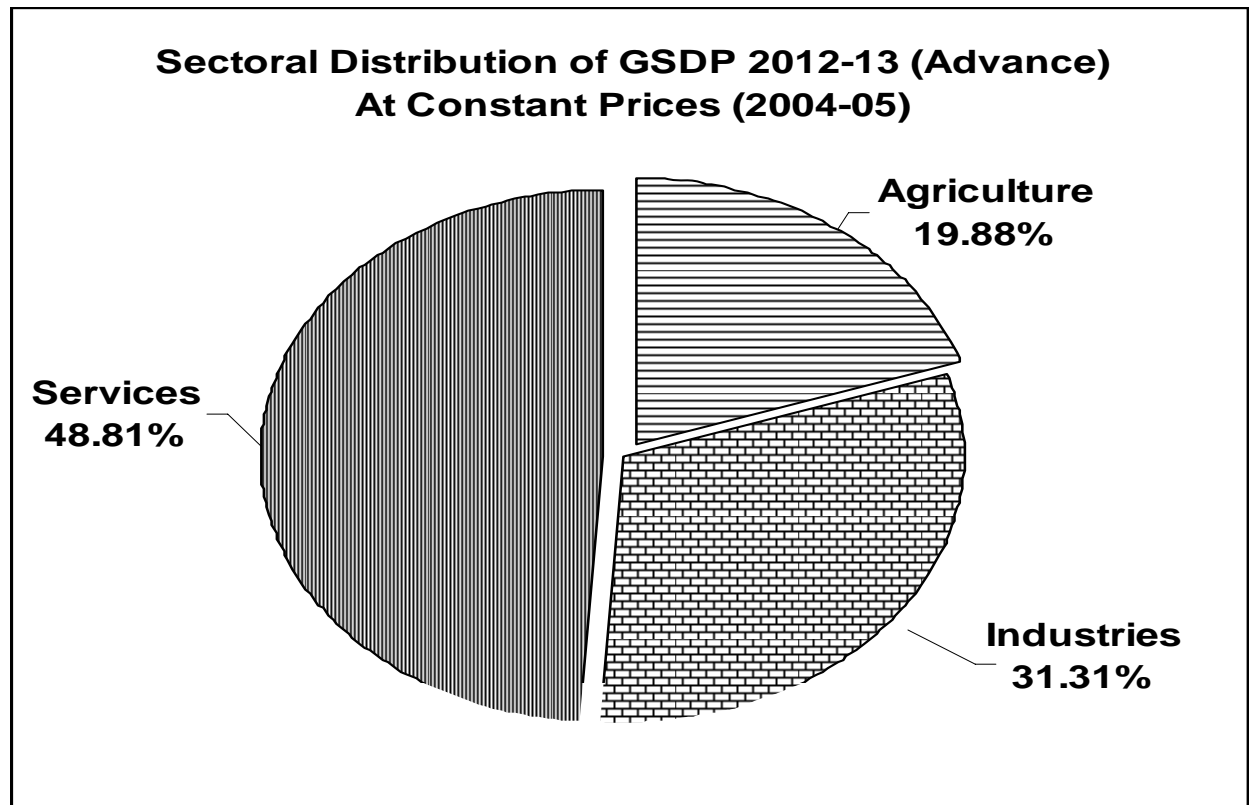
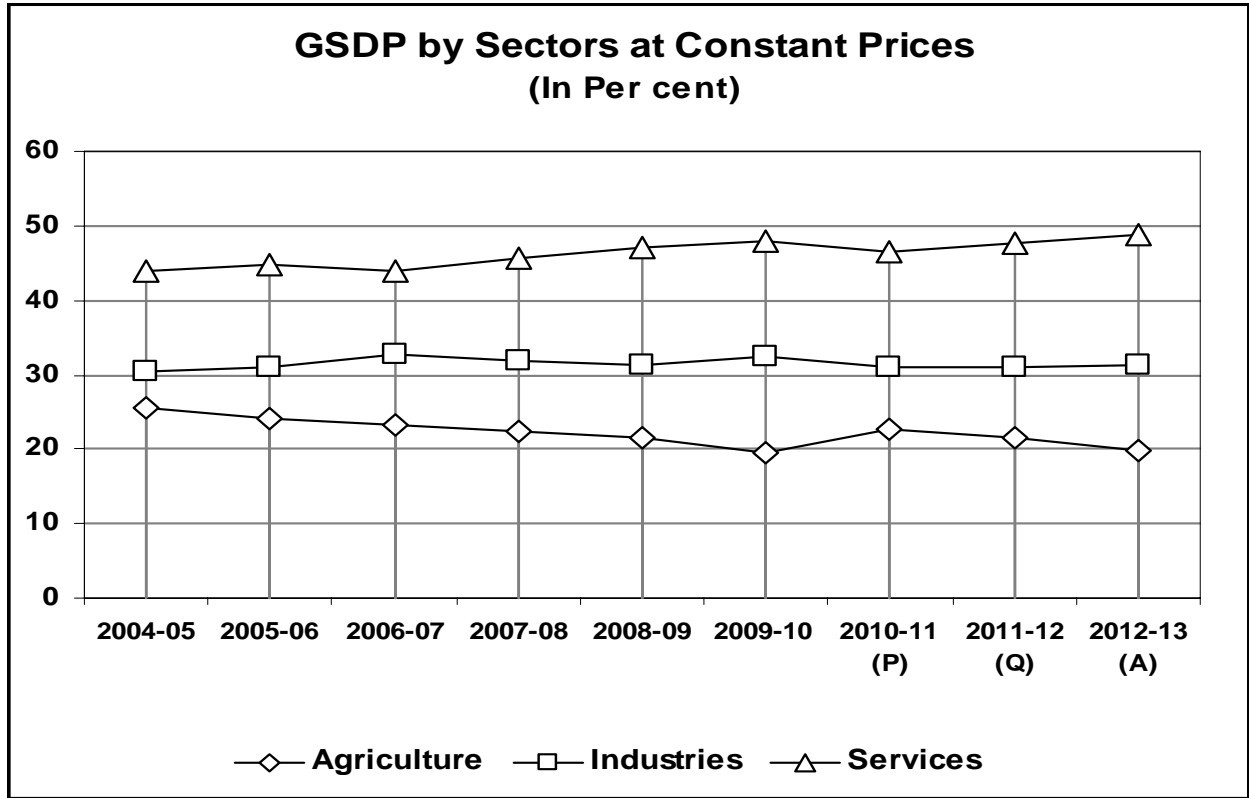
**Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices**

(₹ 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	31163.14 (16.73)	36364.97 (19.53)	28319.74 (15.21)	60667.54 (32.57)	89212.03 (47.90)	186244.54 (100.00)
2010-11 (P)	43134.11 (20.09)	48516.29 (22.60)	30771.85 (14.33)	66411.61 (30.93)	99770.08 (46.47)	214697.98 (100.00)
2011-12 (Q)	43379.30 (19.04)	48779.69 (21.41)	32698.88 (14.35)	70763.47 (31.06)	108281.14 (47.53)	227824.30 (100.00)
2012-13 (A)	42269.34 (17.62)	47696.23 (19.88)	35210.38 (14.68)	75110.33 (31.31)	117106.24 (48.81)	239912.80 (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 2011-12 is estimated to be ₹ 4,16,754.71 crore as compared to ₹ 3,41,865.44 crore for the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 21.91 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2012-13, it is estimated to be ₹ 4,78,160.23 crore showing an increase of 14.73 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:

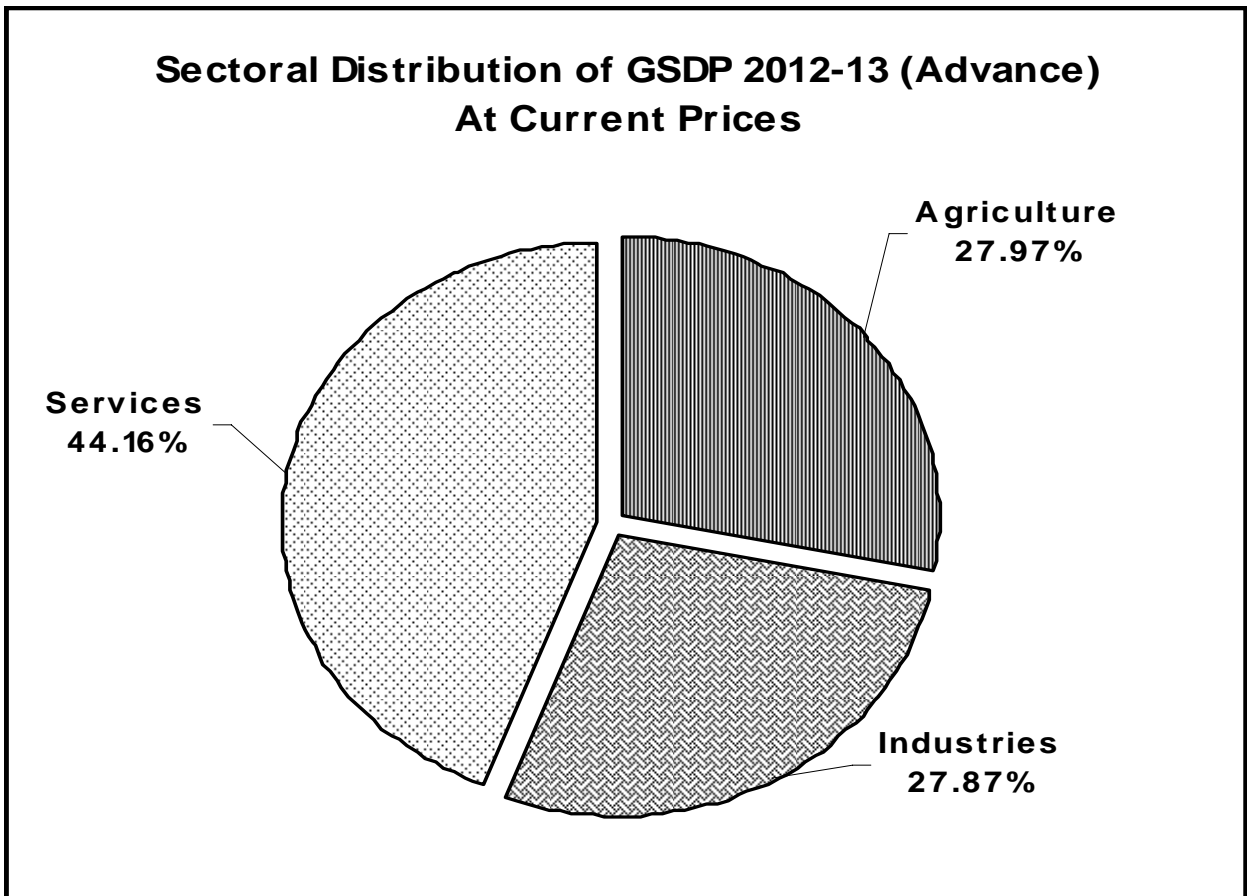
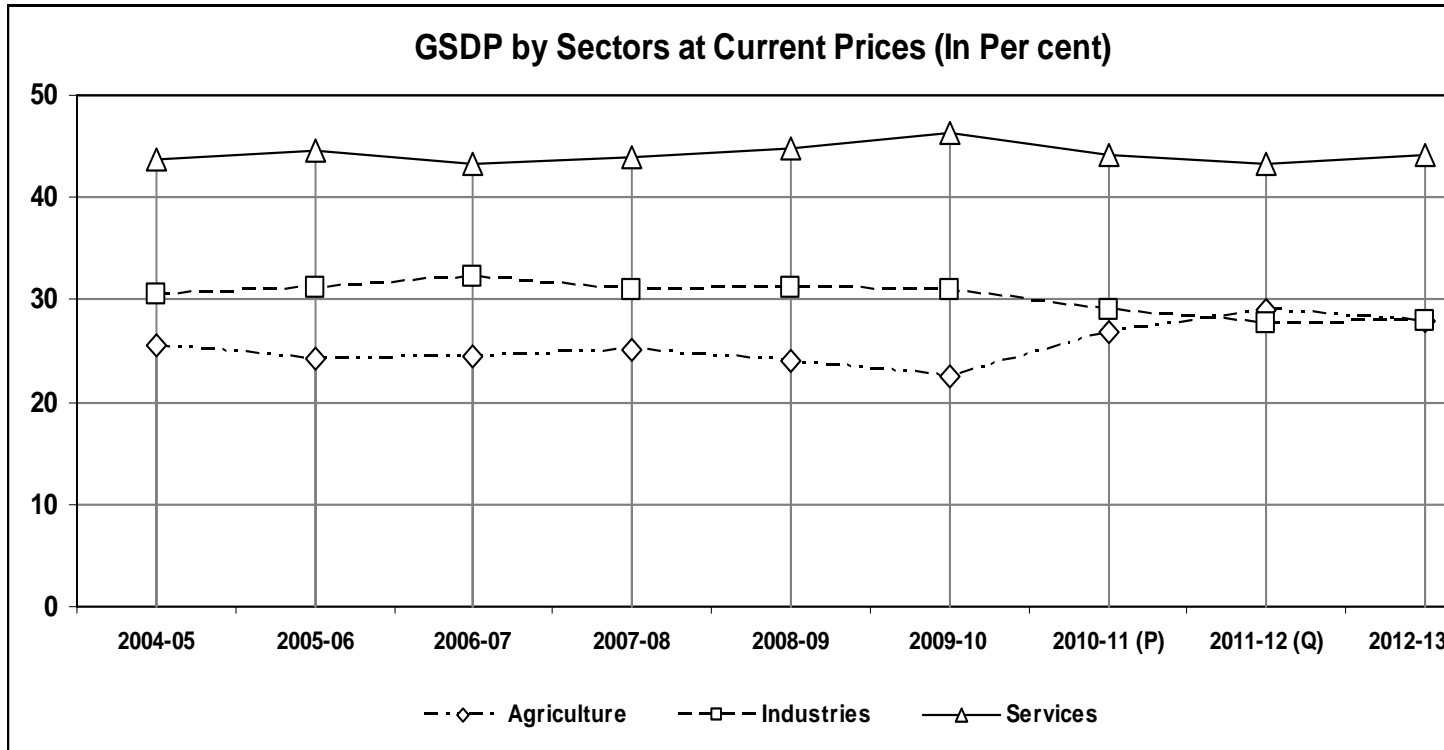
**Gross State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices**

(₹ 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	50413.57	60092.85	35940.75	82482.33	123249.67	265824.85
	(18.96)	(22.61)	(13.52)	(31.03)	(46.36)	(100.00)
2010-11 (P)	80385.64	91836.98	42340.07	98813.25	151215.21	341865.44
	(23.51)	(26.86)	(12.39)	(28.91)	(44.23)	(100.00)
2011-12 (Q)	106404.87	121225.65	51296.48	115483.34	180045.72	416754.71
	(25.53)	(29.09)	(12.31)	(27.71)	(43.20)	(100.00)
2012-13 (A)	117592.47	133731.74	61836.80	133285.04	211143.45	478160.23
	(24.59)	(27.97)	(12.93)	(27.87)	(44.16)	(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 ₹ 1,97,536.85 crore in the year 2011-12 as against ₹ 1,86,192.84 crore during the year 2010-11 showing an increase of 6.09 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2012-13, it is estimated to be ₹ 2,07,979.62 crore showing an increase of 5.29 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:

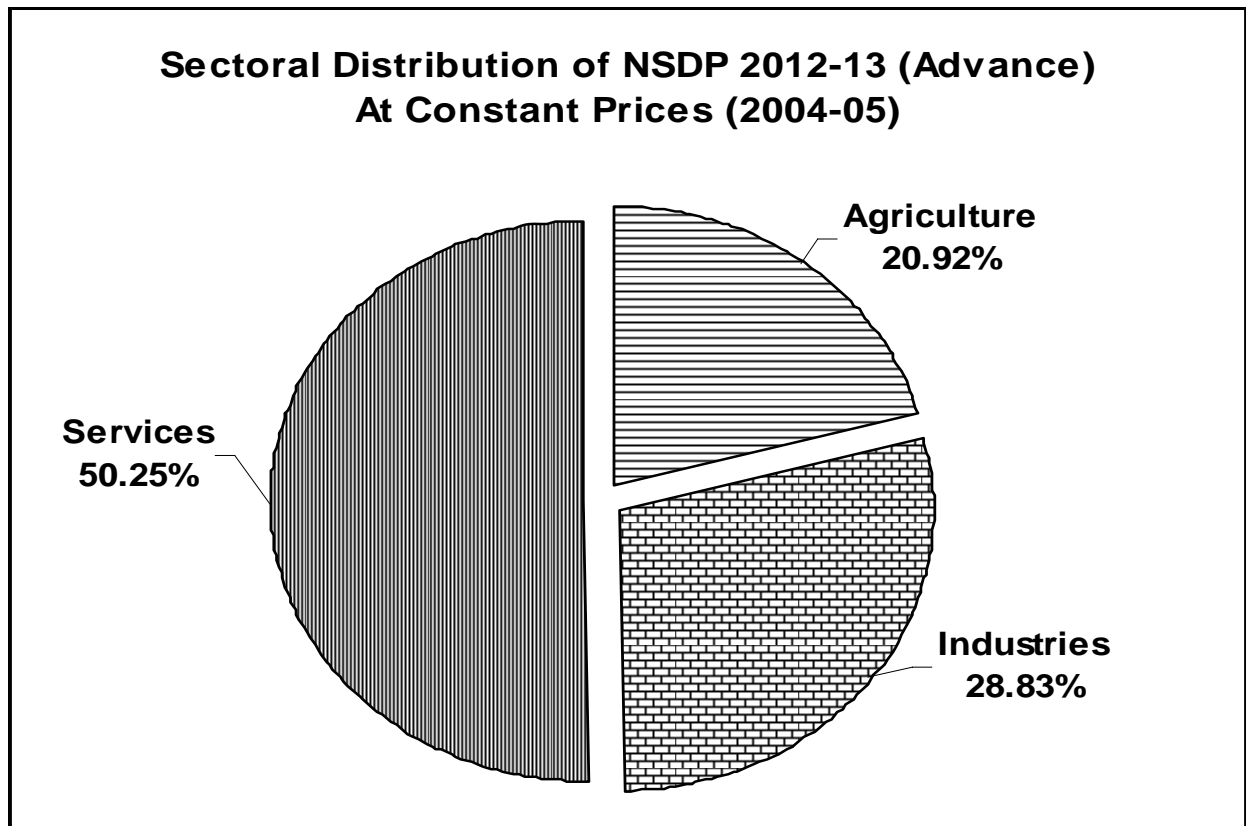
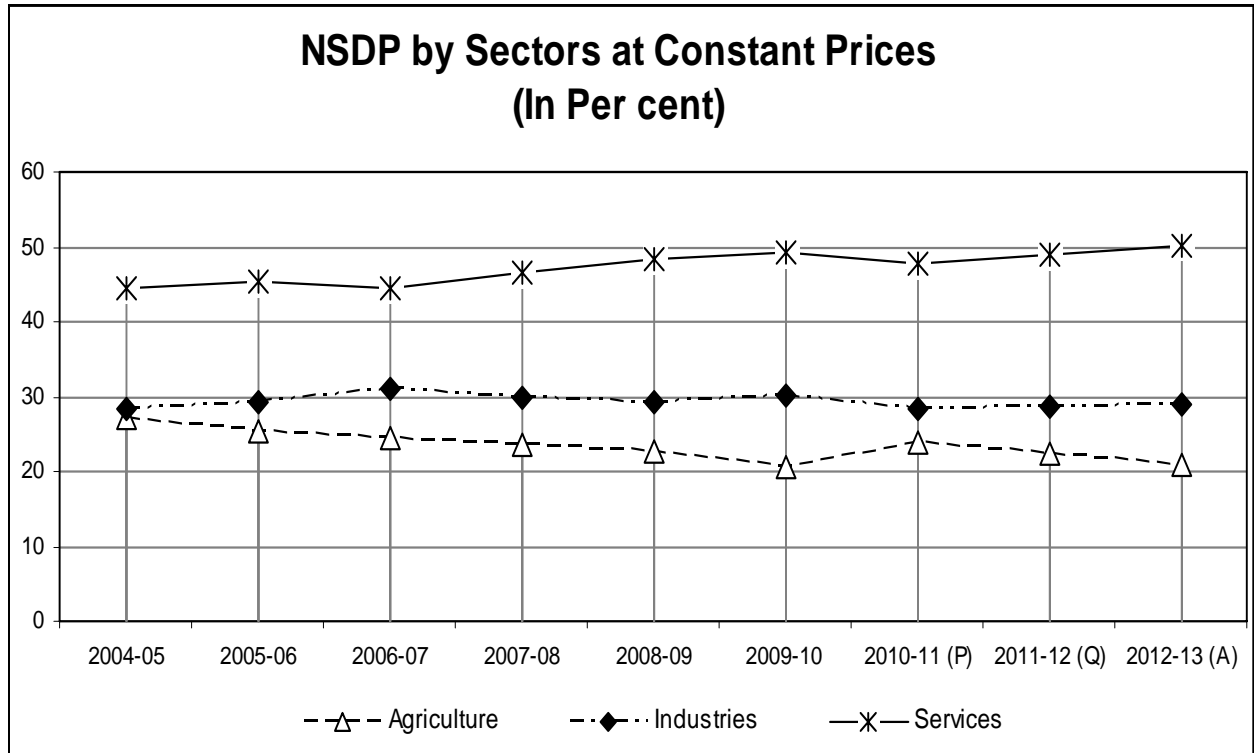
**Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture		Industries		Services	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total Agriculture sector	Manu-facturing	Total Industries sector		(Col.3+5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	25741.05	30480.36	12698.14	32051.23	50104.13	112635.72
	(22.85)	(27.06)	(11.27)	(28.46)	(44.48)	(100.00)
2005-06	25740.63	30452.40	14205.62	35175.83	54574.05	120202.28
	(21.41)	(25.34)	(11.82)	(29.26)	(45.40)	(100.00)
2006-07	27920.05	32776.61	17980.82	41676.18	59897.12	134349.91
	(20.78)	(24.40)	(13.38)	(31.02)	(44.58)	(100.00)
2007-08	28149.26	33124.08	18171.70	42108.84	65238.56	140471.48
	(20.04)	(23.58)	(12.94)	(29.98)	(46.44)	(100.00)
2008-09	29459.82	34474.67	19766.44	44391.56	73417.31	152283.54
	(19.35)	(22.64)	(12.98)	(29.15)	(48.21)	(100.00)
2009-10	28163.65	33258.95	22863.34	48686.77	79213.76	161159.48
	(17.48)	(20.64)	(14.19)	(30.21)	(49.15)	(100.00)
2010-11 (P)	38982.40	44254.08	24841.98	53032.85	88905.91	186192.84
	(20.94)	(23.77)	(13.34)	(28.48)	(47.75)	(100.00)
2011-12 (Q)	39203.99	44492.05	26397.06	56486.51	96558.29	197536.85
	(19.85)	(22.52)	(13.36)	(28.60)	(48.88)	(100.00)
2012-13 (A)	38200.86	43513.54	28424.14	59963.57	104502.51	207979.62
	(18.37)	(20.92)	(13.67)	(28.83)	(50.25)	(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 2011-12 is estimated to be ₹ 3,67,914.66 crore as compared to ₹ 3,01,345.55 crore in the year 2010-11 registering an increase of 22.09 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2012-13, it is estimated at ₹ 4,21,645.06 crore registering an increase of 14.60 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:

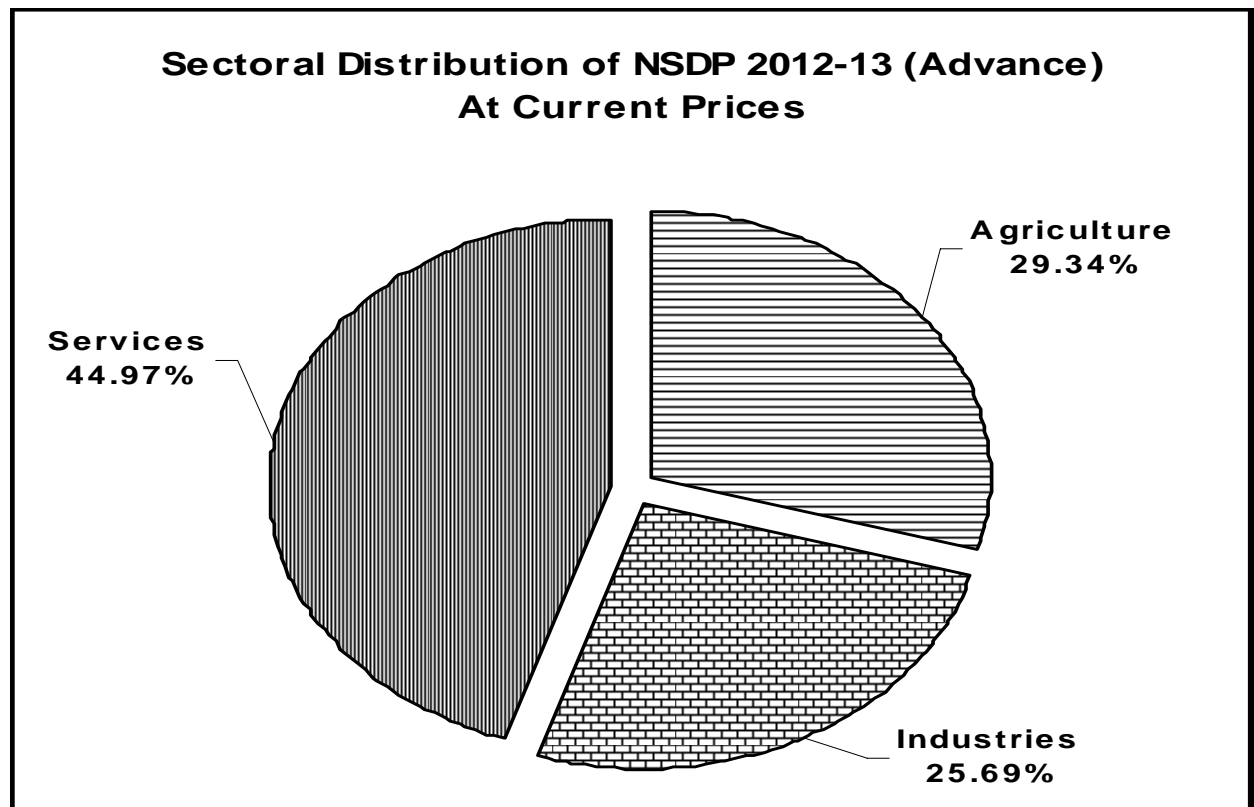
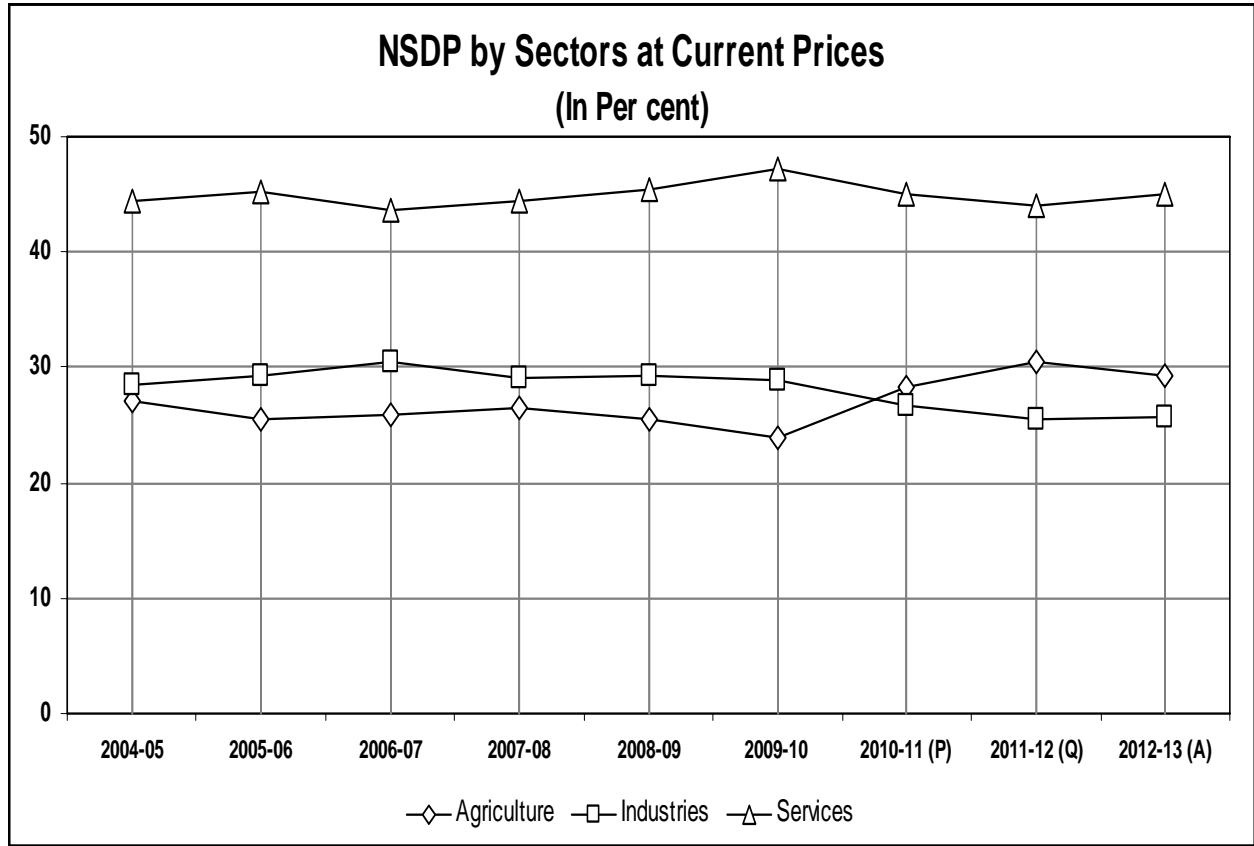
**Net State Domestic Product by Agriculture, Industries and Services Sector at Current Prices**

