



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

# ECONOMIC REVIEW

**2015-16**

Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Department of Planning, Rajasthan, Jaipur



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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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**CHIEF MINISTER  
RAJASTHAN**



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

The Economic Review is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. It is a much awaited document as it provides valuable, balanced, comprehensive and timely information about socio-economic performance of the State.

The “**Economic Review, 2015-16**” attempts to capture in brief, the macro economic scenario and social development of the State as well as a snapshot of the various developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a more analytical and user friendly format.

I believe the publication will be useful to public representatives, administrators, policy makers, economists and individuals who are interested in the study of the state's social and economic development status.

**(VASUNDHARA RAJE)**

**Chief Minister**



सत्यमेव जयते

**Secretary  
Department of Planning  
Government of Rajasthan**

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

The “**Economic Review, 2015-16**” has been prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. Every year this publication presents the trends, progress and key socio-economic activities in different sectors of the state economy.

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

**(AKHIL ARORA)**



**Director and Joint Secretary  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
Department of Planning, Rajasthan.**

## **I N T R O D U C T I O N**

The present publication of Economic Review 2015-16 provides a bird's eye view of the State's Economy. In this Publication an attempt has been made to depict the progress of various sectors viz. Public Finance, Macro-Economic Aggregates, Price Situation, Agriculture, Industries, Infrastructure, Social Sector, Rural Development, Externally Aided Projects, Public Private Partnership and Human Development.

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

Any suggestions for improvement of this publication are welcome.

**(OM PRAKASH BAIRWA)**

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**KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

S No	Particular	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gross State Domestic Product						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	436465	454987	482605	512095	544014
	(b) Current Prices		436465	494004	549701	612194	674137
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	Per cent		4.24	6.07	6.11	6.23
	(b) Current Prices			13.18	11.27	11.37	10.12
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Basic Constant (2011-12) Prices by						
	(a) Agriculture		28.58	28.25	28.24	26.41	24.07
	(b) Industry	Per cent	32.71	31.49	30.50	30.48	30.51
	(c) Services		38.71	40.26	41.26	43.11	45.42
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Basic Current Prices by						
	(a) Agriculture		28.58	28.80	27.58	25.87	23.64
	(b) Industry	Per cent	32.71	31.10	29.98	29.40	28.68
	(c) Services		38.71	40.10	42.44	44.73	47.68
5.	Net State Domestic Product						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	396960	410225	435163	461845	490311
	(b) Current Prices		396960	446835	497403	554783	610691
6.	Per Capita Income						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	57427	58502	61175	64002	66979
	(b) Current Prices		57427	63722	69925	76881	83423

\* - Advance Estimates

Note: Estimates of State Domestic Product are at market prices.



Figure 1

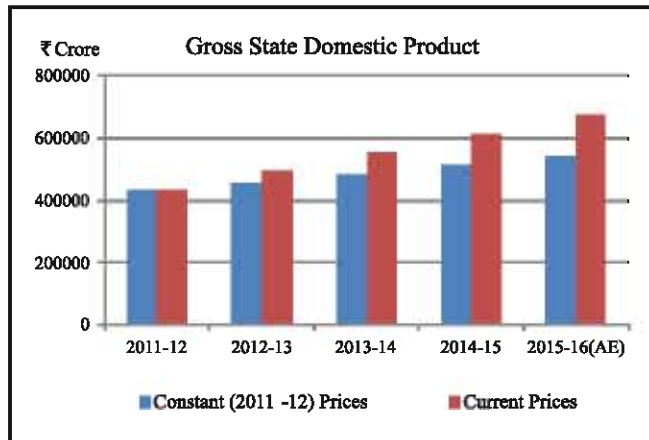


Figure 2

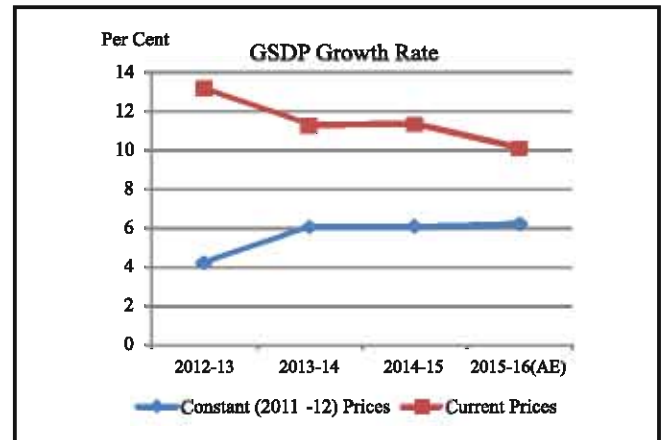


Figure 3

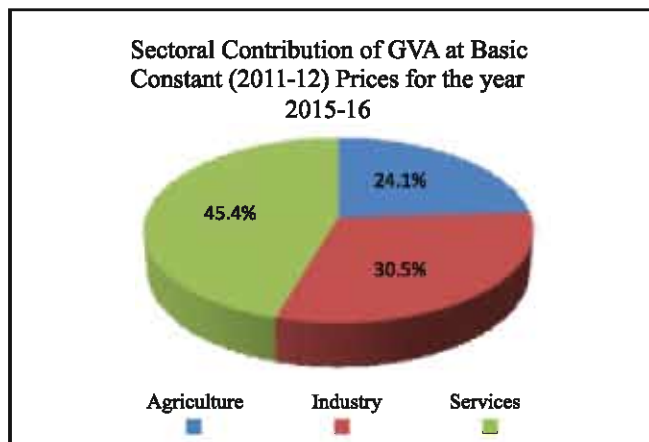


Figure 4

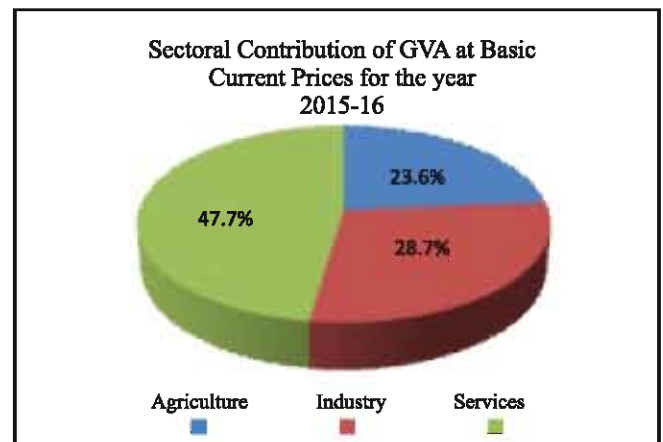


Figure 5

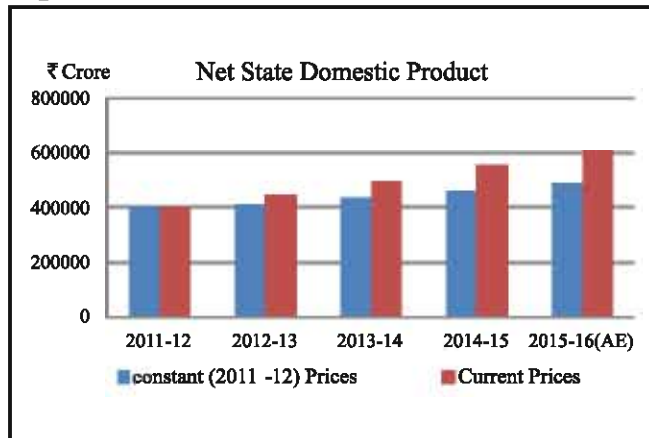
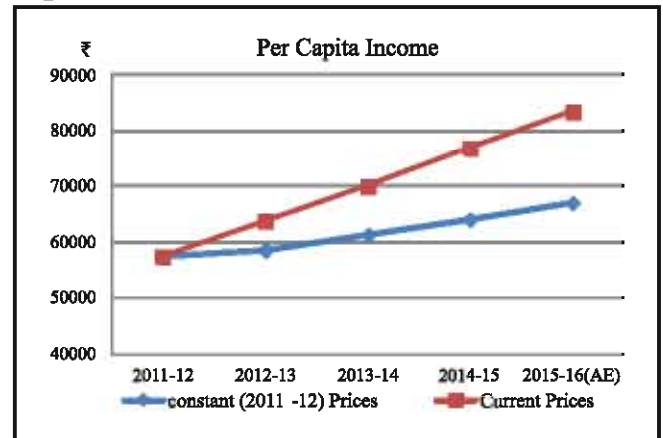


Figure 6



S No	Particular	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation At Current Prices @	₹ Crore	149856	161861	181312	201250	-
8	Index for Agriculture Production * (Base 1991-92 to 1993-94=100)		237.46	230.47	239.33	224.49+	-
9	Total Food-grain Production*	Lakh MT	219.25	200.60	207.19	196.22	182.25@
10	Index for Industrial Production** (Base 2004-05=100)		147.66	169.77	156.22	170.04	176.59@
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97	274.49\$
	Percentage change		12.19	13.72	2.63	3.11	2.43
12	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers** (Base 2001=100)						
	(a) Jaipur Centre		192	214	230	238	245
	(b) Ajmer Centre		191	215	233	240	248
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		192	215	236	245	259
13	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	10308	12276	14372	15908	17281#
14	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹ Crore	122499	143539	168641	178347	203902

\* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

\*\* Relates to calendar year

\$ Average of April to December 2015

# Upto December 2015

@ Provisional

## 1

# Rajasthan: An Overview

Rajasthan is the largest state of the Republic of India in terms of area. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north-east by Punjab, Haryana and Uttar-Pradesh, on the east and south-east by Uttar-Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the south-west by Gujarat. Rajasthan is a beautiful amalgamation of the ancient and the modern culture

and civilization. Amidst a stark desert and surrounded by the Aravali, India's oldest mountain range, the State is known for its traditional art and colorful folk culture. At present there are 7 Divisions and 33 Revenue Districts in the State. The salient features of the State vis-a-vis India is given in the table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Census Abstract figures at a Glance**

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.06
Decadal Growth Rate	2001 -2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km.	200	382
Urban Population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.2
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Female Per 1,000 Male	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year)	2011	Female children Per 1,000 Male children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Birth Rate	2013*	Per 1,000 Population	25.6	21.4
Death Rate	2013*	Per 1,000 Population	6.5	7.0
Infant Motility Rate	2013*	Per 1,000 Live Birth	47	40
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2011-13*	Per Lakh Live Birth	244	167
Life Expectancy at Birth	2009-13*	Year	67.5	67.5

\*SRS bulletin September, 2014

The decadal growth of population has been around 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 which is higher than the national average of 17.7 per cent. The sex ratio of Rajasthan is 928 female, per 1,000 male whereas the child sex ratio (0-6 year) is 888 female children, per 1,000 male children which are less than the national average of 943 and 919 respectively.

### STATE ECONOMY

The economy of the state is primarily agricultural and rural. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is one of the important indicators to measure the economic output and development of the state. It is defined as the aggregate of the monetary value of all the final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually

a year. The estimates of GSDP are prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics both at current and constant prices.

- As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹6,74,137 crore for the year 2015-16 as compared to ₹6,12,194 crore during the year 2014-15, showing an increase of 10.12 per cent over the previous year.
- The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is worked out to be ₹6,10,691 crore for the year 2015-16 as compared to ₹5,54,783 crore during the year 2014-15, showing an increase of 10.08 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from the year 2011-12 at current prices are given in table 1.2 and figure 1.1.

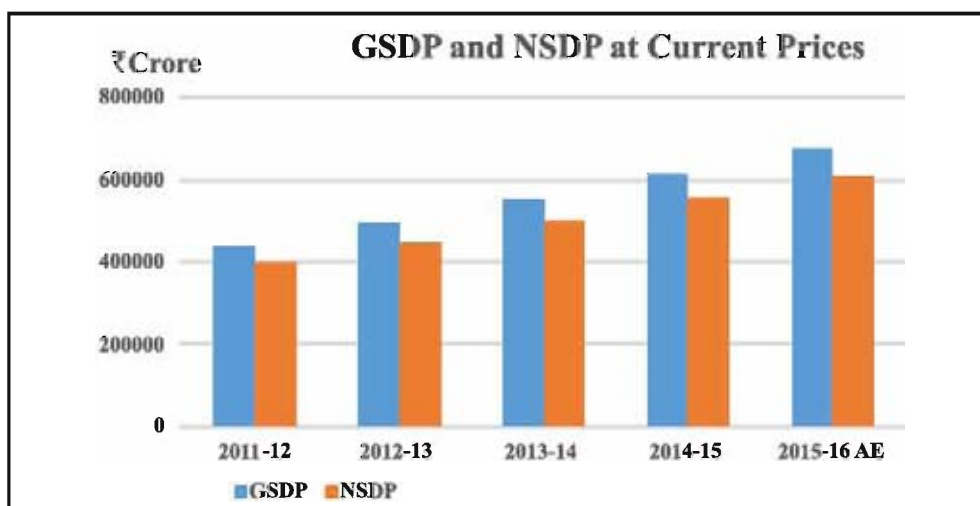
**Table 1.2 GSDP and NSDP at Current Prices**

(₹ Crore)

Year	At current prices	
	GSDP	NSDP
2011-12	436465	396960
2012-13	494004	446835
2013-14	549701	497403
2014-15	612194	554783
2015-16 AE	674137	610691

AE-Advance Estimates

**Figure 1.1 GSDP and NSDP at Current Prices**



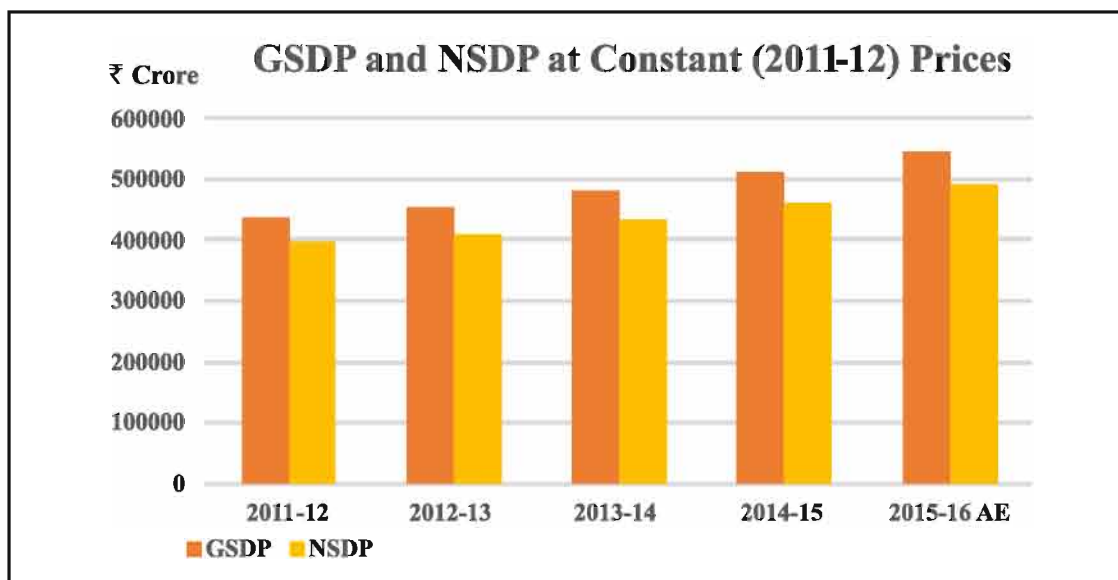
- As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹5,44,014 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2014-15 of ₹5,12,095 crore, registering an increase of 6.23 per cent over the preceding year.
- As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2015-16 has been estimated at ₹4,90,311 crore as against ₹4,61,845 crore of the year 2014-15, showing an increase of 6.16 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices from the year 2011-12 are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.
- The per capita income for the year 2015-16 (advance estimates) at current prices worked out to be ₹83,423 as against ₹76,881 during the year 2014-15 registering an increase of 8.51 per cent

**Table 1.3 GSDP and NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

Year	At constant prices	
	GSDP	NSDP
2011-12	436465	396960
2012-13	454987	410225
2013-14	482605	435163
2014-15	512095	461845
2015-16 AE	544014	490311

AE-Advance Estimates

**Figure 1.2 GSDP and NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices**



over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2015-16 is likely to be ₹66,979 as compared to ₹64,002 in the year 2014-15 registering an increase of 4.65 per cent over the previous year. The year wise details of per capita income are given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

**Table 1.4 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (2011-12) Price** (₹)

Year	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	57427	57427
2012-13	63722	58502
2013-14	69925	61175
2014-15	76881	64002
2015-16 AE	83423	66979

AE-Advance Estimates

### WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Price Index of the state during the year 2015 stood at 272.75 as against 266.82 in the year 2014, which shows an increase of

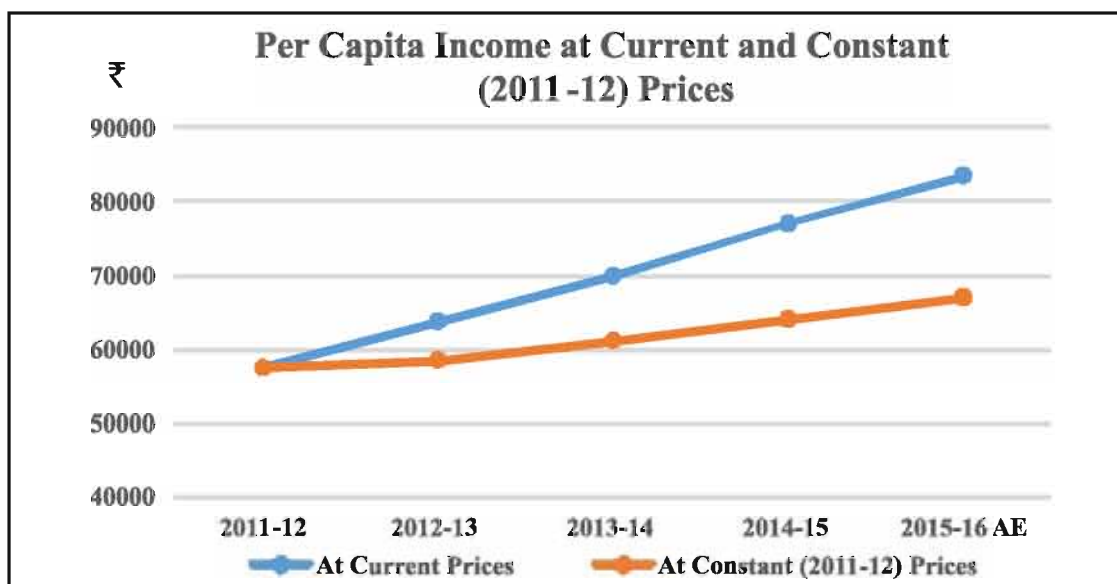
2.22 per cent over the previous year. The Index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 5.97 per cent, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' Group decreased by 0.75 per cent but Manufactured Product's Group marginally increased by 0.80 per cent over the previous year. While at All India level, the General Index of Wholesale Price decreased by 2.71 per cent. A continuous rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index during the year 2015. General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2015 recorded an increase of 2.94 per cent at Jaipur centre, 3.33 per cent at Ajmer centre and 5.71 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

### BANKING & FINANCE

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September, 2015 there are total 6,408 bank offices in the state, out of which 2,689 are nationalized banks, 1,513 of SBI and its associate banks, 1,327 of regional rural banks, 872 of private sector banks and 7 of foreign banks.

The deposits have increased by 15.89 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2015 over September, 2014, while at all India level deposits increased by 10.18 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 84.72 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.00 per cent at all India level as on September, 2015, whereas it was 85.87 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.90 per cent at all India level in September, 2014. The total credit percentage

**Figure 1.3 Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices**



increased by 14.33 per cent in Rajasthan upto September, 2015 over the corresponding period of 2014, while it has increased by 8.91 per cent at all India level in the same period.

Over a period of time, banking sector has grown a lot in the state which is highlighted in table 1.5.

## INDUSTRIES

- The department of Industries is working for the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for promotion of industrial activities. At present, 36 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are working for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. 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 of new projects and redressal of issues.
- Special and exclusive parks like Korean Investment Zone at Ghiloth, Japanese Park at Neemrana etc. have been developed, all of them are very innovative and effective measures to attract the investors have also been taken.
- During the year 2015-16 upto December 2015, 5,064 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been registered for attracting an investment of ₹1,189.74 crore have creating direct employment for 25,465 persons. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has sanctioned loans amounting to ₹169.00 crore, disbursed ₹120.00

crore and has recovered loans of ₹184.00 crore during 2015-16 upto December, 2015. RIICO has acquired 5678.40 acre of land and developed 554.94 acre of land during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.

- The single window system implemented under Rajasthan Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, as an investor facilitation centre for seeking various government approvals and licenses to implement their projects. The single window system has received 127 applications for permissions/ clearances/licenses worth ₹28,903.03 crore and 38 applications worth ₹2,186.89 crore have been cleared through the single window system upto December, 2015.
- Mahindra group has established a SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹10,000.00 crore. An investment of ₹2,598.00 crore has been made in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. During financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), an export of around ₹556.00 crore has been made and direct employment of 7,596 persons and indirect employment of 3,119 persons have been generated.

## POWER

There is a huge potential for development of power generation projects in the state from Solar, Wind, Biomass, Lignite, Petroleum and Natural Gas. Total installed capacity has reached to 17,281.10 MW till December 2015. Solar power plants of 1,264.35 MW have been commissioned in the state upto December

Table 1.5 Banking Indicators

Indicators	Till September, 2014		Till September, 2015	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
Deposits (in Crore ₹)	207684	8114296	240691	8940250
Credit (in Crore ₹)	178347	6157566	203902	6705977
Credit-Deposit Ratio (in %)	85.87	75.90	84.72	75.00

2015. Moreover, Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014 and National Solar Mission proves to be a major tool for Rajasthan emerging as a solar energy hub of the country. State is having estimated 18,770 MW of Wind energy potential and out of which 3,866 MW capacity has been installed with a total investment of ₹23,000.00 crore till December, 2015.

### ROADS & TRANSPORT

As on 31 March, 2015, state has a total road length of 2,08,341.81 km. The road density in the state is 60.88 km per 100 sq. km against the national average of 148 km. 4,262 km Black Top roads have been constructed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Projects (RRSMP) and other programmes/projects during 2015-16 upto December, 2015.

In the Transport sector during the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) ₹2,051.35 crore revenue has been collected, against the target of ₹3,300 crore. The total number of motor vehicles registered with transport department increased by 7.85 per cent from 123.79 lakh in 2014-15 to 133.51 lakh in December, 2015.

### URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Rajasthan Housing Board has taken up construction of 2,50,124 dwelling units. Out of 187 municipal towns, Master plans of 183 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government.
- Transportation through Metro Train on the route of Mansarovar to Chandpole has been started and it is getting good response in the form of passenger load. Construction work from Chandpole to Badichopar is under progress.
- Jaipur and Udaipur have been identified to develop as Smart City in the recently declared list of 20 cities in the country.

### OIL & GAS

- During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, total 65 wells have been drilled, out of which 49

wells drilled in Barmer-Sanchore basin by M/S Cairn Energy and 16 wells drilled by focus energy Ltd. in district Jaisalmer. A total of about 4.2 billion barrels (500 million tonnes) of Oil in-place reserves have been proved alone in Barmer-Sanchore basin.

- Oil India Ltd. 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 in Baghewala area.
- A new Oil field 'Poonam' has been discovered by Oil India Ltd. in Bikaner- Nagaur Basin, which is under evaluation after producing 94 metric tonnes of heavy Oil.

### MINES AND MINERALS

- Rajasthan state has 79 Major & Minor Minerals, out of which 57 are being produced presently. There are 23 number of cement plants established in the State and state has a leading position in production of cement. Rajasthan is sole producer of Zinc, Feldspar, Wollastonite, Silver, Rockphosphate, Gypsum, Red ochre etc. There are 127 mining leases for major minerals and 14,845 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,416 quarry licenses exist in the State.
- During 2015-16, a revenue target of ₹5,000.00 crore has been set and against which ₹2,534.20 crore has been collected upto December, 2015.

### TOURISM

- Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple architecture, Folk and classical music, Folk dance etc. are the most popular tourist attraction points of the State along with world class luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels) for comfortable journey of tourists.
- In the calendar year 2015 total number of tourist arrival in Rajasthan was 366.62 lakh (351.87 lakh domestic and 14.75 lakh foreign). Within the



same period 17 fairs and festivals have been organized by Tourism Department. Night Tourism has been started in Amber. Amber Palace has been opened for visitors for night viewing. Night viewing also started at Albert Hall Jaipur.