(₹ 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	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	46222.01 (19.77)	55751.99 (23.85)	29392.96 (12.57)	67717.59 (28.97)	110297.06 (47.18)	233766.64 (100.00)
2010-11 (P)	73702.10 (24.46)	84972.59 (28.20)	34625.09 (11.49)	80583.09 (26.74)	135789.87 (45.06)	301345.55 (100.00)
2011-12 (Q)	97558.00 (26.52)	112145.35 (30.48)	41948.58 (11.40)	94016.62 (25.55)	161752.69 (43.97)	367914.66 (100.00)
2012-13 (A)	107815.42 (25.57)	123701.04 (29.34)	50567.51 (11.99)	108334.53 (25.69)	189609.49 (44.97)	421645.06 (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 21 per cent to the State's economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 47,696.23 crore showing an decrease of 2.22 per cent over the previous year.

(ii) The industries sector which includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector contributes about 32 per cent to the State's economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 75,110.33 crore showing an increase of 6.14 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, contributes about 47 per cent to the State's economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of this sector for the year 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,17,106.24 crore showing an increase of 8.15 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 2012-13 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 60,652 as compared to ₹ 53,735 of the previous year 2011-12 showing an increase of 12.87 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (2004-05) prices, the per capita income for the year 2012-13 is estimated to be ₹ 29,917 as compared to ₹ 28,851 for the year 2011-12 showing an increase of 3.69 per cent over the previous year.

#### **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)**

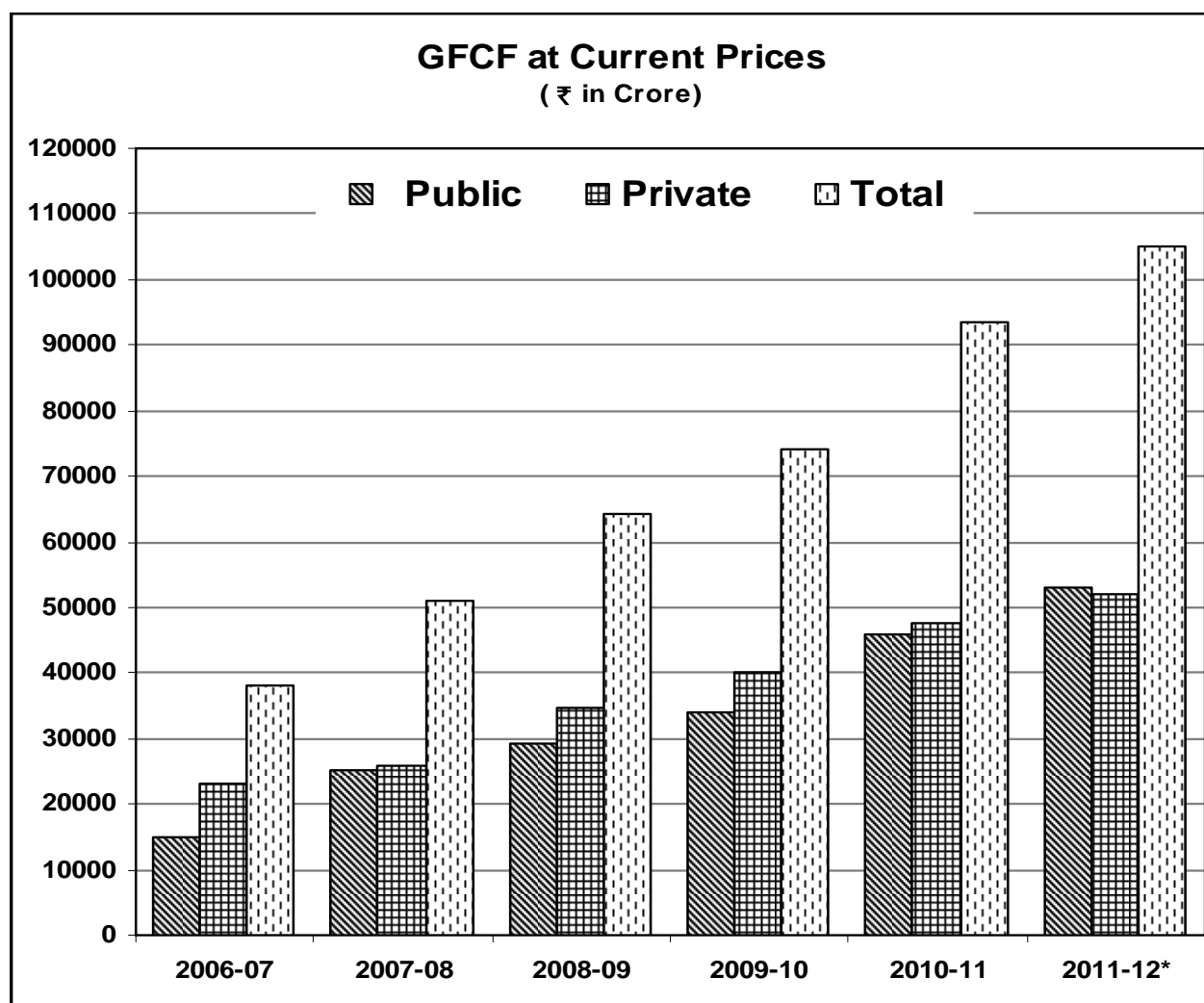
##### **AT CURRENT PRICES**

At the end of the year 2011-12, the total assets at current prices are being estimated to ₹ 1,05,026.26 crore, which is 25.20 per cent of the GSDP (₹ 4,16,754.71 crore). The GFCF in the year 2011-12 is increased by 12.39 per cent over the previous year 2010-11.

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2006-07 has been given in the table below:

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

Sector	(₹ in crore)					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
Public	14957.19	25108.54	29302.40	34085.52	45851.73	52961.08
Private	23172.70	25837.90	34836.30	40107.66	47598.56	52065.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>38129.89</b>	<b>50946.44</b>	<b>64138.70</b>	<b>74193.18</b>	<b>93450.29</b>	<b>105026.26</b>



\* Provisional



The sector-wise value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2006-07 has been given in the table below:

**Sector-wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices**

		(₹ in lakh)					
S.No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture	307560	367267	383532	407952	462816	561660
2	Forestry	8143	3945	4574	9113	8072	9605
3	Fishing	94	69	36	80	135	131
4	Mining	60279	87944	136404	147906	153184	144048
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	476255	447004	1077436	1229575	1329772	1934323
6	Construction	901153	1022517	1287564	1534670	1843958	1834235
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	603110	915717	850975	1413799	2731565	2758071
8	Railways	106975	41484	125238	164553	188917	220106
9	Communication	106360	121388	238925	268933	315731	359665
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotel & Restaurants, Other Transport, Storage and Other Services	188008	584156	286667	295439	397644	477549
11	Banking & Insurance	36622	70119	29449	32725	42176	49907
12	Residential Building	665008	740858	836816	947476	1072674	1108946
13	Public Administration	353422	692176	1156254	967097	798385	1044380
<b>Total (GFCF)</b>		<b>3812989</b>	<b>5094644</b>	<b>6413870</b>	<b>7419318</b>	<b>9345029</b>	<b>10502626</b>

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#### 4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

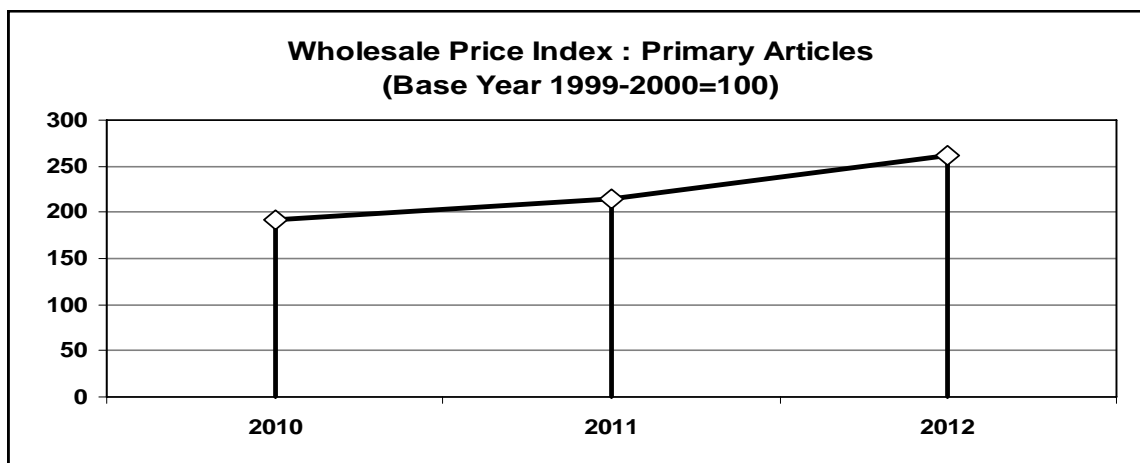
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects Wholesale and Retail Prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

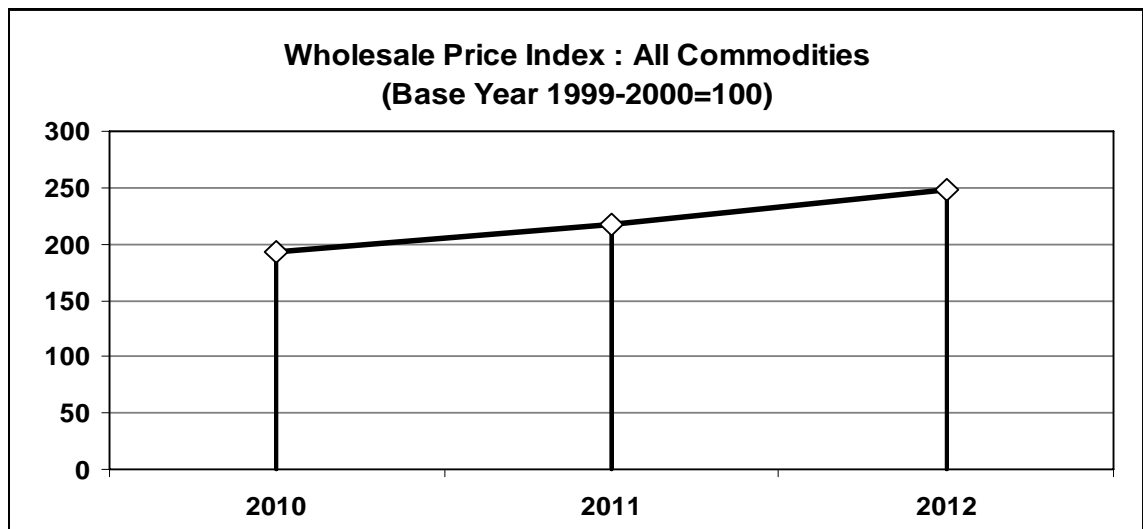
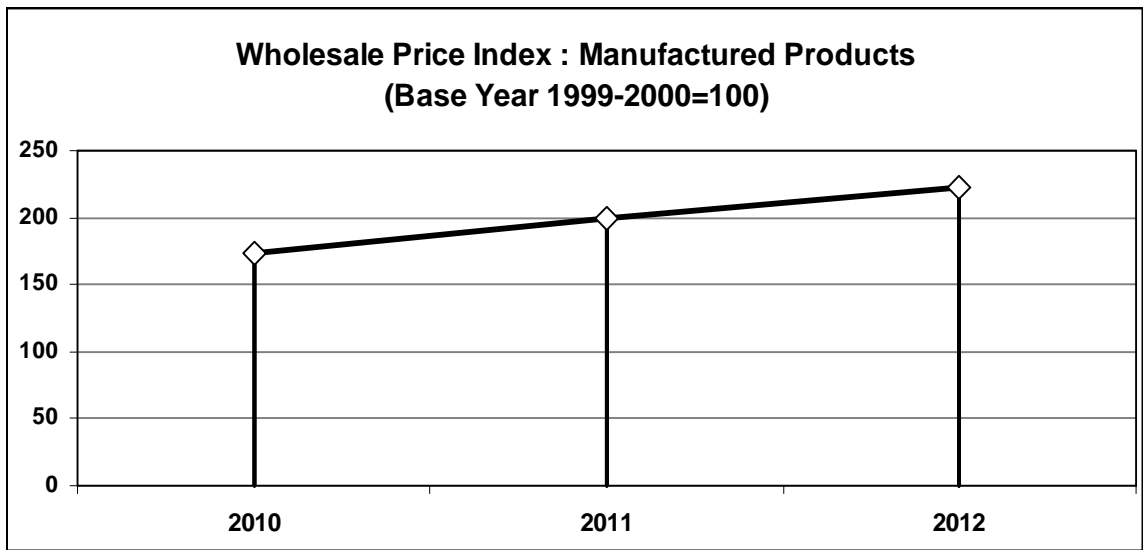
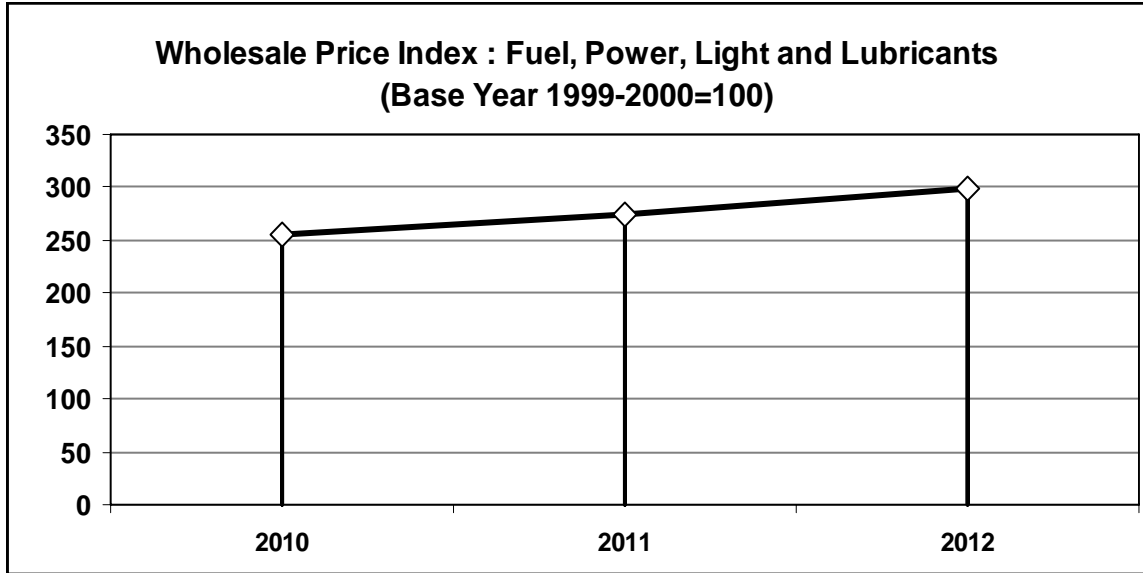
##### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

The Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2012 stood at 248.34 as against 216.77 in the year 2011, which shows an increase of 14.56 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 22.58 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group by 8.76 per cent and Manufactured Products Group by 11.33 per cent.

The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2010 to 2012 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

<b>Wholesale Price Index</b> (Base year 1999-2000 = 100)					
<b>Major Group</b>	<b>Annual Average Index</b>			<b>% variation over previous year</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2012 &amp; 2011</b>	<b>2011 &amp; 2010</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1. Primary Articles	191.13	214.00	262.33	22.58	11.97
(a) Agricultural Articles	189.77	212.72	265.63	24.87	12.09
(b) Minerals	201.44	223.65	237.36	6.13	11.03
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	254.59	275.19	299.29	8.76	8.09
3. Manufactured Products	173.73	199.61	222.22	11.33	14.90
<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>192.77</b>	<b>216.77</b>	<b>248.34</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>12.45</b>





### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE YEAR 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 2012. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2012 recorded an increase of 11.46 per cent at Jaipur centre, 12.57 per cent at Ajmer centre and 11.98 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

The 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		
	2011	2012	% Variation in 2012 over 2011	2011	2012	% Variation in 2012 over 2011	2011	2012	% Variation in 2012 over 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Food	203	230	13.30	215	244	13.49	222	241	8.56
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	182	216	18.68	217	250	15.21	217	255	17.51
3. Fuel & Light	151	192	27.15	161	209	29.81	195	249	27.69
4. Housing	211	215	1.90	231	243	5.19	156	184	17.95
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	156	173	10.90	160	174	8.75	137	152	10.95
6. Miscellaneous	171	195	14.04	153	170	11.11	156	173	10.90
<b>General Index</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>11.98</b>

It is revealed from the above tables that all commodity groups registered a rise in the year 2012 over the year 2011 at all the centres.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2009 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
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
2012	214	11.46	215	12.57	215	11.98	209	8.85

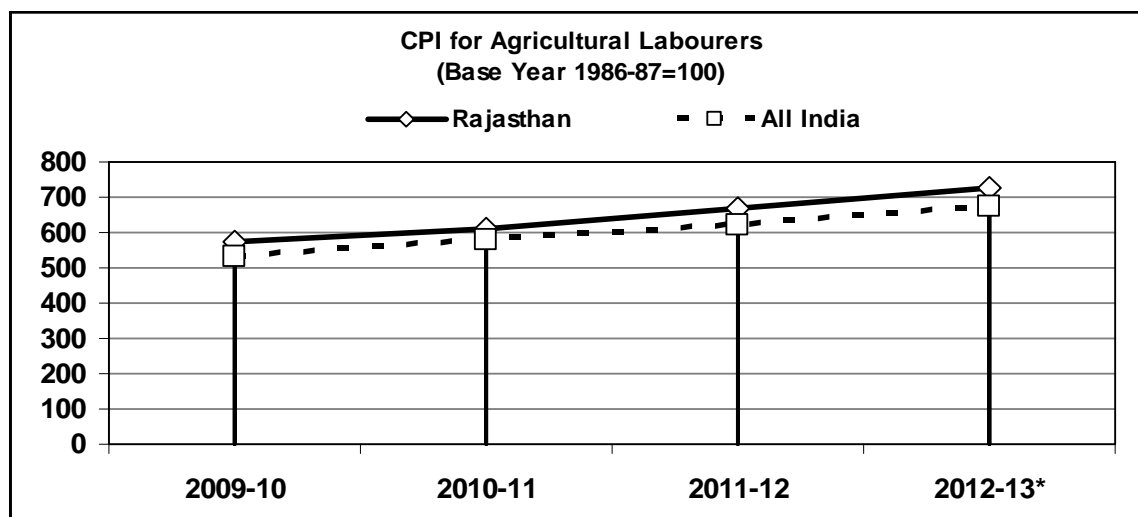
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**  
(BASE 1986-87=100)

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 2009-10 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
2009-10	573	530
2010-11	608	577
2011-12	668	622
2012-13*	728	675

\*Average of July 2012 to December 2012



\*Average of July 2012 to December 2012

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2011-12 recorded an increase of 9.87 per cent over the previous year. During the year 2012-13, (July, 2012 to December, 2012) the index was 10.98 per cent more than the corresponding period of the previous year.

### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) 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 Above Poverty Line (APL) families. A brief of the various programmes /activities implemented during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 are as follows:

- “Mukhya Mantri Anna Suraksha Yojana” was started on 10.5.2010 under the Public Distribution System in order to provide food security to poor section of the State. Under the scheme 25 Kg. wheat per month per family is being provided at ₹ 2/- per kg. to the BPL families of the State. Antyodaya families are being provided 35 Kg. wheat per month per family. Under the scheme 38.63 lakh BPL including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and State BPL families are being benefited.
- The orders have been issued on 6.8.2012 to provide 25 Kg. wheat per month per family of the leprosy free and affected persons of the State.
- A notification has been issued on 28.9.2012 to provide three additional cylinders at subsidized rate after fixing the ceiling of six cylinders per year by the Government of India. In addition to it the

- provision of providing subsidy of ₹ 25 per cylinder will be continued.
- Under the PDS, the Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSC) has provided fortified atta and sugar to the fair price shops.
  - In order to control prices of essential commodities non-PDS items like tea, iodized salt and washing soap are also being provided.
  - The process has been started to provide 2 Kg green moong dal, 2 liters soya oil and 1 liter pure ghee to provide nutrition to 22,373 Sahariya families.
  - 18,748 Sahariya families of Kishangarh and Shahbad Tehsil of Baran district and 1,080 Kathori families of Udaipur district are being provided 35 kg. wheat per month per family.
  - “Direct Cash Subsidy Transfer Scheme” of kerosene has been started on pilot basis in Ajmer, Udaipur and Alwar district.
  - The commission of wholesale dealers and retailers has also been increased during this year.

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## 5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

### AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses. 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.

### 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, due to unfavorable conditions the monsoon touched South Rajasthan on 5.7.2012 in some parts of Udaipur and Kota Division with a delay of about 20 days than its normal date of 15<sup>th</sup> June. It further advanced on 6.7.2012 in some parts of Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur, & Jaipur Divisions and advance further in the remaining parts of the State on 11.7.2012. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the actual rainfall received till 31.7.2012 was less than normal rainfall. The normal rainfall from 1.6.2012 to 31.7.2012 is 249.47 mm while actual rainfall received was 161.33 mm. In the month of August, 2012 good rainfall was received. From 1.8.2012 to 30.9.2012 the actual rainfall received in the State was 455.38 mm which is more than the normal rainfall of 280.72 mm. Thus, against normal rainfall of 530.19 mm for the period of 1.6.2012 to 30.9.2012, actual rainfall received was 616.71 mm which is 16.32 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

Rainfall in the State	1-6-2012 to 31-7-2012	1-8-2012 to 30-9-2012	1-6-2012 to 30-9-2012
1	2	3	4
Normal	249.47	280.72	530.19
Actual	161.33	455.38	616.71
Percentage to Normal	(-) 35.33	62.22	16.32

### 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 tonnes)		
	2010-11 (Revised Final)	2011-12 (Revised/ Final)	2012-13 (Final/ Likely)	2010-11 (Revised Final)	2011-12 (Revised/ Final)	2012-13 (Final/ Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>109.06</b>	<b>99.43</b>	<b>89.41</b>	<b>203.22</b>	<b>196.98</b>	<b>157.06</b>
Kharif	75.41	67.29	57.46	89.62	87.48	54.39
Rabi	33.65	32.14	31.95	113.60	109.50	102.67
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>47.52</b>	<b>44.49</b>	<b>34.47</b>	<b>32.52</b>	<b>23.52</b>	<b>21.32</b>
Kharif	29.15	29.71	19.28	16.03	13.13	7.79
Rabi	18.37	14.78	15.19	16.49	10.39	13.53
<b>Foodgrains</b>	<b>156.58</b>	<b>143.92</b>	<b>123.88</b>	<b>235.74</b>	<b>220.50</b>	<b>178.38</b>
Kharif	104.56	97.00	76.74	105.65	100.61	62.18
Rabi	52.02	46.92	47.14	130.09	119.89	116.20
<b>Oil-Seeds</b>	<b>55.18</b>	<b>45.92</b>	<b>48.83</b>	<b>66.42</b>	<b>57.12</b>	<b>63.31</b>
Kharif	18.30	20.88	20.97	22.70	27.35	24.45
Rabi	36.88	25.04	27.86	43.72	29.77	38.86
<b>Sugarcane</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>1.82</b>
<b>Cotton *</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>17.31</b>	<b>9.65</b>

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

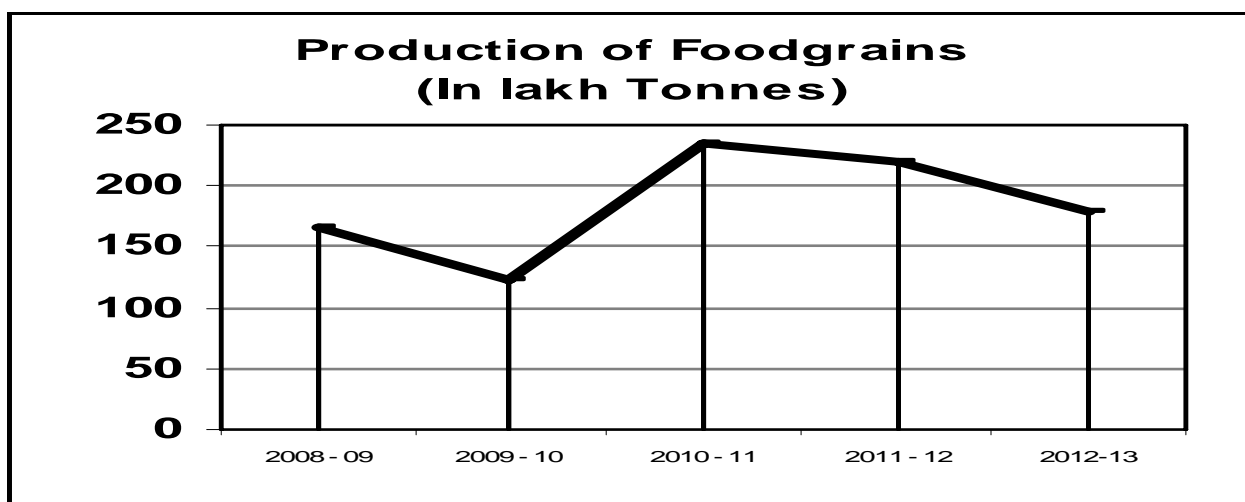
As per preliminary forecast for the year 2012-13, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 178.38 lakh tonnes which is showing a decrease by 19.10 per cent as compared to that of 220.50 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2012-13 is expected to be at the level of 62.18 lakh tonnes as against 100.61 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 38.20 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2012-13 is expected to be lesser at the level of 116.20 lakh tonnes as against 119.89 lakh tonnes during the year 2011-12 showing a decrease of 3.08 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals in the year 2012-13 is expected to be 54.39 lakh tonnes which is lower by 37.83 per cent than that of 87.48 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2012-13 is expected to be 102.67 lakh tonnes against 109.50 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 7.79 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 against 13.13 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 which showing a decrease of 40.67 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2012-13 is estimated at 63.31 lakh tonnes against 57.12 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 showing an increase of 10.84 per cent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 24.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 as against 27.35 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 showing a decrease of 10.60 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 38.86 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 as against 29.77 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 showing an increase of 30.53 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 1.82 lakh tonnes in the year 2012-13 as against 4.51 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12 showing a decrease of 59.65 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 9.65 lakh bales during the year 2012-13 as against 17.31 lakh bales in the year 2011-12 showing a decrease of 44.25 per cent.



During 2012-13, the major programmes initiated by Department:-

- To ensure balanced and integrated use of fertilizer on soil test basis horizontal expansion of soil testing services have been made by operationalization of 12 new soil-testing labs with creation of micro nutrient testing facilities in 32 labs.
- To ensure the fodder availability, 8.93 lakh fodder minikits have been distributed under State Plan.
- To provide nutritional security through intensive millet promotion, demonstration of bajra and jowar have been laid out in 2.36 lakh hectare and 0.43 lakh hectare respectively. In addition to this, 9.00 lakh hybrid bajra minikits have also been distributed in selected districts during kharif 2012.

- To promote farm mechanization, 25,536 agricultural implements have been distributed among farmers during 2012-13.
- Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is being implemented in the State for all major crops in Rabi and Kharif.
- Special campaigns are being organized before each crop season at gram panchayat level to disseminate the technical knowhow and timely availability of agriculture inputs at the door step of farmers.
- To increase the seed replacement rate and productivity of maize in tribal area, 3,963.74 metric tonnes hybrid maize seed distributed to 7.93 lakh tribal and non tribal 'BPL' farmers of tribal area.
- A World Bank funded project namely "Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project" has been launched during 2012-13. This project is mainly emphasizing judicious use of irrigation water including ground & surface water and efficient use of water in rainfed area.
- For promotion of organic farming, incentives are being provided to the cultivators. During the year 2012-13 programme is being implemented in 4,300 hectare.

## **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 2012-13, against the budget provision of ₹ 137.46 crore, an amount of ₹ 72.54 crore has been utilized upto December, 2012 and establishment of fruits orchards in 110.30 hectares, plant protection measures in 646 hectares and 3,621 demonstrations of vegetables have been done. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

**National Horticulture Mission:** To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers in the selected 24 districts viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Ganganagar, an amount of ₹ 29.07 crore has been incurred during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 and orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 4,986.69 hectares and 3,172.50 hectares respectively. 134 Vermi compost units, integrated pest management in 1,065 hectares, training/visits of 4,674 farmers, 71,992 square meters green houses and construction of 221 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 2012-13, against the target to install the drip sets including mini sprinklers in 28,400 hectares and sprinkler system in 70,000 hectares, drip sets including mini sprinklers and sprinklers have been installed in 14,611.74 and 10,066.50 hectares respectively with the expenditure of ₹ 61.58 crore upto December, 2012.

**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 2012-13, against the approved outlay of ₹ 2.52 crore, an amount of ₹ 0.87 crore has been utilized upto December, 2012. An area of 466.50 hectares has been covered under bamboo new plantation and 642.11 hectares under maintenance of previous year plantation upto December, 2012.

**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 ₹ 123.15 crore during 2012-13 for date palm cultivation, pomegranate production, grape plantation, date palm tissue culture laboratory, Horticulture Development programme in Non National Horticulture Mission districts, green house planting material, vegetable minikits distribution, assistance on Solar pump sets, fertigation support, vegetable under shade net house, Dheedhol nursery development, etc. and ₹ 54.17 crore have been utilized upto December, 2012.

**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 2012-13, GoI has approved an action plan of ₹ 1.11 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 2010-11 was 83.22 lakh hectares, which is 13.86 per cent more than that of

73.09 lakh hectares in the year 2009-10. Out of the gross irrigated area, 68.72 per cent was irrigated by wells and tubewells, 29.60 per cent by canals and 1.68 per cent by other sources.

The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the following table:

### Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	(Area in '000 Hectare)					
	Gross area irrigated			Net area irrigated		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	2461	2109	2463	1583	1424	1629
2. Tanks	34	18	58	30	17	56
3. Wells & Tube-wells	5338	5107	5719	4559	4338	4897
4. Others	77	75	82	73	71	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>7910</b>	<b>7309</b>	<b>8322</b>	<b>6245</b>	<b>5850</b>	<b>6661</b>

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. During the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) an additional irrigation potential of 9,196 hectares (including IGNP) has been created.

For annual plan 2012-13, a revised outlay of ₹ 933.27 crore (excluding IGNP) was kept which includes ₹ 224.98 crore for Narmada canal project, ₹ 40.00 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹ 3.00 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹ 114.09 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) and 182.34 crore for Minor irrigation improvement project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Against this, an expenditure of ₹ 348.94 crore was incurred upto December, 2012 which includes ₹ 72.56 crore for the Narmada canal project, ₹ 2.26 crore for Gang Nahar modernisation, ₹ 0.61 crore for Bisalpur project, ₹ 64.48 crore for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) and ₹ 83.55 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 14.22 lakh hectares land have been allotted upto December, 2012.

### **Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)**

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims to provide water for irrigation, drinking and 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, 2012, ₹ 15.96 lakh hectares area has been brought under irrigation. Against the target of 2,000 hectare new culturable command area, 503 hectare culturable command area has been opened. For the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 167.02 crore was budgeted against which an expenditure of ₹ 87.42 crore has been incurred up to December 2012.

### **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 2012-13, Upto December, 2012, 257 tubewells, 488 Handpump Bore wells, 1 Piezometers, 339 wells were deepened for cultivators. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, well inventory 15,088, collection of water sample 12,009, chemical analysis of 8,310 samples were completed, 602 geophysical soundings carried out.

### **WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION**

There are two area development approaches in vogue in the field of agriculture and rural development. First, command area development approach, which is adopted for comprehensive development of irrigated areas, where availability of water is sufficient for crops. The second approach, Watershed Area Development Approach is pursued in rained 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. Following schemes are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

**(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Areas (NWDPA)**

The programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode with assistance of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The main aim of NWDPA is to promote and develop more sustainable agriculture practices of rain-fed areas with greater productivity levels and to support the population, conservation and development, utilisation of natural resources and regeneration/restoration of ecological balance. Thus it aims to create alternate employment and income generating options for the landless including rural community and to reduce the inequalities between the irrigated and rain-fed areas. This programme is being implemented as per approval of GOI in 20 districts of the State. Under this, 5,683 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 568.25 lakh against available fund of ₹ 839.10 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**(ii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)**

The main object of the programme is to produce fuel wood, timber wood, fodder and grass in non-forest area to meet the requirement of rural community and bring down pressure on forest land and simultaneously restoring ecological balance by developing watersheds. IWDP is being implemented in 18 districts of the State. The fund is shared by the GOI and GOR in the ratio of 11:1. Under this, 4,566 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 273.19 lakh against available fund of ₹ 399.89 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)**

The main object of the programme is to promote the economic development of the rural community through optimum utilisation of natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the poor having no access to resources and disadvantaged section through equitable distribution of the benefit of land and water resources. This programme is being implemented in 16 districts of the State. The programme is being funded by the GOI and GOR in the ratio of 75:25. Under this, 15,467 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 1,439.77 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 8,268.87 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**(iv) Combating Desertification Project (CDP)**

Combating Desertification Project is a special project sanctioned by GOI under DDP. This programme is being implemented in 10 desert districts of the State with the object to combat desertification by stabilising sand dunes through afforestation shelterbelt creation. The fund is shared by the GOI and GOR in the ratio of 75:25. In the Financial year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 an

amount of ₹ 468.68 lakh has been incurred against the available fund of ₹ 5,753.44 lakh.

**(v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)**

The main object of the programme is to promote the economic development of the rural community through optimum utilisation of natural resources like land, water, vegetation etc. with a view to mitigate the adverse effect of drought and prevent further ecological degradation. Special emphasis is being given to improve the economic and social condition of the resource poor having no access resources and disadvantaged section 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, 7,988 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 469.62 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 960.75 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**(vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**

In pursuance of new common guide lines issued by National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), the department of Land Resources, Government of India has converge all three above mentioned programmes e.g. DDP, DPAP & IWDP into a new programme named Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Under IWMP GoI has sanctioned 749 projects in 205 Panchayat Samities of the State for developing 42.31 lakh hectares area and an estimated cost of ₹ 5,859.08 crore in which 90 per cent central share and 10 per cent will be the State share. An amount of ₹ 1,142.01 crore has received upto December 2012. for which development works are executing in the field. Under this, 57,372 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 13,353.55 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 58,889.31 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**(vii) Innovative Programmes:**

Public Private Partnership (PPP) watershed development project is jointly executed by the Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department and ITC Rural Development Trust in Kalyanpura watershed project under IWDP in Panchayat Samiti Mandalgarh of Bhilwara district on equal matching basis. The focus of the project is mainly on watershed and activities like efficient water use, agro marketing, crop diversification, micro credit etc. This would set up 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, 384 hectares of area has been treated with an expenditure of ₹ 23.05 lakh against the available fund of ₹ 30.28 lakh in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.



**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' ₹ 1339.06 lakh has been paid to 1,959 persons during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012. 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 3,08,839 farmers have been benefited during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012.

Out of the 26 district level Kisan Bhawans sanctioned, 24 have been completed. The work of 2 Kisan Bhawans are in progress. A sum of ₹ 30.31crore has been incurred on the construction of Kisan Bhawans till December, 2012. The construction of pack house at Chomu, Muhana and Sohela (Tonk) have been completed and are being operated under PPP mode on lease basis. Cold storage at Sikar and Jodhpur are being operated under PPP mode, Construction work of Bhilwara and Udaipur have been completed and construction work at Alwar and Sumerpur are under progress.

Under the policy for promotion of Agro Processing and Agri Business, 748 proposals have been received so far. Out of which, 723 proposals are for allotment of land in various Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities (KUMS) to establish agro-based units. The State Government has allotted approximately 46,480 square meter land in 34 cases to establish agro base industries in 11 mandi yards in which approximately ₹ 96.60 crore investment is proposed.

**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 89 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 7.88 lakh MT as on December, 2012 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 99 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 2011-12 the Corporation has constructed 7,820 MT storage capacity. In the year 2012-13, warehouses with storage capacity of 58,100 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.

In order to control diseases of livestock, during the year 2012-13, 57.74 lakh vaccination has been done, for breed improvement 3.33 lakh castration and 13.68 lakh artificial insemination has been done till December, 2012. The State Government has launched “Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana” on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 and sanctioned ₹ 60 crore to make available generic medicines & consumable surgical free of cost to animals through government veterinary clinical institutes.

Under institutional development programme 120 Veterinary Hospitals are upgraded to class ‘A’ Veterinary Hospitals, 200 Sub Centres to Veterinary Hospitals and 285 Sub Centres to Veterinary Dispensaries. During the year 2012-13 the State government has also sanctioned the establishment of 400 new sub centres and up gradation of 200 sub-centres to veterinary Hospitals. A scheme “Pashupalak Samman Samaroh” has been initiated to honour the progressive farmers of the State and a training institute has also been established at Jodhpur.

### **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 111.17 lakh sheep during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, besides, medicated spray has been applied on 62.29 lakh sheep. In all 35.98 lakh sheep were vaccinated and 4.40 lakh scrubbed rams were castrated.

### **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this programme upto December, 2012, 12,631 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 16.50 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, all the affiliated milk Unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 18.01 lakh kg. per day. Presently, more than 6.94 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:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target 2012-13</b>	<b>Achievement 2012-13 (upto December, 2012)</b>
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	7,981	4,954
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	6,384	4,454
Cattle Feed Sale (Plant)	000' MT	268	137
Revived Societies	Number	762	268
New Societies	Number	503	94
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	628	440

RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 1.66 lakh MT cattle feed has been produced and 1.66 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, Ice cream.

## **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. Main activities of the department are as under: -

- Department has given priority to produce quality fish seed which is an important base for fish production. During the year 2012-2013, against

the target of 430.00 million fry fish seed, 655.57 million fish seed has been produced/ stocked upto December, 2012.

- Against the target of 32,000 MT fish production, 13,400 MT fish has been produced upto December, 2012 in the year 2012-13.
- Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Waters bodies are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2012-13 Revenue of ₹ 858.77 lakh has been received upto December, 2012.

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 51 Sq. Km. of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2009-2011.

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, 5,372 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 8.00 lakh hectares of forestland 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 youth are being engaged as "Van Mitra" on honorarium to make rural youth aware about environment, forest and wild life conservation. Upto December, 2012, 345 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 ₹ 321.19 crore, an expenditure of ₹ 45.06 crore has been incurred on various development works upto December, 2012. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for the financial year 2012-13, development works are being carried out with an expenditure of ₹ 30.18 crore by December 2012. 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, 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 3 national parks and 25 wild life sanctuaries in the State.

### **CO-OPERATIVE**

**Co-operative Credit Structure:** At present, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 Upphokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 5,900 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, and 265 General Kraya-Vikraya and Fruit & Vegetable Kraya Vikrya Sahakari Samities, a total of about 31,222 Cooperative societies are registered in the State.

Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loan for crop production. A provision of ₹ 10,500 crore is targeted for the year 2012-13 against which ₹ 10,230.18 crore has been distributed upto December, 2012. Agricultural Medium term loan of ₹ 156.49 crore has been distributed upto December, 2012. The Long-term loan of ₹ 180.38 crore has been distributed against the target of ₹ 330 crore in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

Besides this, a number of 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 to the urban sector.

**Cooperative Marketing Structure:** There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every Mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety of Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the farmers on fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 Cooperative Marketing Societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce of ₹ 333.00 crore, ₹ 890.00 crore and ₹ 586.00 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, 35 Cooperative Wholesale Bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upphokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution is working in consumer sector. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 consumer goods of worth ₹ 302.28 crore has been sold against the target of ₹ 488.22 crore. At the level of Gram Seva Sahkari Samities, 453 Mini Uphar Super Markets have also been opened. To make Generic Medicines available, 478 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, 2,712 Women Cooperative Societies with 1,26,134 members have been constituted.

**Co-operative Dwelling:** Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Co-operative 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 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.

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## 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, 35 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are working 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 2012-13 upto December, 2012 a total of 10,176 industrial units have been registered against the target of 14,300 units. These units with a total investment of ₹ 2,125.84 crore have generated direct employment for 64,466 persons.

**Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum:** During the year 2012-13 upto November, 2012 proposals for establishment of 92 major and medium industries with an investment of ₹ 8,970.00 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 2012-13 upto December, 2012, a target to establish 1,178 projects was kept against which, 469 applications have been sanctioned and loans have been distributed to 104 persons.

**Industrial Shivir:** Industrial Shivirs are being 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 works relating to the registration of industrial units, preparation of loan applications and releasing of sanctions have also been done in these shivir. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 24 shivirs at district level and 219 at Panchayat Samiti level have been organized against the respective targets of 34 and 240.

**Leather Industries:** Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 155 persons have been trained against the target of 190.

**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 4,075 to be

trained in the year 2012-13 upto December, 3,070 women have been trained and an amount of ₹ 13.61 lakh has been incurred on this scheme.

**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, 858 and 4,818 bunkars have been benefitted against the respective targets of 3,000 and 5,000 bunkars in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**Human Resource Development (HRD):** Under this scheme, against the provision of ₹ 60.74 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 25.72 lakh has been incurred during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 and training has been imparted to 2,177 participants.

**Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2010:** Under this scheme, during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 416 applications involving an investment of ₹ 8766.55 crore are proposed, out of which, a sanction of rebate/subsidy on 990 cases and qualifying certificates on investment of ₹ 7,725.87 crore has been issued.

**Cluster Development Programme:** For the development of artisans and micro units, during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 90.04 lakh has been incurred and 1,600 artisans have been benefitted in 9 clusters.

**Mukhyamantri Swavlamban Yojana:** This scheme has been initiated for providing the bank loans to the artisans and educated unemployed youth. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 the bank loans have been sanctioned/distributed in 444 cases and subsidy of ₹ 0.65 lakh has been issued on bank interest.

**Other Schemes:**

- Artisans Identity Card,
- Artisans Credit Card,
- Assistance Packages for Micro, Small and Medium Industries,
- Train to Gain Yojana,
- Training and Employment Scheme for Women,
- Export Promotion Scheme and
- Salt labour welfare Scheme.

**Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)**

The State Plan is the main source of funding for the different activities of RUDA. A provision of ₹ 275 lakh was kept for the activities of RUDA, against



which an amount of ₹ 173.91 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012. 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 and
- Barmer Kashidakari Cluster Project (Shiv and Chouhtan).

### **Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)**

The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is the nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan to facilitate investments in various sectors in the State. Since its inception in the year 1991, BIP has been providing investment facilitation services mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between Investors and the Government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. It acts as the single point of contact for complete back up support right from project conceptualization to final implementation as well as for post investment services and for early approval of investment proposals.

In this direction, Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011 has been introduced with the objective to provide time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. Under this system e-filing facility of the application is available to reduce the time and efforts involved for obtaining such clearances and approvals of layouts/applications for the proposed investment, submitted by investors. In the First Phase, this system covers 11 departments with 86 forms. Under this act, BIP is the Nodal Agency for the State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary for investment above ₹ 10 crore. SEC examines application for permissions and customized packages and makes recommendation to Council of Ministers.

Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy-2010 & Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2010 have been introduced in the State to achieve global competitiveness, accelerating the overall pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, ensuring sustainable development and strengthening small, medium and large industries. The scheme offers package of financial incentives, subsidies & exemptions to the enterprises in the State, which has greatly increased the attractiveness of the State as an investment destination.

The BIP is also the nodal agency for Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project in the State. Under the ambitious DFC project of Government of India, a rail freight corridor measuring 1,483 km is being developed between Delhi and Mumbai having end terminals at Dadri, National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) Mumbai. The major part of the corridor (37.63 per cent length) is in Rajasthan. About 98 per cent of required land acquisition has been completed in the State. Recently, for the review of the progress of the project and resolving the issues of land acquisition, a State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted. Under the I phase of the DMIC project, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (IR) is being developed. The State Government has decided to develop Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar region as II node under DMIC project. Early Bird projects have been identified. The work on demand assessment and area delineation for the node as well as the project is under finalization.

**Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO):** RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned rapid industrializations in Rajasthan.

**Infrastructure Development:** RIICO develops industrial areas and provides infrastructure facilities to the industrial units. It also provides rebates and incentives for the development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. During the year 2012-13, RIICO has acquired 1,974.29 acre of land & developed 386.92 acre of land upto December 2012. During this period, the Corporation has incurred ₹ 56,154.15 lakh & recovered ₹ 56,948.91 lakh.

**Industrial Development:** RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large-scale units for the 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 2012-13 upto December, 2012, term loan sanctions was ₹ 16,686.50 lakh, term loan disbursement was ₹ 8,639.66 lakh and recovery was ₹ 10,907.88 lakh.

## Special Schemes

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

- 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.
- During the year 2012-13 under SCSP, RIICO has given rebate in development charges for ₹ 13.60 lakh.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

**ASIDE Schemes:** Several Schemes are being implemented under CSS for the development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion. Presently, out of 29 schemes, 18 have been completed and works are in progress in rest 11. An expenditure of ₹177.89 crore has been incurred upto December, 2012 on these schemes.

### Special Parks developed by RIICO

- **Agro Food Parks:** RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar & Alwar for the development of agriculture based industries with an investment of ₹ 49.65 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 44.53 crore has been incurred on these parks upto December, 2012.
- **Japanese Park at Neemrana, Alwar:** RIICO has signed an MoU with Japanese society JETRO wherein Japanese companies shall setup their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, Alwar. Several multi-national Japanese companies have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 482.22 acre land to 43 Japanese companies in this area, out of which 20 companies have started commercial production and 16 companies have started construction work. A total investment of ₹ 4,132 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities for approx. 8,600 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 ₹ 10.64 crore has been incurred on this park upto December, 2012.
- **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.

### **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 which will be the first plant in the State for production of cars. Out of the total land allotted, 455 acre land will be utilized for the main car plant and the balance 155 acre shall be used for establishing ancillary units. The company has already started production of some parts. A total investment of ₹ 2,000 crore is expected at full scale production and it will lead to employment opportunities for 4,000 persons. Out of the total land of 155 acre allotted for manufacturing machinery parts 60 acre land has been carved out for manufacturing of two wheelers.
- Mahindra group is establishing SEZ with RIICO in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹ 10,000 crore. In this SEZ, various zones shall be established for industrial units of different sectors. Presently IT, Engineering and Handicraft SEZ's have been established in the State. Gems & Jewellery SEZ and IT (Second Phase) SEZ have also been notified by the Government of India. An investment of ₹ 1,100.00 crore has been incurred in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 export of ₹ 376.00 crore has been done and employment to 3,450 persons has been generated.
- Saint Gobain Group a Multi National Company is making an investment of ₹ 1,000 crore at Bhiwadi in Alwar district for establishing a plant for float glass. The company has undertaken survey of technical work. RIICO has allotted the land and work is in progress.
- At present enough raw materials is available in Rajasthan which is being used in the Ceramic and Glass industry. For giving pace to this industry sector, RIICO is establishing a Glass and Ceramic Hub at Ghilot, Neemrana.
- "VASTRA – An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2012" (VASTRA - 2012) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur in which 178 exhibitors, 361 foreign buyers from 61 countries and 36 Indian buying houses participated and 4,578 Buyers – Seller Meets took place and business worth US \$ 61.90 million was generated.
- SMART centers have been opened, in which, 7,399 students have been trained upto 31 December, 2012.
- "Cera Glass India 2012" an international Exhibition was organized from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 at EPIP, Sitapura, Jaipur. This exhibition helped in recognition of available raw material in Rajasthan and products

produced in the State at National and International level. In the exhibition 100 manufacturers /Institutions have participated.

- The Corporation has sanctioned ₹ 100.00 crore towards Share Capital to Jaipur Metro Corporation Ltd. in the first phase and ₹ 100.00 crore has been released upto December, 2012.

### **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.

Since 7.12.2005, a cash award of ₹ 25,000 to the State award winner and ₹ 5,000 to State merit certificate winner is being given to the outstanding artisans /crafts persons in different fields of handicrafts. Old age pension of ₹ 1,000 per month is being provided to the eligible craftpersons. The renovation work of three stories of Rajasthali, New Delhi has been completed and craftpersons of Rajasthan are getting benefit from this. The Corporation is also operating Air Cargo Complex at Jaipur Air port.

The Corporation is providing raw materials – Iron & Steel, Steam Coal and Polymer product to the Small Scale Industry (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 2012-13 upto December, 2012, the sale of handicraft items contributed to an amount of ₹ 695.52 lakh while the value of assistance

of raw materials was ₹ 8,855.83 lakh and marketing sales of SSI products was ₹ 645.43 lakh. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jodhpur and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur, a total revenue of ₹ 472.41 lakh was collected during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

### **Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)**

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from ₹ 2,000 to ₹ 20.00 crore. Keeping in view, the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of Schemes</b>
1	General Project Loan Scheme
2	Scheme for service sector
3	Scheme for Counselors of Real Estate (CRE) Sector
4	Special Service sector Scheme
5	Scheme for specified class/persons i.e. SC/ST/Specially abled persons/Women Entrepreneurs
6	Single window scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹ 200 Lakh)
7	Financing Against Assets Scheme
8	Assets Financing Scheme
9	Switch Over Loan Scheme
10	Good Borrowers Loan Schemes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term Loan Scheme</li> <li>• Working Capital Loan Scheme</li> <li>• Special purpose Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) scheme</li> <li>• WCTL to non assisted units Scheme</li> <li>• Gold Card Scheme</li> <li>• Platinum Card Scheme</li> <li>• Units promoted by Good Borrowers Scheme</li> <li>• Flexi Loan Scheme</li> </ul>
11	Saral Scheme
12	Natural Calamities Scheme
13	Top up Loan Scheme for existing borrowers of MSME

To accelerate the Industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs, during the Financial Year 2012-13, following decisions have also been taken:

- To encourage good borrowers, a scheme namely “Flexi Loan Scheme” is in operation.

- A scheme namely “Top up Loan Scheme” for existing borrowers of MSME is in operation.
- To get rid of the age old sticky accounts and reduce Non Performing Asset (NPA) portfolio, the Corporation has launched a ‘Deemed One Time Settlement Scheme 2012-13’ (NPA, Deficit, Decretal & Written off). Under this scheme the Corporation has decided to finally write off small cases of loan sanctioned upto ₹ 2.00 lakh.