- Department has launched 40 Virtual tour for prominent tourist places, fairs and festivals of Rajasthan and displayed on departmental website.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION

- To ensure the success of e-Governance in the government departments, 31,450 government officers have been trained by DoIT&C. 3,464 government buildings, 4,249 offices and 7,240 officials have been connected through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) and 162 buildings have been connected through SecLAN.
- 5.40 crore persons have been registered till December, 2015 for Aadhar scheme and similarly to provide government service at doorstep, more than 30,000 e-Mitra kiosks are operational in the state and have achieved a total transaction revenue of ₹250.00 crore with 20 lakh transactions per month. IT & ITeS Policy 2015 has released by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 05.11.2015.
- Rajasthan Sampark, the project that aims to provide a single point of contact to the citizens to lodge and track grievances has been implementing. Under the project, multiple channels are available for registering the complaints; Centralized Integrated Grievance Redressal Software- Rajasthan Sampark Portal, Citizen Contact Centre(call centre), Rajasthan Sampark Centres. Rajasthan Sampark Portal is available at [www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in](http://www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in).

### RAINFALL

- The rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the monsoon was delayed by 9 days than its normal date of 15<sup>th</sup> June. During the period 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, State witnessed 505.15mm rainfall that is 4.7 per cent less than the normal rainfall of 530.08mm.
- Rajasthan has presently experienced excess rainfall in the months of June and July. In the month of June State received 56.97 per cent excess rainfall while in the month of July it was 43.70 per cent excess of normal rainfall. From 18<sup>th</sup> August there was no rain and long dry spell period persists in the State.

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- During the year 2015-16, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 182.25 lakh tonnes as compared to production of 196.22 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year 2014-15, which is showing a decrease of 7.1 per cent over the previous year.
- Under National Horticulture Mission, orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 6,667.10 hectare and 2,179 hectare respectively during the year 2015-16. Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, drips and Sprinklers have been installed in 1,000.87 hectare and 378 hectare respectively during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.
- Agricultural Marketing Board has been incurred ₹248.59 crore on construction of mandi yards and roads and its repairing, cold storages and deposit works during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.
- For livestock breed improvement, 3.29 lakh large and 4.37 lakh small animals are castrated and 15 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.
- 13,576 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over in 33 districts and a State level Apex Body, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur are functioning.
- During the year 2015-16, long-term crop loan of ₹206.31 crore, agricultural medium term loan of ₹350.26 crore and short-term crop loan of ₹13,168.64 crore have been disbursed to 25.92 lakh farmers upto December, 2015.

### IRRIGATION

- During financial year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹610.46 crore has been incurred on various irrigation projects and 3,756 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2015.
- During the year 2015-16, construction work in 1 major project (Narmada Canal Project), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and 48 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.
- Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RAJMIIP) having total project cost of ₹612.29 crore has been completed in June, 2015. Under this project total ₹468.35 crore has been spent and 353 sub-projects have been completed and culturable command area of 1,47,879 hectare have been created upto December, 2015.

### EDUCATION

- As on December 2015, there are 42,441 Primary Schools, 37,645 Upper Primary Schools, 27,688 Secondary/Senior Secondary with elementary classes and 13,398 Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools being operational in the State.
- To provide facilities of building and drinking water in schools, 235 civil works have been completed and 623 works are in progress, on which an expenditure of ₹2,800.86 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2015.
- To promote girls education in the state, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV) are functional in which 19,553 girls are studying, 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya are running from which 419 girls are being benefitted and similarly Meena Manch, Adhyapika Manch and Academic Mela have been successfully implemented.
- To provide Technical Education in the State, 214 Poly-technical colleges with the admission capacity of 56,735 students, Craftsman Training facilities in the state are being provided through 219 sanctioned Government ITIs. Presently admissions are being offered in 170 Government

ITIs on 54,535 training seats. In addition to this, 1,597 Private ITIs are also providing training with 2,71,713 seating capacity. 126 Engineering college with total admission capacity of around 58,633 students and 77 MBA institutions with an admission capacity of around 6,105 students are functional in the State.

### MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- Till December 2015, the state has established 114 hospitals, 571 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2,132 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 118 Mother & Child Welfare Centers and 14,408 Sub Centers. Moreover during the year 2015-16 till December 2015, 3 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs.
- Many schemes are being implemented by the Rajasthan Government to provide medical facilities in the state, major schemes are:
  - Janani Suraksha Yojna
  - Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna
  - Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational in the State, through these vehicles 44,246 pregnant women have been carried from home to hospitals and 1,07,513 from hospitals to home, till December 2015.
- Under Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh free treatment facilities are being provided to various families. In the year 2015-16, till December 2015, 29.40 lakh patients (in OPD, 27.33 lakh & in IPD, 2.07 lakh) have been benefitted.
- National Medical Mobile Units have been operational to provide basic health care in the tribal, desert and inaccessible areas of the state. In the year 2015-16, till December 2015, 19,826 camps have been organized, and 19,36,776 patients have been benefitted.
- At present 741 emergency ambulances known as "108" are operational in the state.

## WATER SUPPLY

- 1,110 habitations have been covered with Drinking Water which includes 372 quality affected, 75 SC dominated habitations, 62 ST dominated habitations and 56 minority dominated habitations during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.
- 3,146 number of Hand pumps and 1,402 tube wells have been commissioned and similarly 1,96,809 hand pumps are repaired during the year 2015-16, till December 2015.
- A Programme for providing 1000 Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants at an estimated cost of ₹230.43 crore in quality affected habitations of the State has been taken up by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and out of these 818 RO plants are already commissioned.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMS

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) ₹2,256.87 crore have been spent and 1,459.47 lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 34.25 lakh households, 1.55 lakh households completed 100 days employment, upto December, 2015. Under Indira Awas Yojana, out of allocated fund of ₹619.98 crore an amount of ₹331.49 crore has been spent and 41,592 new houses have been constructed upto December, 2015. Under Border Area Development Programme ₹94.45 Crore have been spent and 336 works have been completed, similarly in MLA local area development fund ₹204.42 crore have been spent and 2,055 works have been completed till December 2015. Also under MP Local Area development fund ₹45.14 crore have been spent and 152 works have been completed. Under the various development programme, amount have been spent for the development of various backward areas e.g. Mewat Area development fund ₹35.50 crore, under Magra Area development fund ₹48.29 crore, under Dang Area development fund ₹54.10 crore, under Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana ₹4.44 crore upto December, 2015.

## SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING

- With the technical & financial assistance of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India, Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) in being implemented in the state for strengthening of State Statistical system. Now the assistance is provided by Government of India under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS), a CSS Scheme. Revised MoU for State programme under SSS has been executed in October, 2015 with GoI. As per revised MoU, the total outlay of ₹51.12 crore is earmarked in which ₹34.61 crore has been provided by GoI as centre share and remain ₹16.51 crore as state share provided by GoR.
- The time period of this plan is 2010-11 to 2016-17 and till December, 2015 an expenditure of ₹42.49 crore has been incurred on following major activities:
  - Civil works of 21 districts and 240 block statistical office have been completed and remaining works are in progress at various stages.
  - Hardware and Software have been provided to the officials of Planning Department, DES, Chief Planning Offices (CPO), District Economics & Statistics Offices and Block Statistic Offices.
  - For the strengthening of various key Statistics, software applications have been developed for Business Register, Economic and Purpose Classification of accounts of local Bodies (rural and urban), Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), Monitoring of 20 Point Programme, online portal (Pehchan) for registration of birth and death, District Domestic Product Wide Area Network(DDP WAN) and some other are in progress.

## PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHANYOJANA

- To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on 28 August, 2014 across the nation,

simultaneously which is a National Mission for financial inclusion to cover all household with banking facilities and having a bank account for each household.

- Under this scheme each household gets a RuPay debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh and additional life insurance of ₹30,000 for accounts opened during the campaign period. An overdraft facilities upto ₹5,000.00 is also permitted to Aadhar enable accounts after satisfactory operation of the account for six months.
- Besides the financial literacy programs, other insurance and pension products have also been made available to account holders.
- In Rajasthan, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna has been linked with Bhamashah Scheme and Co-branded cards have been issued in the State. So far, 1.58 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 55.36 per cent accounts have been completed, upto December 2015.

### PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

The scheme is a one year cover Term Life Insurance Scheme, renewable from year to year, offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. Under this Yojana, an amount of ₹2.00 lakhs is payable on a subscriber's death due to any reason. The premium payable is ₹330 per annum per subscriber. Total 10.07 lakh persons have been enrolled under this scheme in the State.

### PRADHAN MANTRI SURAKSHA BIMA YOJANA

Under this Yojana, an amount of ₹2.00 lakhs is payable on a subscriber's death or disability due to accident. The premium payable is ₹12 per annum per subscriber. All savings bank account holders in the age 18 to 70 years in participating banks are entitled to join. In the State, under this scheme total 37.48 lakh person have been enrolled.

### ATAL PENSION YOJANA

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme for

citizens of India focused on the unorganized sector workers. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000 and ₹5,000 per month is being given at the age of 60 years depending on the contributions by the subscribers. In the State, under this scheme total 23,541 persons have been enrolled.

### BHAMASHAH YOJANA

A path breaking scheme of Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment "BHAMASHAH YOJANA" was first launched in 2008. Bhamashah Yojana was relaunched in the year 2014 with broader objectives. Bhamashah Yojana is a family based program including objectives of Financial Inclusion, Women Empowerment and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through biometric authentication. Enrollment for Bhamashah card can be done through e-Mitra Kiosks or through Bhamashah Portal. Updation in any type of enrolment details like; birth or death in family, marriage of a family member etc. can also be done. Rajasthan received "National Gold Award for e-Governance 2015-16" for Bhamashah Yojana at 19<sup>th</sup> National Conference on e-Governance held in Nagpur on 22.1.2016. With the help of Micro ATM Machine available at e-Mitra kiosk, amount can easily be withdrawn by Rupay card/ debit card issued by the any CBS enabled banks. Now, Bhamashah Yojana proven to be a landmark for the establishment of financial inclusion scheme effectively and efficiently to all the sections of society. Benefits amounting to ₹1,298.00 crore of 2.06 crore transactions are transferred with the help of 18,000 e-Mitra kiosks, at the door steps of the beneficiaries. Till now 1.10 crore families and 3.80 crore persons have been enrolled in the scheme.

### SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (RURAL)

- This program has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014 and it is planned to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. The state aspire to become ODF by 2018.
- Under this scheme in financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹1,207.00 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015. It is targeted to make all

Gram Panchayats free from open defecation. 1,128 gram panchayats have attained ODF upto December 2015.

### POLICY INTERVENTIONS

- A number of Policy Interventions have been made by the State Government for sustainable development, reforms in Governance and to ensure reach of benefits of the Government Programs and Schemes to each and every citizen of the State. Some major Policy Interventions are as follows:
  - Rajasthan Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan Startup Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan E-Governance IT & ITeS Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy 2015
  - Rajasthan Bio Technology Policy 2015
- **Chief Minister's Advisory Council** : CMAC has been constituted in September 2014 to suggest measures for sustainable and rapid economic growth & development of every sector of the economy. Renowned personalities of various sectors have been nominated as member of CMAC. Under the Council, 8 Sub-Groups have been constituted on various sectors.
- For youth, a dedicated new Department of Skills, Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) in the state of Rajasthan has been created. The new department has under its umbrella all ITIs, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) and Employment department. Rajasthan has been a pioneer state in implementing a convergence model where skilling initiatives of various state government departments are merged under one state skill scheme.
- **Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)**: Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) is the State Skill Mission of the State of Rajasthan & all skill developments initiatives in the state are executed through RSLDC.
- Minimum wages of labours have been increased and revised to ₹197, ₹207, ₹217 and ₹267 for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled respectively by the State Government and made effective from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015.
- **Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyan (MJSA)** : State is continuously facing drought conditions and due to this adverse condition, problems like shortage of fodder and drinking water arises in rural areas. To overcome these problems, State Government has decided to initiate Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyan by converging various line departmental activities. The main aim of this Abhiyaan is to make approximately 21,000 villages water self-reliant in four years by raising funds through convergence, public contributions, donations etc.
- **Resurgent Rajasthan Partner Summit 2015** : In order to attract investment from private sectors and to sensitize them for investment in the State, Government of Rajasthan organized Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit 2015. The summit was held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Center, export promotion industrial park (EPIP) Sitapura, Jaipur. The summit focused on sectors like Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Electronic System Design & Manufacturing, infrastructure, minerals, textiles, defense manufacturing, tourism, healthcare, agro and food processing, IT, auto engineering and renewable energy. Total 311 MoUs were signed in the above different sectors with the total investment of ₹3,14,575.00 crore and with the expectations of 2.39 lakh employment generation.

### AWARDS & HONOURS

Rajasthan Government has taken many initiatives from time to time for growth and development of the state. As the consequence of these initiatives, Rajasthan Government has received many awards during 2015. These are as under:

- The prestigious Gold Trophy for “The Best State in Skill Development” has been awarded to Rajasthan at Skill India 2014-2015, organized by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM).
- The Jaipur Metro has been honoured for being the “Best Urban Mass Transit Project” in the country by the Union Urban Development Ministry.
- Rajasthan becomes the largest state for solar power generation and received “Excellence Certificate in the field of Renewable Energy”.
- Rajasthan received “National Gold Award for e-Governance 2015-16” for Bhamashah Yojana.
- Rajasthan received “National Silver Award for e-Governance 2015-16” to Asha Soft of Medical Department.

The State Government is undergoing with the several reforms which will ultimately strengthen its development efforts. Concentrated efforts are being made by the State Government to provide better services to people of the state.

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**FISCAL MANAGEMENT**

Due to creation of huge liabilities on populist schemes, State's finances turned into revenue deficit in the year 2013-14, however, fiscal deficit remained below 3% of GSDP. In the year 2014-15, there was a revenue deficit of ₹3,215.06 crore and fiscal deficit was 3.10% of GSDP. State could not achieve the target fixed under FRBM Act for revenue deficit and fiscal deficit.

The performance of the State during 2014-15, in terms of key fiscal targets, prescribed under the FRBM Act, 2005 is given in table 2.1.

**Trends in deficit:-** The fiscal deficit, which represents the need of total net borrowings of the State, was ₹19,000 crore in 2014-15, as against ₹23,164 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2014-15. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio was 3.10% in 2014-15, whereas it was projected 4.03% in Revised Estimates 2014-15.

**Table 2.1 Fiscal Variables**

Fiscal Variables	As per TFC/ FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficits ( -) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-) 4220	(-) 3215
Revenue Surplus / Revenue Receipts ratio (in percent)	-	(-) 4.37	(-) 3.52
Fiscal Deficit (₹ in crore)	-	(-) 23164	(-) 19000
FD / GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	(-) 4.03%	* (-) 3.10%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	Upto 36.50	25.47	* 24.11

\* GSDP based on 2011-12 series - ₹612194 crore.  
TFC – Thirteenth Finance Commission,  
MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finance of the State Government are summarised in table 2.2 and figure 2.1 to 2.11.

**Table 2.2 Fiscal position / parameters**

(₹ in crore)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>1. Receipts</b>					
(i) Own Taxes	20758	25377	30503	33478	38673
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	6294	9175	12133	13575	13230
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	12856	14977	17103	18673	19817
(iv) Grants-in-aid	6020	7482	7174	8745	19607
<b>Total</b>	<b>45928</b>	<b>57011</b>	<b>66913</b>	<b>74471</b>	<b>91327</b>
<b>2. Non Debt Capital Receipts</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1019</b>
<b>3. Total Receipts</b>	<b>46260</b>	<b>58256</b>	<b>68022</b>	<b>74797</b>	<b>92346</b>
<b>4. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>50386</b>	<b>61882</b>	<b>76557</b>	<b>89986</b>	<b>111346</b>
(i) Revenue Expenditure	44873	53654	63462	75510	94542
<i>of which Interest payment</i>	7369	7892	8340	9063	10463
(ii) Capital Outlay	5251	7119	10683	13665	16103
(iii) Loans & Advances	262	1109	2412	811	701
<b>5. Gross State Domestic Product (at current prices)*</b>	<b>338348</b>	<b>436465</b>	<b>494004</b>	<b>549701</b>	<b>612194</b>
<b>6. Revenue Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>3357</b>	<b>3451</b>	<b>(-)1039</b>	<b>(-)3215</b>
<b>7. Fiscal Surplus/ Deficit</b>	<b>(-)4126</b>	<b>(-)3626</b>	<b>(-)8535</b>	<b>(-)15189</b>	<b>(-)19000</b>
<b>8. Primary Surplus/ Deficit</b>	<b>3243</b>	<b>4266</b>	<b>(-)195</b>	<b>(-)6126</b>	<b>(-)8537</b>
<b>9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)</b>	<b>(-)1.22</b>	<b>(-)0.83</b>	<b>(-)1.73</b>	<b>(-)2.76</b>	<b>(-)3.10</b>
<b>10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>24.13</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>22.63</b>
<b>11. Rate of Growth of Own Tax Revenue (%)</b>	<b>26.47</b>	<b>22.25</b>	<b>20.20</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>15.52</b>
<b>12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>14.92</b>
<b>13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.32</b>
<b>14. Expenditure on Salary &amp; Wages</b>	<b>14570</b>	<b>15847</b>	<b>17595</b>	<b>20604</b>	<b>23498</b>
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	31.72	27.80	26.30	27.67	25.73
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure (net of interest Payments & Pension)	45.03	39.77	36.46	35.13	31.56
<b>15. Expenditure on Interest Payments</b>					
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	16.04	13.84	12.46	12.17	11.46
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	16.42	14.71	13.14	12.00	11.07
<b>16. Fiscal Liabilities</b>	<b>99285</b>	<b>106560</b>	<b>117809</b>	<b>129910</b>	<b>147609</b>
as % of GSDP	29.34	24.11	23.85	23.63	24.11

\* GSDP for the year 2010-11 based on 2004-05 series and for the year 2011-12 and onward as per 2011-12 series.



Figure 2.1

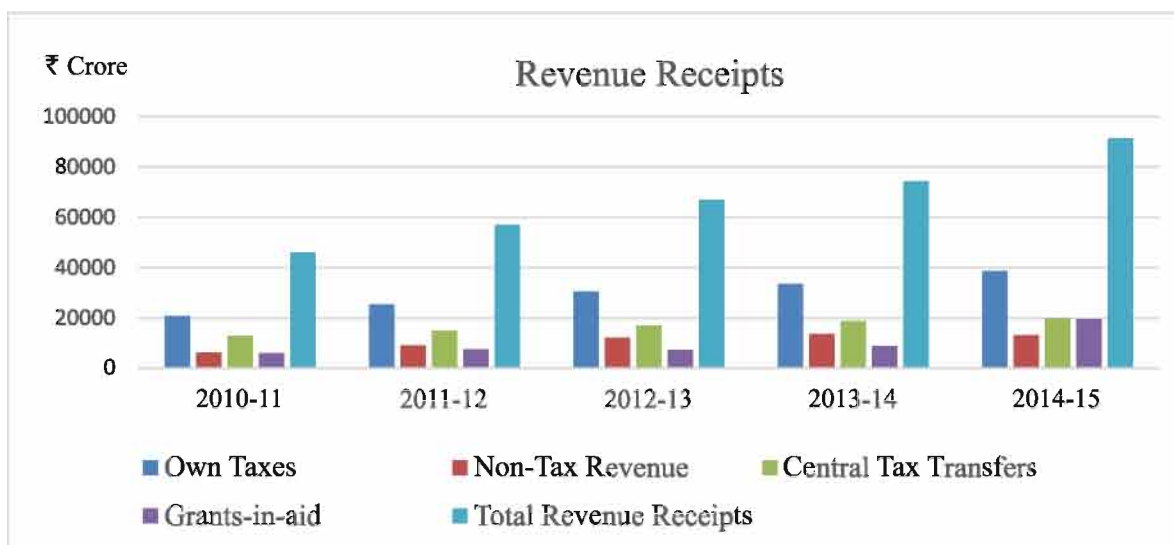
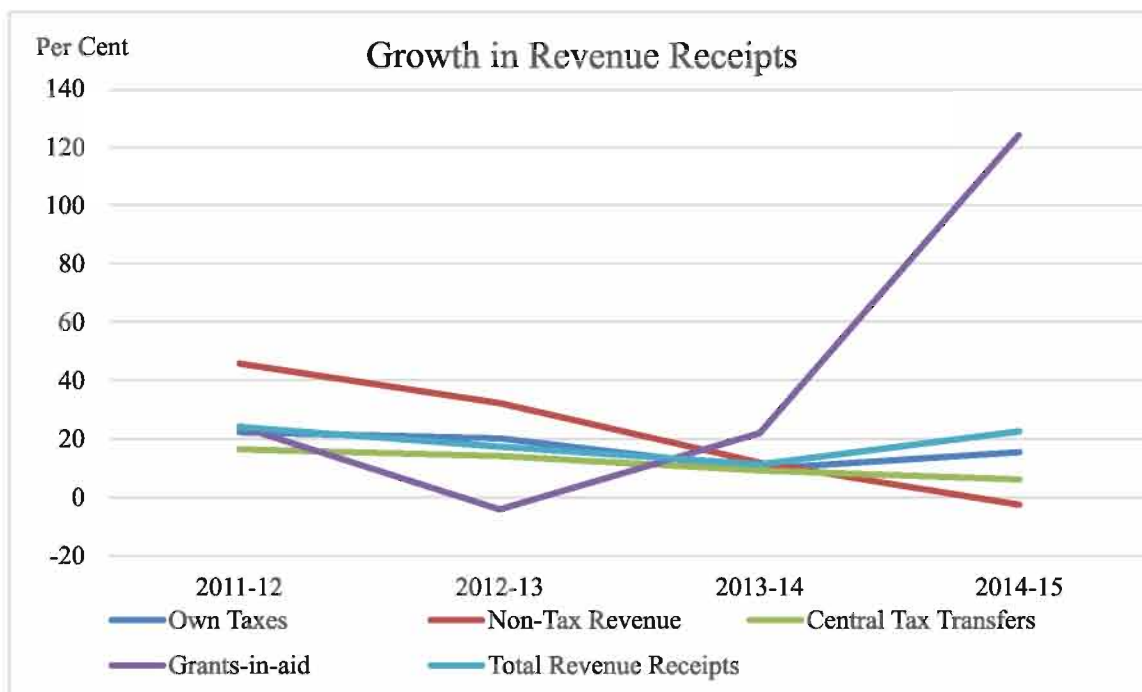
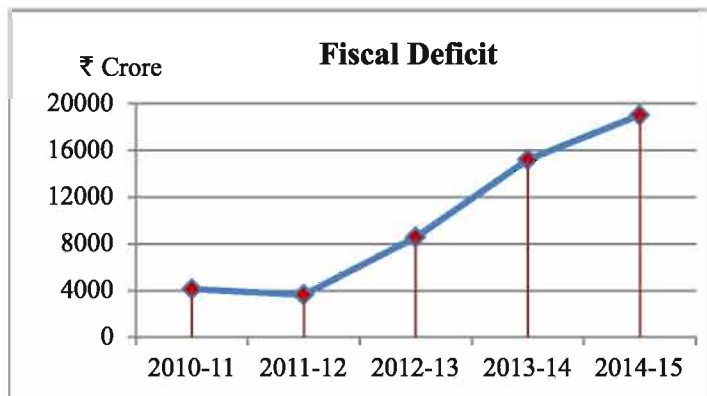