During the current financial year 2012-13, achievements made upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012 are as follows:

(₹ in crore)			
S.No.	Key area	Target 2012-13	Achievements upto 31.12.2012
1	Sanctions	125.00	94.87
2	Disbursement	125.00	118.25
3	Recovery	360.00	297.37

### 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:

Indices of Industrial Production						
(Base 1993-94)						
Group/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Manufacturing	250.51	256.28	282.81	322.97	323.09	334.47
Mining	212.00	248.31	270.27	288.61	300.41	339.02
Electricity	281.12	276.83	290.79	292.60	361.64	418.04
<b>General</b>	<b>251.39</b>	<b>257.49</b>	<b>282.95</b>	<b>319.61</b>	<b>325.09</b>	<b>340.64</b>

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 340.64 in the year 2011, compared to 325.09 in the year 2010, registering an increase of 4.78 per cent 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 3.52 per cent, the mining sector by 12.85 per cent and the electricity sector by 15.60 per cent.

### 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), 47 units have been benefitted and 463 persons have got employment during the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012).

To make the rural and urban youth self sufficient, training is being provided in Pushkar (Ajmer), Sanganer (Jaipur) and Mount Abu (Sirohi) training centre. During the year 2012-13, 3,200 persons have to be trained. Under the scheme against the provision of ₹128.18 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 9.77 lakh has been incurred till December, 2012. To promote the sales of khadi garments, every year Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board providing rebates through its Institutions and co-operatives societies.

### **Innovative Schemes**

- To increase the sale, financial assistance has been provided to 97 Khadi Bhandars run by different khadi societies.
- 638 sales executives have been provided training for commercial management through Industrial Training Institute [ITI], New Delhi.
- In order to develop high quality & modern dress materials in khadi, designs have been get prepared by reputed fashion Designers.
- Trainings are being imparted to develop the packaging of village industries products.
- In order to establish Khadi & Village Industries products in the International market, Institutions and individuals are being sponsored.

Against the target of providing employment to 37,322 persons during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 employment has been provided to 13,413 persons.

### **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 guide lines are issued to the factory managements.

- In the year 2012-13 (up to December, 2012) 5,875 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.
- 400 New factories and 84 new boilers have been registered by the department in which 18,579 workers have 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.



- Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories.
- From 142 factories, 570 samples 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 the industrial accidents, the training centre has conducted 32 programmes in which 804 participants have been benefitted.

### **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 3,030 mining leases for major minerals and 11,868 minor leases and 18,341 quarry licenses exist in the State. During the current year, a revenue target of ₹ 2,500.00 crore has been kept against which ₹ 1,789.00 crore has been achieved till December, 2012. Mineral survey and prospecting on 43 projects have been taken up/being carried out for the current year 2012-13, The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Nature of work	Unit	2012-13	
		Target	Achievement (upto Dec.,2012)
1	2	3	4
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	4,550	3,935
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	286	216
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	68	40.95
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	125	85
Core logging/Drilling	Meter	15800	2,605

To facilitate mineral transportation in mining areas, department get constructed mine approach roads through Public Works Department. During the year 2012-13, construction of four roads works has been taken up and a sum of ₹ 251.21 lakh have been sanctioned for it. By implementing the Mineral policy and innovative schemes, mineral based industries will be set up more, which will increase the mineral revenue and employment opportunities in the State. Delineation of plots for minor mineral has also been taken up. Investigations of new mineral deposits are being carried out, so that revenue of the State from minerals is liable to increase substantially.

**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 2012-13, the company has estimate the gross revenue of ₹ 1,567.51 crore and expects to earn a pre tax profit of ₹ 475.30 crore. The Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned and Physical performance upto the month of December, 2012 during the year 2012-13 are as under:

Mineral	Likely Achievement	
	Physical Performance upto Dec. 2012 (Lakh MT)	Revenue (₹ in Crore) upto Dec. 2012
SBU & PC Gypsum	23.00	138.14
SBU & PC Limestone	20.75	100.21
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	10.83	567.24
SBU & PC Lignite	9.25	135.63
Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh) MW	1,211	86.12

**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 2012-13, the following activities have been undertaken:

#### **Wells for Oil, Gas & CBM Exploration**

- M/s Cairn Energy has drilled 21 wells in Barmer – Sanchore Basin till 31.12.2012 during the Financial Year 2012-13. A total of about 480 million tonnes of Oil Reserves have been estimated in 25 Oil & Gas Fields.
- The production of Crude Oil from Rajasthan has commenced from 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 and 185 lakh metric tones i.e 134 million Barrels of crude oil have been produced from Mangla Oil Field till December, 2012.

- In 3 wells high quality gas has been discovered.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of high quality of natural gas to the tune of 2 lakh cubic meter per day from 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 which is being supplied to Ramgarh Power Plant.
- The State Government has sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases (covering an area of about 4,000 sq. km) for exploitation of Crude oil, Heavy oil and Natural gas.
- Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Resource of 25.00 million tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53.00 million tonnes.
- Oil India Ltd in association with Venezuelan PDVSA Company has undertaken trial production of Heavy Oil in Baghewala area.
- Drilling in Bikaner area for CBM Project funded by Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB).
- Implementation of MOU with GAIL on Under Ground Gasification (UCG).

### **Other Activities**

Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream & Downstream hydrocarbon sector. Presently, maximum on-land area of the State covering about 60,000 sq. km in 21 Blocks, is under exploration for Oil, Gas & CBM under Upstream Sector.

Besides, National Oil Companies, the reputed Multinational Companies are actively engaged in Oil, Gas & CBM exploration in Rajasthan.

### **LABOUR**

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, the Labour Department of the State enforces various labour laws. The important activities of the department are; enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act- 1976, Child Labour Act 1986, CM Relief Fund, labour welfare and implementation welfare projects under the Building & Other Construction labour welfare Board.

Out of 2,120 complaints, 1,161 have been disposed upto December, 2012 during the financial year 2012-13 and out of 799 industrial disputes, 613 cases have been settled. Upto December, 2012 about 98,620 man-days were lost due to strikes and lay off. Upto the end of the year 2011-12 the number of registered trade unions were 1,697 and number of members were 8,03,000. During the year 2012-13 from (April 2012 to December 2012), 154 trade unions have been registered in which number of members are 31,659. "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana" is being implemented by using

smart cards for the welfare of the workers including street vendors, Beedi workers & the MGNREGA of the unorganized sector. The minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled labourers have been increased.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

During the period of January to December, 2012 the number of unemployed persons registered in various Employment Exchanges were 1,79,917, out of which there were 33,405 women, 36,583 scheduled castes, 19,355 scheduled tribes and 52,757 other backward classes. The numbers of vacancies notified during this period were 5,974 against which 31,458 candidates were sent to different employers for interview and 819 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under the vocational guidance programme various employment exchanges provided guidance to 81,058 persons who participated in the vocational talks in the exchanges and 1,034 career talks were also organized. Thirty one Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs have been organized and 36,453 job seekers have been benefitted. 24,603 Candidates have also been benefitted through 33 Employment Counseling Centres in the year 2012 (upto December,2012).

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.

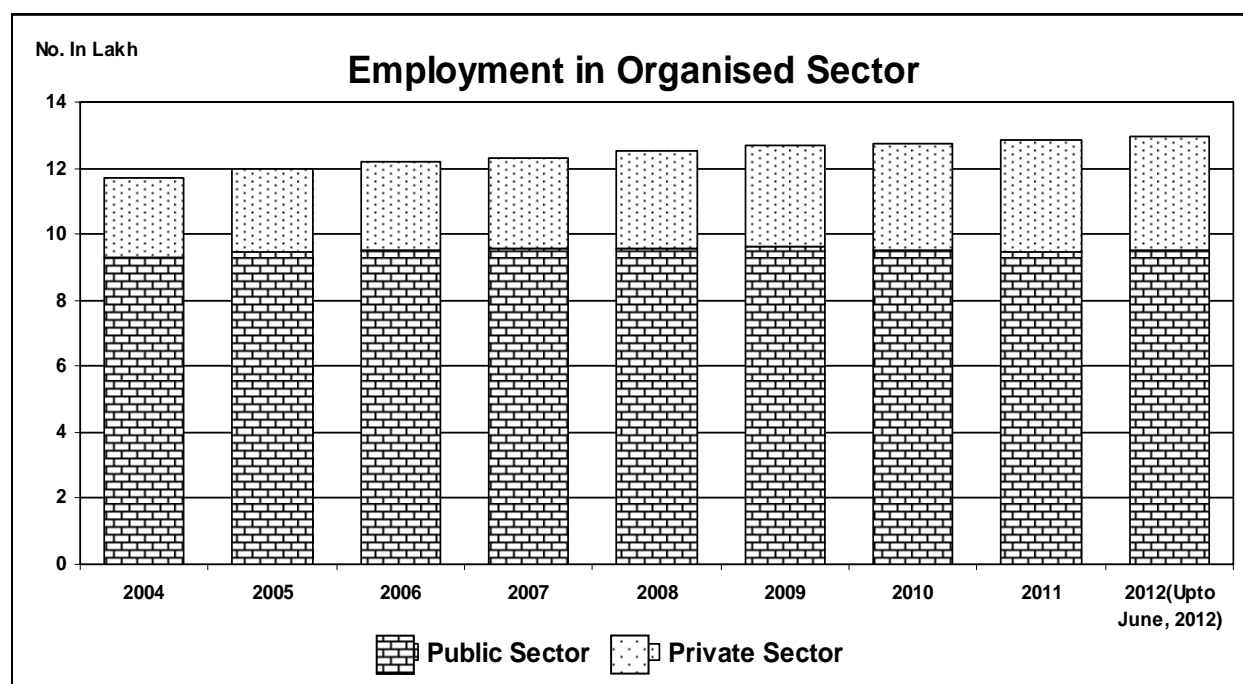
According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years has been presented in the following table:

### **Employment in the Organised (Public and Private) Sector according to data collected under EMI programme**

(in Lakh Number )

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012 (Upto June, 2012)	9.50	3.47	12.97



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## 7. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

### 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.

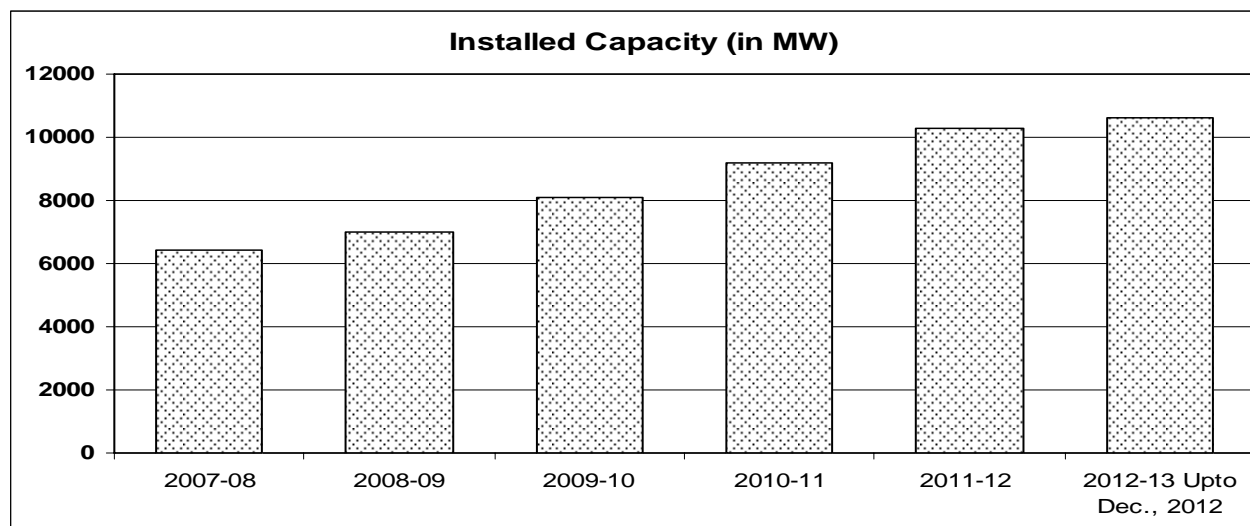
**Installed Generating Capacity in the State:** The main sources of Energy Generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura interstate partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal, & Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2012 was 10,308.45 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012) was 307.28 MW as such the installed capacity as on December, 2012 is 10615.73 MW. The source wise detail of generating capacity as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 12 and during 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012) are as under:

(Installed capacity in MW)			
S.No.	Particulars	2011-12 As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2012	2012-13 As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2012
1.	<b>State Owned projects</b>		
(a)	Thermal	3490.00	3490.00
(b)	Hydel	163.85	163.85
(c)	Gas	443.50	443.50
	Total (1)	4097.35	4097.35

(Installed capacity in MW)

S.No.	Particulars	2011-12 As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2012	2012-13 As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2012
2.	<b>Shared Projects</b>		
(a)	Thermal	847.95	847.95
(b)	Hydel	125.00	125.00
	Total (2)	972.95	972.95
3.	<b>Allocation to State from Central Sector projects</b>		
(a)	Thermal	983.88	1041.49
(b)	Hydel	503.58	537.15
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74
	Total (3)	2265.30	2356.48
4.	<b>RREC,RSMML &amp; Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects</b>		
(a)	Wind Projects	2067.045	2260.295
(b)	M/s Rajwest TPS Unit-3&4	540.00	540.00
(c)	UMPP Mundra	76.00	76.00
(d)	Biomass Projects	91.30	91.30
(e)	Solar	198.5	221.35
	Total (4)	2972.845	3188.945
	<b>Total (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>10308.45</b>	<b>10615.73</b>



The comparative statement in respect to power Generation, Power Purchased, total availability and consumption for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto December, 2012) is as under:

**(Energy in Crore Units)(Provisional)**

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13 upto Dec. 2012
1.	Net Generation (Partnership Project)	331.366	230.750
2.	Energy Purchased (Utpadan Nigam, Central Sector & Others)	4875.704	3969.679
	<b>Total Availability (1 + 2 )</b>	<b>5207.070</b>	<b>4200.429</b>
3.	Consumption		
(a)	Gross Energy Distributed		
	Jaipur Discom	1928.041	1563.917
	Ajmer Discom	1483.106	1184.135
	Jodhpur Discom	1512.118	1220.454
(b)	Net Energy Distributed		
	Jaipur Discom	1927.124	1563.140
	Ajmer Discom	1482.882	1183.579
	Jodhpur Discom	1511.367	1219.911

The net power consumption is likely to be 3,966.630 crore units during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 as against 4,921.373 crore units consumed during the last year.

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

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

S.No	Voltage	Particulars	As on March, 2012	Target 2012-13	Achievement during 2012-13 ( Upto December,2012)
1.	400 kV	Lines	2904.79	20	114.21
2.	220 kV	Lines	11143.09	700	356.12
3.	132 kV	Lines	14315.41	425	299.899
4.	400 kV (No./MVA)	S/S	9/4845	-	-
5.	220 kV (No./MVA)	S/S	80/18425	8/920	3/740
6.	132 kV (No./MVA)	S/S	329/21202.5	20/550	13/1342.5



**New Substations commissioned during 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) :**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of Sub- Station</b>	<b>Capacity (MVA)</b>	<b>Voltage Ratio (Kv)</b>
<b>220Kv GSS</b>			
1.	Sikrai	100	220/132
2.	Bundi	100	220/132
3.	Nadbai	100	220/132
<b>Total</b>		<b>300 MVA</b>	
<b>132 Kv GSS</b>			
1.	Pushkar	20/ 25	132/33
2.	Rasoolpur	20/ 25	132/33
3.	RIICO, Bhilwara	20/ 25	132/33
4.	Keladevi	20/ 25	132/33
5.	Guluwala	20/ 25	132/33
6.	Sarmathura	20/ 25	132/33
7.	Thoi	20/ 25	132/33
8.	Peenan	20/ 25	132/33
9.(i)	Kuri Bhagtasani	37.5/50	132/33
(ii)	Kuri Bhagtasani	37.5/50	132/33
10.	Bapwar	20/ 25	132/33
11.	Partapur	20/ 25	132/33
12.	Partap pura	20/ 25	132/33
13.	Kaminpura	20/ 25	132/33
<b>Total</b>		<b>400 MVA</b>	

**RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd (RREC) is the Nodal Agency for generation of Energy from non-conventional 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, 2012 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 Devgarh. 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 2,260.295 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2012 with a total investment of ₹ 11,301.475 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, 1,42,611 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the State upto December, 2012.

**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

## **ROAD AND TRANSPORT**

**Roads:** A healthy transport system is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. All kinds of development, in Agriculture, Commerce, Transport, Education, Industry, Health, Social Welfare and Law &

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.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach also emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality of road network in the State. Keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavors to implement the following in coming years:

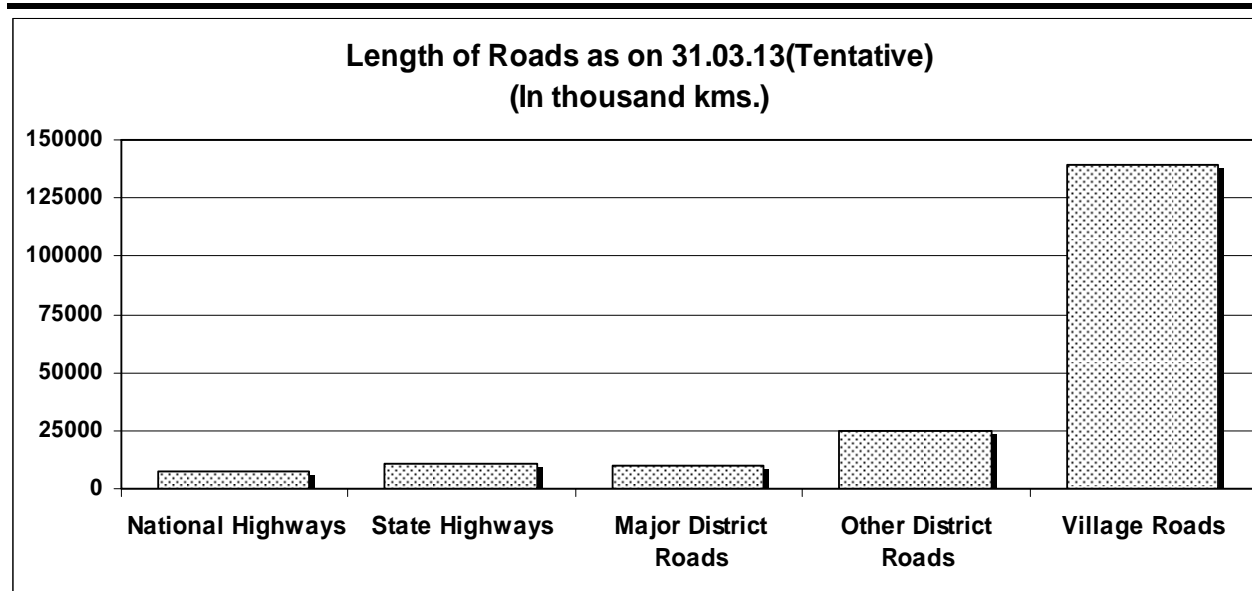
- All the villages having population 250 and above to be connected by roads.
- Strengthening and renovation of all highways and district roads.
- Works of missing link roads to connect villages to be taken up on Priority basis.
- All the damaged roads to be repaired on priority basis by preparing a time bound programme.
- Road facilities to be extended to the places of religious and tourist importance.
- All inter state connectivity with neighboring State would be developed with good riding comfort.
- Efforts to be made for construction of fly-over, road over-bridge and under-passes on BOT basis on the railway crossing on all National Highways, State Highways and district roads.

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, the total road length in the State is expected to be 1,92,551 km. The road density in the State was 55.52 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 2011-12, which is expected to be 56.00 km per 100 Sq. km by the end of 2012-13, which is much below the national average of 125.00 km.

**Road Length in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 (Tentative)**

S. No.	Item	(Length in km)					Total
		BT	WBM	GR	FW		
1	National Highways	7281	0	0	30	7311	
2	State Highways	10907	4	9	33	10953	
3	Major District Roads	10003	7	114	131	10255	
4	Other District Roads	22929	773	947	64	24713	
5	Village Roads	98327	784	37214	2994	139319	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149447</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>38284</b>	<b>3252</b>	<b>192551</b>	

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



During the year 2012-13, about 1,903 km BT roads have been constructed up to December, 2012 under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF- XVII, XVIII and Rural Roads.

There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. By the end of 2012-13 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, 2013 (likely)	Percentage of villages connected
1	1000 & above	14198	14180	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10956	99.08
3	250-500	7713	4889	63.39
4	Below 250	6784	2333	34.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>39753</b>	<b>32358</b>	<b>81.39</b>

During the year 2012-13, the achievements made under road development upto December, 2012 are given below:

- 2 Villages having population of 250 & above and 218 habitations (Dhani/Majara) are connected by BT road under PMGSY.
- 165 religious places have been connected / benefitted by the construction of 225 km BT road.
- In the first phase, under PMGSY scheme, sanction of 1,076 works amounting to ₹ 885.52 crore has been issued by GOI.
- For the 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 and upto December, 2012, works of 922 km have been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 306.55 crore.

- Upto December 2012, 1,761 villages having population of 250 to 499 in non-tribal and desert area have been connected by gravel road under MGNREGS.
- A sanction of 1,337 works (villages), amounting to ₹ 832 crore in a length of 2,127 km has been issued to upgrade the gravel roads to black topped roads under Mahatama Gandhi Gram Sarak Yojana.
- Out of 16 Mega Highway Projects, costing to ₹ 3,590 crore, ( length of 2,631 km) to be developed, 4 works have been completed and 12 are under progress.
- Out of 16 ROB's sanctioned under State Road Fund, works on 6 ROBs i.e Abu-Ambaji, Kishangarh(Ajmer), Saradhana(Ajmer), Nagaur, Rajakhera(Dholpur) and Mandal-Bhilwara have been completed, and remaining are in progress.

### **Projects:**

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

9 Projects have been identified under PPP pattern for the development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length of 576 km and costing to ₹ 1,313.14 crore. The works of 4 projects have been completed and remaining are in progress.

#### **Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation (RSRDCC):**

17 projects have been taken up for the development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length of 1,550.82 km & costing to ₹ 3,292.66 crore by RSRDCC. Work completed on four projects and works are under progress on 13 projects.

#### **National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)**

- The six lane work of Jaipur - Gurgaon NH-8 costing to ₹ 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 costing to ₹ 550 crore with a length of 82 km is under progress.
- The four lane work of Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 costing to ₹ 1,385.96 crore with a length of 231.90 km is under progress.
- The four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus NH-11 costing to ₹ 409 crore with a length of 98 km is under progress.
- Four lane work of Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 costing to ₹ 2,289 crore having length of 244 km is under progress.

- Four lane work of Beawar-Gomati ka Chauraha NH-8 costing to ₹ 300 crore with a length of 120 km is under progress.

**Public Private Partnership (PPP):** Agreement of 2 projects signed for development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) and Chomu-Mahela costing to ₹ 416 Crores on PPP basis. Work is under progress.

**Built Operate and Transfer (BOT):** During 2012-13, 3 projects i.e. Singhana-Chirawa (44.80 km), Laxmangarh-Dhamani (19.50 km) and Ganganagar-Padampur-Raisinghnagar-Anoopgarh (36.90 km) has been completed with cost of ₹ 76.11 crore on BOT basis.

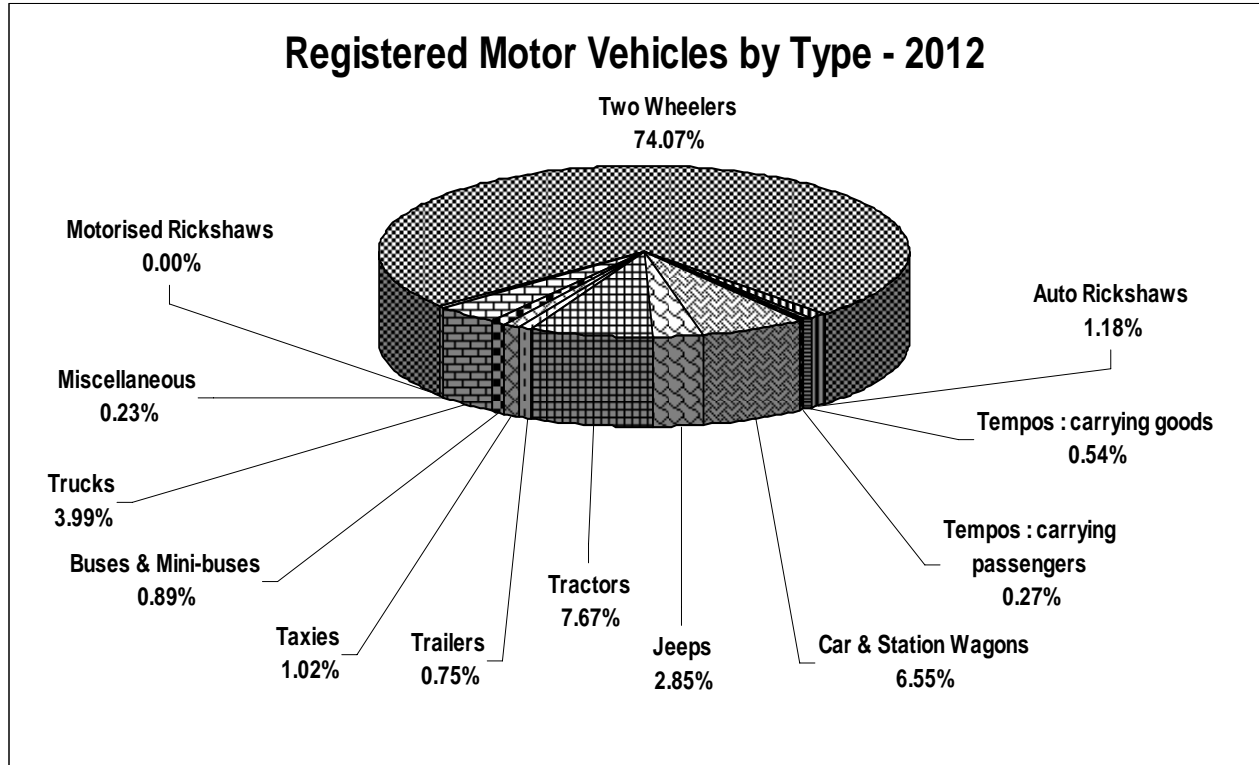
### Road Transport

The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has managed to run a total of 4,474 vehicles (RSRTC & Private) covering a total road length of 44.92 crore km upto December, 2012 against the target of 64.00 crore km for the year 2012-13. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 91 per cent. There is a target of replacing 1,000 old /over aged buses by new ones during the year 2012-13 against which 307 buses have been added in the fleet upto December, 2012.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 87.34 lakh upto the December, 2011, which has reached to 98.03 lakh by the end of December, 2012, which shows an increase of 12.24 per cent. The details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of December for the years 2011 and 2012 are given below:

### Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

S.No.	Type of Vehicles	(Number)	
		Cumulative Numbers by the end of December for the Year	
		2011	2012
	1	2	3
1.	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90
2.	Two Wheelers	6443070	7261370
3.	Auto Rickshaws	108359	115767
4.	Tempos:		
	(i) For carrying goods	48768	52487
	(ii) For carrying passengers	22902	26388
5.	Cars	570183	642150
6.	Jeeps	247036	279208
7.	Tractors	685200	752039
8.	Trailers	71171	73335
9.	Taxis	85850	99707
10.	Buses & Mini-buses	81747	87369
11.	Trucks	350411	391262
12.	Miscellaneous	18773	22111
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8733560</b>	<b>9803283</b>



Several important decisions have been taken to improve activities in the field of transportation which include; establishment of two new regional & seven district transport offices, transport facility to 487 Gram Panchayats, online booking for learning license test, fitness of transport vehicles through private sector etc.