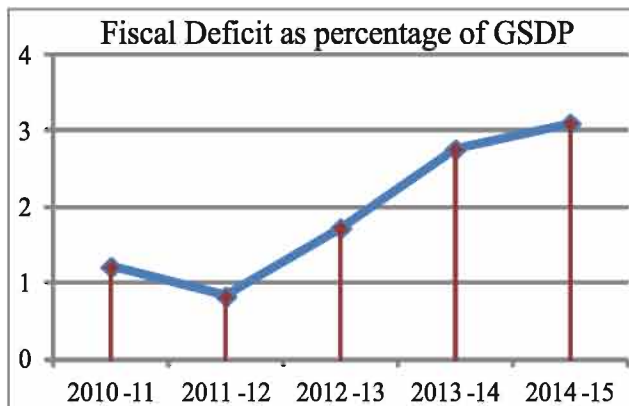
Figure 2.2



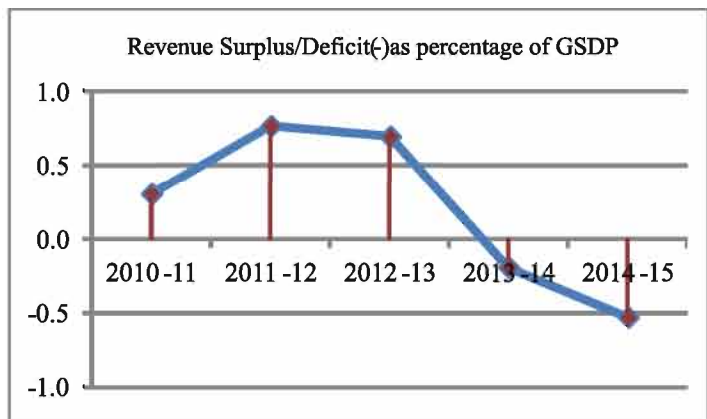
**Figure 2.3**



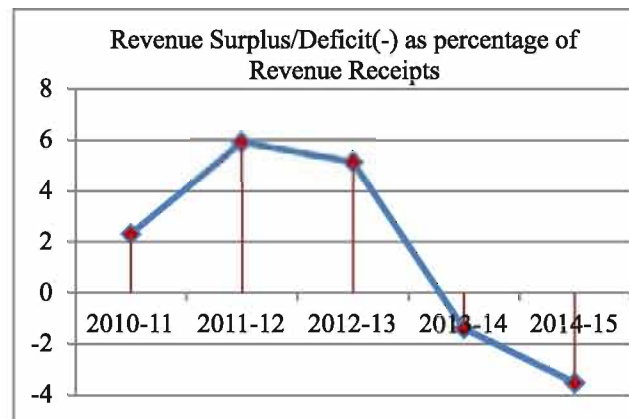
**Figure 2.4**



**Figure 2.5**



**Figure 2.6**



**Figure 2.7**

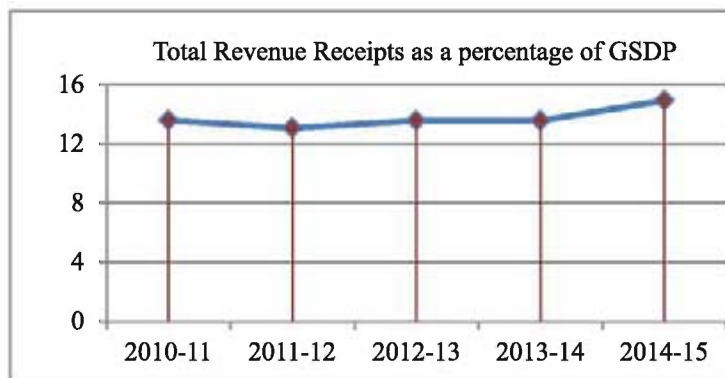


Figure 2.8

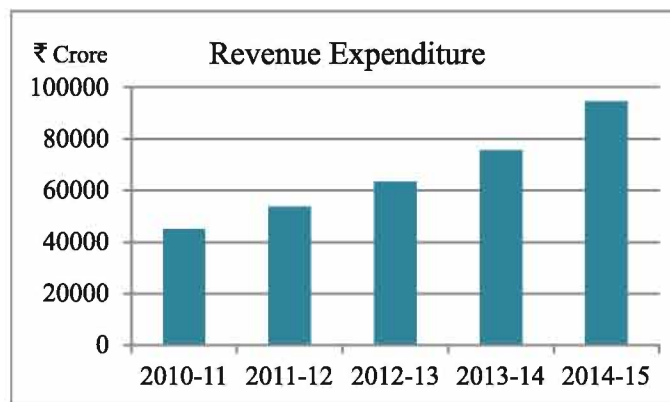


Figure 2.9

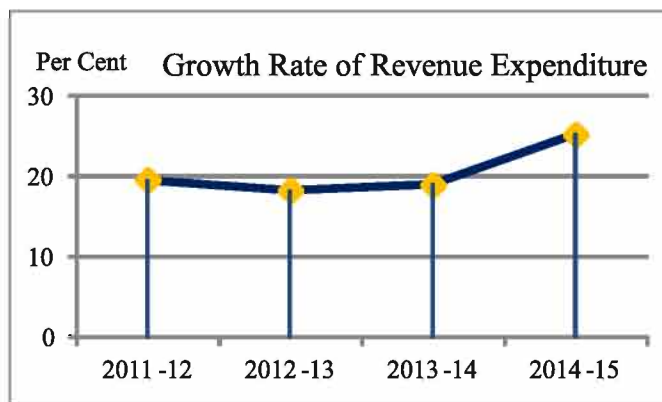


Figure 2.10

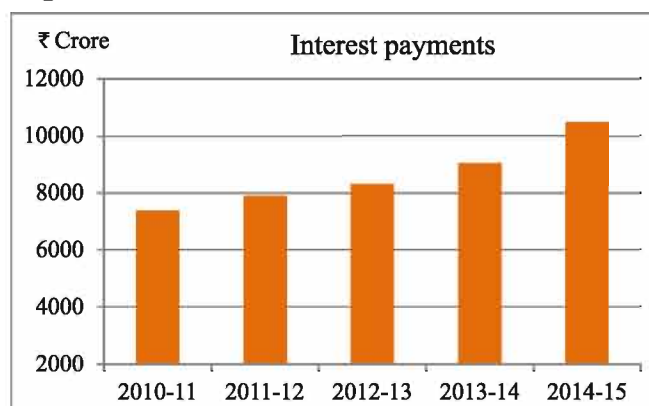
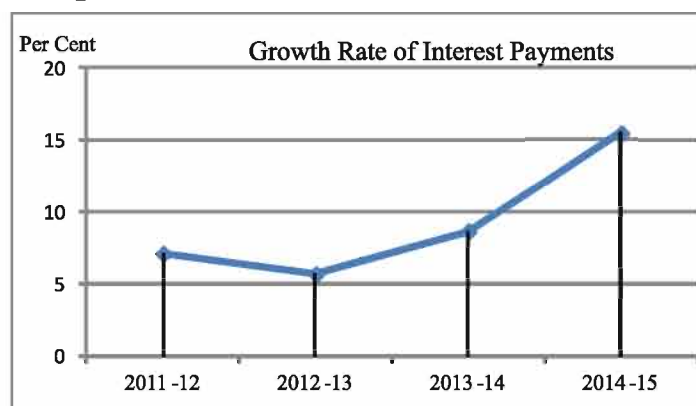


Figure 2.11



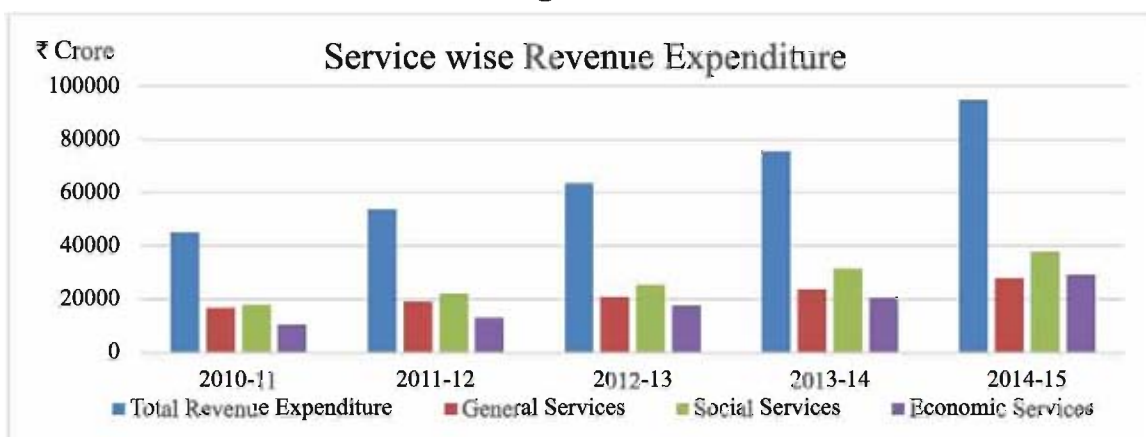
Revenue expenditure is given in Comparative statement of service-wise revenue table 2.3 and figure 2.12

**Table 2.3 Comparative statement of service-wise revenue expenditure is as under**

Item	(₹ in crore)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total Revenue Expenditure	44873	53654	63462	75510	94542
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	16758 (37.34)	18982 (35.38)	20761 (32.71)	23588 (31.24)	27868 (29.48)
Social Services	17895 (39.88)	21928 (40.87)	25293 (39.86)	31486 (41.70)	37754 (39.93)
Economic Services	10220 (22.78)	12744 (23.75)	17408 (27.43)	20436 (27.06)	28920 (30.59)

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

Figure 2.12



### Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

**Trends of receipts:-** During the year 2014-15, the revenue receipts have increased by 22.63% over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is 15.52% which is mainly due to growth of 66.07% in entertainment & luxury tax, 61.71% in Electricity Duty, 13.93% in Sales Tax, 13.24% in Vehicle Tax 12.13% in State Excise, 2.03% in Stamps and Registration and (-)14.62% in Land revenue over the previous year.

**Trends of expenditure:-** During the year 2014-15, 82.02% of total expenditure was met from revenue receipts in comparison to 82.76% in the year 2013-14 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted plan expenditure has increased by ₹15,067 crore in the year 2014-15 showing 51.76% increase over previous year. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2014-15 has been 31.56% of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2014-15 is 14.05% over the previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services, was ₹82,944 crore during the year 2014-15, which is 74.49% of aggregate expenditure vis-a-vis. developmental expenditure of ₹66,063 crore during the year 2013-14 which was 73.41% of aggregate expenditure in that year.

**Interest Payment:-** Interest payment as a percentage of Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure was 11.46% and 11.07% respectively in the year 2014-15.

**Capital Outlay:-** The capital outlay during the year 2014-15 was ₹16,103 crore, which was 90.98% of the

net increase in the debt and other liabilities.

**Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):-** The quantum of fiscal liabilities is ₹1,47,609 crore as on 31.03.2015 showing net increase of ₹17,699 crore over the previous year. It comprises of (i) internal loan of ₹93,477 crore, (ii) loan of ₹7,034 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹32,247 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹14,851 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 13.62% during the year 2014-15. The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 161.63% during the year 2014-15. The fiscal liabilities stood at 2.84 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue at the end of the year 2014-15. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2014-15 is 24.11% and it is lower than the ceiling of 36.5% recommended by 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for State of Rajasthan.

**Fiscal Consolidation:-** Though, the State Government had returned to Fiscal Consolidation path in financial year 2011-12 & 2012-13, but liabilities created in the 2013-14 adversely affected the State Finance in the year 2014-15 also. This resulted into Revenue Deficit of ₹3,215 crore in this year and Fiscal Deficit of ₹19,000 crore, which is 3.10% of GSDP.

**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% against 9.18% approved during Eleventh plan period. Similarly, the borrowings have been projected to contribute 35.36% against 33.24% 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% against 42.94% approved during Eleventh Plan period. Thus, the size of XII<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has also increased to more than double of XI<sup>th</sup> Plan at current prices. Details of total resources for Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Details of Total Resources for Tenth, Eleventh 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	Projection at 2006-07 prices	Approved Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	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>
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. Resources of 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

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plan are given in table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plan**

(₹ in crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
First Five Year Plan (1951 -1956)	64.50	54.15
Second Five Year Plan (1956 -1961)	105.27	102.74
Third Five Year Plan (1961 -1966)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plan (1966-1967)	48.87	48.90
Annual Plan (1967-1968)	43.65	39.88
Annual Plan (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	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	93954.34
Annual Plan (2012-13)*	33141.35	32437.35
Annual Plan (2013-14)*	40139.00	39576.53
Annual Plan (2014-15) Modified*	69820.05	55058.08
Annual Plan (2015-16)*	71405.78	38249.67 <sup>#</sup>

\*As per budgeted outlay (B.E.) # Upto December, 2015

**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 given in table 2.6 and figure 2.13.

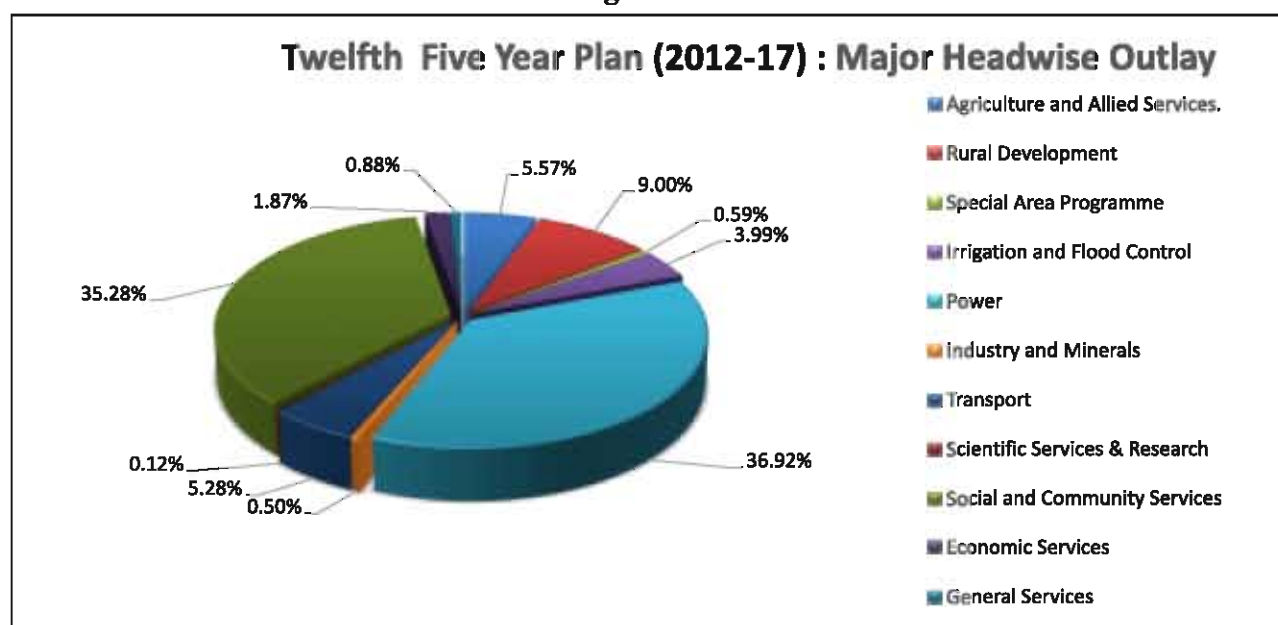
**Table 2.6 Proposed Outlay of Twelfth Five Year Plan**

(₹ in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Proposed Outlay (2012-17)	Per cent to Total Outlay
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

Head of Development/ Sector	Proposed Outlay (2012-17)	Per cent to Total Outlay
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>

Figure 2.13



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.

The targeted economic growth and socio economic monitorable targets are given in table 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.7 Economic Growth Targets

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

**Table 2.8 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
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 (2015-16)**

The Budgeted Outlay for the year 2015-16 has been

kept at ₹71,405.78 crore. The major head wise allocations are given in table 2.9 and figure 2.14.

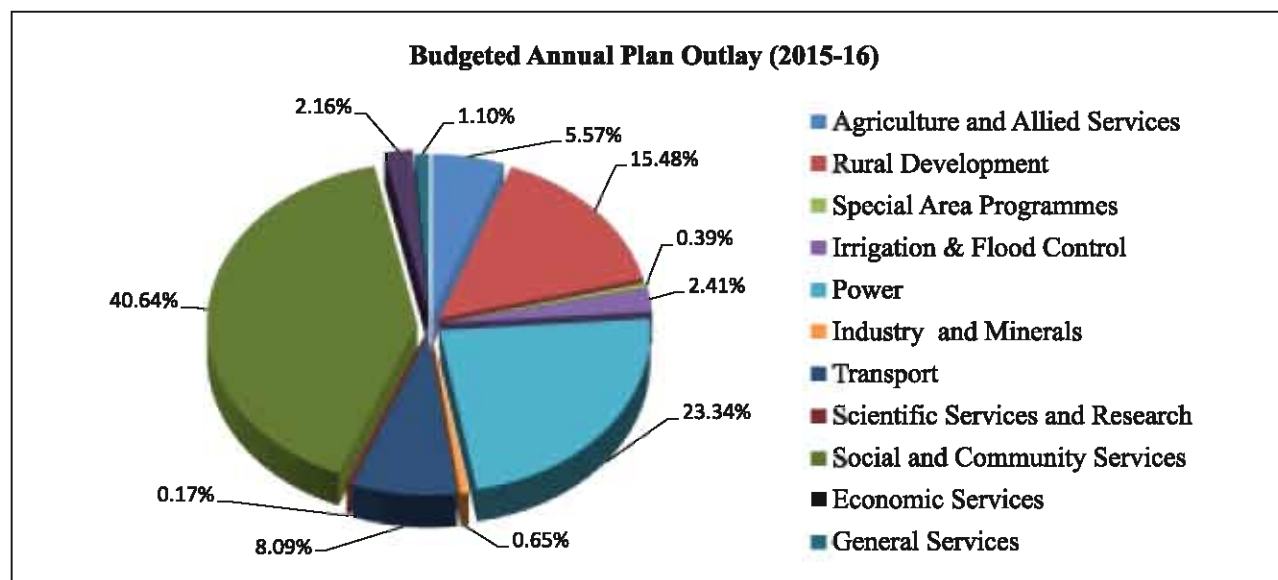
**Table 2.9 Budgeted Annual Plan Outlay 2015-16**

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Major Head / Sector	Budgeted Outlay (2015-16)
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	3975.84
2	Rural Development	11051.73
3	Special Area Programme	280.00
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	1719.08
5	Power	16665.10
6	Industry & Minerals	460.99
7	Transport	5778.17
8	Scientific Services	123.63
9	Social & Community Services	29020.07
10	Economic Services	1545.94
11	General Services	785.23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71405.78</b>



Figure 2.14



The progress under State Plan during 2014-15 & 2015-16 is given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Progress under State Plan during 2014-15 &amp; 2015-16

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Major Heads	Expenditure	
		2014-15	2015-16*
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	349204.32	144121.33
2	Rural Development	929889.26	675753.33
3	Special Area Program	21277.78	19287.56
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	136161.98	81698.08
5	Power	1175886.76	986584.34
6	Industry & Minerals	27157.86	14285.36
7	Transport	400315.23	238744.45
8	Scientific Services	4632.29	1269.30
9	Social & Community Services	2216535.98	1554701.45
10	Economic Services	158711.47	59337.22
11	General Services	86035.19	49184.44
	Grand Total	5505808.12	3824966.86

\* Upto December, 2015

## BANKING

Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the State 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 a view of need to supplement plan financing. Banks/Financial institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in optimum manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of the banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural

development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level as on September, 2014 and 2015 is presented in the table 2.11.

It is observed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2015 (upto September) over the corresponding period

**Table 2.11 Comparative data of bank offices, deposits and credits**

S.No.	Item	Rajasthan		All India	
		September, 2014	September, 2015	September, 2014	September, 2015
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1262	1327	18684	19936
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	14189	16029	234746	273556
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	10616	12064	161874	185748
2.	SBI & its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	1375	1513	22613	23680
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	75727	85705	1798919	2014899
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	46165	52707	1349170	1440930
3.	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	2487	2689	60390	64420
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	86132	101553	4200006	4439468
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore))	95799	106211	3067647	3208733
4.	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	7	7	302	322
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	692	698	362359	418397
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	875	770	314495	348974
5	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	784	872	18355	20793
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	30944	36707	1518266	1793930
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	24892	32150	1264380	1521592
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	5915	6408	120344	129151
	(b) Deposits (₹ in Crore)	207684	240691	8114296	8940250
	(c) Credit (₹ in Crore)	178347	203902	6157566	6705977

in the previous year i.e. upto September, 2014. The deposits have increased by 15.89 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2015 over September, 2014 while it was 10.18 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 84.72 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.00 per cent at all India level as on September, 2015, whereas it was 85.87 percent in Rajasthan and 75.90 per cent at all India level in September, 2014. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 2015, over corresponding period of 2014 has increased by 14.33 per cent while the increase was 8.91 per cent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 11,424 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 732.04 lakh as on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2015) and covers an average area of 53 sq.km. of the State.

Business Correspondent Agents (BCA) in a Service Area Approach (SSA) who can also cater to the needs of the nearby village by fixing certain days in a week / fortnight to visit all other villages in the SSA.

## BHAMASHAH YOJANA

### Rajasthan's Public Welfare Benefits Delivery Scheme

To build a better society, empowerment of every woman is imperative because empowerment of woman is empowerment of the society and thus the State.

A path breaking scheme of Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment, Bhamashah Scheme was first launched in 2008, is an end-to-end service delivery platform to transfer cash and non-cash benefits to the targeted beneficiaries of State Government in a transparent manner and was relaunched in the year 2014 with broader objectives.

For effective use of all cash and non-cash benefits under various public welfare schemes of Government, this scheme is a family-based program of financial inclusion, where each family is issued a 'Bhamashah Card' which is linked to bank account that is in the name of lady of the house who is the head of the family. The card leverages bio-metric identification and core banking. Multiple cash benefits would be accessed through the Bhamashah Card and will be transferred to bank accounts of the beneficiaries and Non-cash benefits would be given

directly to entitled beneficiaries.

It is one of its kind scheme where all benefits- cash and non-cash, will be routed through Bhamashah Scheme. Under this Scheme the family is being mapped correctly and single unique data set for the residents of the state is being made. Thus, duplication is checked.

All demographics and socio-economic parameters have been included to work out entitlement under various government schemes. Therefore, the Scheme will eventually cover beneficiaries at all level across the state. Bhamashah scheme leverages bank account opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for achieving financial inclusion.

The Bhamashah platform does not limit the financial inclusion to mere opening of bank accounts, but simultaneously ensure door-step delivery of banking services through business correspondents (BC's) of the banks and Micro ATMs, being established at all Panchayats in rural areas. This scheme also has a provision of giving ₹2,000 in bank accounts of all BPL families enrolled in Bhamashah as one time financial assistance.

Further, various mobile payment gateways have been integrated with the Bhamashah Platform, there while making service delivery through JAM (Jan Dhan; Aadhar; Mobile) trinity a reality in the State.

### Benefits of Scheme:-

- Ensuring empowerment of women
- Financial inclusion for all sections of the society
- End-to-end service delivery platform for cash and non-cash benefits with complete transparency and real time delivery
- Closer-to-home banking services to citizens
- A unified platform for a large number of schemes
- Includes both family and individual beneficiary schemes

### Enrolment Process

- The Bhamashah enrolment software has been developed to work both in offline as well as in online mode. State Government has facilitated enrolment near the door steps of the residents so

that more and more residents are enrolled under the scheme.

- For offline enrolment, camps were organized in each Gram Panchayat in rural area and in each ward in urban area. For online enrolment, various Points-of-Services can be used by the resident. Any resident of the State can also apply online for Bhamashah enrolment through the Bhamashah Portal.
- The enrolment software also has features for Updation of details like
  - New birth in the family
  - Marriage of an individual
  - Death of a family member
  - Change in address of resident
  - Change in any of the detail like bank account number
  - Correction in detail fed by operator

**Quality Control:** First check for data quality assurance has been provided in the enrolment software which ensures that invalid entries are not made in the data fields. Proper validation checks have been provided at relevant data entry fields in the software.

**Bhamashah Card:** The Bhamashah Card, with its 'Ultra Smart' features provides multi-dimensional benefits to the card holder. With an entire back-end solution mapped with the card number the card truly empowers the card holder, ensuring inclusion to the best possibilities. The card is the perfect combination of 'e' and 'Governance' ensuring the envisaged e-Governance.

As the card relies on back-end data set encompassing complete entitlement profile, neither there is a storage limitation as in case of chip or magnetic strip-based cards nor is there a requirement of updating profile on the card-based storage. Thus the entire control can be management from central servers.

### Security features on the card include:

- Micro-text printing
- Guilloche Pattern

- Invisible UV
- Fluorescent ink printing
- Bar Code/QR Code
- Hologram Hot stamping

### Issuance of the Card

**Family Card:** Bhamashah Card is issued to the woman head of the family free-of-cost by the state Government, wherein the essential information regarding entire family is given. The Bhamashah Card leverages biometric identity of the beneficiary through UID (Aadhar) and also ensures linkage with his/her core bank enabled bank account.

**Individual Card:** Any member of the enrolled family can get the individual Bhamashah Card by paying a nominal fee. This card, apart from being an identity Card, highlights individual's entitlements e.g. Pensioner; Unorganized Labourer, etc.

### Secured Delivery of Services

- The concerned service department will deliver the given benefit/services/material delivery or deliver the amount to the core banking account of the Bhamashah Card holder family after biometric verification. It ensures that only the genuine Bhamashah Card holder families get the benefits of material/amount.
- The card cannot be used by anyone else except the head of the family/family members as it uses biometric verification. Therefore, there are no chances of misuse of the card when lost or stolen.
- In case of difficulty in verification through finger print based bio-metric authentication (especially in case of manual laborers whose finger prints are not easily readable), facility of secured validation through One Time Password (OTP) on registered mobile is also provided.

**Unified Dataset:** Unified Bhamashah Resident Data Hub (BDH) is created under the Bhamashah Scheme, which can be leveraged at the backend. It is the centralized and comprehensive dataset comprising authentic data for residents of Rajasthan. It also ensures 'One Family, One identity' phenomenon

along with 'One Resident, One identity'.

In line with the Rajasthan e-Government Architecture and completely compliant with Aadhar authentication framework, the Bhamashah Resident Data Hub shall be leveraged by every department in a centralized manner for all departmental applications for service delivery.

Bhamashah Data Hub is comprised of Aadhar identification Data (KYR) and Basic Demographic data (KYR) of residents of the State. This includes entitlements and provides eligibility status under the scheme. This database shall replace all other resident/beneficiary databases being maintained by other departments. All cash and non-cash benefits shall be provided directly into the hands of the beneficiaries of the State using this single dataset and Aadhar enabled biometric authentication. This would reform and institutionalise direct benefit delivery mechanism of government programmes. This will further in taking decisions regarding conversion of non-cash benefits into cash benefits.

**Data Seeding:** Seeding is the process of inserting Bhamashah ID, Aadhar number and bank account detail of the resident in a scheme/ departmental database. This ensures that all legacy departmental applications leverage Bhamashah data for transfers. This also enables validation using Aadhar infrastructure. This is one of the foremost requirements to transfer benefits directly into the bank account of the beneficiary through existing application. In this scheme, the benefits of all the schemes of the govt. will be transferred to the Bhamashah card holder through Bhamashah platform. To transfer cash benefits or provide services with biometric identifications, the data of concerning department is linking (i.e. seeding) with Bhamashah Data Hub. The work of seeding is under process at District and Block level.

**Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) envisages transfer of benefits directly to core bank enabled bank accounts of the beneficiaries for the identified schemes. Beneficiaries are also provided with a facility of mobile payments.

#### Advantages of DBT

- Consolidate cash transfers to Households which are getting benefits from multiple sources and

multiple forms

- Adoption of cutting edge technical system
- Ensuring real-time availability of data at all levels of governance for strategic decision making
- Maximise benefits from expenditure of welfare schemes which leads to overall human development
- Safer and more secure than carrying cash or cheque
- Faster payment

**Point of Service:** Bhamashah card holders will be able to get services at many different service-points. For cash benefits, besides bank branches & ATM, services will be available through Banking Correspondents and Micro ATMs at various e-Mitra kiosks across the State. e-Mitra is a multi service, single window network for providing government information and service to the residents. Various cash and non-cash services would be available from e-Mitra centers through Micro-ATMs as well as IT enabled PoS at concerned institution like Ration Shops for PDS.

More than 30,000 e-Mitra are working at all panchayats in rural areas and wards in urban areas and 18,000 micro ATMs established on e-Mitra for door-step service delivery.

#### Bhamashah Transaction Mapper

Transactions both cash and non-cash, pertaining to a family are consolidated at one place by way of 'Transaction Mapper'. All the transactional events are linked with notifications to concerned stakeholders through SMS/e-mail. Multiple MIS reports are available to the decision-maker and beneficiaries alike. Thus, apart from bringing in awareness and transparency, this feature will help the government in analytics, taking corrective measures and designing of new schemes.

#### Mobile App

Various transactional facilities to all the stakeholders of Bhamashah Scheme are being provided through Bhamashah Mobile App. The App works on all the

operating systems. The features available in the App are:

### For Beneficiaries

- Apply for Bhamashah enrolment
- Check status of enrolment
- Check status of transactions
- Transactions via various digital wallets such as payTm, Vodafone m-pesa, Airtel Money as per RBI guidelines

### For Government Officials

- Verification and tracking
- MIS for monitoring & supervision
- Service charge management

**National e-Governance Award:** National e-Governance Gold Award, 2015-16 for the sectoral award (Financial Inclusion) awarded to GoR for Bhamashah Yojana by GoI.

**Progress:** Now, Bhamashah Yojana proven to be a landmark for the establishment of financial inclusion scheme effectively and efficiently to all the section of society. Benefits of different schemes like Social Security Pensions, MNREGA, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Shubh Lakshmi Yojana (SLY), Scholarships and one time assistance to Bhamashah enrolled BPL families etc. amounting to ₹1,298 crore of 2.06 crore transactions are transferred directly to bank accounts of beneficiaries. In Bhamashah Scheme, 1.10 crore families and 3.80 crore persons have been enrolled.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the new series of national accounts, revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, has also revised the base year of State Domestic Product from 2004-05 to 2011-12 as per guidelines of CSO. The purpose to revise the base year is to:

- Capture the structural changes that has taken place in the Nation/State's economy and to depict a true picture of the State's economy through macro aggregates like; Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Per Capita Net Domestic Product i.e. Per Capita Income (PCI) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).
- Update the database on the bases of results of surveys and census in New base year series.
- Capture the new economic activities.
- Introduce new concepts and methodological improvements.

**Following are the major changes incorporated in the new base year series (2011-12) :**

- Now the growth rate of GSDP is measured at constant market prices, which was earlier

measured at factor cost at constant prices.

- Sector-wise estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) will now be at basic prices instead of factor cost.

### GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The State Domestic Product (SDP) represents the value of all finished goods and services rendered by an economy, accounted without duplication during a given period, generally a year before making any provision of consumption of fixed capital (CFC). The estimates of SDP and related aggregates are generally prepared at both current and constant prices. The economy of Rajasthan is broadly agrarian in nature hence; the growth of the economy varies, according to agricultural production.

#### GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

As per advance estimates, the real GSDP or Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 5.44 lakh crore, as against ₹5.12 lakh crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 6.23 per cent in 2015-16 against the growth of 6.11 per cent in 2014-15.

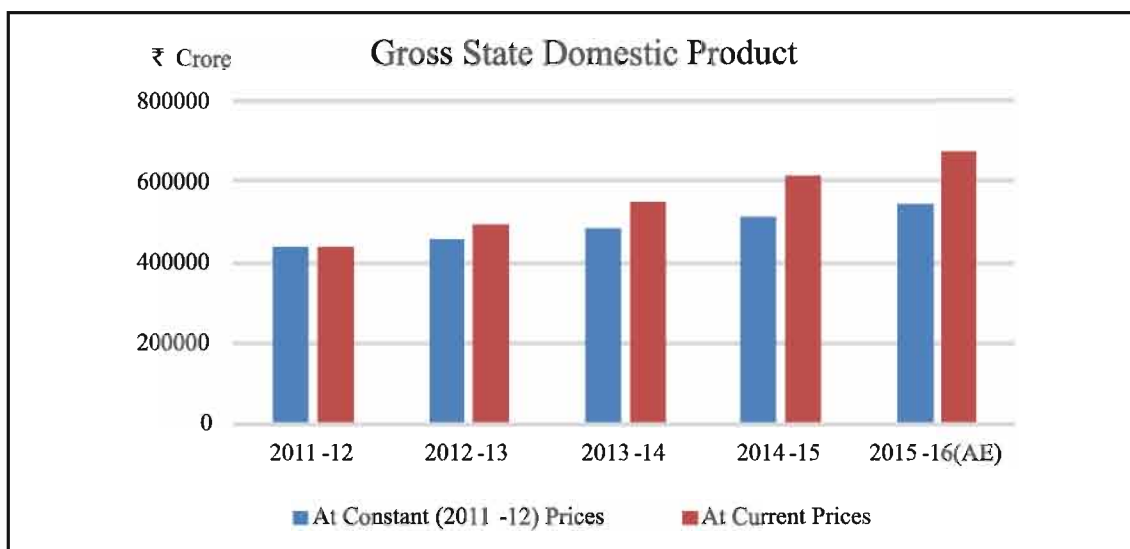
The estimates of GSDP and its growth are presented in the table and fig.3.1

**Table:3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan**

Year	GSDP (₹Crore)			
	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth over Previous Year in Per cent	at Current Prices	Growth over Previous Year in Per cent
2011-12	436465		436465	
2012-13	454987	4.24	494004	13.18
2013-14	482605	6.07	549701	11.27
2014-15	512095	6.11	612194	11.37
2015-16 (AE)	544014	6.23	674137	10.12

AE - Advance Estimates

Figure :3.1



**GSDP at Current Prices:**

As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.74 lakh crore, as against ₹6.12 lakh crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 10.12 per cent in 2015-16 against 11.37 per cent in 2014-15.

**GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of India**

In the New base year revision, it is observed that the growth rate of gross domestic products of India and Rajasthan is increasing every year. Although the rate of growth is higher at India level while it is less in Rajasthan due to fall in agriculture production for last two years. Table 3.2 shows the gross domestic product and growth rate of Rajasthan and India.

**Table 3.2 GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India at constant (2011-12) prices**

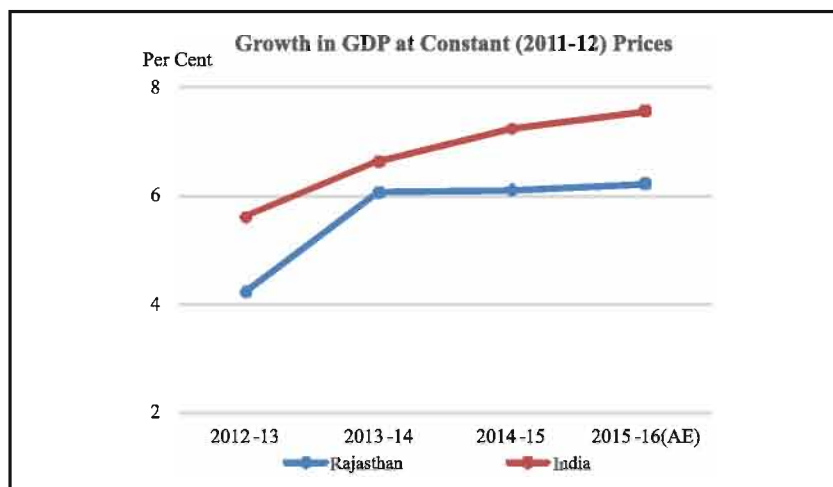
Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP ₹ Crore	Growth over previous year in Per cent	GDP ₹ Crore	Growth over previous year in Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	436465		8736039	
2012-13	454987	4.24	9226879	5.62
2013-14	482605	6.07	9839434	6.64
2014-15	512095	6.11	10552151	7.24
2015-16	544014	6.23	11350962	7.57

For Rajasthan 2015-16 - Advance Estimate,  
For India-2011-12 to 2014-15-Revised Estimate-II ,2015-16 (Advance Estimates)



Chart 3.2 shows the trend of economic growth of India and Rajasthan. It shows slightly higher pace of growth at all India level comparative to Rajasthan.

**Growth in Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India**  
Figure 3.2



### NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

#### NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

As per advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹4.90 lakh crore, as against ₹4.62 lakh crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 6.16 per cent in 2015-16 against the growth 6.13 per cent in 2014-15.

#### Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices:

As per advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.11 lakh crore, as against 5.55 lakh crore in the year 2014-15 showing an

increase of 10.08 per cent in 2015-16 against 11.54 per cent in 2014-15.

The Estimates of NSDP and its growth are being presented in the Table and Fig.3.3

#### Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

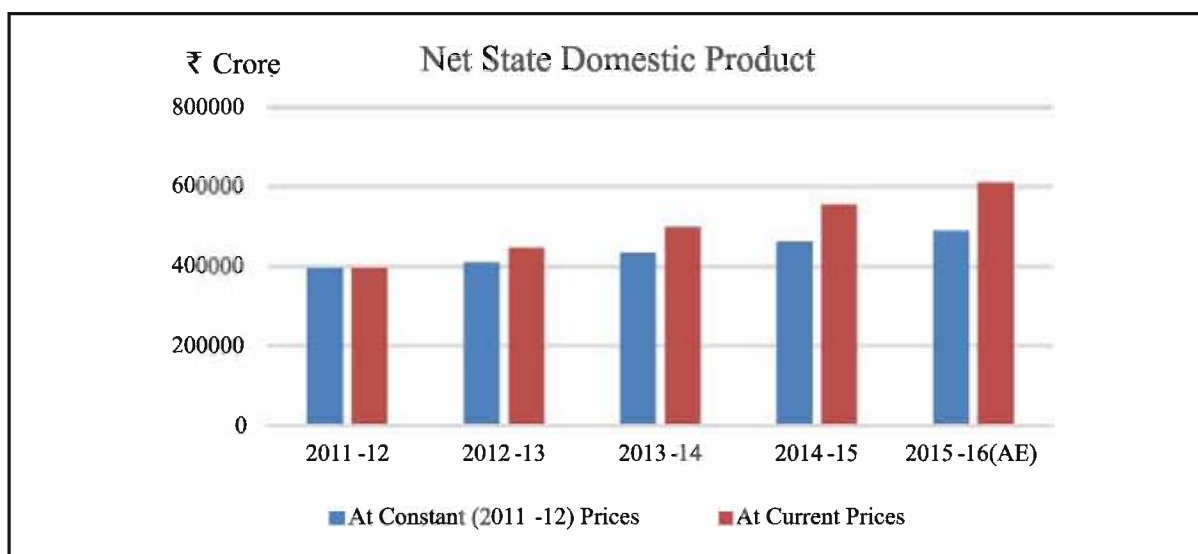
The Gross Value Added (GVA) at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.16 lakh crore, as against 4.88 lakh crore for the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 5.83 per cent in 2015-16 against the growth 5.97 per cent in 2014-15. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are -3.56 per cent in Agriculture, 5.95 per cent in Industry and 11.51 per cent in Service sector in the year 2015-16

**Table: 3.3 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan**

Year	NSDP (₹Crore)			
	at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth over Previous Year in Per cent	at Current Prices	Growth over Previous Year in Per cent
2011-12	396960		396960	
2012-13	410225	3.34	446835	12.56
2013-14	435163	6.08	497403	11.32
2014-15	461845	6.13	554783	11.54
2015-16*	490311	6.16	610691	10.08

\*Advance Estimates

Figure:3.3



over 2014-15.

The composition of Gross Value Added at constant

(2011-12) basic prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following Table and Figure 3.4:

Table 3.4 Sector wise Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

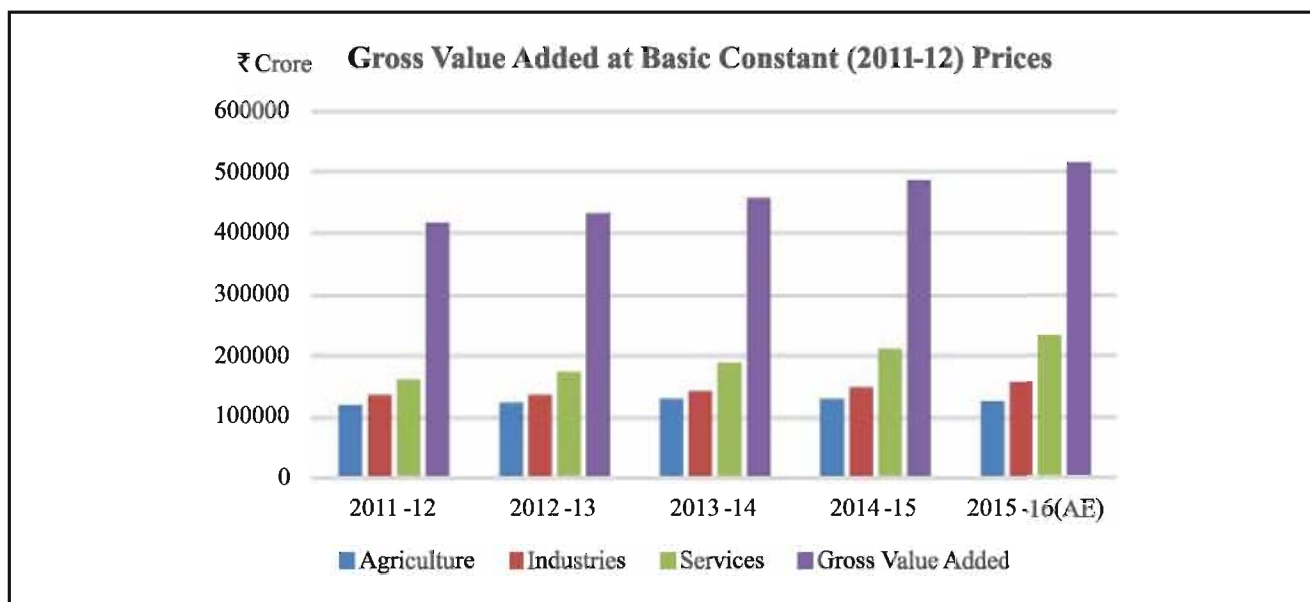
(₹crore)

Sector / Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GVA
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	119106.50	136305.79	161349.80	416762.09
	(28.58)	(32.71)	(38.71)	(100.00)
2012-13	122637.55	136676.27	174768.09	434081.91
	(28.25)	(31.49)	(40.26)	(100.00)
2013-14	129945.76	140363.74	189842.70	460152.20
	(28.24)	(30.50)	(41.26)	(100.00)
2014-15	128779.70	148636.84	210186.70	487603.24
	(26.41)	(30.48)	(43.11)	(100.00)
2015-16 (AE)	124195.00	157475.49	234381.20	516051.69
	(24.07)	(30.51)	(45.42)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

AE- Advance Estimates

Figure:3.4



AE- Advance Estimates

Certain distinct characteristics of the sector wise Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices are:

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector decreased to 24.07 per cent in the year 2015-16 from 27.87 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2014-15. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,24,195.00 crore in the year 2015-16 showing a decrease of 3.56 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing registered, manufacturing unregistered, electricity, gas & water supply and construction sector decreased to 30.51 per cent in the year 2015-16 from 31.29 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2014-15. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,57,475.49 crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 5.95 per cent over previous year.

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

insurance and other services sectors increased to 45.42 per cent in the year 2015-16 from 40.83 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2014-15. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,34,381.20 crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 11.51 per cent over previous year. Service Sector, with its consistently surging share in the GVA, is to act as the engine for pushing overall growth in the State.

### Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices

The Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.39 lakh crore, as against 5.82 lakh crore in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 9.91 per cent in 2015-16 against 11.23 per cent in 2014-15. The corresponding sectoral growth are 0.45 per cent in Agriculture, 7.23 per cent in Industry and 17.14 per cent in Service sector in the year 2015-16 over 2014-15.

The composition of Gross Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Basic current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table and figure 3.5:

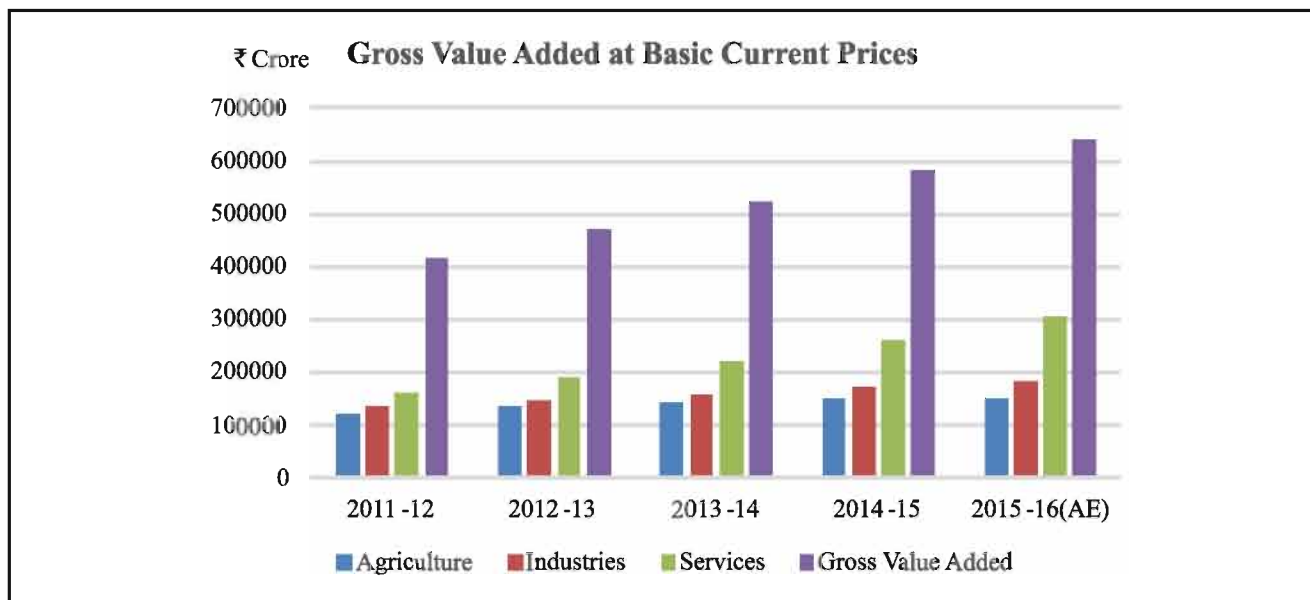
**Table 3.5 Sector wise Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices**

(₹crore)

Sector / Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GVA
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	119106.50	136305.79	161349.80	416762.09
	(28.58)	(32.71)	(38.71)	(100.00)
2012-13	135725.61	146513.44	188911.35	471150.40
	(28.80)	(31.10)	(40.10)	(100.00)
2013-14	144186.64	156775.87	221917.68	522880.19
	(27.58)	(29.98)	(42.44)	(100.00)
2014-15	150443.94	170981.79	260158.12	581583.86
	(25.87)	(29.40)	(44.73)	(100.00)
2015-16 (AE)	151127.34	183351.40	304739.48	639218.21
	(23.64)	(28.68)	(47.68)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to total Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices  
 AE- Advance Estimates

**Figure:3.5**



AE- Advance Estimates

**Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices**

The Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹4.62 lakh crore, as against ₹4.37 lakh crore for the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 5.72 per cent in 2015-16 against the growth 5.97 per cent in 2014-15. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are -3.35 per

cent in Agriculture, 5.74 per cent in Industry and 11.50 per cent in Service sector in the year 2015-16 over 2014-15.

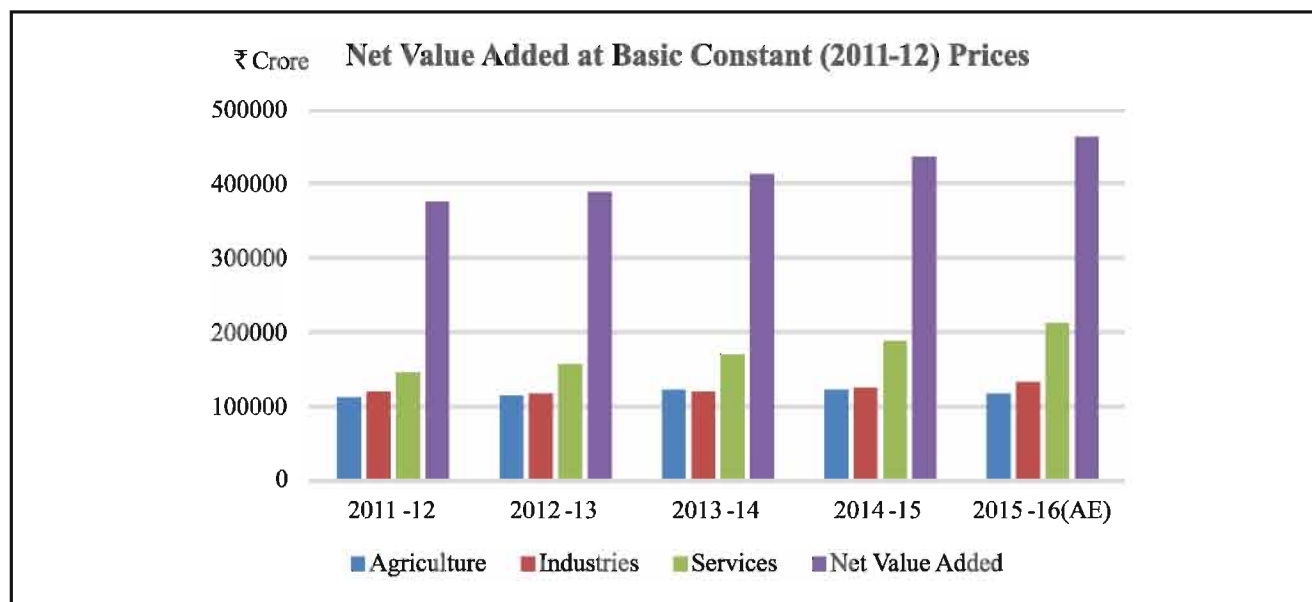
The composition of Net Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table and figure 3.6:

**Table 3.6 Sector wise Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices**

(₹crore)				
Year/ Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Net Value Added
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	112061.28	119684.61	145510.50	377256.39
	(29.70)	(31.73)	(38.57)	(100.00)
2012-13	115075.82	116702.97	157541.27	389320.06
	(29.56)	(29.98)	(40.46)	(100.00)
2013-14	121898.23	119564.44	171247.74	412710.41
	(29.54)	(28.97)	(41.49)	(100.00)
2014-15	121311.86	126482.19	189559.36	437353.41
	(27.74)	(28.92)	(43.34)	(100.00)
2015-16 (AE)	117247.54	133748.25	211352.81	462348.61
	(25.36)	(28.93)	(45.71)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices  
AE- Advance Estimates

**Figure:3.6**



AE- Advance Estimates

**Net Value Added at Basic Current Prices**

The Net Value Added at Current Basic Prices for the year 2015-16 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 5.76 lakh crore, as against ₹5.24 lakh crore for the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 9.84 per cent in 2015-16 against 11.39 per cent in 2014-15. The corresponding sectoral growth are 0.74 per cent in Agriculture, 6.89

per cent in Industry and 17.13 per cent in Service sector in the year 2015-16 over 2014-15.