Against a target of ₹ 1,900.00 crore to be earned as revenue during the year 2012-13, the achievement upto December, 2012 was to the tune of ₹ 1,424.03 crore.

## **RAILWAYS**

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March, 2011 was 5,784.16 km. Out of this, 4,602.44 km (79.57 per cent) was covered under broad gauge, 1,094.96 km (18.93 per cent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km (1.50 per cent) under narrow gauge. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011, the railway route length per 1,000 sq. km of geographical area was 16.90 km in the State.

## **POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES**

The total number of post offices in the State was 10,324 at the end of 2011-12. The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,268 at the end of March, 2012 as against 2,307 at the end of March, 2011. The details of the

Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 2011 and 2012 are given below:

**Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State**

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2011	2012
1.	Post Offices	Number	10321	10324
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2307	2268
3.	Customer services centres	Number	284	265
4.	Working connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	68.87	66.98
5.	Public Call Offices			
	(i) Local PCO	Number	5501	4915
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	37083	28523
	(iii) Village PT	Number	38803	38803

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## **8. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**

### **EDUCATION**

The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the Social and Economic status of people through better development of education and educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programs/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

#### **Elementary Education**

In elementary education, the State has achieved noticeable progress over the last decade. There are 49,642 Primary Schools (PS) with 2,22,337 teachers and 59,547 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) with 2,50,517 teachers wherein the total enrollment is 130.27 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 and out of school children were mainstreamed.

Measures taken to promote Girls Education:

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are functional and 17,822 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls were given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs.
- Under the "Padhawa Ka Hello" (A Movement for girls education using local folk arts) has been successfully attempted and 24,266 girls have been enrolled.
- Ma-beti sammelan were organized at cluster level with an objective to create awareness amongst women. Elected women representative of PRI were also involved in this activity to motivate the community to enroll, retain and continue girl's education.
- The campaign "School Chalen Hum" has been conducted in selected blocks to ensure regular attendance and stay of girls in school.

- 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. 29,521 Girls are being benefitted under this scheme upto December, 2012.
- Ladies bicycles are being provided to all girls’ students taking admission in class IX in government schools.
- “Aapki Beti” Scheme has been introduced for the girl child belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this scheme, Scholarship of ₹1,100 and ₹1,500 is being provided to girls studying upto VIII and IX-XII classes respectively.
- To promote Girls Education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya are running for Girls.
- Under “Balika Shiksha Protsahan Scheme” an amount of ₹ 5,000/- is being given to the girls studying in government & private schools who secure 75 per cent marks or more in class XII examination & Upaddhaya examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

### **Sakshar Bharat Mission**

The Sakshar Bharat, a centrally sponsored scheme of GOI has been launched on 8 September, 2009. It aims to further promote and strengthen the Adult Education, especially of women, by extending educational options to those adult who having lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for such education. The Sakshar Bharat Programme is being implemented in 31 districts (Excluding Kota & Pratapgarh) in the State. Basic literacy Evaluation Examination is being organised. At divisional level jails, classes for illiterate prisoners have been started. Illiterate prisoners are being taught by the literate prisoners. At MGNREGA work sites literacy classes have been started to teach illiterate workers.

### **Secondary Education**

At present, there are 15,497 Secondary and 8,931 Senior Secondary schools in the State, out of which 8,173 Secondary and 3,357 Senior Secondary schools are in the government sector wherein 31.81 lakh students including 13.03 lakh girls are studying. 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 Govt. of India has introduced “Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan”. The main objective/goal of this programme is to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) from 61.44 per cent to 85 per cent by 2017. Under Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 3,343 civil works have also been sanctioned in last two years. Out of these, 73 civil works have been

completed and 435 civil works are in progress. The following measures have also been taken for improving the quality of education:

- For Computer Education, District Computer Labs have been set-up in each district.
- Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project-III has been sanctioned by GoI from 2012-13. Under the ICT phase I & II in 4,500 Sec./Sr. Sec. Schools computer education is being provided.
- 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.
- A new scheme “Rajiv Gandhi Digital Vidharthi Yojana” has been launched. Under this scheme as per merit of X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 10,000 students are to be rewarded with Laptops.
- Students securing first position in class VIII examination in government schools are also to be rewarded with Laptops.
- To improve the quality of education, a library facility has been provided in all 24,000 upper primary schools.
- To teach different subjects in 1,000 schools computers have been established under computer added learning programme (CALP).

The State Open School has been setup to cater the educational needs of the students who cannot attend regular school. Under this, 2,56,390 students have been registered upto 2011-12. 78,313 students have been registered in the year 2012-13. Out of the registered students, 1,15,215 have passed the examination till 2012.

### **Higher Education**

As a result of the widespread and fast development of Higher Education in Rajasthan, there are 1,357 colleges. Out of which there are 129 government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 70 Aided Colleges, 1,133 Private Colleges, 7 institutes running under SFS and 3 colleges running under PPP mode. About 4.20 lakh boys and girls are getting the benefit of higher education in these colleges. For the expansion of Higher Education in the State, 33 Private Universities have been opened. In the year 2012-13 no objection certificates have been given to 95 Private Colleges. Youth Development Centers have been established in 125 government colleges. Partnership of private sector and industries is being insured in course designing and placement of Graduates. The Government of India has established Central University at Kishangarh (Ajmer). In academic year 2012-13, for the benefit of 8,800 students, 110 new sections have been sanctioned, permission has been issued to start 10 new subjects at Under Graduate level & 5 at Post Graduate level in Government Colleges, sanction has been issued to upgrade 5 Govt. degree Colleges (Rajsamand, Kherwara, Lalsot, Gangapurcity, Kekri) to PG Colleges, B.Ed. and courses have

been started in 5 Government Colleges (Kaladera, Nasirabad, Bhopalgarh, Chimanpura & Kherwara). A sanction has also been issued to start 13 Colleges in PPP mode.

### **Technical Education**

**Polytechnic:** To provide facilities of technical education in Rajasthan, 179 polytechnics are operational in the year 2012-13, with the admission capacity of 47,410 students. Out of which, there are 28 government co-educational polytechnic, 8 women polytechnic (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), one autonomous polytechnic ECB Bikaner and 142 Private polytechnic (including 16 polytechnic under PPP mode) are functioning. Under the technical education (polytechnic) during the year 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 2,098.00 lakh has been incurred under state plan upto December, 2012 on various schemes.

**Industrial Training Institute (ITI):** At present, 145 Government ITIs (including eight for women) with 33,808 seats in the public sector and 728 ITIs with 84,791 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 2012-13, ₹ 31.00 lakh has been incurred on various schemes of ITI upto December, 2012.

**Engineering Colleges:** To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 133 Engineering Colleges are in operation in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 121 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity around 56,640 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 111 MBA Institutions (11 Government/Government aided and 100 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 9,390 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functional in the State.

### **Medical Education**

There are ten Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; out of which seven are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining three are in the private sector. There are 14 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 13 in Private sector. The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 800 students of UG, 636 students in PG course and 81 Super-Specialty Seats. The Government Dental Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 12 PG students. Metro Manas Arogya Sansthan at Mansrover Jaipur is also functional in PPP mode. 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.

### **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, 118 Varisth Upadhyay, 135 Praveshika, 1,095 upper primary and 496 primary schools and one Teacher's Training Sanskrit Vidhyalaya are functioning to provide Sanskrit education. In all, presently, about 1.87 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, 2012 are shown in the table given below:

#### **Allopathic Medical Institutions**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number (As on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec.,2012 )</b>
1. Hospitals	108*
2. Dispensaries	195
3. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) – Rural	1,612
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	37
5. Community Health Centres (CHCs)	428
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)	12,701
9. In-patient Beds	37,417*

\*Excluding Medical College Hospitals

During the year 2012-13, the sanctions for the following activities have been issued:

- Upgradation of 25 PHCs/Dispensaries to CHCs

- Establishment 100 new PHCs alongwith creation of posts
- Establishment 1,500 new SCs alongwith creation of 1,500 posts of ANMs
- Creation of 1,000 posts of ANMs in Tribal Sub Plan area
- Creation of the 250 posts of Medical Officers (dental)
- Creation of new posts of 5 Assistant Drug Controller and 20 Drug Controlling Officer for strengthening of drug control organization
- Construction of ICU buildings at CHC Balotara, Ratangarh and Sagwara
- Construction of drug testing laboratories buildings at Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur
- Construction of building for Government City Dispensary Soorsagar and Government Hospital Chopasani Housing Board, Jodhpur
- Creation of the 210 posts of optometrist Assistants Increase of beds capacity in CHCs-khetari(Jhunjhunu), Dhariabad (Pratapgarh), Pisangan(Ajmer), Bagidora(Banswara), Badi(Dholpur), Zanana Hospitals(Jhunjhunu), Government Satellite Hospital Shahpura (Bhilwara) and Government Hospital Gangapur city(Sawaimadhopur).
- Procurement of equipments in trauma unit at CHC Suratgarh (Ganganagar) and Semi auto analyzers in 10 CHCs

**Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana:** This scheme was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011. The scheme aimed to benefit all the patients visiting indoor and outdoor departments of all government hospitals. This ambitious scheme has provisioned for free medicines for everyone under one umbrella. 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 providing the most commonly used essential medicines free of cost. The scheme benefits the entire population of the state (irrespective of BPL and other categories). Distribution of drugs is being ensured by approximately 16,000 free Drug Distribution Centers (DDCs). These drug distribution centers are working according to the OPD hours for OPD patients and 24\*7 for indoor patients. There is an overwhelming response among people towards the scheme. Since the launch of the scheme about 7.63 crore patients have been benefitted by launching this scheme.

**Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh:** This scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor and outdoor patients who belong to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, specially abled pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojna, families of Kathori Tribe, suffering from Thalassemia & Hemophilia, and other

beneficiaries also. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 21.95 crore has been provided as advance to various medical institutions and an amount of ₹ 26.83 crore has been incurred & 28.02 lakh patients have been benefited.

During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 against the target of 1,100 patients, 824 new leprosy cases were detected and 651 patients were cured against the target of 1,055 patients under the “Leprosy Eradication Programme”. Under the “National TB Eradication Programme”, about 76,217 new cases were detected against the target of 1,05,483 cases. Under the “Blindness Eradication Programme”, about 1,66,809 eye operations were performed against the target of 3,00,000 eye operations in 1,522 eye camps were organized. Under the “Malaria Eradication Programme”, 85.92 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 76.78 lakh. Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 blood samples of 5,16,013 persons was tested, out of which 5,159 cases were found to be HIV positive. Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 3.74 lakh samples have been collected.

### **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. The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012:

- The construction of AYUSH Bhawan at Jaipur is underway.
- Twelve indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized.
- Construction works of 372 buildings have been completed for establishment of Ayush Specialty Clinics at Primary/Community health centers and work of 18 buildings are in progress.
- Six Operation theatres have been constructed and one is under progress at divisional headquarter Jodhpur, for establishment of “Kshyarsutra system of treatment” at divisional head quarters.

### **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

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hospital at Jaipur, four hospitals (one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali), 65 full time dispensaries and 8 part time dispensaries are functioning in the State wherein about 5.56 lakh insured persons are being benefitted. The following are the main activities of the ESI Hospital:

- The insured persons and their main dependents are being provided free medical facilities.
- There is a provision of providing artificial limbs, hearing aid, spectacles, cardiac pacemaker, wheel chair, tricycle, cervical collars etc. free of charges.
- Private Hospitals/Institutes have been tie-up for super Speciality Services in the State.
- Secondary treatment facility is being provided with the help of private hospitals in Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar and Kishangarh.
- Hospital Development Committee have been constituted for proper maintenance & repair of hospital equipments, instruments and buildings.
- Computerization of service in all the ESI Hospital/Dispensaries is under process and Preliminary computer training has been provided to the staff working in the Scheme.
- Identity card (Biometric Card) of the Indoor Patient's (IP's) are being prepared by ESI Corporation to facilitate free medical aid to IP's including their families in any of the ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries all over the country.
- Three new ESI Dispensaries at Kukas (Jaipur), Khushkheda (Alwar) and Bichhwal (Bikaner) have been started. During the year 2012-13 the State Government have also sanctioned 2 New ESI Dispensaries at Rav-Ravriyavas (Pali) and Mandal (Bhilwara).

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

### **FAMILY WELFARE**

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, about 1.98 lakh sterilization operations were performed and 3.35 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides this, 6.05 lakh users of Oral Pills (OP) and 7.75 lakh CC users have been given services. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 318 per lakh live births (SRS 2007-09) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 52 per thousand live births (SRS 2011) in the State. In order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive



Immunization Program is in operation in the State. The progress during the year 2012-13 given in the following table:

**Progress under Immunisation Programme, 2012-13**

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec., 12)
1. DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.36	10.14
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.36	10.79
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.36	10.02
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	19.13	11.69
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	16.36	10.14

Hepatitis B Immunization programme have been implemented in the whole State from 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> Decembe, 2012 and a total 8.94 lakh children of age 0 to 1 year have been benefitted. Pulse Polio Immunization Campaigns are being conducted regularly to attain the National goal of complete eradication of Polio. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012, a total 1.11 crore children have been benefitted with polio drops on 15.4.2012 in all the districts of the State. Children have also been benefitted by Polio drops in Ajmer, Alwar and Bharatpur. The present status of the important schemes are 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. At present, 464 well equipped vehicles are providing services in the State. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 6.38 lakh medical assistance, 13,923 police assistance, 691 fire assistance and 1,00,778 referral assistance to pregnant women for institutional deliveries have been taken care 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) scheme has been launched throughout the State. Under the scheme upto December, 2012, 4.93 lakh patients have been benefitted through 11,884 camps organized by these MMUs.

**5 Litre Deshi Ghee Scheme:** This is a State Government scheme which is implemented in all the districts of the State from March 01, 2009. Under this, at the time of first delivery, 1.13 lakh ghee coupons of 5 liters have been issued to each BPL women during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

**Institutional deliveries and Janani Suraksha Yojana:** Under this scheme, in this financial year, against the target of 17.22 lakh expected deliveries 9.99 lakh institutional deliveries have been conducted in the State upto December, 2012. The percentage of institutional deliveries is showing an increasing trend. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 8.08 lakh mothers have been benefitted.

**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. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided.

**Janani Express:** Referral transport facility by 400 Ambulance are also being provided to the pregnant women and newborn child.

**ASHA-Sahyoginis:** Under this scheme, about 45,435 ASHAs have been deployed in different districts. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, ASHA-Sahyoginis assisted in 2.60 lakh institutional deliveries and 48,136 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 public representatives. Upto December, 2012 in 37,611 VHCs. training programmes have been organized.

**Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) day:** To enhance Immunisation Coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organised regularly as an essential component of Routine Immunisation. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012. 5.04 lakh MCHN sessions have been organized.

**Increasing access to First Referral Units (FRUs):** In the State, 237 CHCs have been selected to be operationalised as First Referral Units (FRUs). At present, there are 96 FRUs are functional in Rajasthan.

**Operationalization of PHCs to provide 24x7 services:** In the State to provide 24x7 institutional delivery facilities and free medical care, 1,100 PHCs have been operationalised.

**Mainstreaming AYUSH:** The five System of Medicines (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic) have been brought under one roof through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 AYUSH provided their services to approximate 65 lakh OPD Patients and conducted 0.21 lakh institutional deliveries.

**Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) Training:** The SBA training programmes are being imparted regularly and during the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 208 ANMs/Staff nurses/LHVs/Ayush Doctor & compounders have been provided training.

**Status of Implementation of PCPNDT Act in Rajasthan:** In the State 2,043 centres (including 143 government institutions) have been registered under PCPNDT Act, 1994 upto December, 2012. Besides this, other important programmes like; Balika Sambal Yojana, Jyoti Yojana, MTP/MVA training, 104 Medical consultation services, Yoshada Yojana, 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. During the year 2012-13, sanction of ₹ 637.91 crore has also been issued for various construction works under NRHM.

## 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 vigorous 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, 2012
Main Villages	Number	39,753	39,751
Dhanies	Number	81,380	67,232

During the year 2012-13, 2,569 villages/habitations are targeted to be benefitted from water supply against which 1,711 villages/habitations have been benefitted upto December, 2012. Besides this, drinking water facilities made available to 3,204 SC/ST basties.

**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 benefitted by this. 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 specially abled persons.

By December, 2012 RHB has taken-up construction of 2,25,664 dwelling units, out of which 2,16,873 dwelling units have been completed, 2,17,399 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,04,644 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

The activities of RHB for the year 2012-13 up to December, 2012 are as under.

S.No.	Activity	Unit	2012-13	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec., 2012)
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	15306	4178
2	Houses to be completed	Number	5292	3195
3	House to be allotted	Number	9037	998
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	13144	4234
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	472.13	294.93
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	750.00	442.92

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

- Cross subsidization, cost reduction measures for EWS and LIG houses
- Standardization in specifications/plans/structural designs of houses
- Dekh Rekh Yojana (DRY)
- Only completed finished houses to 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
- Rationalized costing principles
- Improvised planning philosophy
- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association
- E-tendering
- Restructured policy for conduct of community centers run by RHB/resident welfare society

### **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 being done. During the financial year 2012-13, against the provision of ₹ 1,667.35 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹ 917.62 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012. The main activities of Town Planning Department are as follows:

- Master Plan: There are 184 Municipal Towns in the State. The Town Planning Department is preparing Master Plans for all the 184 Municipal towns. Master Plans of 164 Towns have been approved by the Government 17 are published for inviting objections and 3 are under progress.
- National Urban Information System (NUIS): Under this centrally sponsored scheme, Base maps of six towns namely Bandikui, Bijaynagar-Gulabpura, Dungarpur, Karauli, Makrana and Sawai Madhopur are being prepared.
- Change in Land Use: From 2000-01 to December, 2012, 1,755 such cases have been disposed.
- Rajasthan Sub-Region of National Capital Region Planning Board: NCR Cell has been constituted for planning and monitoring of Rajasthan Sub Regional plan .

### **Department of Local Self Government:**

The Department of Local Self Government are implementing the following programmes/activities:

**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. During the year 2012-13, under the development component ₹ 10,965.98 lakh for 1,283 works has been released upto December, 2012.

**Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana(SJSRY):** This programme was launched on 1.12.1997. The objective of this programme is to generate additional employment for unemployed and under employed BPL persons. Under Urban Self Employment Programme(USEP), 1,820 persons have been benefitted and 20,084 persons have been trained under Skill Development training during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012.

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

Out of the total 63 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. Under the UIG scheme, out of 13 projects, 4 have been completed and 9 are in progress. Three projects have been sanctioned under BSUP. In addition to it 300 & 35 buses have been procured for Jaipur & Ajmer-Pushkar respectively.

**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 Urban Local Body.

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 projects of ₹ 609.93 crore in 35 cities of the State.

**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, 67 projects in Urban Local Bodies have been sanctioned amounting to ₹ 1,035.49 crore under this programme. 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:** The main objective of RAY is to ameliorate the quality of life of slum dwellers, which are living in dilapidated conditions. The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure & Finance Development Corporation (RUIFDCO) has been appointed as nodal agency by State Government to implement this scheme in the State. In order to implement RAY in the state smoothly, the State Government has formed various committees at state & city level. GoI has released funds of Rs 281.15 Lakh to State as the first installment for the preparatory activities. The task of delegating work related to preparation of DPR, GIS Mapping, Survey and slum free city plan of action for 8 major cities namely; Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Alwar of Rajasthan has been awarded and work is under progress. The eight projects of Affordable Housing in Partnership scheme in Jaipur city have been sanctioned by GoI under PPP mode and construction works are under progress.

**Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF):** Government of Rajasthan has established “Rajasthan Urban Development Fund” (RUDF) on 26.03.2010. The Rajasthan Urban Development fund (RUDF) is a fund created by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure comprehensive development of the urban areas across the state.

**Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA):** The Central Sector Scheme of “Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA)” aims at the development and maintenance of National Database, MIS and knowledge repository relating to urban poverty, slums, housing, construction and other urbanization-related Statistics. Out of the total amount of ₹ 2.30 crore received under the Scheme, an amount of ₹ 1.31 crore has been incurred.

**Seven Sewerage Projects :** The State government has sanctioned the Seven Sewerage Projects of casting to ₹ 472.44 crore at Fatehpur Shekhawati, Deedwana, Balotra, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Makarana & Banswara and the work of 6 towns have already been allotted.

**Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana:** This Flagship Programme has been launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for construction of own houses for Urban BPL families in current financial year 2012-13 as "Mukhya Manntri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana". In this scheme one lakh BPL families have to be benefitted by providing subsidy for the construction of houses. In addition to this State Government has also decided to provide

₹ 5,000 to each beneficiary for construction of toilet from the State Government Budget.

## **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 ₹ 1.00 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 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 268 candidates have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹ 100.89 lakh under this scheme.

**Women Hostels:** Under this scheme, 8 Girls hostels with a capacity of 75 each have been opened for SC/ST College going girls at each Divisional headquarters. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 47.39 lakh has been incurred in the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 and 505 women have been benefitted.

**Post-Matric Scholarships:** Post-Matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 9,771.06 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 56,124 students.

**Palanhaar Yojana:** Under this scheme, 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 2012-13, 69,487 children have been benefitted by an expenditure of ₹ 3,013.57 lakh upto December, 2012.

**Widhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana:** Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow ₹ 15,000 is given to her as gift. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been allotted for the scheme.

**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 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been allotted for the scheme.



Besides this, schemes namely; Residential School for the children belongs to SC/ST/OBC families, Hostels for children of SC/ST/nomad families, Chirayu Yojana, State and National Indira Gandhi Old Age/Widow/specially abled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Sahyog yojana, De-addiction Programme etc. are functioning for the welfare of weaker sections.

### **Specially abled persons**

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

**Anupriti Yojana:** In this scheme there is a provision of an incentive to Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination, State Civil Services examination, incentive to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs, National Level Medical College, and Government engineering/medical colleges. During the year 2012-13 a provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been kept under this scheme.

**Scholarships:** Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students, whose family annual income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh and reimbursement of fees are also being provided to the other category specially abled students. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 45.00 lakh has been disbursed under the scheme for the benefit of 1,940 students.

**VishwasYojana:** To provide employment opportunity to specially abled persons, Bank loans have been provided through SC/ST Cooperation/Cooperative Banks. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been provided, out of which an amount of ₹ 97.65 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012 and 351 specially abled persons have been benefitted.

**Motorized tri-cycles:** Under this scheme 1,000 Motorized tricycles are being provided to specially abled persons (i.e. student/self employee/employee) to improve their mobility. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 600.00 lakh has been provided, out of which an amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012 and 50 specially abled persons have been benefitted.

**Aastha yojana:** Aastha card is issued to a family in which two or more persons are specially abled persons, so that family can acquire facilities equivalent to a BPL family. During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 10 lakh has been kept, out of which an amount of ₹ 3.39 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012 and 1,116 specially abled persons have been benefitted.

Besides this, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichya Samelan
- Financial Assistance for fitting artificial limbs/Equipment's

- One time financial assistance for pension holder specially abled persons for self-employment
- Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme
- State Level awards scheme
- Sport Competitions for Specially Abled Persons

### Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

The Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation limited is working for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the following table:

#### Progress of Scheme under Special Central Assistance

(Numbers)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target (2012-13)	Achievements (2012-13 upto Dec.,2012)
<b>(a) Banking Schemes</b>			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	9,050	2,584
2.	Package of Programme(Rural)	19,000	5,329
3.	Auto Rickshaw	20	6
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2,500	777
5.	Individual Pump Sets	50	2
<b>(b) Non Banking Schemes</b>			
1.	Blasting of Wells	100	5
2.	Electrification of Wells	2,000	343
3.	Work-shed	6,000	2,707
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4,700	313
5.	Land allocation	35	-
6.	Skill development & Training	6,000	1,815
7.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3,500	1,585
<b>(c) Infrastructural facilities</b>			
1.	Construction of anicut, etc.	95	-

**TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)**

A number of schemes are being implemented by the State Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2012-13, a total provision of ₹ 363.73 crore was allocated in different heads, against which, an amount of ₹136.90 crore has been utilized upto December, 2012.

The Physical achievements during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 under various schemes of tribal area development are given in the following table:

**Progress under Tribal Area Development**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Achievement 2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)</b>
1.	Agriculture Development	family	3,94,670
2.	Running of A.I Center	family	2,677
3.	Share capital Subsidy to BPL Tribal Family	family	59,024
4.	2 per cent Subsidy on interest of Crop loan	family	26,779
5.	Self Employment	family	1,731
6.	Deepening of wells	family	896
7.	Diesel Pumpset	family	86
8.	Anicut construction	No.	15
9.	Ashram hostels	student	15,968
10.	Residential School	Student	3,527
11.	Running of Maa Badi	Student	23,970
12.	Scholarship to talented ST student	Student	447
13.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (College level)	Girls	1,824
14.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	Girls	5,049

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Achievement 2012-13 (upto Dec., 2012)</b>
15.	Room rent for college going tribal student	Student	6,878
16.	Scooty to Tribal girls who secure 65 per cent or more marks in Board examination	Girls	165
17.	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	337
18.	Courses for ST students in ITIs	Number	799
19.	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	Number	2,120
20.	Hand pump	Number	160
21.	Electrification of wells	Number	86
22.	Approach Roads	Number	14

## **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 54,095 anganwadi centres (AWCs) and 5,136 mini anganwadi centres have made functional by the end of December, 2012.

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 & women, specially pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme. Services of supplementary nutrition, Immunization, health check-up, nutrition, 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, 41.94 lakh children and mothers on an average are being benefitted with supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 11.24 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) days have been organised in anganwaries every month and services of immunisation, health check-up and nutrition and health education have been provided. During the financial year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, an expenditure of ₹ 728.38 crore has

been incurred on the different schemes/programmes of ICDS. The special efforts/innovations introduced in the programme are as under:-

- The Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) has been initiated in the 10 districts (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Barmer and Ganganagar) 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 of age group 15-18 years.
- A campaign to combat malnutrition among children in 11 districts of the State by adopting new World Health Organization (WHO) standards has been launched. Identified severely malnourished children 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 are being done regularly after medical consultation.
- In Nutrition Programme, nutritive foods are being provided daily to the children, severely malnourished children and pregnant & lactating mothers.
- 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.
- The Commission for protection of child right has been constituted to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the State.
- About 8,904 anganwaries have been shifted in schools to provided adequate space to run anganwadi effectively.