The composition of Net Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards, is depicted in the graph and chart: 3.7

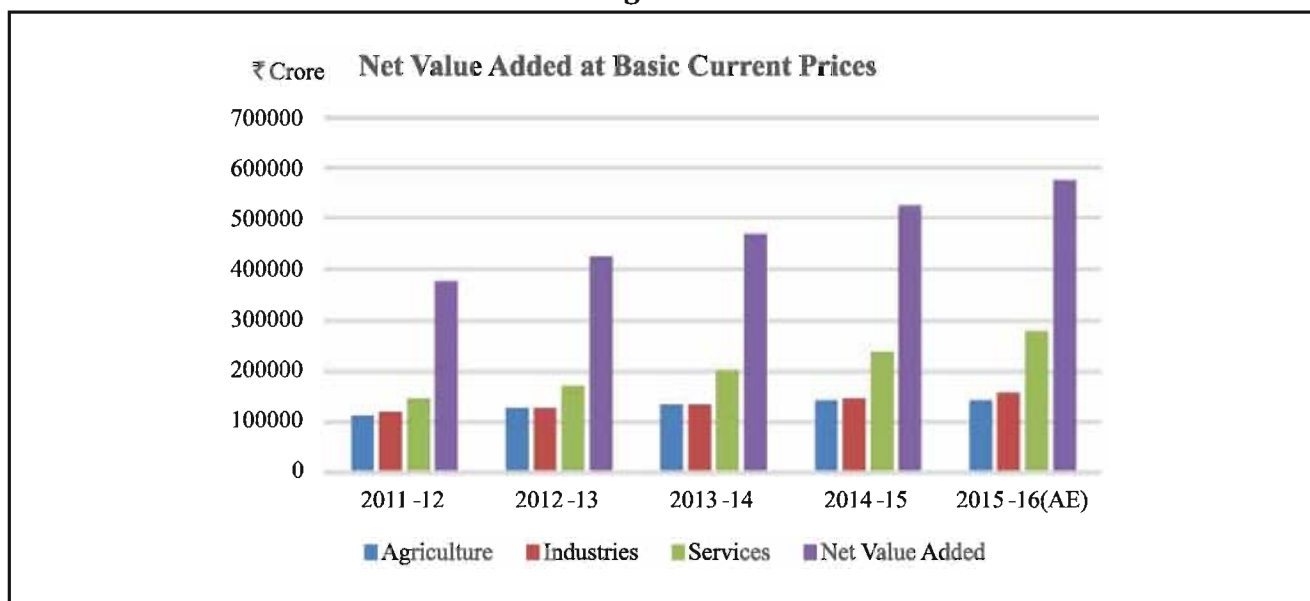
**Table 3.7 Sector wise Net Value Added at Basic current Prices**

(₹crore)

Year/ Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Net Value Added
1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	112061.28	119684.61	145510.50	377256.39
	(29.70)	(31.73)	(38.57)	(100.00)
2012-13	127573.45	125674.68	170733.19	423981.32
	(30.09)	(29.64)	(40.27)	(100.00)
2013-14	134758.11	134285.65	201538.71	470582.47
	(28.64)	(28.54)	(42.82)	(100.00)
2014-15	141701.19	146285.89	236185.40	524172.48
	(27.03)	(27.91)	(45.06)	(100.00)
2015-16 (AE)	142750.57	156369.83	276652.48	575772.88
	(24.79)	(27.16)	(48.05)	(100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to total Net Value Added at Basic Current Prices  
AE- Advance Estimates

**Figure:3.7**



AE- Advance Estimates

### PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and well being of the people. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated to be ₹66,979 as compared to ₹64,002 for the year 2014-15, registering a growth of 4.65 per cent

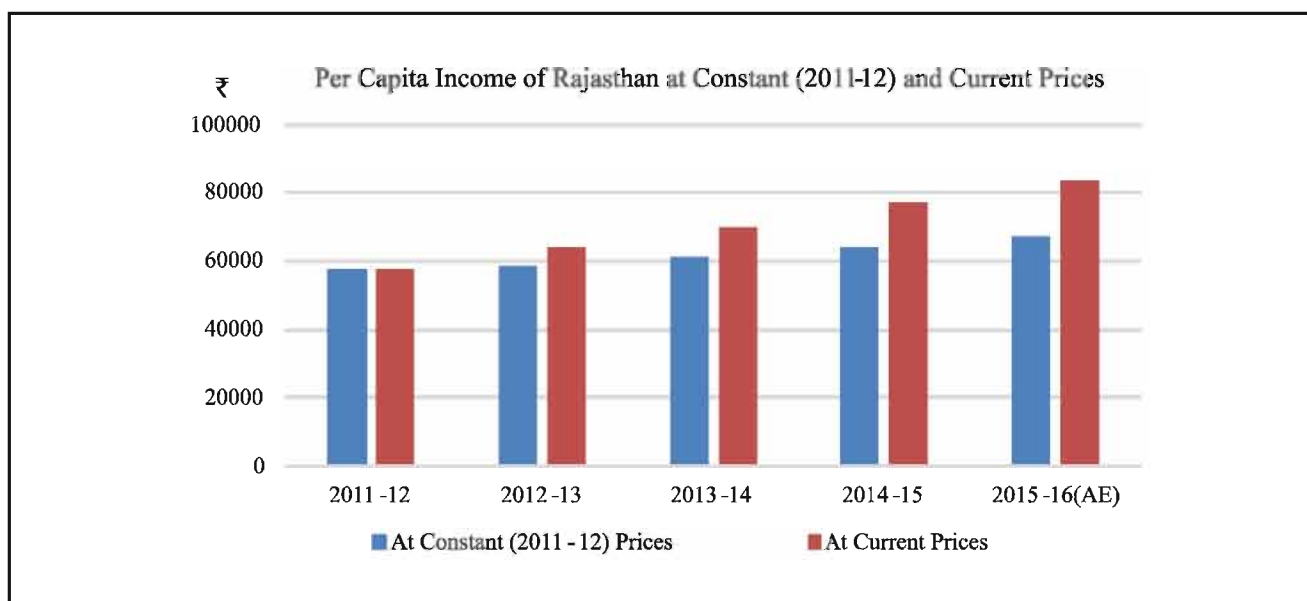
in 2015-16 over the previous year 2014-15. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated to be ₹83,423 as compared to ₹76,881 for the year 2014-15 registering a growth of 8.51 per cent in 2015-16 over the previous year 2014-15.

The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in table and figure 3.8.

**Table 3.8 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Constant (2011-12) and Current Prices**

Year	Per Capita Income (₹)			
	Constant Prices	Variation over previous year in Per cent	Current Prices	Variation over previous year in Per cent
2011-12	57427		57427	
2012-13	58502	1.87	63722	10.96
2013-14	61175	4.57	69925	9.73
2014-15	64002	4.62	76881	9.95
2015-16 AE	66979	4.65	83423	8.51

**Figure:3.8**



AE - Advance Estimates

The Per Capita Income of All India at Current and at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted as below in table and figure 3.9.

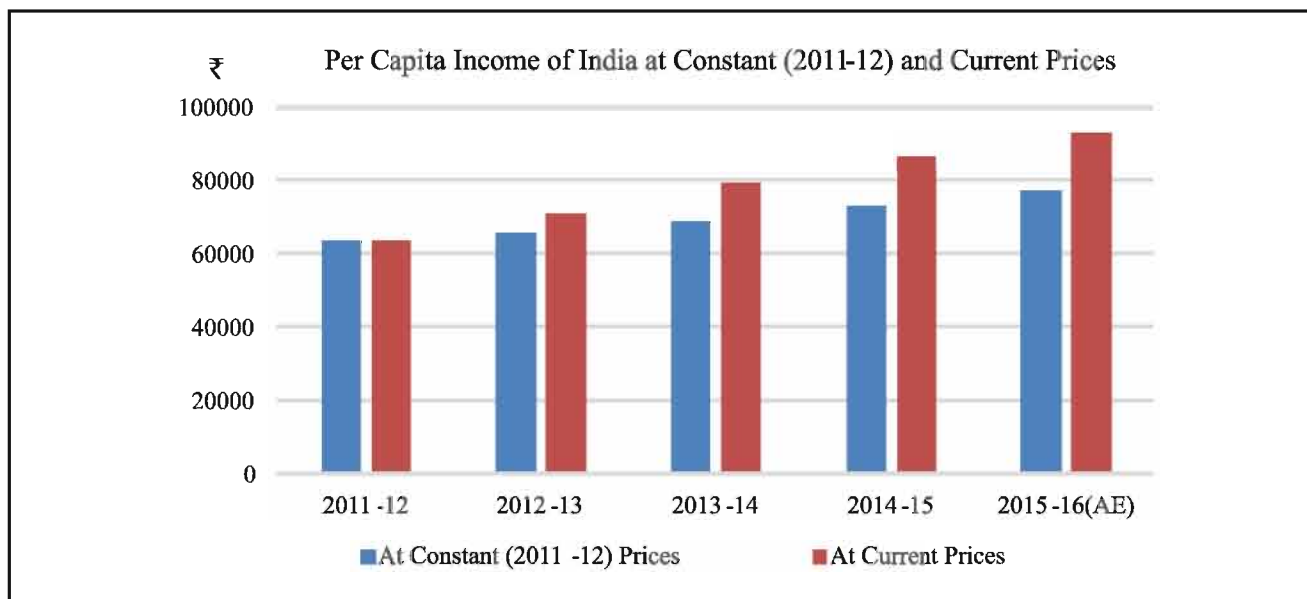
**Table 3.9 Per Capita Income of All India at 2011-12 series**

(₹)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	All India	Variation	All India	Variation
2011-12	63460		63460	
2012-13	65664	3.47	71050	11.96
2013-14	68867	4.88	79412	11.77
2014-15	72889	5.84	86879	9.40
2015-16 (A.E)	77431	6.23	93231	7.31

Revised Estimate-II:2011-12 to 2014-15 ,  
(Advance Estimates) : 2015-16

**Figure:3.9**



Revised Estimate-II for 2011-12 to 2014-15 and Advance Estimate for 2015-16



### GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

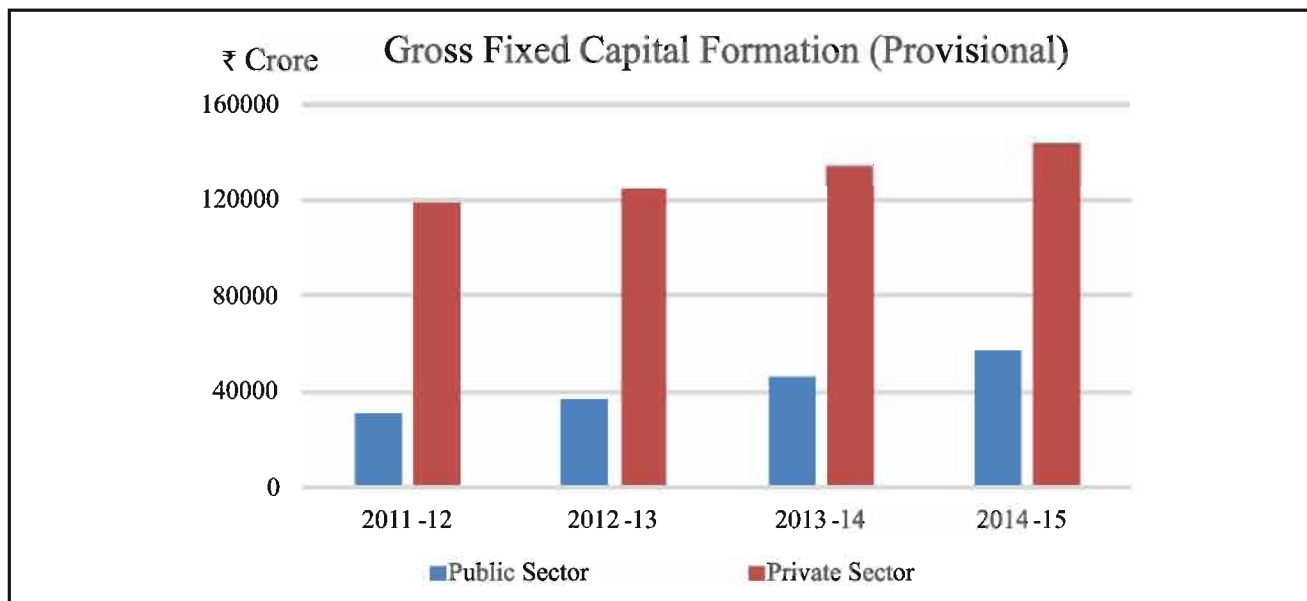
The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

At the end of the year 2014-15, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹ 2,01,250 crore, which is 32.87 per cent of the GSDP (₹ 6,12,194 crore). The GFCF in the year 2014-15 increased by 11.00 per cent over the previous year 2013-14. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2011-12 has been shown in the following table and figure 3.10:

**Table-3.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation ( Provisional)**

(₹crore)				
Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Public	31010	36999	46548	57062
Private	118846	124862	134764	144188
<b>Total GFCF</b>	<b>149856</b>	<b>161861</b>	<b>181312</b>	<b>201250</b>

**Figure 3.10**



The contribution of Private and public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2014-15 are 72 and 28 per cent respectively.

Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2011-12 is shown in the table 3.11:

Table-3.11 Sector Wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional) of Rajasthan

(₹crore)

S.No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	5162	5947	6528	7971
2	Forestry	74	53	269	277
3	Fishing	1	1	3	6
4	Mining	1444	2442	2464	2529
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12271	12291	13344	14488
6	Construction	63675	63070	68636	70621
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8498	10217	12817	17131
8	Railways	1152	1044	1657	1916
9	Communication	3062	3120	3340	4156
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	4936	5828	8004	9501
11	Banking & Insurance	926	1169	973	1035
12	Residential Building	33711	39339	41960	46920
13	Public Administration	14944	17340	21317	24700
	Total	149856	161861	181312	201250

\*\*\*\*\*

### PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. Change in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society irrespective of their level of living. One of the foremost concern of any Government is to have a regular and periodic check on the movement of prices of essential commodities, any change in the price level is likely to have an impact in the pattern of consumption of the consumer. This attaches greater importance to the price collection and its analysis. Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the price levels of commodities or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). Wholesale Price Index (WPI) accounts for changes in general price level of goods at wholesale level whereas Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a reflection of changes in the retail prices of specified goods and services over a time period.

#### Price Situation in Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly from selected centres across the State on weekly basis. The prices of livestock products & livestock feeds are collected on weekly basis and building construction material rates & labour wages are also collected from all districts of the state on quarterly basis. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centre of the State. The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre.

#### Wholesale Price Index (WPI) Rajasthan (BASE 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index (Base year 1999-2000) (WPI) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. It is also widely used by the banks, industries and business circles. It is released on monthly basis. It covers 154 commodities of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel, Power, light and lubricants' group. The weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group is 49.853 and for 'Fuel, Power, light and lubricants group is 16.253.

The annual average Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 266.82 in 2014 to 272.75 in 2015 registered an increase of almost 6 points. It increased from 270.77 to 286.93 for 'Primary Articles' group and from 228.17 to 229.99 for 'Manufactured Products' whereas decreased from 377.13 to 374.32 for 'Fuel, Power, light and lubricants' group during the same period on annualized basis. An increase of 2.22 per cent in 2015 over the previous year is registered in WPI. The index of 'Primary Articles' and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 5.97 per cent and 0.80 per cent respectively while 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants' Group registered a decrease of 0.75 per cent over the previous year.

The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2011 to 2015 and percentage variation over the previous year is given in the table 4.1 & 4.2 and figure 4.1 & 4.2 respectively.

#### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Now more attention is given to CPI inflation than WPI. WPI series have a wider commodity basket with commodity weights reflecting the underlying

**Table 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

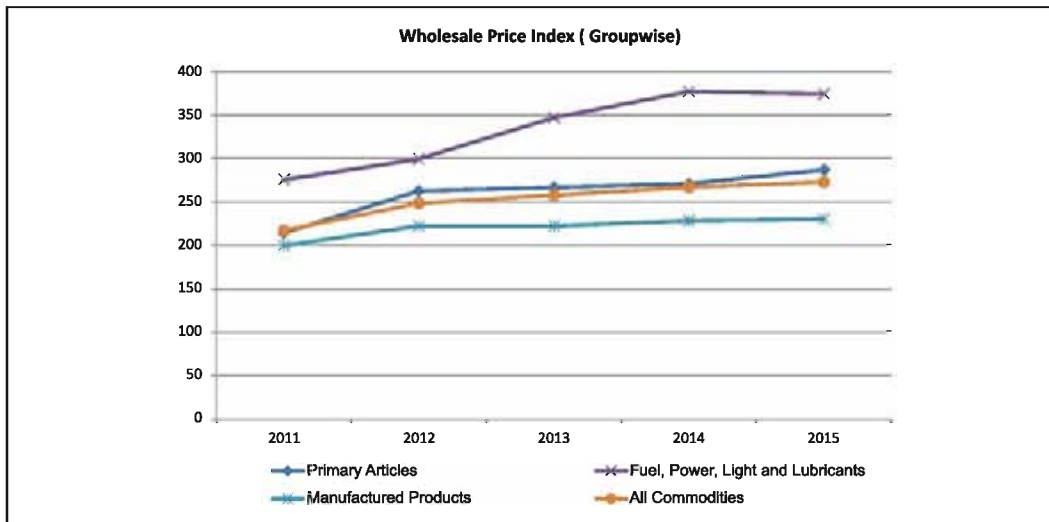
Major Groups		Annual Average Index				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Primary Articles	214.00	262.33	266.70	270.77	286.93
(a)	Agricultural Articles	212.72	265.63	269.04	272.00	287.50
(b)	Minerals	223.65	237.36	248.96	261.49	282.62
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	275.19	299.29	347.02	377.13	374.32
3	Manufactured Products	199.61	222.22	222.13	228.17	229.99
All Commodities		216.77	248.34	257.55	266.82	272.75

**Table 4.2 Wholesale Price Index Variations of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**

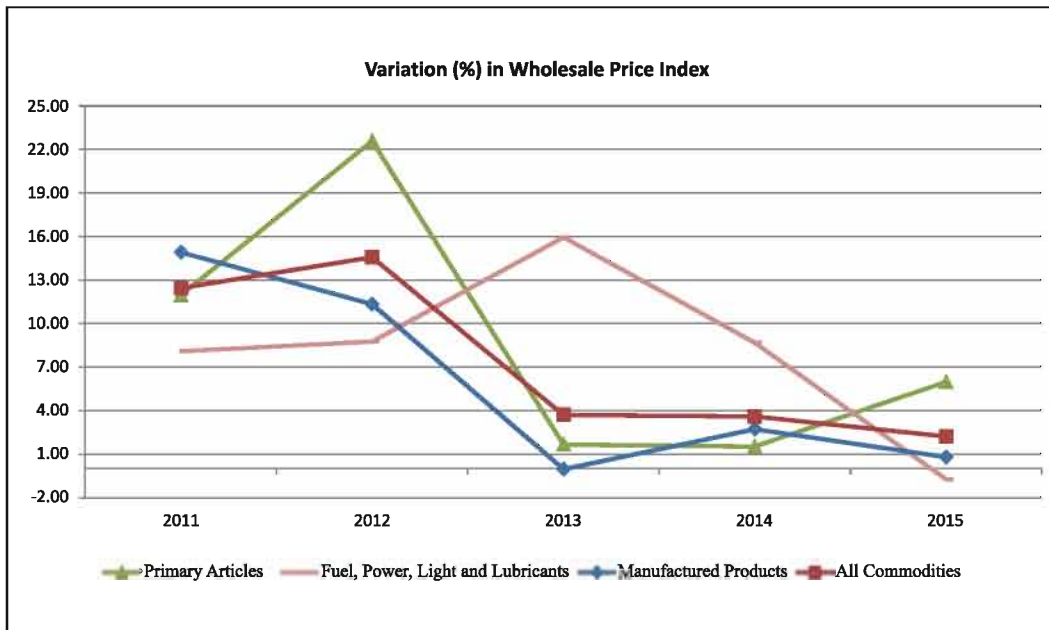
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (on the basis of previous year)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Primary Articles	11.97	22.58	1.67	1.53	5.97
(a)	Agricultural Articles	12.09	24.87	1.28	1.10	5.70
(b)	Minerals	11.03	6.13	4.89	5.03	8.08
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.09	8.76	15.95	8.68	-0.75
3	Manufactured Products	14.90	11.33	-0.04	2.72	0.80
All Commodities		12.45	14.56	3.71	3.60	2.22

**Figure 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**



**Figure 4.2 Wholesale Price Index Variations of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**



economy-wide inflation better. Some economists, however, prefer to target Consumer Price Inflation rather than the WPI, because the former is what each consumer experiences. Moreover, generalized and persistent CPI inflation could generate high inflationary expectations amongst the public. At present there are four types of Consumer Price Indices

being prepared every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural and Urban (CPI – R & U). The first three indices are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth one by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi.

**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base 2001=100)**

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways & electricity. This index is mainly used to determine the dearness allowance for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the National level, CPI (IW) for Central series is prepared for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with 3 of these centres based in Rajasthan (Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara). The base year for CPI-IW is 2001=100. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centre of the State.

A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2015. At all India level, CPI(IW) moved to 261 in 2015 from 247 of 2014. The annual average rate of inflation in 2015 was 5.67

per cent, whereas it was 6.47 per cent in the previous year. The average General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2015 recorded an increase of 2.94 per cent at Jaipur centre, 3.33 per cent at Ajmer centre and 5.71 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year. Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarized in the table 4.3

It is revealed from the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2015 over the year 2014 at all the 3 centres. The average General Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since the year 2011 are given in table 4.4.

The trends of General Consumer Price Indices-IW and All India WPI during last 5 years are given in table 4.5 and figure 4.3

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

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year

**Table 4.3 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

(Base year 2001 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over 2014	Ajmer Centre		% Variation over 2014	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over 2014
		2014	2015		2014	2015		2014	2015	
1	Food	261	267	2.30	280	293	4.64	278	295	6.12
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	271	301	11.07	308	338	9.74	288	309	7.29
3	Fuel & Light	181	191	5.52	206	217	5.34	293	279	-4.78
4	Housing	229	242	5.68	256	269	5.08	191	200	4.71
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	188	193	2.66	184	188	2.17	162	168	3.70
6	Miscellaneous	225	226	0.44	195	192	-1.54	199	220	10.55
General Index		238	245	2.94	240	248	3.33	245	259	5.71

**Table 4.4 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

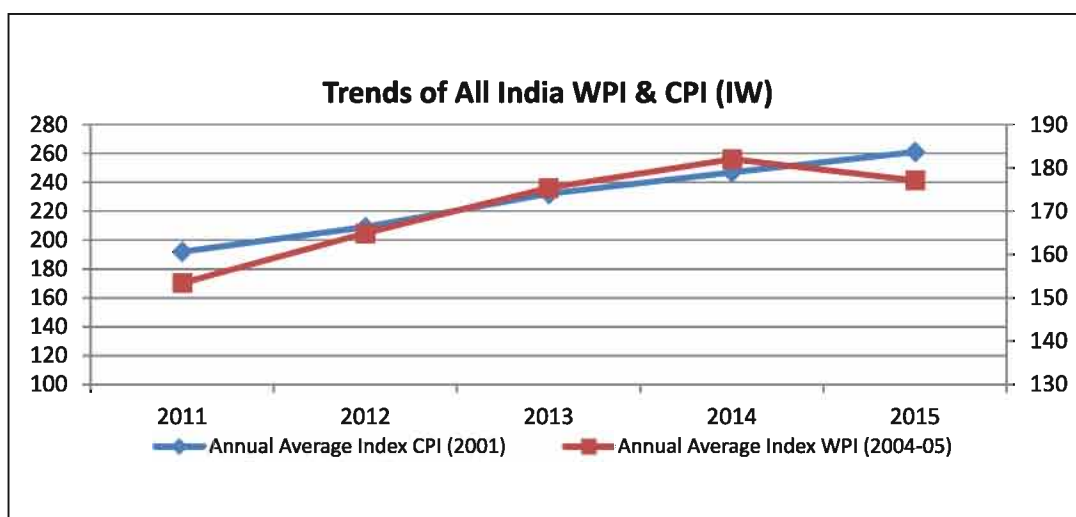
(Base year 2001 = 100)

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
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
2013	230	7.48	233	8.37	236	9.77	232	11.00
2014	238	3.48	240	3.00	245	3.81	247	6.47
2015	245	2.94	248	3.33	259	5.71	261	5.67

**Table 4.5 Trends of All India Consumer Price Index (IW) and WPI for last 5 year**

Year	All India Average Index	
	CPI (IW)	WPI
2011	191.50	153.35
2012	209.33	164.92
2013	232.16	175.35
2014	246.90	182.01
2015	261.40	177.08

**Figure: 4.3 Trends of All India Consumer Price Index (IW) and Whole Sale Price Index (WPI)**



2011-12 are given in table 4.6 and figure 4.4.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for all India and

States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined. The details of general index from year 2011 to 2015 are given in the table 4.7.

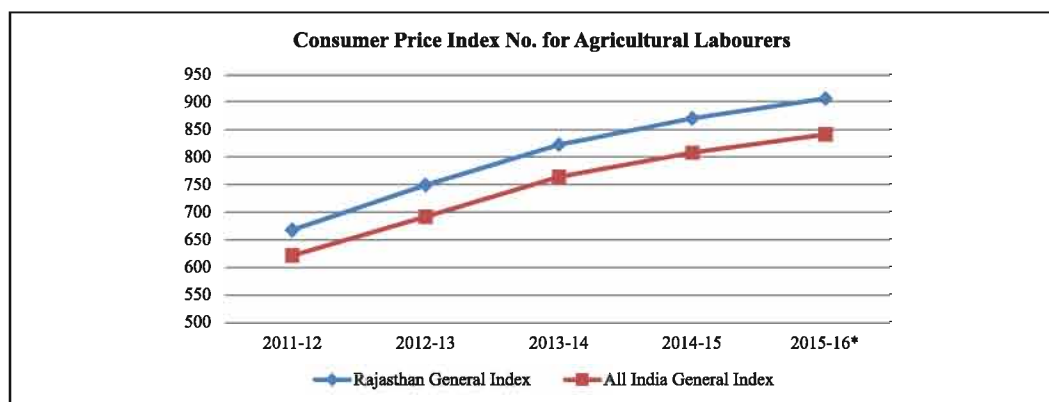
**Table 4.6 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers**

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

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2011-12	646	668	610	622
2012-13	736	749	679	692
2013-14	797	822	750	764
2014-15	832	870	783	808
2015-16 *	875	906	816	841

\* Provisional 6 month

**Figure 4.4 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers**



**Table 4.7 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined**

Base year (2010=100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2011	109.33	107.21	108.55	110.95	107.96	109.65
2	2012	122.36	117.98	120.76	121.40	118.79	120.27
3	2013	133.83	128.21	131.78	133.55	130.83	132.38
4	2014	144.20	136.28	141.33	143.51	139.70	141.86
5	2015*	125.34	121.26	123.88	123.98	121.48	122.84

\* New Base year (2012=100)



## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The primary objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of foodgrains. This involves procurement of various foodgrains, building up and maintenance of food stocks, their storage, movement and delivery to the distributing agencies and monitoring of production, stock and price levels of foodgrains. The focus is on incentivizing the farmers through fair value of their produce by way of Minimum Support Price mechanism, distribution of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and covering poor households at the risk of hunger, establishing grain banks in food scarce areas and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System (PDS).

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives, such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage in supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. It provides the supply of foodgrains to large number of poor on recurring basis at a subsidized price. PDS is jointly managed by GoI and state governments. Major commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are distributed through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of commodities is the responsibility of Government of India while responsibility of distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of FPSs lies with the State Government. State Government is also responsible for operational responsibilities including identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising & monitoring the

functions of FPSs.

Fair Price Shop (FPS) is opened by taking into consideration the convenience of the ration card holders and topography of the area. There were 22,991 fair price shops in the state in December, 2009, now about 25,366 fair price shops are operating in the State as on December, 2015.

### Constitution of Task Force for effective implementation of NFSA, 2013

National Food Security Act, 2013 provides quality foodgrain at reasonable price to common man and ensures food and nutrition security. There are two categories of beneficiaries viz “Antyodaya” and “Other Priority Household under NFSA. 35kg. of Wheat per family per month to antyodaya families and 5kg wheat per unit per month to other priority household is being provided at the rate of ₹2 per kg under NFSA. A task force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Infrastructure) to suggest reformative measures as per expectations of people in 2014. As per recommendations of the Task Force, inclusion and exclusion lists have been divided in two parts and few categories have been added and excluded from the list. At present, 4.26 crore beneficiaries are benefitted under NFSA.

The Yearwise Allotment and Off-take under NFSA (including AAY) is given in Table 4.8.

### Annapurna Bhandar Yojana

The process of development of fair price shops into Annapurna Bhandars has been started in the State where multi brand quality consumer goods will be provided. In the first phase target of identification of 5,000 FPS is completed. Under Annapurna scheme, 150 products of 40-50 categories will be provided. Identification of vendor is done by

**Table 4.8 Yearwise Allotment and Lifting under NFSA (including AAY)**

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Allocation	Off-take
2013-14 (10/13 to 03/14)	13,47,905	13,23,859
2014-15	27,89,423	27,67,955
2015-16 (04/15 to 12/15)	20,65,350	20,48,578

Rajasthan Food and Civil Supply Corporation through e-tenders and an MoU was signed between Rajasthan Food and Civil Supply Corporation and Future Consumer Enterprises Ltd. on 20 August, 2015. Work Order has been issued to vendor on 08 September, 2015. Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated First Annapurna Bhandar of the State in Bhambhauri village on 31 October, 2015. At present, 203 Annapurna Bhandars have started working.

### Computerization of Public Distribution System; Distribution of Digitized Ration Cards (DRCs) through e-mitra

In compliance of directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the State Government is committed to strengthen the PDS through computerization. Since 01 April, 2015, the distribution of new / duplicate Digitized Ration Cards (DRCs), addition / deletion of members in DRCs and corrections of errors in DRCs have been started at e-mitra through online software application. It is also decided to computerized supply chain including allocation / lifting of PDS commodities, data of Fair Price Shops, Godowns, Wholesale dealers, Kriya Vikaray Sahkari Samiti (KVSS) etc. including state and district offices. Enforcement Officer and Enforcement Inspector of Municipal Council / Municipalities area were authorized for issuance of Digitized Ration Cards vide notifications dated 22 June, 2015 and 27 July, 2015.

### Deployment of Point of Sale (PoS) machines at Fair Price Shops

The procurement of Point of Sale (PoS) machines has already been initiated by Department of IT and Communication, Government of Rajasthan. PoS machines are being deployed on every Fair Price Shop in a phased manner. In first phase, PoS machines have been deployed in eight districts viz. Ajmer, Baran, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Tonk. While Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur are identified for II<sup>nd</sup> Phase and remaining 18 districts have been selected for III<sup>rd</sup> phase. Till now 5,287 PoS machines have been distributed against the target of 5,454 PoS machines in first phase while 6,586 PoS machines have been distributed against the target of 9,262 PoS machines of second phase and 141 PoS Machines deploy in III<sup>rd</sup> phase.

### Procurement of wheat at Minimum Support Price (MSP)

Decentralized Procurement (DCP) of wheat is being done at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Alwar district since last two years. Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation is the nodal agency for procurement. In compliance of budget announcement 2015-16, now the scheme is extended in the nine districts of Jaipur and Bharatpur division. The procurement of Wheat under DCP in the state in Rabi Marketing Season 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 21.59 lakh MT and 13.00 lakh MT respectively. Despite Wheat, 1.78 lakh MT Groundnut was also procured at MSP during Kharif Marketing Season 2013-14.

### The measures to control the prices of Essential Commodities

To control the prices of Essential Commodities, a Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture) in compliance of meeting held on 07 July, 2014 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister on the issues related to prices of essential commodities. According to recommendations of the Committee, notification have been issued regarding amendment in "Rajasthan Trade Articles" (Licensing and Control) Order, 1980 by inserting "Onion and Potato" in Part E of Schedule-I. Now stock limit/turn over period for Potato and Onion can be impose as and when required by the State Government. In view of rising prices of pulses and edible oils, the state government has issued notifications to fix stock limits and turnover for wholesalers and retailers on 20 October, 2015 and 08 December, 2015 respectively.

### Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and commenced its business from 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2010. The authorized capital of corporation is ₹100 crore and its present paid up capital is ₹50 crore. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

- To ensure effective and smooth lifting, transportation and distribution of PDS Commodities to the targeted Groups.
- To make available Non-PDS items of daily use at reasonable price, in right quantity and of good quality to the consumers through FPS.

- Supply of food grains to all Fair Price Shops in the state by lifting the food grains allotted by Central Government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- Hiring of warehouse facilities/godowns at Tehsil level, where godown facilities of central / state warehousing corporation are not available/ existing.

Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like Wheat, Rice, Sugar, and Kerosene and Non-PDS items like free flow Iodize Salt, Tea, Turmeric, Red Chilly, Coriander Powder and Washing soap through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state. The Corporation is providing the above mentioned items with its own brand name 'RAJ'.

### Establishment of Directorate of Consumer Affairs

The separate department for Consumer Affairs was established on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 and has started functioning. Various posts have been sanctioned

under the directorate and additional charge has been given to the concerned officers to run the office smoothly till the posting of new officers. Land has been already allotted by the General Administration (Gr.-II) Department for the new buildings of Consumer Affairs Department vide order dated 29 October, 2015. Notification has been issued on 24 July, 2015 for exclusion of Legal Metrology from Industry (in Rules of Business of State) with respect to cabinet Memo 117/2015 dated 03 June, 2015.

The State Level Consumer Protection Council has been re-constituted. The State level Upbhokta help line (Toll Free no. 1800-180-6030) has been allotted to "CANS", a NGO of the State, which is functioning since March, 2011. State Consumer Welfare Fund has been established with a corpus of ₹54 lakh (₹27 lakh by each) provided by the State and Central Government. The other activities of the department are formation of consumer club in schools, legal aids to poor/incapable consumers, empowerment of voluntary consumer organizations and consumer awareness campaign.

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## 5 Agriculture & Allied Sector

### AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector is the backbone of the State's economy and endures to be the large contributor of the GSDP. 75 per cent population of the State resides in the rural areas and about 62 per cent depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refers to Crop, Animal Husbandry, Fishries and Forestry. There are a large number of agro based industries which can provide vast employment opportunities to people who would thus be in a position to produce wealth and contribute to the development of the State.

### LAND UTILISATION

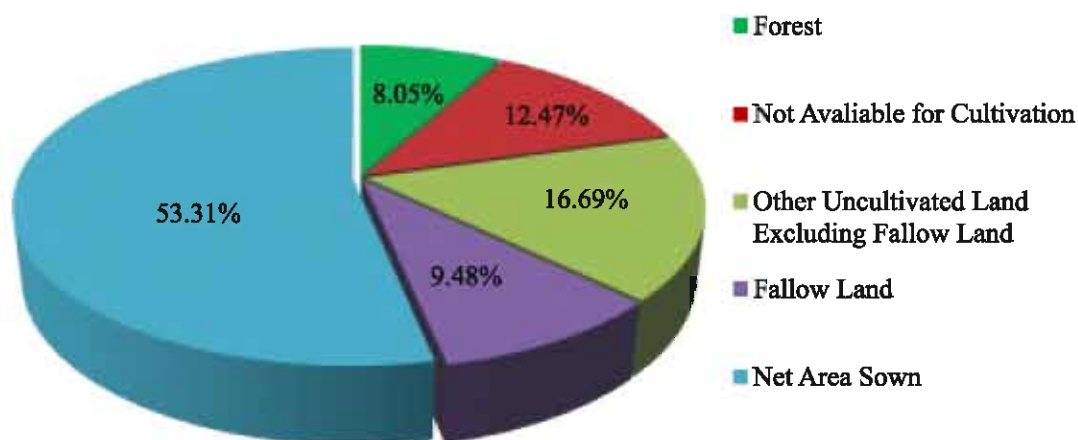
The total reporting area of the State during the year 2013-14 is 342.68 lakh hectare. Out of this, 53.31 per cent area is under Net Area Sown (182.68 lakh hectare), 8.05 per cent under forests (27.58 lakh

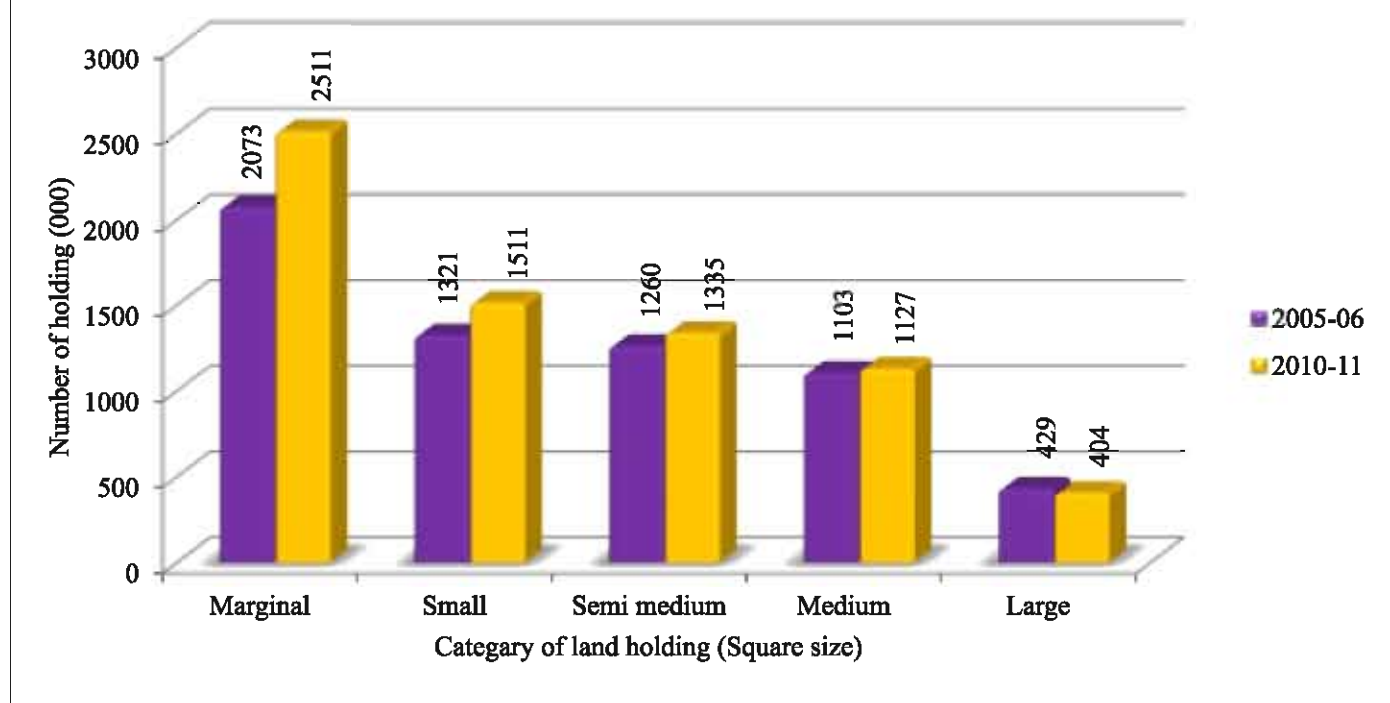
hectare), 12.47 per cent area is under non-agricultural, barren and uncultivable land (42.74 lakh hectare), 16.69 per cent under other uncultivated land (57.18 lakh hectare) i.e. Permanent pasture, other grazing land, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, culturable waste (excluding fallow land) and 9.48 per cent area is under fallow land (32.50 lakh hectare).

### OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, total number of operational land holdings in the State is 68.88 lakh whereas it was 61.86 lakh in 2005-06, showing a growth of 11.35 per cent. The ratio of classified land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large holdings to total land holdings is 36.45 per cent, 21.94 per cent, 19.38 per cent, 16.36 per cent, and 5.87 per cent respectively. It is evident from figure 5.2 that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land

Figure 5.1 Land Use Statistics 2013-14



**Figure 5.2 Number of operational land holdings in the State**

holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in 2010-11 in comparison to 2005-06. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 5.83 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in number of mutation due to splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has increased to 211.36 lakh hectare in 2010-11 in comparison to 209.39 lakh hectare in 2005-06, thus registering a growth of 0.94 per cent in total land holding area.

Area under land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium and medium categories in 2010-11 has recorded an increase of 21.85 per cent, 14.09 per cent, 5.71 per cent and 1.80 per cent respectively in comparison to 2005-06, on the other hand total area under large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 8.07 per cent.

The data on land holdings in the State reveals that the average size of land holding has decreased by 9.17 per cent during 2010-11 comparing to 2005-06.

## MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather

conditions, farmers have to depend on both rain-fed and ground water agriculture. Although, several remarkable efforts have been made in the State for development of agriculture, it still continues to depend upon the mercy of the monsoon in most parts of the State.

The rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was delayed by 9 days than its normal date of 15 June. It covered whole the State till 26 June, 2015. During the period 1 June to 30 September, State witnessed 505.15mm rainfall that is 4.7 per cent less than the normal rainfall of 530.08mm.

Rajasthan has presently experienced excess rainfall throughout the months of June and July. In the month of June State received 56.97 per cent excess rainfall while in the month of July it was 43.70 per cent excess of normal rainfall. From 18 August there was no rain and long dry spell period persists in the State.

During the monsoon season the district of Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Jodhpur and Jhalawar received 20 to 59 per cent excess rainfall than the normal rainfall. Hanumangarh, Pali, Sirohi, Ajmer, Nagour, Tonk, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Kota, Baran, Bundi,

Udaipur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, and Rajasmand are the districts which got normal rainfall during the monsoon season, while in the Bhilwara, Dholpur, Karauli, Swaimadhampur, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Dausa districts deficit rainfall was recorded.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The production of agriculture in the State largely depends 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.

The detailed position of the production under kharif and rabi crops for the last three years is shown in the following table 5.1:

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2015-16, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 182.25 lakh tonnes which is showing a decrease of

7.1 per cent as compared to production of 196.22 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2015-16 is expected to be at the level of 58.50 lakh tonnes as against 78.44 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 25.42 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2015-16 is expected to be 123.75 lakh tonnes as against 117.78 lakh tonnes during the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 5.07 per cent.

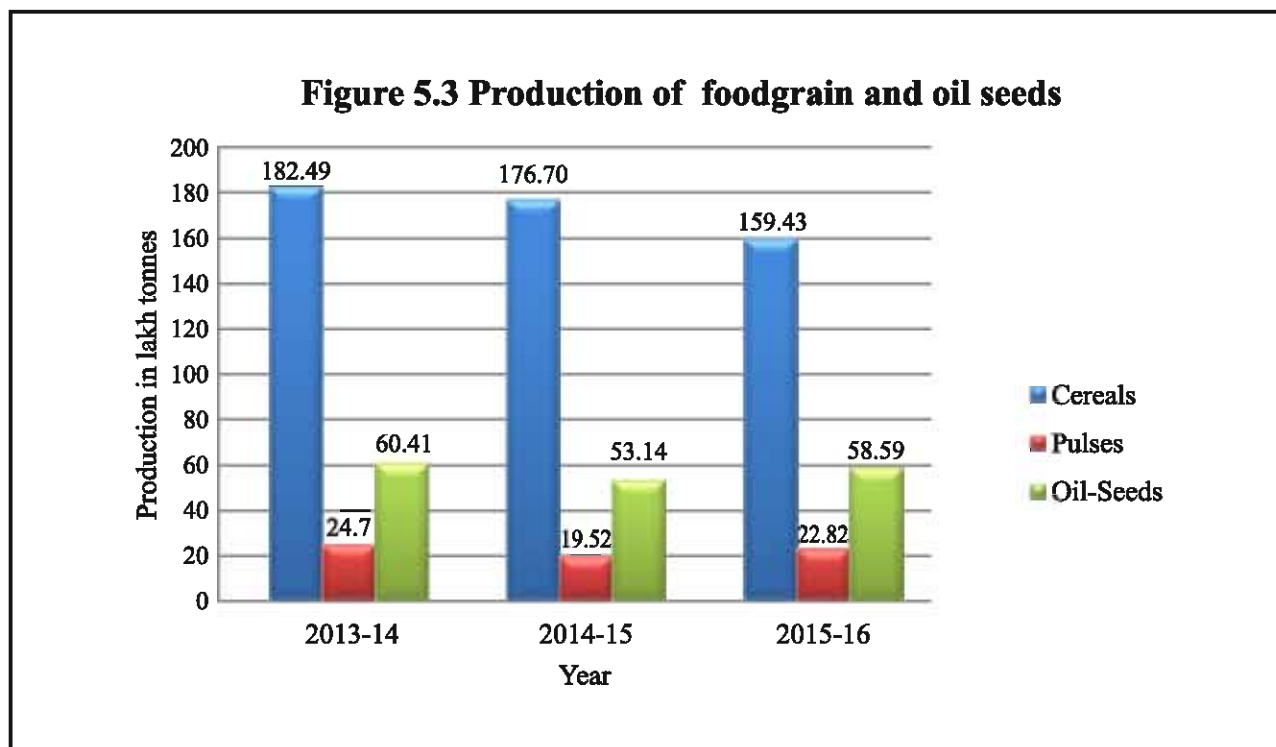
Production of kharif cereals during the year 2015-16 is expected to be 48.45 lakh tonnes which is lower by 29.59 per cent than that of 68.81 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2015-16 is expected to be 110.98 lakh tonnes against 107.89 lakh tonnes during the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 2.86 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 10.05 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16 against 9.63 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 which is showing an

**Table 5.1 Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State**

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2013-14	2014-15 (Final)	2015-16 (Advance)	2013-14	2014-15 (Final)	2015-16 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	96.28	94.72	90.53	182.49	176.70	159.43
Kharif	61.11	58.08	57.35	62.84	68.81	48.45
Rabi	35.17	36.64	33.18	119.65	107.89	110.98
(B) Pulses	41.97	33.63	40.23	24.70	19.52	22.82
Kharif	22.21	20.39	28.31	7.73	9.63	10.05
Rabi	19.76	13.24	11.92	16.97	9.89	12.77
(A+B) Food Grains	138.25	128.35	130.76	207.19	196.22	182.25
Kharif	83.32	78.47	85.66	70.57	78.44	58.50
Rabi	54.93	49.88	45.10	136.62	117.78	123.75
(C) Oil Seeds	52.79	44.57	48.33	60.41	53.14	58.59
Kharif	21.98	19.80	22.77	22.41	24.15	22.56
Rabi	30.81	24.77	25.56	38.00	28.99	36.03
(D) Sugar cane	0.05	0.06	0.06	3.63	4.09	4.32
(E) Cotton *	3.93	4.87	4.48	12.87	15.28	9.55

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

**Figure 5.3 Production of foodgrain and oil seeds**

increase of 4.36 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 2015-16 is estimated at 58.59 lakh tonnes against 53.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 10.26 per cent as compared to the previous year.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 22.56 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16 as against 24.15 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 showing a decrease of 6.58 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 36.03 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16 as against 28.99 lakh tonnes during the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 24.28 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 4.32 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16 as against 4.09 lakh tonnes in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 5.62 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 9.55 lakh bales during the year 2015-16 as against 15.28 lakh bales in the year 2014-15 showing a decrease of 37.50 per cent.

The major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are:-

#### National Food Security Mission (NFSM) 2014-15

- National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses has been launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme by the Central Government. During the year 2015-16, GOI has changed the funding pattern and it is now GOI: GOR to 60:40.
- The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses during 2015-16 relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water, mobile raingun, cropping system based training.
- NFSM-Wheat is implemented in 14 districts of the State viz Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur.
- NFSM-Pulses was initially started in 16 districts viz Ajmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Ganganagar. Hanumangarh, Jaipur,

Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Tonk and Pratapgarh. Now all the districts of the State have been included in the scheme.

- NFSM- Coarse Cereal is implemented in 12 Districts viz. Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sikar.
- NFSM- Commercial Crops is implemented in 16 Districts viz. Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Sriganganagar.

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹15.11 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹192.71 crore upto December, 2015.

### National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

The ISOPOM programme is converged into a new programme National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP). It consists of 2 sub missions:

- **MM-I on Oilseeds** : The objective of the sub mission is to achieve production of 35.51 million tonnes and productivity of 1328 kg/ hectare of oilseeds from the current average production and productivity of 28.93 million tonnes and 1081 kg/hectare respectively.
- **MM-III on Tree Born Oil Seed (TBOs)** : This mission is been implemented in the State to enhance seed collection of TBOs from 9 lakh tonnes to 14 lakh tonnes and to augment elite planting materials for area expansion under waste land.

During 2015-16, GOI has reduced the funding pattern GOI: GOR to 60:40. During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹5.30 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹61.24 crore upto December, 2015.