### **Women Empowerment**

Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can deem to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of 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 State Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and for their safety, protection 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 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. 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 realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme. The honorarium to sathin has been increased from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 1,650 per month.

**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 @ Rs. 6,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme of which ₹ 4,500 are deposited in the bank/post office in the name of the bride and ₹ 1,500 are 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.

**Hon'ble CM's Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment:** Empowerment of women is possible only if this is based on a life cycle approach. The 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 in collaboration with NRHM has initiated Kaleva Yojana to help women stay in the hospital during pregnancy and after birth in the medical institutions. Under this scheme nutritious meal prepared at the local level by Women Self Help Group 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. More than 9.30 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme .

**Gender Cell:** The Gender Cell has been constituted to promote mainstreaming concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to

function as a secretariat to the High Level Committee constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary for review of the budgets of various departments with gender perspective.

**Women Self Help Group Programme:** In Rajasthan 2.30 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.89 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 574 crore from the respective financial institutions. The Self Help Group Programme has become one of the important programme of the State and has proved to be an important tool for women empowerment and making them self-reliant. A State level training institute and seven divisional level training cum resource centres have been set up to conduct training for SHG members in various fields i.e.; skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 2 lakh women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation trainings. More than 51,711 women are engaged in income generating activities.

**Amrita Society:** A marketing society named 'Amrita' has been registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act for providing marketing opportunities to WSHGs.

**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.

**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 SHG programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme. The best performing WSHG and NGO would be awarded with ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively.

**Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme:** 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 Yojana:** Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially women from weaker sections of the society are the main target group under the scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organising income generating trainings.

**Mission Gramya Shakti:** The Mission is an autonomous society registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 to strengthen WSHGs, through clustering, capacity building and handholding of SHGs and to create channel of links with livelihood promoting programmes for the overarching

goal of women empowerment. For the year 2012-13 ₹ 1,660.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose.

**Other schemes:**

- Regional Training Hub/ Regional WSHG Centre
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Prevention of Child Marriages
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs
- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans to SHGs.

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## 9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Rural Development Programmes are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently there are 33 Zila Parishads, 249 Panchayat Samiti and more than 9,000 Gram Panchayats in existence in the State. Majority of the works are being implemented by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) followed by other Government executive agencies Public Works Department (PWD), Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Forest, Soil Conservation etc. and Non Government Organisations (NGOs). The following schemes/programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the State:

**1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** The SGSY, which is a credit cum subsidy programme aims at benefiting the families living below poverty line. The beneficiaries of the programme are called "Swarozgaris". SGSY is funded on a 75:25 basis between Government of India (GoI) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR). The basic aim is to bring identified BPL families above the poverty line on a sustained basis. The scheme is being implemented by the Zila Parishads with the active involvement of PRIs, the Banks, the Line Departments and the NGOs. The scheme covers all the districts of the State. SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in rural areas. Benefits are extended to both individuals and Self-help Groups. The emphasis is on the Self-help Groups (SHGs). The approach is to identify a few 'Key-Activities' in the block and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL). In the year 2012-13, allocation of ₹ 8,885.33 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 4,520.06 Lakh has been incurred and 24,472 families have been benefitted against the target of 58,289 families.

**2. Ajeevika Schemes :** Rajasthan Grameen Ajeevika Vikas Praishad is constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble chief Minister for effective implementation of all livelihood projects in the State. Under the Parishad Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP), Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER), and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Projects are being implemented. Projects are funded by various agencies, RRLP by World Bank, MPOWER by IFAD (International Fund for Agriculture Development) and NRLM by Government of India.

- **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP):** With the assistance of World Bank, the Project will be implemented in the 51 Blocks of 18 Districts of Rajasthan. The object of the project is "To enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor, with a focus on women and marginalized groups". The cost of the project is ₹ 870.00 crore. The project period is from June, 2011 to 2016-17. During the project period, the project aims to reach around 5.80 lakh households. During the financial year 2012-13 total 390 SHGs have been supported in the district of Banswara, Bhilwara, Dungarpur and Rajsamand with the help of Andhra Pradesh Community Resource Person.
- **Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER):** The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) project. The project is covering seven blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and two blocks from Jalore district. The cost of the project is ₹ 415.00 crore. During the project period of 6 year, 99,860 poor families will be benefitted through 6,000 SHGs. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan. During the Year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, ₹ 362.87 lakh have been incurred on various activities.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** NRLM's mandate is to reach out to all the poor families, link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. The project goal is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor from SHGs to Federations. The NRLM project has been approved by the Government of India for the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. The project will be implemented in all 248 Blocks by the financial year 2016-17 in phase manner.

**3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) :** From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 this Scheme is being implemented in all the

districts of the State. From 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009 this Act is renamed as “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005”. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 15.41 crore lakh Man-days have been generated by spending ₹ 2,284.41 crore.

**4. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) :** The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing to 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. From 1995-96, the IAY benefits have been extended to widows or next-of-kin of defense personnel killed in action. Benefits have also been extended to ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces who fulfill the normal eligibility conditions except the income criteria. Three per cent of funds are reserved for specially abled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas. Under the scheme, assistance for housing is sanctioned to the female member of the households or in joint names of husband and wife. A minimum of 60 per cent of funds are to be utilised for construction of houses for the SC/ST people. Sanitary Latrine and Smokeless Chulha are integral to an IAY house. The funds of IAY between Central and State are shared in the ratio of 75:25.

**5. 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. In the year 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 308.60 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹323.25 crore has been incurred for construction of 37,689 new houses against the target of 91,411 houses.

**6. Mukhya Mantri Grameen BPL Awas Yojana :** Under this scheme, 6.80 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) families are to be provided housing facilities over the three financial years. This has been made possible by negotiating a loan of ₹ 3,400.00 crore with Housing of Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). Under the phased roll out of the scheme, 2.80 lakh families are to be benefitted in 2011-12 and 2 lakh each in 2012-13 and 2013-14. All rural housing scheme beneficiaries will get additional assistance for construction of latrine under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and MGNREGS.

**7. 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 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 175 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 91.89 crore has been incurred and 2,091 works have been completed.

**8. 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. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban area of the State. The amount of MLA fund has increased from ₹ 1.00 crore to ₹ 2.00 crore from the year 2012-13. In the year 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 400.00 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 153.51 crore has been incurred and 6,112 works have been completed.

**9. 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 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 2,500.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 790.31 lakh has been incurred and 243 works have been completed.

**10. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) :** The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a cent per cent Centrally Sponsored programme which is 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. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts of Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganaga and Jaisalmer. In the year 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 137.73 crore has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 80.66 crore has been incurred and 671 works have been completed. Under BADP majority of the funds are invested on security activities.

**11. 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 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh has been

fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 997.69 lakh has been incurred and 233 works have been completed.

**12. 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 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 1,015.43 lakh has been incurred and 119 works have been completed.

**13. 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 2012-13, Upto December, 2012, ₹ 308.01 lakh has been incurred and 94 works have been completed.

**14. 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 2012-13, an allocation of ₹ 3,500.00 lakh has been fixed. Upto December, 2012, ₹ 1,518.31 lakh has been incurred and 236 works have been completed.

## **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

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 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). A three-tier setup of PRIs exists in the State i.e. Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the District level. The major Schemes/Programmes being implemented by Panchayati Raj department are as follows:

**1. Thirteenth Finance Commission ( TFC):** The duration of this commission is 2010 to 2015. The objective of this grant under TFC 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, 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 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 317.15 crore has been transferred to the PRIs, against the grant received from GoI. Against the available funds of ₹ 990.41 crore in districts, 20,344 works, costing of ₹ 245.78 crore have been completed upto December, 2012.

**2. State (Fourth) Finance Commission:** The duration of this commission is 2010 to 2015. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 460.90 crore has been transferred to PRIs. Against the available funds of ₹1140.36 crore in the districts, 18,677 works costing to ₹ 230.21 crore have been completed upto December, 2012.

**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, specially abled person, 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 2012-13, upto December 2012, 11,484 rural families have been benefitted, out of which free residential plots have been allotted to 7,327 BPL families and 4,157 plots have been allotted to eligible rural families on concessional rates. Besides this, 13,769 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. During the year 2012-13, a sum of ₹ 113.98 crore has been transferred to concerned districts and executive agencies. Against the available funds of ₹ 303.84 crore in the districts, 4,327 works have been completed and ₹ 172.73 crore has been incurred upto December, 2012.

**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. Under the scheme, a provision of ₹ 16.50 crore has been kept for the financial year 2012-13.

**6. Untied funds for PRIs:** The Government of Rajasthan has launched the scheme in the year 2011-12 to mitigate the local needs of PRIs. Under the scheme during the year 2012-13, against the provision of ₹ 835.20 crore, administrative and financial sanction of ₹ 699.79 crore has been issued and funds have been allotted to the districts for further allocation to the PRIs.

**7. District Innovative Fund (DIF):** This scheme was launched in the year 2011-12. During the year 2012-13, against the provision of ₹ 6.60 crore, funds of ₹ 3.30 crore have been allotted to the PRIs.

**8. Total Sanitation Campaign:** Under this scheme during the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 77.49 crore has been transferred to the concerned districts and 1.56 lakh toilets for APL & BPL families and 4,878 toilets for schools / Anganwari Centres have been constructed.

**9. Nirmal Gram Puruskar Yojana:** Under this scheme, 32 Gram Panchayats have been awarded.

#### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)**

Basic objectives of scheme are: improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in government, local body, government aided schools and education guarantee centers, increase enrollment & encouraging students to attend school more regularly and to provide nutritional support to the children of drought affected areas during summer vacations.

The Mid Day Meal programme is being implemented in 79,839 government, government aided and education guarantee centers in rural & urban areas of the Rajasthan. It covers approximately 73.58 Lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8. In MDMS, different recipes are being served on different days of the week on a rotational basis. 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). Under the scheme, gas based cooking has been encouraged. Funds for procurement of cooking devices have been released to the districts to equip all the schools with adequate utensils. Apart-from cooking & serving devices, the state has also issues funds for storage devices in schools. Also the NGOs working in the scheme are provides with hot cases so that the food supplied in schools may stay warm & fresh for a longer period.

- The centers running under Nation Child Labour Projects are considered as Government Aided School and are being covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme. Through this scheme, 6,838 students of 135 centers have been benefited.

- The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in 2,974 registered Madarsas also.
- Commendable achievements have been made in attracting Public Private Partnership in the programme.
- Presently 6.72 Lakh children in more than 8,306 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions from 21 mechanized centralized kitchens, set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. This is the highest such achievement amongst all states in the country.
- Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and state level. Specialized software has also been developed and computers with operators have been provided under the scheme.
- Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to the 2.60 Lakh children in more than 2,620 schools spread over all the districts.
- According to the guidelines of GoI, the services of persons as cook cum helper has been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹ 1,000 and services of around 1.12 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.
- Many independent evaluation agencies have appreciated the implementation of the scheme in Rajasthan.

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## 10. OTHER PROGRAMMES

### Twenty Point Programme- 2006

The Twenty Point Programme - 2006 came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. The main objectives of Twenty Point Programme are eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities. Twenty point programme -2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 20 items are being monitored. The progress of main points which are being monitored at State level is as follows:-

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Point No. 1A01:** In MGNREGA, during the year 2011-12, 2,064.67 lakh employment was generated for which an amount of ₹ 1,935.74 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 1,541.05 lakh employment has been generated for which an amount of ₹ 1,659.97 crore has been paid as wages.

**Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna- Individual swarojgaries assisted: Point No. 1B01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 13,705 individuals were assisted against the target of 3,152, which was 435 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 3,373 individuals have been assisted against the target of 3,029, which is 111 per cent of the total target.

**Self Help Groups to whom income generating activities provided under SGSY. Point No. 1E02:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 5,500 SHGs were assisted against the target of 5,750 which was 96 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 1,987 SHGs have been assisted against the target of 5,527 which is 35.95 per cent of the total target.

**Rural Houses:- Indira Awas Yojna: Point No. 6A01:** During the year 2011-12, 59,232 houses were constructed against the annual target of 61,894 which was 95.70 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012, 23,260 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 68,575 which is 33.92 per cent of the total target.

**EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas:- Point No. 6B01:** During the year 2011-12, 22,398 houses were constructed against the target of 22,000 which was 102 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 3,670 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 7,500 which is 48.93 per cent of the total target.

### National Rural Drinking Water Programme:

**A-Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back): Point No. 07A03:** under this point 3,584 habitations have been covered during the year 2011-12 against the target of 2,272 which was 158 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13 upto the month of December,2012, 1,090 habitations have

been covered against the annual target of 1,069 which is 102 per cent of the total target.

**B-Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04:** During the year 2011-12 under this point 4,301 habitations were covered against the target of 3,801 which was 113 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13 upto the month of December, 2012, 621 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,500 which is 41.4 per cent of the total target.

**Institutional Delivery: Point No 08E01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 12.79 lakh institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2012-13, 10.04 lakh institutional deliveries have been performed upto December, 2012.

**S.C.Families Assisted: Point No. 10A01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 5.79 lakh S.C. families were assisted against the target of 4.12 lakh families, which was 140.53 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13, 2.18 lakh S.C. families have been assisted upto December, 2012 against the annual target of 3.49 lakh which is 62.46 per cent of the total target.

**Universalisation of ICDS Scheme:- Point No. 12A01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 304 ICDS blocks (cumulative) were functional against the target of 304 i.e. cent percent target was achieved. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 304 ICDS blocks are in function.

**Aanganwadies Functional:- Point No 12B01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 58,997 Aanganwadies were in function against the target of 61,119 (Cumulative) which was 96.53 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, 59,165 Aanganwadies are functional against the annual target 61,119 which is 96.80 per cent of the total target.

**Assistance to Urban Poor Families:- Point No 14A01:** Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education & social security, during the year 2011-12 assistance to 39,501 families was provided against the target of 33,000 which was 119.70 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13 upto December 2012, assistance to 10,869 families have been provided against the total target of 11,250 which is 96.61 per cent of the total target.

**Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land):- Points No.15A 01:** Area Covered under plantation on Public & Forest Land, during the year 2011-12, 71,301 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 60,000 hectare which was 119 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13, upto December 2012, 49,246 hectare area is covered under plantations against the target of 71,300 hectare, which is 69.06 per cent of the total target.

**Seedling planted (Public & Forest Land):- Point No. 15A02:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 350.94 lakh seedlings were planted on public & forest land against the target of 300.00 lakh which was 116.98 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012, 236.92 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 463.45 lakh which is 51.12 per cent of the total target.

**Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No. 17A01:** Under PMGSY during the year 2011-12, 450.79 Km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 350 Km., which was 128.80 per cent of the total target. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012, 1,109 Km. roads have been constructed against the target of 1,975 Km. which is 56.15 per cent of the total target.

**Village Electrified (RGGVY):- Point No. 18B01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 461 villages were electrified against the target of 418 villages which was 110.29 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012, 207 villages have been electrified against the target of 227 villages which is 91.19 per cent of the total target.

**Energising Pump Sets:- Point No. 18D01:** Under this point during the year 2011-12, 41,111 wells were energised against the target of 45,000 which was 91.36 per cent of the target. During the year 2012-13, upto December, 2012 40,942 wells have been energised against the target of 30,000 which is 136.47 per cent of the total target.

At all India level during the year 2011-12, State achieved "Very Good" ( above 90 per cent ) in all monitorable targeted points.

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF**

During the current financial year 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 662.22 crore has been sanctioned under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is shared in the ratio of 75 per cent by GoI and remaining 25 per cent by State Government contribution.

A total amount of ₹ 970.91 crore are available under SDRF, out of which ₹ 216.89 crore have been allotted / spent under the following items:

		(₹ in crore)
S.No.	Items	Amount
1	Relief Activities	162.54
2	Fire relief	4.38
3	Flood & Cyclone Relief	38.71
4	Search & Rescue Training	8.69
5	Capacity Building	2.57

The State Government conducted various relief activities in 3,739 villages of 11 affected districts (samwat 2,068) upto 15.7.2012. In all, 2,843 villages/dhanies and towns/cities were provided drinking water by transportation of water. Conservation of cattle was made in 17 Goshalas during the scarcity period. In affected areas, 6,63,999 farmers were also benefited. The State Government have been declared 7,973 villages of 12 districts as scarcity affected during the year 2012 (Samwat 2069) due to damage of 50 per cent or more Kharif crop.

An amount of ₹ 38.71 crore was made available to the districts for renovation and restoration of public/private properties due to excessive rains and floods situation in some parts of the State during the monsoon season.

Under simple, transparent and quick administrative & financial arrangements, a web based computer application system has been introduced so that the districts may raise their item-wise online demand of funds and to submit there progress. The department may also allot online budget to the districts. This system is being strengthened. Besides, the proposals / funds have also been sanctioned to Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Jodhpur divisions/districts for the disaster management activities. An amount of ₹ 2.74 crore has also been sanctioned for capacity building and training. Bikaner and Alwar district have been identified under National School Safety Programme.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)**

As per the guidelines of Government of India under 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. All Government Departments are to earmark 3 per cent of their Plan Budget for e-Governance initiatives. It is 1<sup>st</sup> such initiative in the Country. Knowledge Exchange Forum has been organized at Udaipur on 13-15 December, 2012 with collaboration of elets Techno Media. A brief of major activities / projects undertaken by the department has been described below:

#### **Initiatives under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**

- **State Data Center:** With GoI funds of ₹ 30 crore sanctioned under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), a new State Data Centre in new IT Building has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15.12.2010. A Guideline has been prepared by department for use of State Data Centre and has been sent to the different departments.
- **Rajasthan State Wide Area Network-** Government of Rajasthan has proposed to set up Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) to

modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness.

- **Common Service Centre (CSC)-** As on 04.01.2013, a total 5,253 kiosks have been made operational. The work is being implemented in whole state. A comprehensive Web-based application has been developed for on-line monitoring of progress for implementation of CSC Scheme upto village level. The URL of portal is [www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in](http://www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in). There are approximately 19 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk. The per month number of beneficiaries are approximately 2.5 lakhs.
- **e-District (State MMP)-** This pilot project has been approved for Ajmer and Jodhpur districts with a total estimated outlay of ₹ 642.41 Lakh. The project entails e-enabling the highly visible services offered by the district administration to the citizens by means of end-to-end electronic service delivery.
- **State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)-** For the implementation of SSDG Agriculture, Social Justice & Empowerment, Horticulture, Rural Development, Employment department and Jaipur Collectorate have been selected for computerization. Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 1,151 Lakh as total cost of the project.
- **E-Procurement** – Government of Rajasthan has made it mandatory for all Departments/ Autonomous bodies/ government undertakings to process all tenders having value of 50.00 lakh and above through e-Procurement portal of Rajasthan Government only. In case of PWD, this limit has been reduced to 25.00 lakh. The e-Procurement application in Rajasthan has been implemented across 63 Departments/ PSUs and more than 7416+ tenders amounting to ₹ 28,750 crore have been floated through this system successfully till date. Further 2,250 officers from Government Departments/ PSUs and 1,000 Bidders have been imparted training on the portal.

#### **Other Departmental projects-**

- **Aarogya-online** - Complete IT-enablement of SMS Hospital, Jaipur is in progress. This project would be implemented in 15 District hospitals and 6 Medical Colleges & associated hospitals.
- **e-SANCHAR** - 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 Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) 44 Government buildings in Jaipur are inter-linked using different technologies.
- **Touch Screen Kiosks at District level** 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.
- **RPSC (Rajasthan Public Service Commission)** - 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. Facility for online submission of forms of RPSC is available through CSC and e-Mitra kiosk. The project is being used extensively for all examinations conducted by RPSC.
- **e-Secretariat** - In first phase 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. Apart from this, Biometric Attendance System has been made compulsory for the officers in Secretariat and all the District Collectorate.
- **I-FACTS** - IT enabled fully automated citizen based transparent status is an attempt to establish an automated system for obtaining feedback through telephones including mobile telephones.

## **Human Resource Development**

**Capacity Building in Government Domain** - Trainings for state government officers on 'e-governance project life cycle', Networking & Change Management are being organized. This year, 10 officers of State Services have completed one year certificate course in e-Governance from IIM, Indore.

### **Innovative Projects**

- SUGAM (P.G.Portal)
- SUGAM (Single Window)
- Digitally Signed Certificates
- Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses
- Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL)

- Unique Identification (UID) (Aadhar)
- State Incentive Scheme 2011 for BPO and KPO centers

**Award winning Innovations**

- Aarogya Online project was awarded with “Manthan Award” for 2012-13.
- CSC Project was awarded for “eIndia Award 2012” for “End-to-end Delivery of Digitally Signed Certificate”.
- CSc Project was awarded as “Skoch Digital Inclusion Award – Top 100 ICT projects – 2012” for “End-to-end Delivery of Digitally Signed Certificate”.

**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 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, Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc., which attracts tourists in the state and creates/generates indirect employment and revenue to the State. During the calendar year 2012 upto December, 2012 the number of tourists arrival in Rajasthan was 300.63 lakh (286.12 lakh domestic and 14.51 lakh foreign). The State Tourism Department successfully organized "The Great Indian Travel Bazar, 2012" at Jaipur during 15-17 April, 2012.

In view of less accommodation available in Rajasthan for tourists and due to number of foreign tourists increasing continuously, "Paying Guest Awas Yojana" has been extended in the state. For successful organization of religious fairs and festivals at special occasion in the state and for making comfortable and fearless traveling of Zaireen and Shardhalu and also providing infrastructure facilities to them, a State Level Mela Authority has been constituted.

A TV Ad film was prepared by the department, which broadcasted on important TV Channels on National and International level to promote tourism in the State. Rajasthan State has won "Best Cultural Destination Award " in the Lonely Planet Magazine Award. Udaipur City of Rajasthan state has been selected Most Tourists Friendly City in “CNBC Awaaj Award” at Srinagar (Kashmir).

During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 an amount of ₹18.24 crore has been incurred for the promotion and development of tourism in the State.

## **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, two art galleries, 328 protected monuments and 47 ancient sites are in existence. The activities undertaken in the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012) are as follows:

- Composite entry ticket has been started in Raniji ki Baori, Chaurasi Khambo ki Chhatri & Sukh mahal in Bundi and entry ticket is also started in Sisodia Rani Garden & Vidhayadhar Garden in Jaipur.
- Under the State Plan budget, an amount of ₹16.00 crore has been sanctioned. Out of the state plan budget, the conservation and restoration works at Jalore fort- Jalore, Malkot fort- Merta (Nagaur), Mauborda- Jhalawar, Dwarikadhish temple- Talwara (Banswara), Sojat fort-Pali, Bhandarej ki Baori- Dausa, Phool Baori- Choti Khatu (Nagaur), Akbari Masjid- Nagaur, Omal-Somal Devi Temple- Saledipur (Sikar), Nahargarh fort (Baran), Bamulia Kalan- Anta (Baran), Prachin Temple- Gangana (Jodhpur), Mohammad Gauri Ke Senapati Ki Chhatri-Nadbai (Bharatpur), Rana Sanga Ka Penorama- Khanva (Bharatpur), Barah Khambhon ki Chhatri- Bayana (Bharatpur), Bikaji ki Takri- Bikaner, Varah temple- Baghera (Ajmer), Akbari Maszid and Shahi Maszid- Mertacity (Nagaur), Muslim Kabre and Sahele Khan ki Kabre- Shahsan (Bharatpur), Bharathari Gumbad- Tijara-(Alwar), Parasad & Vatika- Beir (Bharatpur), Madarsha ki Dungari- Sherpur (Sawai Madhopur), Govt. Museum- Jodhpur, Pali, Bharatpur, Mt. Abu, Jhalawar, Ahar (Udaipur), Sikar, Bikaner and Art Gallery- Viratnagar (Jaipur) have been taken up.
- Conservation & restoration work at Muchkund-Dholpur, Akbar fort- Ajmer, Ajaypal temple- Ajmer, Taragarh -Ajmer, Balakila- Alwar, Shergarh Town- Baran, Chauburja fort- Bharatpur, Kumher Palace- Bharatpur, Kishori Palace- Bharatpur & Kala-Gora Bhenru Temple- Sawai Madhopur have been taken up under the centrally sponsored scheme.
- Conservation & restoration works at Talwara (Banswara), Devgarh (Pratapgarh), Ladera (Bikaner), Ramgarh Shekhawati (Sikar), Chakora Roopwas (Bharatpur) and Badoo (Nagaur) has been completed and works at Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur and Sardarshahar (Churu) are in progress under the Rural Tourism Scheme of the State and a sum of ₹ 752.55 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2012.

## **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 2012-13, the kendra has given a grant of ₹ 300.00 lakh in plan and ₹ 105.00 lakh (Revised Provision) under Non-plan budget against which, an expenditure of ₹ 101.79 lakh and ₹ 88.05 lakh has been incurred respectively upto December, 2012.

The Kendra has extended its field of activities and organized 'Friday Theatre', theatre workshops and in-house-production. Sur Sarita (Musical recital) is also being organized every week with collaboration of NGO's, Academics etc. Folk Theatre performance, Documentation of dying art forms, weekly shows of art films, classical music, painting workshops have also been organized.

From 30<sup>th</sup> October to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 the JKK organized a popular event "LOK RANG". About 1,300 artists from different States of the Country participated in this event and presented their performances. The audience praised the performance of the artists. 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**

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30.03.2001 with an objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state. The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes various promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the NRRs to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland.

Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in nine cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters, and to enroll new members.

Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through organizing exhibitions in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, in collaboration of other departments / agencies of Rajasthan Government. 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, first of its kind, has been published by the Rajasthan Foundation. Promotional material like CDs etc. is also produced for the dissemination

amongst the NRRs / NRIs. Rajasthan Foundation has been participating in the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas (PBD), Rajasthani International Conclave, and other conferences and events.

During the course of the PBD-2012 organized in Jaipur, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan announced an innovative scheme 'Jaanen Apna Rajasthan', which has successfully been organized by the Rajasthan Foundation recently (19-28 December, 2012). Rajasthan Foundation team visited Mumbai in the context of the Mumbai NRR Meet in the month of August 2012 to revive / reactivate / rejuvenate the activities of the Mumbai Chapter.

### **PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT**

This department was created in the financial year 2010-11 and came into existence from April 2010. The department has also started organizing training programme work of registering unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders from the month of April, 2010. In addition to the registration work of unemployed technical & non technical persons, the department has also started organizing training programme for skill development. Against the target of 1,100 during the year 2012-13, 581 candidates have been trained upto December, 2012 in various training courses.