### National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practice to the farmers. During 2015-16, GOI has

reduced the funding pattern GOI: GOR to 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) Consists of 4 sub missions:

- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹14.08 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹49.39 crore upto December, 2015.

### National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rainfed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation during the year 2014-15. The funding pattern during 2015-16 is 60 per cent Central share and 40 per cent State share. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 3 sub missions:

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture
- Soil Health Management

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹0.76 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹18.89 crore upto December, 2015.

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

To achieve the 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan Government of India has started a schemes i.e. RKVY in 2007-08 in all the States of country including Rajasthan. In this scheme Government of India provided 100 per cent central assistance during 2007-08 to 2014-15. Project base assistance is being provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture



plan in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture and Dairy considering the Agro climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. During 2015-16, GOI has reduced the funding pattern 60:40 (GOI: GOR) and an expenditure of ₹100.54 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹300 crore upto December, 2015.

### Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Organic agriculture is a production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides reduced by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. PKVY funding pattern GOI: GOR is 60:40.

During the year 2015-16, the major physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is showing in table 5.2.

### PRODUCTIVITY

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State government and financial assistance from the Central government attained the new height in agriculture productivity. Following table 5.3 shows the comparative statement of productivity:

Table 5.3 shows that productivity of cereals has increased by 123.35 per cent from the year 1991-92 to 2014-15. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 79.01 and 56.43 per cent respectively from the year 1991-92 to 2014-15. Productivity of cotton has been increased by 75.91 per cent from 303 kg per hectare of 1991-92 to 533 kg per hectare in the year 2014-15.

### HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has 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. Looking to the ample opportunities of horticulture development, a separate Directorate of Horticulture was established

**Table 5.2 Physical Progress of Important Components**

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement*
Pipe Line	Km	12112	3126
Diggi	No	7500	645
Farm Pond	No	9000	2713
Water Tank	No	800	291
Agriculture Implements	No	69970	11872
PP Equipments	No	35325	20812
Gypsum Distribution	MT	175000	98189
Olive Area Increase	Hectare	460	258
Crop Demonstration	No	636177	377600
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	732444	577052
IPM Demonstration	No	500	397
Farmer's Exposure visit	No	86	13
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No	14687	8584
Incentive to agri-edu girls	No	-----	4005
Soil Health Card/sample	No	350000	278000

\* upto December, 2015

Table 5.3 Productivity (kg/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1991-92	1997-98 to 01-02	2002-03 to 06-07	2007-08 to 11-12	2014-15 Final
		(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	1865
Pulses	324	472	407	481	580
Food grains	707	991	1058	1291	1529
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1192
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	73390
Cotton	303	337	286	428	533
Gwar	131	221	277	409	593

in 1989-90, with an objective of growth in area, production & productivity of the fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers & medicinal plant crops in a planned way.

During the year 2015-16, ₹444.08 crore is proposed under state plan against which a sum of ₹107.31 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015. Establishment of fruits orchards in 28.20 hectares, plant protection measures in 1,715 hectares and 2,548 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out under state plan schemes. 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, spice and flowers in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Government of India has approved an action plan of ₹66.38 crore (₹39.82 crore as central share and ₹26.55 crore as state share) for 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹32.28 crore (₹19.37 as central share and ₹12.91 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2015 under the NHM. Orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 6,667.10 hectare and 2,179 hectare respectively during this period. A total of 500 hectare has been covered under Integrated Pest Management Programme. 2.01 lakh square meters area has been covered under green houses and 260 vermi compost units have been established, 72 water harvesting structures have been built upto December, 2015.

### Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of this, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along with water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme under PMKSY. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. For the year 2015-16 Government of India has approved an action plan of ₹182.62 crore (₹109.57 crore as central share and ₹73.05 crore as state share) has been made against which expenditure of ₹8.04 crore (₹4.82 crore as central share and ₹3.22 crore as state share) has been incurred up to December, 2015. Under Drip and Sprinkler, an area of 1000.87 hectare and 378 hectare covered respectively upto December, 2015.

### National Bamboo Mission

Under this scheme the districts of Karauli, Sawai-Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajasmand and Pratapgarh were taken for promoting bamboo cultivation. The Government of India has renamed the scheme as National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM). For implementing this scheme in the year 2015-16 a provision of ₹2.25 crore has been made for new plantation of bamboo and maintenance of previous year plantation which is under progress.

### National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP)

To promote cultivation of medicinal plants so that raw material to pharmacy sector could easily be available in sufficient quantity along with many other objectives the Government of India 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 2015-16 a provision of ₹0.50 crore has been made to provide assistance on cultivation of medicinal plants. Recently Government of India has renamed the mission as National Ayush Mission and designated the Ayush Department of Rajasthan as nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Accordingly Department of Horticulture has submitted the annual action plan of ₹49.91 lakh to Ayush Department. The new funding pattern of this mission is 90:10 central and state respectively. The matching share of state for this mission is kept by the Ayush Department in the year 2015-16.

### 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 sanctioned the horticulture development project worth ₹61.66 crore during the year 2015-16 and ₹9.19 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the State, area, production and productivity have increased tremendously. Following table 5.4 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and spices.

### AGRICULTURE MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning in the State to

**Table 5.4 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetable and Spices**

Year	Fruit			Vegetable			Spices		
	Area Hectare	Production in MT	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in MT	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in MT	Productivity in kg per hectare
1985-86 to 1989-90 (Average)	9397	41563	4423	51260	203485	3970	299595	209119	698
1992-93 to 1996-97 (Average)	20460	220390	10772	70615	340819	4826	429517	305320	711
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978
2012-13	36418	559497	15363	133264	878911	6595	803266	705304	878
2013-14	39113	655235	16752	149642	1107611	7402	808863	668734	827
2014-15	39438	735601	18652	153916	1433228	9312	851465	608828	715

implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

Under "Rajiv Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayta Yojana" financial assistance for farmers/agricultural labourer and hamals have been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakh in case of work side accidental death. ₹25.88 crore have been distributed to 2,402 farmers during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015. "Kisan Kalewa Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food on subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class krishi upaj mandi samities of the State. 15.58 lakh farmers and labourers have been taken food in market yards at subsidized rate from April to December, 2015. Oil testing labs have also been functioning in 16 selected krishi upaj mandi samities.

During the year 2015-16, ₹248.59 crore has been incurred on construction of mandi yards and roads etc. Out of which ₹126.91 crore invested on construction of mandi yards, ₹75.26 crore on road and its repairing, ₹46.42 crore on cold storages and deposit works upto December, 2015. Eight Agmark labs are operated by the Agriculture Marketing Department.

Under RKVY, two cold storages of 4,000 MT capacity each Bhawani Mandi amounting ₹7.08 crore and Barmer amounting ₹7.66 crore have been sanctioned. The work of cold storage at Bhawani Mandi has been completed and Barmer is in progress. An expenditure of ₹12.31 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015. Construction work of the waxing unit has also been completed with an expenditure of ₹67.30 lakh.

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

- **Pregnancy Assistance:** Pregnancy Assistance of rupees equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder lady labourer for two pregnancy period. Further, rupees equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate is also being provided to the father of newly born child.
- **Marriage Assistance:** Licensed lady labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹20,000 for marriage of her girl. This assistance is limited for marriage upto 2 girls only.

- **Scholarship/Merit Award for student:** Every student obtaining 60 per cent or above marks and also a son of licensed labourer is entitled for scholarship under this scheme.
- **Medical Assistance:** Financial assistance of ₹20,000 will be given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if he might have admitted for treatment in government hospital.

## WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has done a very important work by utilizing managing and exploiting its meager water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With the consistent efforts of the department, irrigation potential has been raised to 38.22 lakh hectare upto March, 2015 while before independence it was only 4 lakh hectare surface irrigation. During financial year 2015-16, 3,756 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2015.

Looking to the importance of Irrigation Schemes a provision of ₹1218.27 crore has been taken in the State during 2015-16. This provision is in additional to IGNP allocations, out of ₹1218.27 crore, ₹127.90 crore for Narmada Project, ₹79.94 crore for Gang Canal Modernization, ₹27.35 crore for (Japan International Co-operation Agency) JICA works and ₹84 crore under European State Partnership Programme (EU-SPP) have been taken up to enhance State Irrigation Potential. ₹610.46 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015 against the total provision for the year 2015-16. Out of which ₹50.28 crore on Narmada Canal Project, ₹59.72 crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project, ₹14.60 crore on Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) and ₹30 crore on State Partnership Programme funded by European Commission have been incurred.

During the year 2015-16, 1 major (Narmada Canal Project), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and 48 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised

cost of this project is ₹2,481.49 crore. In this project 2.39 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential has been created by March, 2015. During 2015-16 Irrigation Potential of 2,000 hectare has been created against the target of 6,407 hectare upto December, 2015. During 2015-16 ₹50.28 crore has been spent against the budget provision of ₹127.90 crore upto December, 2015.

In Ganganagar District, Gang Canal Modernization work is under progress. Since inception ₹621.81 crore has been spent on this project upto March, 2015. On completion of this project water losses of 710.45 cusec shall be saved and irrigation efficiency shall be increased. By March 2015, additional irrigation potential of 96,245 hectare have been created. During the year 2015-16, additional irrigation potential of 160 hectare has been created and ₹59.72 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015 against the provision of ₹79.94 crore.

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RAJMIIP) having total project cost of ₹612.29 crore has been completed in June, 2015. Under this project total ₹468.35 crore has been spent and 353 sub-projects have been completed and culturable command area of 1,47,879 hectare upto December, 2015 has been created. In the year 2015-16, ₹14.60 crore has been spent upto December, 2015 on this project against the budget provision of ₹27.35 crore.

Under European Commission Aid, European Union State Partnership Programme is an effort to take up the works as per State Water Policy. Its purpose is to enforce Panchayati Raj Institutions in the field of water management and to help the State in taking up the measures related to optimum utilization of the state water resources. 26 NGOs have been selected under Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). In 3,182 Gram Panchayats of 82 blocks of 11 selected districts (Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Rajsamand, Bikaner, Jalore, jaisalmer and Churu), trainings have been imparted to IWRM. For preparing plan at Gram Panchayat level, taking up works related to increasing efficiency of Water User Associations (WUA), Infrastructure development of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Participation of WUAs in water management, ₹450.00 crore grant has been sanctioned by European Commission. By March, 2015 ₹319.07 crore has been spent on this project. During the year 2015-16 (upto

December, 2015) ₹30 crore has been spent on this project against the budget allocation of ₹84 crore.

State government has issued the State Water Policy to address effectively all the water sector related issues. One of the objectives of this policy is to divert surplus water by linking of rivers by which water can be diverted from surplus basin to deficit basin and demand of water can be meet out. To achieve the above cited goals and objectives, State Water Resources Advisory Council and Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Authority have been constituted.

### COLONISATION

Land falling in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by Colonisation Department under general and special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Since inception 14.47 lakh hectare of land has been allotted upto December 2015. During the year 2015-16, Colonisation Department has collected ₹37.20 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanad have been distributed to 2,143 allottees upto December, 2015.

### COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch, Gang Canal Phase I and II and Bhakhra canal project Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 41,021 hectare at a cost of ₹75.53 crore under these projects upto December, 2015. First time in the State, the prescription service “Nanta Krishi Salah Parchee” aimed to provide expert advice to the farmers for crop problems has been started in Chambal Project. 1,671 farmers were benefitted under the scheme from January, 2014 to December, 2015.

### INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is an excellent example

of courageous fight of man against oddness of nature. Aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalaya's water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of this area. The project has been taken up in two stages. The work of the first stage has been completed and the work of the second stage is in progress. The State government took the decision to complete canal construction works in 16.17 lakh hectare culturable command area on priority. Out of this, 16.06 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.60 lakh hectare in stage-II) has been opened for irrigation upto March, 2015.

Total cost of works of stage-II according to revised project estimate 2010 is ₹6,921.32 crore cost of works excluding water courses is ₹5887.56 crore. Out of this ₹3,953.12 crore has been spent up to March, 2015 since inception. Total expenditure on stage-I and II of the project upto March, 2015 is ₹4,524.62 crore.

For the year 2015-16, ₹256.58 crore under plan has been sanctioned in which ₹2.17 crore has been kept for Kanwarsen lift scheme and ₹254.41 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone. Out of this ₹107.98 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in project, it has been decided to establish sprinkler irrigation system in lift schemes of stage-II. A pilot project of sprinkler irrigation was taken up in 27,449 hectare in the year 2007-08, in which all works to be executed by department has been completed. All Water User Associations (WUA) proposed in this area have been constituted and irrigation with sprinklers has been started in 18,663 hectare after taking electric connections. During the year 2015-16, 21 Water User Associations (WUA) in Bikaner zone and 211 in Jaisalmer zone have been constituted in flow area of stage-II.

### GROUNDWATER

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 played an important role in solving water

problem to a great extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with 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 tube well and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research Programme.
- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes.
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.

During the year 2015-16 upto December, 145 Tube wells, 144 Hand pump Bore wells, 141 Piezometers and 9 wells were deepened for cultivators. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 14,463 well inventories, collection of 11,793 water samples, chemical analysis of 8,374 water samples were completed. 275 Geophysical soundings were carried out during the year 2015-16. Under European Commission State Partnership Programme, a provision of ₹6.26 crore has been kept for ensuring people participation in management of ground water resources of the State.

### WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

In pursuance of new common guidelines issued by National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), the Department of Land Resources, Government of India has converged all three previous Programmes e.g. Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) into a new programme named Integrate Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

The name of IWMP has been changed to "Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component). Government of India provided 90 per cent funds and balance 10 per cent is state matching share. During the year 2015-16, total sum of ₹1,609.27 crore out of which ₹1,448.34 crore as central share and ₹160.93 crore as state matching share, total expenditure ₹139.15 crore has been

incurred upto December, 2015.

An expenditure of ₹1,698.52 crore has been incurred upto November, 2015 since inception. Total 53,182 farmers have been benefitted by creating 13,946.42 hectare additional irrigated area by constructing 585 anicuts, 5,785 percolation tanks, 12,703 tanka and khadin etc. In all total 19,073 water harvesting structures were constructed under IWMP since inception.

The Four Water Concept is integral part of IWMP. During the year 2015-16 a provision of ₹50 crore has been kept for work execution based on four water concept. The department has received ₹25 crore for treatment of catchment of 247 minor irrigation tanks selected in Mahi and Chambal Basins and an expenditure of ₹6.5 crore has been incurred upto November, 2015.

### Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

The main aim of this Abhiyaan is to make approximately 21,000 villages water self reliant in four years by raising funds through convergence, public contributions and donations etc. for financial gap filling for MJSA. Under this State Government has decided to initiate MJSA by covering various line department activities and funds as well as by providing separate budget form State.

### 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 91 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 10.97 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2015-16 and its utilization of the storage capacity is 83 per cent upto December, 2015. 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 the highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2014-15 the Corporation has constructed 47,700 metric tonnes storage capacities. During the year 2015-16, upto December, 26,550 metric tonnes storage capacity is under construction.

The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers, equal to 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,

**Table 5.5 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation**

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Upto December, 2015)
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	7.88	8.39	9.70	12.02	10.97
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	7.31	8.41	9.54	11.32	9.06
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	93%	100%	98%	94%	83%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	7820	14540	70200	47700	26550
5.	No. of Warehouses	90	89	90	91	91
6.	Total Income (in lakh)	5106.12	5995.57	7848.88	11105.14	6465.65

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 up 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. The corporation has earned a profit of ₹12.35 crore upto December, during the year 2015-16.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

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

The livestock Census-2012 has placed total livestock

population at 577.32 lakh and poultry birds at 80.24 lakh. The State has about 11.27 per cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.89 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.31 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributes 11 per cent of milk and 31 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2014-15.

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the out stretch through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners, expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized by the following table 5.6.

In table 5.7 the production level of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk has increased from 5,449 thousand tonnes in the year 1995-96 to 16,934 thousand tonnes in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 210.77 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 436 million to 1,320 million in 2014-15.

Same trend is visible in meat production. Meat production was estimated at 32 thousand tonnes in 1995-96 and it has increased up to 181 thousand tonnes in 2014-15. However, the production of wool has decreased from 174 lakh kilograms in the year 1995-96 to 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2014-15.

During 2015-16 in order to control diseases of livestock, 117 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 3.29 lakh large and 4.37 lakh

**Table 5.6 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan**

INSTITUTIONS	1961	1992	2003	2008	2013	2015
Polyclinic	0	8	12	14	34	34
I <sup>st</sup> Grade Veterinary Hospitals	0	21	175	174	775	775
Veterinary Hospitals	155	988	1238	1545	1518	1611
Veterinary Dispensary	115	350	285	-	202	198
Veterinary Sub Centre	0	120	1727	1862	2167	2380
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	0	6	6	34	34
Tehsil Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	0	0	0	288	314
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>5346</b>



Table 5.7 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
1995-96	5449	32	436	174
2000- 01	7455	51	572	194
2005- 06	8581	68	710	153
2010-11	13900	104	670	123
2012-13	13946	152	1034	140
2013-14	14573	175	1190	150
2014-15	16934	181	1320	145

small animals are castrated and 15 lakh artificial insemination have been executed upto December, 2015.

the campaign 34,717 camps organized, 42.68 lakh vaccinations were done and 7.91 lakh farmers have been benefitted from the campaign.

#### Major initiative taken by the animal husbandry department during the year 2015-16:

- Foot and Mouth Disease control programme is initiated in the state with assistance of GOI with an aim to control and contain Foot and Mouth Disease. Under the programme 94.79 lakh cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated upto December, 2015.
- On the pilot basis, Mobile veterinary clinic in Deoli and Uniara tehsil of Tonk district are providing veterinary services at farmer's door steps through toll free call center.
- Software has been launched for effective monitoring of supply and demand of surgical and consumables for veterinary health services under free medicine scheme for live stock.
- With an aim to conserve and propagate live stock wealth during the year 2015-16, 5.18 lakh animal health and breeding cards have been made available to live stock farmers.
- During the year 2015-16, 93 sub centers have been upgraded to veterinary hospital, 302 New Veterinary sub centers and 26 New tehsil mobile units have also been established upto December, 2015.
- State wise intensive vaccination campaign was organized during 29 June to 13 July, 2015. During

#### GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Directorate of Gopalan is to act rigorously for promotion, conservation and development of the cattle population reared in gaushalas of the State by means of various training programmes for imparting managerial skills to gaushala managers in the fields of organic farming and fodder production, marketing of cattle products, renewable energy etc.

During the year 2015-16 budget of ₹3.59 crore has been allotted to 20 district collectors for the cattle saved from slaughter. Assistance is being given at the rate of ₹32 per large cattle head and ₹16 per small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in gaushalas or for one year whichever is less. Under RKVY scheme, Agriculture Department allotted ₹1.00 crore to Directorate of Gopalan for bull registration and castration programmes. 98 new goshalas have been registered by Directorate of Gopalan upto December, 2015.

#### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme 13,576 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 processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 19.55 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2015-16, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 23.41 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 7.4 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. Milk unions have paid ₹1964.25 crore to milk producers upto December, 2015 in the year 2015-16. The key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in the following table 5.8.

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2015-16, 2,17,164 MT cattle feed have been produced and 2,16,853 MT cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing value added products like Ghee, chach, lassi, sri khand, paneer, curd and Cheese etc. During the year 2015-16 around 20,894 MT of Ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited.

To fulfill the social obligations RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers. Under 13<sup>th</sup> phase of 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Janshree) insurance cover has been provided to 92,377 milk producer's and under 13<sup>th</sup> phase of 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Accidental) insurance cover has been provided to 93,743 milk producers upto December, 2015. Under 10<sup>th</sup> phase of 'Saras Samoohik Arogya Bima' milk unions and United India Insurance Company signed

MOU. Under this total 47,800 members have been insured upto December, 2015.

## FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, Fisheries sector is also providing low cost food rich in protein & employment to rural weaker sections. In Rajasthan a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare water spread area. In addition to it about 70 rivers and canals exist in the State covering about 30,000 hectare along with about 80,000 hectare water logged area and water resources of Rajasthan stands on 11<sup>th</sup> Position in the country. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually while actual production estimated in the year 2014-15 was only 46,314 metric tonnes in the State.

The table 5.9 reveals that fish production is increasing steadily in the State. The Department has started implementation of ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three Reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). A total of about 3,700 fishermen of 37 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earning of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold.

The work for the modernization of Government fish farms namely Soorsagar (Kota), Siliseth (Alwar), Lakhuwali (Hanumangarh), Sagrod (Banswara) and

**Table 5.8 Dairy Activities during the year 2015-16**

Activity	Unit	Target 2015-16	Achievement (Upto December, 2015)
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	10670	6438
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	7516	5253
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	300	170
Revived Societies	Number	1363	395
New Societies	Number	1141	121
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	507	361

Table 5.9 Fish Production

S. N.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2011-12	30150	582.27
2	2012-13	32760	703.00
3	2013-14	35100	776.00
4	2014-15	46314	826.26
5	2015-16*	27156	796.17

\* Upto December, 2015

Gilva (Tonk) is undertaken at an estimated cost of ₹528.27 lakh. Renovation work of fish farm Chandlai (Tonk) is in progress.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed and Seed stocking in cages and rearing work is also started in some cages.

Apart from this, National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad, GOI has sanctioned a project to finance ₹2.23 crore towards raising of fish seed in 162 cages in 14 reservoirs of Rajasthan to augment the fish production of the State.

Under Aquaculture through Integrated Approach component of National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS) the fish seed stoking in Jaisamnd and Kadana Back Water Project at an cost of ₹2.50 crore is approved for three years. 38 lakh fish fingerling seed has been stocked in year 2015-16 up to December, 2015.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) an amount of ₹15.30 crore has been approved for the modernization/construction of 41 Fish landing centres of Rajasthan to reduce the post harvest losses. The construction work of fish landing centre at Ramsagar (Dholpur) and Bisalpur (Tonk) have been completed and at Rana Pratap Sager (Rawatbhata) is about to complete.

Water bodies are being developed for stocking of quality fish seed and for the conservation of fish stock. Waters are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2015-16,

revenue of ₹30.69 crore has been earned by the Department upto December, 2015.

Training is being organized on regular basis. 340 fish farmers have been trained upto December, 2015. In addition 11,027 active fishermen have been covered under Group Accident Insurance. Presently, about 17,500 Fish farmers are directly dependent on fisheries and allied activities in the State. ₹2.00 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish Project and it is under construction as an innovative work at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk).

A vision to achieve the fish production of 50,000 MT annually by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan is prepared and accordingly efforts are being made with a focus on reservoir fisheries development through stocking of fish seed of fingerling instead of small fry seed for better survival and innovative fisheries culture tools such as cage culture with the help of the various centrally sponsored/sector schemes such as Fish Farmers Development Agencies of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission for Protein Supplements and National Fisheries Development Board.

## 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 85 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2013-15.

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. Under Joint forest management programme 6,042 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 9.80 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. 489 Eco-development committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) has 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.

To conserve medicinal plants, which are on the verge of extinction, 9 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA) have already been established. Plantation on 70,357.54 hectare of land has been achieved by December, 2015 against the Twenty Point Programme target of 57,100 hectare during the year 2015-16.

An expenditure of ₹266.73 crore has been incurred on various development works up to December, 2015 against the provision of ₹507.55 crore. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes development works, are being carried out which inter alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sāmbhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, Zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self help groups, women self help group, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being carried out.

The state has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 national parks, 26 wild life sanctuaries and 10 conservation reserves in the State.

## CO-OPERATIVE

### Co-operative Credit Structure:

At present, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,431 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 267 Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Societies, a total of 33,064 Co-operative societies are registered in the State.

Farmers of the State are being provided with short-term agriculture loan for crop production. During the year 2015-16 long-term crop loan ₹206.31 crore, ₹350.26 crore as agricultural medium term loan and short-term crop loan ₹13,168.64 crore have been distributed to 25.92 lakh farmers upto December, 2015. Besides it, a number of schemes like; Sahakari Kisan credit Card Scheme, Gyan Sagar loan Scheme, Loan facility to Self Help Groups, Agriculture Insurance Scheme, Cooperative Life Insurance Scheme are also being implemented in the State. There are 36 Urban Cooperative and 3 Railway Employees Cooperative Banks are also providing banking service to the 4.61 lakh peoples.

### Cooperative Marketing Structure:

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functional. They strive to make available high yielding variety of Seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2015-16, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce worth ₹430.26 crore, ₹684.41 crore and ₹524.45 crore respectively upto December, 2015. During the year 2015-16, RAJFED has distributed 3,75,012 tonnes of fertilizers and 2,886.56 tonnes of seed to farmers upto December, 2015. Cooperative societies are purchasing agriculture produce under MSP and also through open market intervention. Cooperative societies of Jaipur and Bharatpur zone are participating under Decentralised Purchase Scheme of Food department where all the operations are online and payment to the farmers is being made on the same day of purchase.