### **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 being executed through well established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. The State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur is also working under this Department. The divisions of the department are implementing following programmes/activities:

**State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur:** The centre has been working on generating information consisting of Temporal and Spatial data to create information system on Natural Resources of the state. It also conducts short term & long term experimental and operational remote sensing studies to identify map, exploit & manage various natural resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals.

**Research & Development Division:** To promote application-oriented research in the field of S&T, assistance is being provided to academic institutions, professional bodies, scientists and NGOs under different activities of the

division. The major schemes of this division are- Assistance to R&D projects, Student Projects, Young Scientist Fellowship and Traditional Projects.

**Science & Society Division:** To provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the State through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are being made to cover a few priority areas in which science & technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major activities and programmes undertaken by this division are- Pilot/special projects on Appropriate Technology, Science & Technology Resource Centre and Science & Technology for Women, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration & Training Centre.

**Entrepreneurship Development Division:** The major activities and programmes undertaken by this division are- Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programme.

**Science Communications & Popularization Division:** For popularization of science, the activities under taken by this division are- Contest Programmes, Science Club, National Science Day, Children' Science Congress, School Science Centre and Science Centres & Science Parks in Rajasthan.

**Patent Information Centre:** Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been set up in 1998 to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filling of patents from the region. The major objective of the centre is to provide patent search and filling facilities at the door step of innovators, researchers, R & D establishments and entrepreneurs. The centre is creating awareness on IPR issues by organizing workshops and seminars.

Following are the Programmes / activities executed by the department during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012:

- A new Science Park is proposed to be established at Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu to create scientific awareness, provide a broad Canvas to S&T activities in the State by installing scientific gadgets.
- Creation of school Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Coaching of 7,000 students for preparation of engineering/Medical entrance examination through Satellite network (SATCOM).
- For Strengthening of the Satellite Communication - SATCOM coaching network extension in 250 Sr. Secondary Schools.
- Nano Technology Centre of Excellence setup in Centre of Converging Technology, University of Rajasthan for promotion of research & development in the field of Nano technology.
- Regional Science Centre established on 29-12-12.

- Sanction accorded to conduct 3 Skill Development Programme and 2 Entrepreneurship Development Programme of one month duration each.
- State Level Model Teaching Aid Competition, State Talent Search Examination and State Level Children Science Congress (CSC) have been organized.

During the financial year 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 244.15 lakh has been incurred on various programmes and activities of the department upto December, 2012.

### **Environment**

The Environment Department was established in the year 1983 to function as a Nodal department in the matters of Environment and Ecology, to deal with issues of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), to solve & control all matters regarding pollution with the help of RSPCB, District Administration and other related departments/organizations. The important schemes/ programmes are being implemented by the department are:

- 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)
- Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Purskar .

During the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 three international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Protection Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) have been celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rally, quiz competition and essay competitions etc. Different activities of the department, legislative assembly decisions, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment and for message on the occasions of three International Days are published.

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## 11. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

### Introduction

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.

A number of initiatives have been taken in India to accelerate the pace of investment in infrastructure, including inviting investment through public-private partnerships. The investment by the private sector in infrastructure has grown from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) to the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). The percentage of investment sought from the private sector in infrastructure has steadily increased from 21.76 per cent during the Tenth Five Year Plan to 37.20 per cent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; an increase of 15.44 per cent. The percentage of investment to be sought from the private sector in infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) is projected at 48.19 per cent (₹ 27,13,853 crore).

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 enhanced 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 incentivizes performance and maintenance of required service standards. Finally, PPPs result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms.

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

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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.

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 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. Therefore, PPPs would be encouraged for both building and maintaining the urban infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. 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.

### **Guidelines, Institutional Framework and other Enabling Measures**

**Rajasthan Public-Private Partnership Guidelines:** To facilitate the role for PPP in creating new infrastructure assets as well as in managing assets already created, Government of Rajasthan issued guidelines for PPPs in May 2012. These guidelines aim at a transparent, consistent, and effective mechanism for PPP project development and procurement and to stimulate PPP project identification and development.

The PPP Guidelines defines the PPP as arrangement between a government or statutory entity or government owned entity on one side and a private sector entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and/or related services for public benefit, through investments being made by and/or management undertaken by the private sector entity for a specified period of time, where there is a substantial risk sharing with the private sector and the private sector receives performance linked payments that conform (or are benchmarked) to specified, pre-determined and measurable performance standards.

### **Enabling Facilities**

Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by:

- Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (2011)
- Affordable Housing Policy – 2009 (with focus on EWS & LIG Housing) for Urban Areas in Rajasthan (2009)

- Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme (2007)
- State Road Development Fund Act, 2004
- Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002
- State Road Policy, 1994

Certain other sector-specific policies/Acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs.

**Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme:**

The Rajasthan Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme is to support PPP projects in social infrastructure. All projects of social infrastructure by the Government of Rajasthan in PPP format are eligible to get viability gap support under this scheme.

**Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF):** The Government of Rajasthan has created a Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund for providing project formulation costs of PPP and other infrastructure projects. Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund with a corpus of ₹ 25 crore, is managed in the Planning Department.

The project development funding under the Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund is an interest-free financial assistance and is recovered along with a success fee of upto 40 per cent of the funding; in case of revenue generating PPP projects, the advance plus 40 per cent of advance is to be recovered from the successful private sector partner on award of the PPP project.

**Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR):** A project development company, namely, PDCOR Limited, has been functioning since 1997. PDCOR Limited is a company promoted by the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS).

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

**Institutional Framework:** The three-tier institutional arrangement adopted by the Government of Rajasthan to provide and support increasing role of PPPs in Rajasthan comprises:

- Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (Approving Committee),
- PPP Cell (Nodal Agency), and

- Respective Administrative Departments/ Agencies (Implementing Agency).

All projects undertaken in PPP mode require approval of the Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID), constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. The other members of ECID include: Principal Secretary, Finance Department; Principal Secretary, Industries Department; Principal Secretary, Planning Department; Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister; and Commissioner, Bureau of Investment Promotion (Special Invitee). Invitee members are Principal Secretary/ Secretary of the concerned administrative department when their related issues are discussed, and specialists or persons of specific knowledge. Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan is the Member Secretary of ECID. Respective administrative departments/agencies of the Government of Rajasthan are the implementing agencies responsible to identify, develop and execute projects under the PPP modality.

Terms of Reference of ECID are:

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

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell, housed in the Planning Department, was created in 2006. PPP Cell is the nodal agency to co-ordinate efforts of the Government of Rajasthan in pursuing and mainstreaming PPPs. The PPP Cell functions under the direct control of the Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan, who also acts as the State PPP Nodal Officer. It serves as the repository of all information relating to PPPs in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes, etc. The PPP Cell, also supported by the Technical Assistance Projects of the Asian Development Bank



(ADB). ADB has facilitated one PPP Expert and one MIS Expert under the referred Technical Assistance Projects.

**Capacity Building:** 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. State's eight officers have completed the Training of Trainers (ToT) under the program. The program is being rolled out in the State to enhance the capacities of staff at various levels of Government for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP projects.

**State's PPP website:** 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. The status of State's PPP projects is updated quarterly. The site allows link to database on PPP projects in India as well as all policy issues on PPP projects.

**General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan:** As on December 31, 2012, total of 276 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 33,528.10 crore were in different stages, namely, completed, in-implementation and in-pipeline. Sector-wise status of PPP projects is in Table below.

#### Sector-wise Status of PPP Projects

(As on December 31, 2012)

S.No.	Sector	Projects completed		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in crore	No.	₹ in crore	No.	₹ in crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	48	2800.85	20	4788.30	14	1938.21
2	Urban Infrastructure	15	53.00	21	933.93	39	11380.67
3	Power	-	-	4	5509.60	4	1333.18
4	Water	1	300.00	-	-	4	1740.00
5	IT	-	-	2	296.19	-	-
6	Social	22	624.41	15	162.53	6	303.30
7	Any Other	30	45.97	3	7.41	28	1310.55
Total		116	3824.23	65	11697.96	95	18005.91

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.

Forty eight (48) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 2,800.85 crore have already been completed on PPP format, out of which 29 road projects entailing investment of ₹ 415.65 crore have already recovered investment through toll and transferred back to the Government. Other 19 road projects involving investment of ₹ 2,385.20 crore are being operated on PPP format.

Twenty (20) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 4,788.30 crore are under implementation. These include the Ring Road Project, Jaipur costing ₹ 890.00 crore and Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project of ₹ 150.00 crores. Seven major road projects, namely, Jaipur to Bhilwara, Chomu-Mahla via Renwal, Jobner, Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach, Suratgarh-Sriganganagar, Ajmer-Nagaur and Sikar-Bikaner road projects have been taken up with VGF assistance. Another 14 road projects costing ₹ 1,938.21 crore on DBFOT/BOT/BOT-Annuity/BOT-VGF basis are under Planning or in pipeline.

### **Urban Infrastructure Sector**

PPP projects in the Urban Infrastructure sector are being intensively pursued in the State. These include Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF), Waste Water Treatment Plant, Integrated Solid Waste Treatment Plant, Rope Ways, Foot Over Bridge, Multi-level Parking Project, Jal Mahal Tourism Project, Restoration & Conservation of Forts, Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre and Jaipur Metro Rail Project.

**Metro Rail Project, Jaipur:** The Jaipur Metro Rail Project is being implemented under two stages. Stage-I for development of the Corridor Mansarovar – Badi Chaupar (12.067 Kms); this is being completed under two phases under EPC format with an estimated cost of ₹ 3150 crore, of which 20 per cent i.e. ₹ 630 crore is expected from Government of India. The Stage-II for development of the Corridor Ambabari - Sitapura (23.099 Kms) is proposed under PPP format. The estimated cost of Stage-II is ₹ 6583 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. Further

procurement is pending as preparation of Request for Proposal (RFP) of Stage-II is under process and the request for viability gap funding for the project(s) is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur:** 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 concession period is 60 years. The Centre is proposed to be implemented on BOT format in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.65 crore. Letter of Award has been issued in favour of the successful bidder consequent upon the Request for Proposal for the project. RIICO has handed over the physical possession to the Concessionaire and construction works have been started on site. Financial close has been achieved.

**Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project, Jaipur :** 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 concession period is 13 years 5 months and 20 days. The Tunnel(s) have been built and open to traffic.

**Ring Road Project, Jaipur:** 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 interchanges, 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. 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. 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.

## **Social Sector**

The State Government is actively pursuing PPP projects in the social sector. Following major projects are being implemented / under planning in the social sector:

**Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital, Mansarovar Jaipur:** The State Government 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 share its 7.20 per cent revenue with the State Government. The concessionaire will also bear the expenses towards providing treatment to BPL patients equal to 20 per cent of the total numbers of patients admitted to hospital. OPD facilities have been started and other modernization works have been completed.

**Emergency Response Service-108 Ambulance Project:** 108 Ambulance Service has been providing to the public in the State through private operator on operate-maintain-transfer basis, initially for 3 years commencing from 2010. Presently a fleet of 464 Ambulances including 14 Ambulances provided by Disaster Management are in operation across the State.

**Toll free 104 Medical Advice Service:** A centralized 24 X 7 call center for toll-free medical advice services, established on build-operate-transfer basis for three years, is operational at the State Headquarters.

**Gyanodaya Schools Project:** 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 year. 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.

Total investment in the Phase-I comprising 50 schools is estimated to be ₹ 207.40 crore for all 10 projects (₹ 20.74 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 short listed consequent upon the Request for Qualification for the Project. Further procurement is pending and is expected to be completed by May/June 2013.

**Technical Institutions :** State Government has set up 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. Total ten (10) Women Polytechnic College, seven (7) co-educational Polytechnic and sixteen (16) Engineering College are being established on PPP mode.

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 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. AICTE, New Delhi has shortlisted the proposals of State Government for setting up of new Polytechnics under PPP Mode at Bhiwadi (Alwar) and Deoli (Tonk). AICTE has now referred the matter to MHRD, Government of India for their consideration.

**Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kota:** This project is estimated to cost ₹ 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 per cent of the cost, state government 35 per cent while the selected private partners will contribute 15 per cent of the total cost.

**Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing with focus on EWS and LIG is also being pursued on PPP basis. As on December 31, 2012, total fifteen (15) housing projects with estimated cost of ₹ 362.28 crore were under

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construction, and twenty six (26) housing projects with estimated cost of ₹ 540.37 crore were under planning or in-pipeline. These involve private developers in the construction of houses by offering various incentives.

**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.

**Desalination Plant:** The plant of 20 MLD has already been commissioned at Nagaur on 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 Nagor district into sweet drinking water.

Some 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 (₹1500 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 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.

**Power Sector:** Looking to 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. Total eight power projects with an investment of ₹ 6,842.78 crore are either under implementation or under planning.

**Lignite Based Power Project, Bhadresh (Barmer):** This power plant is being set up at Bhadresh (Barmer) with an investment of ₹ 5,000 crore. Total 8 units of 135 MW each are being set up 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 to ₹ 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 has almost completed and phase-II is scheduled to be completed in next two years. Construction works for restoration and conservation of Tijara fort is under progress.

### **Information Technology & Communication Sector**

**Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) project:** This project is being implemented on BOOT basis to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness. The total cost of the project is ₹189.79 crore. This project 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 3381 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.

**Common Service Center Project:** This project intended for e-Delivery of Government to Citizen Services to the common man through common service center across the State in rural areas. A total 5480 kiosks have been set up as against the target of total 6,626 kiosks across the State. The total cost of this project is ₹ 106.40 crore. These CSCs are being 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 up to Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) level. The URL of portal is [www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in](http://www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in). There are approximately 18-20 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk.

In urban areas, e-Mitra kiosks (like CSC kiosks) have been made operational and services are being delivered through [www.emitra.gov.in](http://www.emitra.gov.in). Presently under e-Mitra more than 1,050 kiosks are operational in 33 districts.

### **Other Sectors**

**O & M of Multi Chamber Cold Storage at Mandi Yard:** Operation and Maintenance of Multi Chamber Cold Storage at Mandi Yard are proposed to be done for a period of five year after completion of civil works by the selected private agency. Similarly Mobile/Static soil testing laboratory and ware houses are proposed to be operated and maintained by selected private agency for a period of five year.

**Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA):** Two (2) pilot projects are proposed to be implemented on BOT format under Provision of

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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). Operation and maintenance (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 per cent 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.

**Operation of Stage Carriage Services in Rural Area of Rajasthan on PPP Basis – for Financing, Procurement, Running, Operation and Maintenance of buses**

To provide safe, reliable, and affordable bus services in all Gram Panchayats, the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has identified 77 clusters in Alwar-Bharatpur Division and Udaipur Division.

The project(s) (one cluster constitute one project) entail preferred private operator(s) to purchase/procure specified number of 32+ seat Mini buses, operate in identified/specified cluster(s), maintain these buses, receive Viability Gap Funding per kilometer from RSRTC for a period of six (6) years (extendable by another one year) or 7 lakh kilometers of bus running, whichever is earlier. Each cluster has specific number of routes, daily trips, number of buses to be operated, etc.

Private operator(s) have commenced operations in 17 clusters of Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, and Udaipur districts.

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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, Agriculture and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external financial assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State Plan. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external assistance.

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

### Annual Plan 2012-13

At present, there are 9 ongoing externally aided projects (EAPs) in the State. The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2012-13 is ₹ 1,102.98 crore. Which has been revised to ₹ 798.18 crore against which expenditure incurred upto December, 2012 is ₹ 364.68 crore.

During the current financial year, the project namely Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) costing ₹ 832.50 crore has been sanctioned and has become effective from July, 2012. Similarly Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Nagaur (JICA) costing ₹ 2,938.00 crore has been sanctioned in September, 2012 and likely to be effective by the end of this financial year. The Rajasthan Public Finance Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) Project has been completed and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB) is scheduled to be completed by

March, 2013. The project wise outlay and expenditure incurred under various projects during the financial year 2012-13 upto December, 2012 is given below:

**Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/project period	Total Project Cost	Annual Plan 2012-13		Total Expen- diture since inception to Dec.2012
			Revise Estimates	Exp. Upto Dec. 2012	
1.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB) April, 02 to March, 2013	970.00	114.09	64.48	859.21
2.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) Feb., 08 to June, 2015	1883.00	271.99	146.90	736.07
3.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) April, 2005 to March, 2014	612.29	182.34	83.55	189.78
4.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) Dec., 2008 to Dec.,2014	415.00	17.80	43.70*	65.70*
5.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to Oct., 2016	870.00	36.00	8.84	10.91
6.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) Oct., 2011 to March, 2019	1152.53	121.93	2.52	3.37
7.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - (AFD) Feb., 2012 to Sept., 2016	550.00	50.00	13.50	74.66
8.	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July, 2012 to April, 2019	832.50	3.82	1.00	1.36
9.	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) April, 2010 to June, 2012 (Completed)	2.29	0.21	0.19	1.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7287.61</b>	<b>798.18</b>	<b>364.68</b>	<b>1942.63</b>

\*Including all 5 component of the project expenditure under State Plan is ₹ 3.63 crore.

Beside this, presently 6 Externally Aided Projects are in pipeline and are under consideration at various stages. Details of these projects are as follows:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Funding Agency</b>
1.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	World Bank
2.	Chambal – Bhilwara Drinking Water Supply Project	World Bank
3.	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project Phase-III	ADB
4.	Evacuation Schemes of Solar/Wind Power Plants in Western Rajasthan	ADB
5.	Barmer Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II	JICA
6.	Aapni Yojna Phase –II	World Bank

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

#### **Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project- (World Bank)**

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

The project aims at-

- 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 88 canals rehabilitation works, 79 canal rehabilitation works have been completed. Similarly against the 8 Dam safety works, 6 Dams safety works have been completed. Out of 328 civil works, 325 civil works have been completed. A total 525 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed and canal systems have been handed over to 523 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 to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 859.21 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 140.94 crore was fixed. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 114.09 crore under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 64.48 crore has been utilized and upto

March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 114.09 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP)**

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\$ 390 M). Now 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. Project period is 7 years starting from 2007-08 to 2015-16. Total 15 towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar.

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

The loan for Tranche-I amounting to US\$ 60 Million was made effective from February, 2008 and loan for Tranche -II of US\$ 150 Million was effective from April, 2009. Similarly loan agreement of US\$ 63 Million has been effective from June, 2011 for Tranche-III. Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 736.07 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 271.99 crore was fixed under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 146.90 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 271.99 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- JICA**

The JICA assisted Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project become effective from April, 2005 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2013 which has now been extended by JICA upto March, 2014.

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 by 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 I and II screening, 393 sub projects have been finally selected. Out of these 379 Water Users Associations (WUAs) have been formed. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) has been floated in 352 works and work orders have been issued for 330 sub projects. Upto December, 2012, 24 sub-projects have also been completed.

Total cost of the project is ₹ 612.29 crore of which ₹ 481.45 crore is expected from JICA. Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 189.78 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 182.34 crore was fixed under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 83.55 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 182.34 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan - IFAD**

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

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

The coverage area of this project is 7 blocks of the 6 western districts namely; Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu road (Sirohi), and Sanchor, Chittalwana (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). Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 65.70 crore (including all above component) has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 29.62 crore was fixed under State Plan. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 17.80 crore under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 3.63 crore (total

expenditure ₹ 43.70 crore including all project components) has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 17.80 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

Under the project, 6,000 SHGs are to be formed against which presently 4,587 SHGs have been formed. Revolving fund support has been provided for 3,003 SHGs. In addition to that, 601 SHGs have been provided bank credit for different economic activities.

### **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. Project has been effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (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. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

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 18 targeted districts in Rajasthan. District Project Management Unit (DPMU) offices have been setup in all the 18 districts. During the current financial year upto December, 2012, 396 new SHGs have been formed and 1,810 existing SHGs co-opted. Bank account have already been opened for 2,200 SHGs. Tranche-I have also been released to 1,100 SHGs. Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 10.91 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 201.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 36.00 crore under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 8.84 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 36.00 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. 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 being 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.

Under the project, an autonomous society Namely "Rajasthan Vaniki Evem Jaiv-Vividhata Sanrakshan Society" has already been registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958. The core activities which are to be taken up under the project are; Afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood & poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities will be executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs). Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 3.37 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 121.93 crore was fixed under the project against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 2.52 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 121.93 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Re- Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project – AFD**

This project is funded by “Agency Francaise De Development (AFD)”. The project cost is ₹ 550.00 crore in which ₹ 440.00 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹ 110.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. This project become effective from February, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in September, 2016.

Following are the works proposed under the Project :

- Replacement of pumping machinery of Phase-I of PS – 5 & 7 of Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC),
- Pipeline from RGLC to proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surpura Headworks,
- Construction of 90 mld WTP at Surpura headworks,
- Construction of Raw Water Reservoir in Surpura Dam,
- Construction of 60 mld WTP at Takhat Sagar and laying of main pipeline from it,
- Rehabilitation and strengthening of existing distribution system,
- Reduction in Non Revenue Water in 11 pilot sub zones,
- Replacement of old and inefficient pumping machinery and
- Replacement of old, frequently leaking and pollution prone distribution pipelines.

For the Surpura works, the contract agreement has been signed with MEIL-SMC JV on dated 27.08.2012. The Firm has completed the works of Survey of pipelines and work of construction of boundary wall is under progress. The route plans of Raw Water and Clear Water Pipelines and hydraulic calculation of filter plant have been approved. Soil investigation works has been completed at various places. Since inception to till December, 2012 an amount of ₹ 74.66 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 110.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 50.00 crore under the project, against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 13.50 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 50.00 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank**

This project is funded by World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 832.50 crore in which ₹ 545.00 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹ 242.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share and ₹ 45.50 crore will be the beneficiaries' share. The project become effective from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

The project will be implemented in 20 clusters across the 10 Agro Ecological Zones of Rajasthan. Out of 20 clusters, Watershed, Ground-water and Surface Water theme based clusters would be identified. Out of these 20 clusters, 6 clusters have been identified i.e. Mokhampura watershed cluster in Panchayat Samiti Dudu in Jaipur district, Pisangan ground water cluster in Ajmer district, Bansur watershed cluster in Alwar district, Ladnu watershed cluster in Nagaur district, Gudha Irrigation Project in Panchayat Samiti Hindoli in Bundi district and Z-Distributary cluster in Sriganganagar district.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 45.00 crore was fixed. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 3.82 crore under the project, against which upto December, 2012 ₹ 1.00 crore has been utilized and upto March, 2013 an expenditure of ₹ 3.82 crore is likely to be incurred on this project.

### **Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building - IDF**

This project was funded by International Development Fund (IDF). The project started from April, 2010 and has been completed in June, 2012. The estimated cost of the project was ₹ 2.29 crore with an expenditure of ₹ 1.57 crore since inception.

During the financial year 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 0.16 crore was fixed. As per revised estimated, the outlay has been revised ₹ 0.21 crore under the project against which an expenditure of ₹ 0.19 crore has been incurred. Project has been completed in June, 2012.



The following project activities have been completed during the financial year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012):

- Revision of Budget Manual,
- Modernization and Simplification of Financial and Treasury Rules & revising the treasury manual,
- Enhancing Quality of Audit Impact by track responses on audit observations and
- Improving Public Procurement Outcomes.

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### **13. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

During 1960s and 70s, the Proponents of Economic Growth model proposed, through theories like Big Push, Structural Adjustment, Industrialization etc, that poverty can be tackled through improvement in income via investment to influence demand-supply fundamentals. These efforts bear fruits up to a certain extent. Green revolution in many countries increased food production and pulled substantial proportions of population out of poverty. Despite these achievements, large number of people, especially in developing countries, remained prone to food insecurity and limited access to education and health. As a result an alternative paradigm i.e. Human development gained prominence in 1980s which advocated investment in human capital especially livelihood, education and health. Dr. Amartya Sen who was the main advocate of this thinking took it further by proposing that increased access to entitlements for well being are the prerequisite to a good life rather than just their availability in the market. In the words of renowned economist Dr. Mahbub ul Haq the objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and 'creative lives'.

Human Development, by contrast, brings together the production and distribution of commodities and expansion and use of human capabilities. It also focuses on choices - on what people should have, be and do to be able to ensure their own livelihood. Human development is moreover, concerned not only with basic needs satisfaction but also with human development as a participatory and dynamic process.

Like other measures of progress viz. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), per capita income etc. the articulation of Human Development in numbers is a challenge in itself because it is difficult to determine its various dimensions. As a result, researchers worked on various measures and finally agreed, with some reservations, upon Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of Human Development, measuring the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions- a long and healthy life; access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is a simple mean of normalized indices, measuring achievements in each dimension.

The human development approach does not replace one aggregate statistics (GDP) by another (HDI) and then seek to maximize the numerical value of the replacement. Rather it views the objective of development as inherently multi-dimensional. The concept of human development sees economic growth and higher consumption not as ends in themselves but as means to achieve human development. The focus is on ensuring long, healthy and creative lives for people.

Global Human Development Report- 1993 was launched in New Delhi. It was a watershed moment in history of development for the country, which was reflected by a commitment towards Human Development in its Eighth Five Year Plan. After this, country witnessed slew of development programmes based on this concept like Reproductive Child Health (RCH), School feeding programmes, Elementary Education programmes, Wage programmes etc. The complexity of this concept resulted in different approaches in different times. Growth in income was more focused in 80s whereas education and literacy were popular themes in 90s. Similarly, Right based development was the flair of last decade with policies like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Right to Education and Right to Food.

The first India Human Development Report was published in 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development, adopting the UNDP's concept of governance. Further, it views governance as a continuous interplay between (a) institutions, (b) the delivery mechanism and (c) the supportive and subordinate framework of rules, procedures and legislation. The second India Human Development Report (IHDR 2011) is published in 2011. It argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functionings are key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing income poverty, and calls for an integration of social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalised sections.

IHDR 2011 shows that the HDI has increased by 21 percent between 1999–2000 and 2007–2008 (the latest year for which it can be estimated). Equally important, it shows that the increase in HDI in the States that are among the poorest has been much faster than the national average, and hence there is a convergence-taking place between states in terms of HDI. 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 first HDR of Rajasthan, brought out in the year 2002, had its theme as 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalization'. 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. An update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of the various HDIs in the State. Rajasthan has also prepared District human Development reports (DHDRs) of 13 districts namely; Banswara, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Tonk, Sirohi, Udaipur and

Sawai Madhopur, These reports are available on the website of Economics and Statistics Department.

### **Status of HD in Rajasthan**

As per the 2011 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 67.06 per cent compared to 60.41 per cent in 2001, registering a net increase of 6.65 percentage points during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 80.51 and 52.66 percent respectively in 2011. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the State in 1998 was 508 per one lakh live births (as per Sample Registration System 1997-98). Whereas it slumped to about 318 as per SRS 2007-09.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State remained stagnant for most of the nineties. However, in the new millennium, decline in IMR was sharper. The aggregate IMR declined from 85 in 1995 to 80 in 2001 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006) and presently, it is 52 (SRS Bulletin October, 2012 for year 2011).

The percentage of institutional births increased from mere 12 per cent during NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 21.5 per cent during NFHS-2 (1998-99) and thereafter to 32.2 per cent during NFHS-3 (2005-06). As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2010-11, the per cent of Institutional Deliveries is 70.2. As per SRS 2011, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate were 26.2 and 6.7 respectively. As per census 2011, Sex Ratio in Rajasthan is 926 while juvenile sex ratio (0 to 6 years) is only 883.

A Gender Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment to promote mainstreaming concept of gender budgeting. During 2004-12, per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 18,565 to ₹ 53,735 and from ₹ 18,565 to ₹ 28,851 at constant prices (2004-05).

IHDR 2001 made it a point that devolution of power and decentralization of decision-making is a key to ensure Human development as it would provide space to communities to access its determinants like Livelihood, Health and Education in more efficient manner. This decentralization would accompany civil service reforms to promote accountability, efficiency and transparency. It would also help in ensuring inclusion of marginalized sections like women, SCs, STs, minorities and children.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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 Zilla Parishads, subject to conditions, specified by the State Government from time to time. Article 243 ZD of constitution provided for a District

Planning Committee at Zilla Parishad level to provide overall guidance on district planning for optimal utilization 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. In this context, the State government is committed to strengthen bottom up planning and allow local bodies to their legitimate role in development. State Government has already transferred Funds, Functions and Functionaries of five key departments namely Elementary Education, Agriculture, Medical & Health, Women & Child Development and Social Justice to PRIs. State Funds; have been provided to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) as untied funds for making 'local need based plans'. Also, State intends to create required number of posts of Panchayat Development Officers and Junior Engineers in all 9,177 Gram Panchayats (GPs) to strengthen local planning process.

The State Government is also implementing an UNDP supported project 'Capacity Development for District Planning' (CDDP) under UN- Planning Commission's Convergence Programme (GoI-UN JPC programme). The programme is being implemented in five districts namely Sawai Madhopur, Barmer, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Udaipur. The districts were selected on the criteria, such as, low Human Development Index, high Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population, high Infant Mortality Ratio. The objectives of this programme are:

- Assistance to the State in attaining MDGs by 2015.
- Strengthening of Integrated District Planning process.
- Capacity Building of Institutions involved in planning process.
- Improvement in service delivery in important sectors viz. Education, Health and Livelihood.

Following activities are implemented under this project:

- Strengthening training institutions in Rajasthan.
- Build capacities of Officials and Panchayati Raj Institutions on development issues.
- Mobilize community for strengthening of Decentralized Planning system.

Following activities were undertaken during the year 2012-13 upto December, 2012:

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- A comprehensive training module on 'Incorporating Millennium Development Goals in District Planning' is prepared.
- Panchayat level Gender responsive plans were prepared with participation of community in three Panchayats of Badgaon block in Udaipur.
- Three Panchayats in Kotra block of Udaipur have prepared Result Based village plans after a block level training on Result Based Management (RBM) concepts in 2012-13. Before this, officials were trained on RBM concepts at the State and national level.
- District Facilitators placed under this project have prepared detailed reports on Human Resources, Budget Envelops and National Flagship programmes in five convergent districts.
- District and block level officials and PRI members in Udaipur were trained on the concept of Fiscal Devolution and generating local resources for planning.

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आर्थिक स्थिति  
की  
तालिकाएं

2012-13

**TABLES  
OF  
ECONOMIC SITUATION**

# 1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

## 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6270	27315	89795	99965
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	32486	65123	101263	112268
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6014	25047	80059	88985
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	26074	58804	89372	99549
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	1781	5742	14325	15511
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	7721	13481	15991	17352
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	872	3722	12592	13141
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक(1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00	164.98
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	130.99
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	6497	10935	10040	14002
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1952-53=100		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	2578.9
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		437.92\$	190.25	407.00	429.50
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		423.08\$	197.17	436.58	457.33
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		NA	NA	443.42	463.75
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	1505	9932	12247	12247
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	30177	43003	71311	79940

# 1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिए आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82 =100

# Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82=100

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

\* आधार वर्ष 1970 =100

\* Base year 1970=100

\$ आधार वर्ष 1960 =100

\$ Base year 1960=100

\*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year



# 1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

## 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	96457	121572	127746	142236
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	101156	130158	127746	136285
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	84282	108081	112636	125333
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	87590	115460	112636	120202
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	14444	18161	18565	20275
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	15011	19401	18565	19445
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	13805	18970	26763	28893
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		199.71	200.93	228.88	235.51
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		67.69	172.02	154.24	153.84
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मैटन '000 MT	7535	18009	12163	10824
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		2693.4 @	2710.20 @	128.54	135.68
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 1982=100		445.67	455.33	472.92	116+
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 1982=100		476.08	490.25	519.42	112+
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 1982=100		479.33	490.00	512.17	115+
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	12248	12185	12649	12811
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	87461	89082	92287	96771

@ आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100    '@ Base year 1952-53=100,

+ आधार वर्ष 2001=100(कलेण्डर वर्ष अनुसार)

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

+ 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)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	171043	194822	230949	265825
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	152189	160017	174556	186245
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	151428	172250	203939	233767
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	134350	140471	152284	161159
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	24055	26882	31279	35254
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	21342	21922	23356	24304
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	38130	50946	64139	74193
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		251.39	257.49	282.95	319.61
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		167.63	166.66	185.09	138.83
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मेट्रन '000 MT	14928	16084	16694	12360
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index 1999-2000=100		149.76	161.06	177.15	183.54
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		127	134	145	159
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		122	129	138	152
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		125	133	144	158
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	12933	13089	13315	13853
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	99842	103247	106195	107570

◇ 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)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	341865	416755	478160
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	214698	227824	239913
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	301346	367915	421645
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	186193	197537	207980
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹ ₹	44709	53735	60652
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ ₹	27625	28851	29917
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	93450	105026*	
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94 =100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production		325.09	340.64	
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (1991-92 to 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production		244.48	237.47(F)	
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	23574	22050(F)	17838 *
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 1999-2000=100 Wholesale Price Index		198.48	222.67	253.07+
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index				
(i) जयपुर (Jaipur) 2001=100		179	192	214
(ii) अजमेर (Ajmer) 2001=100		175	191	215
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara) 2001=100		176	192	215
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ Govt. Health Institutions	नम्बर Number	13848 #		
राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाएँ Govt. Educational Institutions	नम्बर Number	107175 *		

F अन्तिम F Final

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year

\* प्रावधानिक \* Provisional

\*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Average of April to December, 2012

+ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2012 का औसत

# 25 Hospitals related to Medical Collage are not included in above Hospitals. # 25 स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएं जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।

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	26582485	18624454	23376664	16115948	35254	24304
2010-11(P)	34186544	21469798	30134555	18619284	44709	27625
2011-12(Q)	41675471	22782430	36791466	19753685	53735	28851
2012-13(A)	47816023	23991280	42164506	20797962	60652	29917

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

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

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

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	4232949	4773855	5041357
2. वानिकी Forestry	637326	755014	948592
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	14271	15600	19336
4.खनन Mining	475783	539395	688174
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2619139	3097853	3594075
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1471059	1871624	2264543
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1148080	1226229	1329532
6.निर्माण Construction	2364337	2756106	2814614
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	582578	784400	1151371
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	420872	600592	931632
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	161706	183808	219739
8.रेलवे Railways	152331	174338	254197
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	621014	727710	892555
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	614320	720510	882929
ii भंडारण Storage	6694	7200	9626
10.संचार Communication	253482	279049	326001
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2824073	3219697	3617711
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	665188	821036	906351
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1627640	1941001	2267654
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	687059	1007625	1170486
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1725044	2202253	2890013
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	19482214	23094932	26582485
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4884546	5544469	6009285
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6041837	7177754	8248233
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8555831	10372709	12324967

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

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11(P)	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1. कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	8038564	10640487	11759247
2. वानिकी Forestry	1119202	1448966	1578272
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	25931	33112	35655
4. खनन Mining	1379646	1757037	2008556
5. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	4234007	5129648	6183680
i. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	2669140	3234729	3900028
ii. विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1564866	1894919	2283653
6. निर्माण Construction	2995216	3263520	3566351
7. विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1272457	1398129	1569917
i. विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	1034816	1130370	1272013
ii. जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	237641	267759	297904
8. रेलवे Railways	262982	306400	356987
9. अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	1072879	1300265	1557617
i. अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	1061648	1286911	1541446
ii. भंडारण Storage	11231	13354	16171
10. संचार Communication	368753	420065	482240
11. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	4819259	5833689	6722217
12. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1175862	1391398	1646441
13. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	2708953	3226239	3872527
14. लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1366101	1516526	1710113
15. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	3346733	4009990	4766204
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	34186544	41675471	47816023
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	9183698	12122565	13373174
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	9881325	11548334	13328504
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	15121521	18004572	21114345

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



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)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	3080266	3226172	3116314
2. वानिकी Forestry	494807	498674	506545
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	11629	12215	13638
4.खनन Mining	440505	410908	489407
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2238797	2500457	2831974
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1241598	1493102	1779028
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	997199	1007355	1052946
6.निर्माण Construction	1961085	1976057	1970629
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	478122	593787	774745
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	344811	453881	625951
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	133311	139906	148794
8.रेलवे Railways	133363	151139	196647
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	496459	535890	577663
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	490975	530449	571196
ii भंडारण Storage	5484	5441	6467
10.संचार Communication	336666	362992	398208
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2309196	2501201	2621704
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	742878	873527	967071
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1307303	1395141	1457457
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	572217	778228	808625
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1398368	1639187	1893829
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	16001662	17455575	18624454
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3586702	3737060	3636497
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5118510	5481210	6066754
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7296450	8237305	8921203

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

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11(P)	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1.कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	4313411	4337930	4226934
2. वानिकी Forestry	523925	524758	526470
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	14293	15281	16219
4.खनन Mining	810744	984192	1087162
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3077185	3269888	3521038
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1934027	2055712	2213977
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1143159	1214176	1307061
6.निर्माण Construction	1981259	2044502	2115217
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	771973	777765	787617
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	626538	627516	636856
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	145435	150249	150761
8.रेलवे Railways	213098	238776	267549
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	635220	695077	758573
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	628420	687664	750436
ii भंडारण Storage	6800	7413	8137
10.संचार Communication	459620	534410	622538
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	3117918	3295847	3462822
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1156976	1363728	1607426
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1548828	1648840	1758436
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	855579	871159	888280
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1989768	2180277	2345000
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	21469798	22782430	23991280
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4851629	4877969	4769623
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	6641161	7076347	7511033
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	9977008	10828114	11710624

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
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	2574105	2671810	3248772
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	526449	648553
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8547	11144
4.खनन Mining	226562	229345	310110
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1470160	2008206
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	730496	1132933
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	739664	875273
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1757040	2089176
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	211785	210247
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	149563	139145
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	62222	71102
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	88064	106971
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	389516	464764
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	382275	456577
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	7241	8187
10.संचार Communication	159881	179296	191540
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1921305	2312681
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	464821	572505
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	994989	1109560
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	467863	515573
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1152339	1342983
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12533331	15142786
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3206806	3908469
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3668331	4617739
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5658194	6616578

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

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	3919650	4420286	4622201
2. वानिकी Forestry	628792	745253	936568
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	12492	13407	16430
4.खनन Mining	388250	430244	528768
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2146276	2489271	2939296
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1125292	1404927	1771513
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1020984	1084344	1167783
6.निर्माण Construction	2259766	2617737	2667315
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	211151	416521	636381
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity, Gas	114715	309407	508328
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	96436	107114	128053
8.रेलवे Railways	125185	140667	213981
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	526298	615997	760060
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	520315	609625	751459
ii भंडारण Storage	5983	6372	8601
10.संचार Communication	212983	227306	259222
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2693998	3052133	3434491
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	653542	808019	892114
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1336411	1588175	1856291
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	547285	844311	986174
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1562886	1984533	2627374
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	17224965	20393860	23376664
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4560934	5178946	5575199
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5005443	5953773	6771759
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	7658588	9261141	11029706

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

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11(P)	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1.कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	7370210	9755800	10781542
2. वानिकी Forestry	1105015	1430599	1558266
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	22034	28136	30296
4.खनन Mining	1060070	1350044	1543301
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	3462509	4194858	5056751
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	2088022	2530473	3050924
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	1374487	1664386	2005827
6.निर्माण Construction	2838465	3092728	3379711
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	697265	764032	853690
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	564629	616766	694051
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	132636	147266	159639
8.रेलवे Railways	221376	257925	300509
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	913601	1107219	1326370
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	903566	1095287	1311921
ii भंडारण Storage	10035	11932	14449
10.संचार Communication	293216	334018	383456
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	4575186	5538240	6381768
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1157392	1369542	1620579
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	2217536	2640984	3170032
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	1158091	1281771	1445174
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	3042588	3645570	4333060
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	30134555	36791466	42164506
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	8497259	11214535	12370104
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	8058309	9401662	10833453
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	13578987	16175269	18960949

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
			₹(लाख /Lakh)
1.कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	2574105	2574063	2792005
2. वानिकी Forestry	466457	462979	475931
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	7474	8198	9725
4.खनन Mining	226562	239337	347052
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1269814	1420562	1798082
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	591623	703629	1002183
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	678190	716933	795899
6.निर्माण Construction	1491553	1658605	1852866
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	217195	199079	169617
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	163644	140167	108030
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	53551	58912	61587
8.रेलवे Railways	82644	91684	99656
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	333935	359769	385951
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	329596	352935	378924
ii भंडारण Storage	4339	6834	7027
10.संचार Communication	159881	198537	244642
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1683175	1828986	2028765
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	424978	501856	634851
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	903428	953646	1007823
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	418961	442968	446577
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1003411	1079959	1141447
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	11263572	12020228	13434991
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3048036	3045240	3277661
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	3205123	3517583	4167618
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	5010413	5457405	5989712

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)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	₹(लाख /Lakh)		
1.कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	2814926	2945982	2816365
2. वानिकी Forestry	487602	491096	498220
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	9880	10390	11310
4.खनन Mining	364384	319955	362981
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	1817170	1976644	2286334
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	929796	1089452	1366037
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	887374	887192	920297
6.निर्माण Construction	1866625	1856354	1848321
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	162704	286202	371042
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	83202	198769	278054
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	79502	87433	92987
8.रेलवे Railways	110020	124425	163739
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	409981	438589	466184
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	405101	433796	460468
ii भंडारण Storage	4880	4793	5716
10.संचार Communication	301623	319347	345193
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2196567	2367326	2479943
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	732480	862347	955286
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1066209	1127187	1158208
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	451183	644699	669376
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1255793	1457811	1683448
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	14047148	15228354	16115948
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	3312408	3447467	3325895
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	4210884	4439156	4868677
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	6523856	7341731	7921376

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

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2010-11(P)	2011-12(Q)	2012-13(A)
1.कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture ( Including A.H )	3898240	3920399	3820086
2. वानिकी Forestry	515314	516134	517818
3.मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	11853	12673	13450
4.खनन Mining	601308	729950	806321
5.विनिर्माण Manufacturing	2484198	2639706	2842414
i.विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Regd.)	1485054	1578490	1700015
ii.विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing(Un-Regd.)	999145	1061215	1142399
6.निर्माण Construction	1858292	1917609	1983935
7.विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	359487	361385	363687
i विद्युत, गैस Electricity,Gas	278315	278749	282898
ii जल आपूर्ति Water Supply	81172	82636	80789
8.रेलवे Railways	177437	198818	222776
9.अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	512609	560910	612154
i अन्य परिवहन Other Transport	506599	554358	604962
ii भंडारण Storage	6010	6552	7192
10.संचार Communication	398429	463262	539657
11.व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	2949326	3117634	3275580
12.बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking and Insurance	1142877	1347110	1587838
13.स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	1230819	1310296	1397389
14.लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	710365	719724	730357
15.अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	1768729	1938075	2084499
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	18619284	19753685	20797962
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4425408	4449205	4351354
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	5303285	5648651	5996357
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	8890591	9655829	10450251

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	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	कुल
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	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	64138.70
2009-10	34085.52	40107.66	74193.18
2010-11	45851.73	47598.56	93450.29
<b>2011-12 (P)</b>	<b>52961.08</b>	<b>52065.18</b>	<b>105026.26</b>
<b>P-प्रावधानिक</b>	<b>Provisional</b>		

**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	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	-4126.05
2011-12(R.E..)	443.24	62.40	203.04	-7687.42
2012-13 (B.E.)	927.61	396.62	-335.10	-8650.60

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	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12 (R.E.)	39203.90	8658.25	8258.98	13.56
2012-13 (B.E.)	44539.17	8951.13	9656.53	8.00

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

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

राजस्व प्राप्तियां के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां					
Receipt outside the Revenue Account					
वर्ष Year	लोकऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1999-2K	11414.96	120.04		1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80		1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24		884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24		1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98		1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63		911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61		853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90		1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73		-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12 (R.E.)	6186.93	1217.50	0.00	5053.36	68592.48
2012-13 (B.E.)	12489.88	151.18	0.00	1275.96	77071.85

**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	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	5250.62
2011-12 (R.E.)	42155.68	11320.73	2201.48	55677.89	29.75	7835.84	402.86	8268.45
2012-13 (B.E.)	48100.02	11673.70	2445.50	62219.22	27.85	9301.63	359.71	9689.19

**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	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12 (R.E.)	3490.47	1093.27	0.00	12852.19	68530.08
2012-13 (B.E.)	4718.62	48.20	0.00	14456.01	76675.23

**11. योजनावार व्यय**  
**11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE**

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	प्रथम योजना	द्वितीय योजना	तृतीय योजना	वार्षिक योजनाएँ	चतुर्थ योजना
Sector	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	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
V उर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>योग (Total)</b>	<b>54.15</b>	<b>102.74</b>	<b>212.70</b>	<b>136.76</b>	<b>308.79</b>

**11. योजनावार व्यय**  
**11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE**

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	पंचम योजना	वार्षिक योजना	षष्ठम् योजना	सप्तम् योजना	वार्षिक योजना
Sector	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	46.85	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	19.24	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	271.17	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49
V उर्जा Energy	248.97	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	34.53	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72
VII परिवहन Transport	84.20	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	149.05	39.74	420.10	736.26	222.31
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.83	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	2.78	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32
<b>योग (Total)</b>	<b>857.62</b>	<b>290.19</b>	<b>2120.45</b>	<b>3106.18</b>	<b>975.57</b>



**11. योजनावार व्यय**  
**11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE**

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र	वार्षिक योजना	अष्टम् योजना	नवम् योजना	दशम् योजना	ग्यारहवीं योजना
Sector	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3756.16
V उर्जा Energy	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50
VII परिवहन Transport	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.68
<b>योग (Total)</b>	<b>1184.41</b>	<b>11998.97</b>	<b>19566.82</b>	<b>33951.21</b>	<b>93950.73</b>

**12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक**  
**12. 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	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13*	273.85	239.60	269.85	302.69	225.49	253.07

\* Average of April to December 2012

अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2012का औसत

### 13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

#### 13. 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	334.47	339.02	418.04	340.64

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

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

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 i.e. 1970=100

From 1993 onwards the Base Year is 1993-94 = 100

## 14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार

### 14. 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	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012*	9.50	3.47	12.97

\* Upto June,2012

जून 2012 तक

**15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक**  
**15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

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

वर्ष Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशों(कपास एवं सण) Fibres(Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (Weight)	<b>35.476</b>	<b>14.857</b>	<b>33.021</b>	<b>8.850</b>	<b>3.053</b>
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	261.87	278.11	237.52	95.04	234.17
2011.12 (F)	254.03	199.49	215.43	191.92	321.34

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

# Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric

**F-अन्तिम (Final)**

## 15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

### 15. 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	415.88	31.57	33.93	430.08	244.48
2011.12 (F)	546.65	38.57	36.25	515.52	237.47

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

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

**16. फसलवार उत्पादन**  
16. 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	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12(F)	8747776	10950219	19697995	1313241	1039194	2352435

**F= अन्तिम (Final)**

**16. फसलवार उत्पादन**  
16. 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	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12(F)	10061017	11989413	22050430	2734617	2977585	5712202	451282	294229

**F= अन्तिम (Final)**



17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

17. 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	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12 (F)	6728606	3214516	9943122	2971448	1477525	4448973

F= अन्तिम (Final)

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल

17. 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	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871	
2011-12 (F)	9700054	4692041	14392095	2088404	2503465	4591869	6415	567575	

F= अन्तिम (Fin)

**18.स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल**  
**18.GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES**

					हेक्टेयर में (Hect.)
वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	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
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825

**19.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल**  
**19. NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES**

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	हेक्टेयर (Hect.)
					कुलयोग Total
1991-92	1424563	162675	2701739	54391	4343368
1992-93	1428388	207031	2803309	32526	4471254
1993-94	1373489	169660	3009009	45197	4597355
1994-95	1427230	246742	3134237	50064	4858273
1995-96	1497213	189041	3500226	45945	5232425
1996-97	1533864	206796	3793116	54521	5588297
1997-98	1524872	181564	3657718	57182	5421336
1998-99	1557110	92997	3801219	47979	5499305
1999-2K	1619151	78420	3866868	47435	5611874
2000-01	1353845	38297	3472689	42259	4907090
2001-02	1451783	104747	3816342	46897	5419769
2002-03	960105	7744	3376795	26954	4371598
2003-04	1314271	60013	3810114	54616	5239014
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725

20. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता  
20. 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	10308.45
2012-13 *	10615.73

\* Upto Dec., 2012

दिसम्बर 2012, तक

21. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई  
21. 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	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854			190000
2012-13(P)	7311	10953	10255	24713	139319			192551

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

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

## 22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

### 22. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

वर्ष Year	मोटर रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	सामान ढोने वाले आटो रिक्शा		यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Passengers Tempos	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन
			ऑटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	गुड्स टेम्पो Goods Tempos		कार & स्टेशन वागन 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
2012*	90	7261370	115767	52487	26388	642150

@ सामान ढोने वाले वाहन में सम्मिलित है।

@ Includes in Goods Tempo

\* संभावित Likely

## 22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन

### 22. 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
2012*	279208	752039	73335	99707	87369	391262	22111	9803283

\* संभावित

Likely



23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

23. 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
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52

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

## 23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक

### 23. 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

**24. साक्षरता दर**  
**24. 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			स्त्रोत- जनगणना, 2011		Source - Census, 2011			

25. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011, प्रावधानिक)

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

जिला	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात		जनसंख्या घनत्व(प्रति वर्ग कि. मी.)	जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 2001-2011
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर No. of Females per thousand Males	0 - 6		
Districts	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	समस्त overall	Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)	Population Growth Rate 2001-2011	
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.Madhopur)	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

25. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011, प्रावधानिक)

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

जिला Districts	कुल			साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in %) 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 (Barmer)	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
झुंझुनूं (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

**26.राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति**  
**26. 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	13.67	9.53 @
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 @

\* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक 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

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जन-संख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M.	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population	Literacy Percentage	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.0	308	33.5	67.7	43
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	397	14.1	73.2	55
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.6	1102	11.3	63.8	44
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	5.0	308	42.6	79.3	41
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	573	34.8	76.6	44
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	123	10.0	83.8	38
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	124	27.2	68.7	41
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	319	38.6	75.6	35
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	2.8	859	47.7	93.9	12
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	6.0	236	27.6	70.6	59
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.3	365	45.2	82.9	25
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	4.74	3.5	269	16.7	73.5	57
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.3	550	37.5	76.7	30
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	<b>10.41</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>52</b>
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.0	555	48.5	80.3	22
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.5	828	22.3	69.7	57
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.6	1029	31.9	77.1	32
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	382	31.2	74.0	44

P- प्रावधानिक Provisional

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक ( क्रमशः )

27. 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 ( ₹ ) 2008-09#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.20	2.75	225.65	1059	4290
2 आसाम Assam	1.11	0.78	63.11	434	998
3 बिहार Bihar	0.43	0.94	165.60	129	336
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.20	1.96	147.23	N.A.	10579
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.23	0.44	209.92	2861	8488
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.04	0.56	54.83	2955	20247
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.67	2.22	98.48	320	2544
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.63	1.92	159.55	1977	7364
9 केरल Kerala	0.23	0.39	95.94	N.A.	2238
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.02	3.08	81.37	556	2146
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.46	3.08	135.32	1284	10365
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	1.15	1.56	57.60	440	4154
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.95	0.50	237.05	2229	4696
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>48.33</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2587</b>
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.83	1.30	205.82	N.A.	5953
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.80	2.41	170.96	465	1251
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.79	0.89	168.64	1087	1876
अखिल भारत All India	1.23	32.87	135.27	803	4555

\* प्रावधानिक Provisional @ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2011

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



27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक ( क्रमशः )

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग ( कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2010-11	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.09 #	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 @	बारहवीं योजना प्रस्तावित उद्घ्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर (₹करोड़) 12th Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices (₹ Crore)
STATE				
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1065.46	9748	79.32	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	222.86	4090	293.65	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	126.75	2070	127.57	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1508.14	19259	74.8	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1485.07	18455	67.24	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1250.93	7508	65.2	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	988.30	5303	10.04	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	925.02	12038	133.19	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	550.80	14119	526.87	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	674.48	8588	53.77	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1095.99	13269	72.57	275000.00
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	1070.35	6496	138.34	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1735.51	18053	89.71	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	<b>843.75</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>50.11</b>	<b>196992.00</b>
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	1232.51	19324	139.33	211250.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	411.94	5587	532.27	326953.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	537.85	3441	238.61	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	818.75	9920	92.72	3716384.96

\* प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग =(सकल ऊर्जा उत्पाद + शुद्ध आयात)/मध्यवर्षीय जनसंख्या

\* Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Energy Generation+Net Import)/Mid year Population

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

@ Excludes roads reported as constructed under JRY and PMGSY

# प्रावधानिक Provisional

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या मार्च, 2012	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹) मार्च, 2012	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹) मार्च, 2012
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population March, 2012	Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) March, 2012	Per Capita Bank credit (₹) March, 2012
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	9.3	40566	44765
2 आसाम Assam	5.1	21798	8134
3 बिहार Bihar	4.5	14271	4156
4 गुजरात Gujarat	8.8	51189	35694
5 हरियाणा Haryana	11.1	56743	57937
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	16.6	56056	20833
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	9.1	41784	14316
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	11.3	68591	48518
9 केरल Kerala	13.7	57633	43539
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	6.3	23036	13167
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	7.9	139572	121543
12 उड़ीसा Odisha	7.8	30512	14316
13 पंजाब Punjab	14.8	62340	50875
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.9	22061	19886
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	10.7	59117	68673
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.7	21284	9373
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	6.4	41860	26317
अखिल भारत All India	8.0	51106	39909