### Cooperative Consumer Structure:

In order to protect consumers from the vagaries black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution properly, co-operative institutions have been functioning effectively to deliver the consumer goods at a reasonable price. For this, 316 primary cooperative consumer bhandars, 36 cooperative wholesale bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd. (CONFED) as apex institution are working in consumer sector.

### Mini Uphaar Market:

30 Mini Super Markets have been opened in Udaipur zone after selection of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)/ Large Area Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) and 30 mini super markets have been opened in other districts. The main objective of these mini super markets is to provide necessary consumer products to rural consumers at fair prices.

### Marketing of Organic Product:

CONFED and district wholesale consumer co-operative stores have opened organic marketing stores in Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur.

### Women Co-operative Societies:

For the upliftment of women and bringing them into the mainstream of development, particularly the women of weaker sections, 4,857 women cooperative societies have been constituted. These are running businesses like PDS shops, Apni Bachat, Masala, Papad, badi etc, and some are engaged in stitching and handicraft works etc. Further 84,122 Self Help Groups (SHG) has been constituted and 80,968 SHGs have been credit linked and loan of ₹658.71 crore have been disbursed to them so far. During the year 2015-16, 1,559 new SHGs have been constituted and 1,820 SHGs have been credit linked and loan of ₹18.63 crore has been disbursed. ₹15 lakh have been released for training the SHG members during the year.

### Co-operative Housing Scheme :

Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided through Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF) for house construction, repairs & maintenance. Two schemes namely; Individual Housing Scheme and Baby Blanket Scheme are being implemented. RCHF has been provided ₹108.60 lakh as share capital by the state government. Its total share capital is ₹252.18 lakh. During the year 2015-16 loan of ₹33.00 lakh has been distributed.

### Co-operative Processing:

Out of three Spinning Mills at Gulabpura, Gangapur

(Bhilwara) and Hanumangarh, presently only Gangapur spinning mill is functional for benefitting cotton producers and weavers, Spinfed purchased 39.81 lakh kg (25,000 bales) of cotton and manufactured 48.82 lakh kg of yarn during the year 2015-16 up to December, 2015. Tilam Sangh is also functioning in the state for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers at reasonable prices. During the year 2015-16 Tilam Sangh has distributed 2465.15 MT of various kinds of seeds to farmers' upto December, 2015.

### Co-operative life insurance scheme:

This scheme was started on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 to provide life insurance benefit to co-operative banks, loaner members of primary agricultural credit societies, shareholders and staff after approval of State Government. In May, 2015 MOU was signed by Rajasthan State Co-operative Banks (RSCB) with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) for continuing the said scheme till 31 March, 2016 at the rate of ₹5.69 per thousand per member per year (excluding service tax). A premium of ₹48.20 crore for 19,58,611 members has been sent to insurance company upto December, 2015. 6,256 cases were presented and an amount of ₹23.21 crore has been paid by insurance company.

### Storage:

To provide better storage facility 7,953 go-downs, having a storage capacity of 8.75 lakh MT, have been constructed mostly in the rural areas of the state. 400 go-downs with 40,000 MT storage capacities are being constructed during the year 2015-16.

### Others:

During the year 2014-15 cooperative press registered a profit of ₹25.55 lakh with an annual turnover of ₹13.25 crore. Total turnover of Cooperative Press during the year 2015-16 is of ₹12.80 crore upto December, 2015. During the year 2015-16, 33 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and 11 Large Area Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) have been constituted upto December, 2015.

Industrialization is considered one of the foremost modus to stimulate the overall growth of the country. "Make in Rajasthan" the endeavor for industrial accretion in the State, is emerged on the same ground of industrial revolution the "Make in India" in the country. For substantial employment generation, revenue creation and contribution to State Domestic Product, industrial sector of the State is committed towards.

"Resurgent Rajasthan 2015" proved the vast potential of the Rajasthan for being a best and preferred destination to the investors' list. The State Government has systematically created a policy environment that nurtures private enterprise and makes investing in the State profitable. In addition to a general package of financial incentives, sector-specific policies have been formulated to promote investment.

Government of Rajasthan is not only inviting the huge corporate houses and entrepreneurs for succeeding in its endeavor but also committed to encourage the startups by the young and brilliant talents of the country through several financial assistances like Rajasthan Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana. "Rajasthan Startup Fest" organized on October 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 at Jaipur was a little but souvenir step towards such motive.

Various departments/corporations/agencies are functional in the state to promote industrial development and facilitating establishment and expansion of industries and meeting their various requirements, either directly or by discharging the responsibility as the strong facilitators.

### INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Commissionerate of Industries is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the

development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries Centres and 7 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.

### Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards State's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. The achievements under various programmes / schemes of industrial development are as follows:

### Memorandum of micro, small and medium Industrial Units

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Notification of MSME (Government of India) has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum has been started from 18 September, 2015 hence the memorandum through district industrial centres has been stopped.

During the year 2015-16 against the annual target of 15,190 units, 5,064 industrial units have been registered upto December, 2015. These units with a total investment of ₹1,189.74 crore have generated direct employment for 25,465 persons during this period.

### Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum

57 proposals for establishment of major and medium industries with an investment of ₹6,298.00 crore have been submitted upto November, 2015 to the

Government of India.

### **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

This scheme aims to provide new employment opportunities by promoting large numbers of gramodhyog services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 1,414 applications have been sanctioned and provided loans to 769 persons to share their venture.

### **Industrial Promotional Camp**

Industrial Promotional Camps are organized at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the procedure relating to establishment of industrial units. During the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 28 camps at district level and 174 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organized.

### **Leather Industries**

During the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 172 persons have been trained, against the annual target of 195 to promote leather industry (leather dyeing/leather related product improved techniques).

### **Household Industries**

Under the 'Household Industry Scheme', trainings in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods are being imparted to women to make them self-dependent. During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) 1,624 women have been trained against the annual target of 1,875.

### **Haath Kargha (Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana)**

Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana is being implemented in the State for the benefit of handloom workers. During the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 862 have been benefitted against the annual target of 3,550 bunkers.

### **Human Resource Development (HRD)**

Under Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDTP), during the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 969 youth have been trained against the annual target of 2,000.

### **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) – 2010**

Under RIPS 2010, Exemption and Subsidies are given to Investors on Stamp Duty, Land Tax, Conversion Charges and Electricity duty. In this scheme 188 applications are received during the year 2015-16 upto November, 2015. Out of these 91 application has been accepted for the investment of ₹22,692.98 crore.

### **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014**

In this scheme, 252 applications are received during the year 2015-16 upto November, 2015. Out of these 246 applications have been accepted for the investment of ₹ 8,001.47 crore

### **Other Schemes**

- Artisans Identity Card
- Export Promotion Scheme
- Salt labour welfare Scheme

### **RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)**

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995, by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. Effective use and abundant availability of local resources promoted RUDA to adopt a focused developmental approach in Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals sub sectors. The interventions are based on market demands aim at bridging the gaps in the value

addition chain by organizing the artisans, skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps. The artisans also participate in SARAS Mela, Gandhi Shilp Bazars, National Handicraft Expos, IITF New Delhi, Leather fair Chennai, CII Chandigarh, Shilpangan New Delhi, Agha Khan New Delhi, Vastra Jaipur, Stone Mart Jaipur, Stona Bangluru etc. for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to a large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

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

**Innovation**

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration : RUDA has obtained GI Registration for craft like Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights( IPR) initiatives. The process of obtaining GI Registration for Pokaran Pottery has been initiated and is in progress with help of Government of India.

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

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

In addition to the above sector market support and co-ordination is another major activity of RUDA

Other Schemes:

- A. Kota doria Cluster Development Project
- B. Shekhawati Tie & Dye Cluster
- C. Barmer Kashidakari CSR Project

Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5

years is given in table 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Physical and Financial Progress of RUDA**

Year	Allotment (₹in lakh)	Expenditure (₹in lakh)	Target of benefiting artisans	Beneficiaries
2011-12	175	175	2500	2874
2012-13	275	275	2500	4386
2013-14	378	378	2500	3989
2014-15	300	265	2500	2165
2015-16	300	154*	2500	875*

\*Upto December 2015

**BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)**

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), the nodal agency for investment promotion in the state, was established in 1991 to facilitate large investment in the state. BIP serves as a one-stop knowledge house with respect throughout the 'conceptualization-to-commissioning' stage. The most important role of BIP is in facilitating speedy clearances from various departments, addressing investment concerns and clearing bottlenecks.

The Single Window System implemented under Rajasthan Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act acts as an investor facilitation centre for seeking various government approvals and licenses to implement their projects. Currently, the Single Window System only handles projects with investment of more than ₹10 crore. Housed within BIP, the single window system has received 127 applications for premissions/clearances/licenses worth ₹28,903.03 crore and 38 applications worth ₹2,186.89 crore has been cleared through the single window system upto December, 2015 excluding State Empowered Committee (SEC) and Cabinet Cases.

In last two years, the cabinet approved 22 investment proposals of value ₹10,992.85 crore. Some of the proposals were by Shri Vallabh Pittie Group, Indo-Zinc, Yazaki India Private Limited, Daikin Air-conditioner, JSW Limited, Carya Chemicals and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd, Bhagwati Products Ltd



(Micromax), Mayur Uniquoters, Super-Gold, Galaxy Shoppe, Shelby Hospital, RSWM among others.

The State Empowered Committee (SEC) in its 8 meetings held from December, 2013 to January, 2016 recommended new projects worth ₹13,049 crore which included key investors such as Kajaria Ceramics, Nitin Spinners, Somany Tiles, Havells India etc.

## RESURGENT RAJASTHAN PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT 2015

In an effort to renew the image of Rajasthan as the preferred investment destination, the second edition of the Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was planned on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2015 at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre. The two days summit was largely a celebration of the year around effort in seeking investments commitment.

The Government of Rajasthan identified priority sectors to pursue investment basis combination of sectoral strengths and locational advantage of Rajasthan. The thrust sectors are Agro & Food Processing, Auto & Engineering, Defence Manufacturing, Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Healthcare, Infrastructure, IT & ITeS, Minerals & Ceramics, MSME, Renewable Energy, Textiles and Tourism. As a run up to Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015, several domestic and international road shows were organized. The objectives of the road shows was to meet potential investors, seek fresh investment proposals, and highlight the various advantages of investing in Rajasthan and to extend an invitation to attend Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015.

Other than the above outward investment promotion efforts, several international delegations visited Jaipur before the summit. Several delegations comprising of government officials from countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and Spain interacted with Government of Rajasthan representatives to discuss investment oriented

projects as well as technical collaboration.

As a result of the proactive effort to reach out to investors and through road shows, 311 MoUs worth ₹3.14 Lakh crore were signed across various sectors. The Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was an unprecedented event with strategic conferences, sector-specific/cross-sectoral discussions and deliberations, an MSME Conclave and one-on-one meetings. The MoU's signed during Resurgent Rajasthan 2015 are giving in table 6.2

**Table 6.2 MoU's signed during in Resurgent Rajasthan 2015**

S.No	Sector	No. of MoUs	Proposed Investment (₹Crore)	Proposed Employment
1	Agriculture	10	2402	5317
2	Education	8	1807	12010
3	Energy	9	190000	–
4	Infrastructure	35	17038	46975
5	Roads & Highways	1	10000	1000
6	Manufacturing	40	11760	56698
7	Medical & Health	56	4752	82255
8	Petroleum & Mines	21	71057	16372
9	Skill Development	9	–	–
10	Tourism	122	5759	18617
	Total	311	314575	239244

The summit witnessed attendance of about 5,500 delegates across the two days event. More than 35 countries participated in the Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit and saw presence of 7 ambassadors. Japan, Singapore, Italy and South Australia were the partner countries for the summit.

For successful organization of the summit, BIP had appointed Ernst & Young as Knowledge Partner, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) as National Partner and Edelman as Event Partner.

### Participation & Representation by BIP

As a core responsibility to promote Rajasthan as an investment destination, BIP participates in key conferences throughout the year.

### **RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)**

RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned and rapid industrialization of Rajasthan.

#### **Infrastructure Development**

RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2015-16, RIICO has acquired 5678.40 acres of land and developed 554.94 acre of land upto December, 2015. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹497.02 crore and recovered ₹434.01 crore.

#### **Financial Assistance**

RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large-scale units for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to entrepreneurs.

The major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to industrial projects in the state. During the financial year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, term loan sanctioned is ₹291.78 crore term loan disbursement is ₹169.79 crore and recovery is ₹148.62 crore.

#### **Special Schemes**

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

In order to encourage scheduled caste and schedule tribes entrepreneurs to set up industrial units, special rebate @ 50 per cent in allotment of land/plots upto size of 2,000 Sqm. is provided by RIICO. Corporation has been giving special emphasis on SC and ST entrepreneurs by allowing upfront concession on rate of development charges in industrial land

allotment in industrial areas. During the financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) under SCSP, RIICO has given rebate of ₹42.45 lakh in development charges.

##### **Tribal Region Industrial Promotion Scheme 2009-10**

Tribal Region Industrial Promotion Scheme 2009-10 was originally implemented upto 31.12.2010. Government of Rajasthan on 18 September, 2015 has approved the continuation of this scheme with some modified provisions in Dungarpur and Banswara Districts.

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

##### **ASIDE Scheme**

ASIDE scheme is aimed at development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Out of 31 schemes approved, work on 25 schemes has been completed and work is in progress on 6 schemes. An expenditure of ₹344.10 crore has been incurred on these projects during financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015).

##### **Mini Growth Centre**

To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industry, mini growth centres have been established. At present 15 projects of project cost ₹10,435.46 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹3,361.54 lakh. Government of India has released ₹2,089.27 lakh for the projects and upto December, 2015 expenditure of ₹7,234.51 lakh has been incurred.

#### **Development of Special Parks by RIICO**

##### **Japanese Park**

RIICO has signed a MOU with JETRO, an Japanese Organisation wherein Japanese companies will set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Several multinational companies

such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin, Mitsubishi and Dainichi color have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 472 acre land to 45 Japanese companies in this area. Out of it 39 companies have started commercial production. A total investment of ₹4,222 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities generated is approximately 9,170 persons.

### **Korean Investment Zone**

RIICO has signed an MoU with Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA). In pursuance of this MoU, a Korean Investment Zone in Ghiloth Industrial Area, District Alwar has been set up which was opened for land allotment on 10.03.2015.

### **Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation**

Mahindra group has established an SEZ in partnership 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 State. Gems & Jewellery SEZ and IT (Second Phase) SEZ also have been notified by the Government of India. An investment of ₹2,598.00 crore has been made in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. In Financial Year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), export of around ₹556 crore has been made from here and direct employment of 7,596 persons and indirect employment of 3,119 have been generated.

Saint Gobain Group a Multi-National Company having 116<sup>th</sup> place in Fortune 500 Companies of the world and an associate company Saint Gobain Glass (India) Ltd. is making an investment of ₹965 crore in Bhiwadi, District Alwar for establishing a plant for float glass.

Two Special Economic Zones (SEZs) based on Gems & Jewellery have been established at Sitapura, Jaipur by RIICO. During the financial year 2015-16 (upto

December, 2015) the exports have reached over ₹642.62 crore and 10,977 employment have been generated.

At present, enough raw material is available in Rajasthan for Ceramic and Glass industry, for giving pace to this industrial sector, RIICO has allotted, 1,40,200 sq.m. land to ceramics & glass units in Ghiloth near Neemrana. In the current financial year, RIICO has also established a special industrial area for ceramic & glass sector at Sathana, Ajmer.

"VASTRA – An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2015" (VASTRA-2015) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 at Jaipur.

### **Startup Fest-2015**

Two days Rajasthan Startup Fest-2015 was organized on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 in Jaipur with the following key objectives:

- (i) To provide common platform to students and youth of the State, investors and startups in their initial phase.
- (ii) Declaration of Rajasthan Startup Policy-2015 and to promote entrepreneurship through startups.
- (iii) To establish Jaipur as the most preferred location in the northern and western India for Startups launching destination.

Physical and Financial achievements of activities of the Corporation are given in table 6.3.

### **Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO)**

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June 1961, mainly to provide assistance to small scale industries and artisans, to facilitate marketing of their products. The corporation is continuously providing such facilities, taking in view, the prevalent situations. Being a commercial organization, it is trying to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new

**Table 6.3 Physical and Financial achievements of RIICO**

Particulars	Target 2015-16	Achievement 2015-16*
Financial assistance Term loan(₹ in crore)		
Sanction	250.00	291.78
Disbursement	180.00	169.79
Recovery	190.00	148.62
Infrastructure development		
a) Land Acquired (Acre)	10860	5678.40
b) Land Developed (Acre)	1170	554.94
c) Plots allotted (Number)	600	261
Others (₹ in crore)		
Exp. on Infrastructure Development	1001.48	497.02
Recovery of Infrastructure dues	919.00	434.01

\*Upto December, 2015

technology, looking to the market demand. Corporation also provides direct benefits to the artisans through welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. The turnover of RAJSICO from 2010-11 to 2015-16 is given in table 6.4.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly to around 10,000 persons in a year.

The corporation is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present only export/import facilities provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides, this corporation is also providing import/export facilities by Air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur.

Corporation provides marketing assistance to small scale industries and supplies the Small Scale Industries (SSI) products, like barbed wire, desert Coolers, RCC Pipes, Tents and Tarpaulin, Steel furniture, Polythene bags, Angle iron posts etc. to the Government departments. Approximately 90-100

**Table 6.4 Turnover of RAJSICO**

Year	Turnover (₹in crore)
2010-11	64.70
2011-12	119.69
2012-13	126.04
2013-14	82.69
2014-15	112.12
2015-16	85.66*

\*Upto December, 2015

industrial units are provided such facilities during the year. Besides this, the Corporation procures raw materials, like iron & steel and coal from Steel Authority of India and Coal India Ltd. respectively and distributes to approximately 50 SSIs of the State in a year.

The Corporation purchases selected handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Amber, Agra, Delhi, Kolkata. Handicraft items are procured from artisans all over Rajasthan. The corporation has organized 35 exhibitions all over India to promote the craft persons during last ten

years. Turnover of handicraft items during 2011-12 to 2015-16 is given in table 6.5

**Table 6.5 Turnover of Handicraft Items**

Year	Turnover (₹in Lakh)
2011-12	1040.24
2012-13	975.12
2013-14	981.43
2014-15	867.69
2015-16	551.69*

\*Upto December, 2015

On the lines of the Central Government National Award Scheme for craftsman/artisans, the State Government has also started award scheme for craftsman/artisans of Rajasthan, since 1983. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. selects craftsman/artisans for awards/merit certificates given for outstanding artisans/craftsman in different fields of handicrafts. Cash award of ₹25,000 to the State Award winner and ₹5,000 to state Merit Certificate winners.

### Indian International Trade Fair

Since last 30 years, The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd participates in India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan New Delhi every year. During this fair, products of small scale industries are displayed/sold.

### RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the 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, upto ₹20 crore. Keeping in view, the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation :

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for Service Sector
- Scheme for Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector
- Special Service sector Scheme
- Scheme for specified class/persons i.e. SC/ST/ Specially abled persons/Women Entrepreneurs
- Single Window Scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹200 lakh)
- Scheme for qualified professionals
- Financing Against Assets Scheme
- Assets Financing Scheme
- Switch Over Loan Scheme
- Good Borrowers Loan Schemes
- Saral Scheme
- Natural Calamities Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for existing borrowers of MSME
- Scheme for financing Solar Power Projects
- Scheme for financing against land allotted by RIICO for Industrial units, Hotels and Hospitals
- Special Loan Scheme for Marble Processing Units having Import License
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)

To accelerate Industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs, during the Financial Year 2015-16, following decisions have also been taken:

- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY) was started by Government of Rajasthan on 19.04.2013 to promote Young entrepreneurs. Some modifications have been incorporated in the scheme to make it more broad-based. Now, the entrepreneurs' upto age of 45 years and having qualifications of ITI/Diploma/ Graduate may avail loan upto ₹500 lakh on liberal terms under the scheme.
- The Corporation has reduced its interest rate to promote MSME in the State and at present, interest rate is 12 per cent for MSME.
- The Corporation has introduced a scheme under which financing on the plots allotted by RIICO for industries, hotels and hospitals are considered.
- The Corporation has started a scheme namely financing to Solar Power Projects looking to the availability of Solar Energy in the State.

- The Corporation has reduced its processing charges to 0.50 per cent to extend relief to the entrepreneurs. Financial and physical targets and achievements during last five years are given in table 6.6.

### Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in

the economy with reference to a comparable base year. The IIP is the leading Indicator for industrial performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The current IIP series (Base 2004-05) is based on 294 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Revision of new base year to 2011-12 from base year 2004-05 is under process under the guidance of CSO, Kolkata. Overall industrial performance as per IIP from the calendar year 2011 to 2015 is given in table 6.7 and figure 6.1.

**Table 6.6 Financial & physical targets and achievements**

(₹in crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursement		Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2011-12	275	284	260	260	425	431
2012-13	125	114	125	139	360	406
2013-14	300	84	200	91	350	328
2014-15	225	219	150	164	215	251
2015-16	400	169*	300	120*	260	184*

\*Upto December, 2015

**Table 6.7 Index of Industrial Production**

(Base Year 2004-05)

Sector	Weight	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Manufacturing	581.08	145.79	163.15	140.24	149.86	158.91
Mining	200.97	193.77	210.33	205.00	209.42	220.07
Electricity	217.95	153.17	150.02	153.85	187.52	183.62
General Index	1000.00	147.66	169.77	156.22	170.04	176.59

\* Provisional upto December, 2015

**Figure 6.1**



\* Provisional upto December, 2015

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State stood at 176.59 in the year 2015, compared to 170.04 in the year, 2014, registering an increase of 3.85 percent. A rising trend has been observed in Mining and Manufacturing groups in the year 2015 while a decreasing trend has been observed in Electricity group in the year 2015, over the previous year.

### **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)**

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. Khadi & Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of using self made products. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries in the State:

#### **Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP]**

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP] is being conducted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme 327 Village Industries units have been sanctioned and 1,795 persons have been provided additional employment upto December 2015.

#### **Mini Khadi Cluster Scheme**

Under this scheme a Budget of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for 2015-16. In this scheme, two proposals have been sanctioned by the Empowered committee and ₹30.00 lakh has been utilized upto December, 2015.

#### **Training**

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is

providing trainings to rural & urban youth persons in the Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi] training centers. During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹75.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2015 and 1,816 persons have been trained.

#### **Innovative Schemes**

- State Government has appointed M/S Bibi Rasel an international fashion designer (Dhaka, Bangladesh) as a consultant and facilitator of design to improve quality. Under the supervision of consultant new designs have been developed for the Fashion Show organized on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 and the heritage fashion week show organized in the month of December, 2015.
- ₹250.00 lakh is provided as subsidy for design development, product upgradation and marketing support to this sector.
- Training of skill development provided to 50 Khadi institutions and individuals by National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jodhpur.
- 34 sales executives have also been provided training for commercial management through Industrial Training Institute [ITI], New Delhi.
- Renovation work of 11 khadi and Village Industries bhandars has been done.

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years is given in table 6.8 and 6.9 respectively.

**Table 6.8 Financial Progress**

(₹ in Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2011-12	508	390
2012-13	1036	353
2013-14	2681	2401
2014-15	747	638
2015-16*	502	151

\*Upto December, 2015

Table 6.9 Physical progress

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production (₹ in lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)	Physical	Financial (₹ in lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2011-12	789	1105	710	934	2600	4116	7890	3544	2000	2968
2012-13	879	2021	934	1822	30290	23656	7035	5946	6329	4715
2013-14	1523	1999	525	1192	18392	20962	12184	3666	5949	4651
2014-15	1523	1999	686	1309	15426	19940	12184	3982	5100	4790
2015-16	789	1578	327*	534*	13450	7624*	6312	1795*	5158	2435*

\*Upto December, 2015

## FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The main function of the department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and safety, provisions of Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made there under, inspections of factories are carried out by the officers of the department from time to time and guide lines are issued to the factory managements.

During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) 3,661 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.

315 new factories and 123 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 17,669 workers got employment.

The department has published website at [www.rajfab.nic.in](http://www.rajfab.nic.in) to guide the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and RajFAB web application for registration, renewal and map approval granted under the above Acts in time.

Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the

factories. 883 samples from 125 factories have been collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of hazardous factory.

Organizing the safety training programmes are very important to improve the safety consciousness amongst the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) training centre has conducted 28 programmes for minimizing the industrial accidents, in which 568 participants have been benefitted by these programmes.

## MINES AND MINERALS

The main functions of the Directorate of Mines and Geology are as follows:

### Mineral Survey and Prospecting

The mineral survey and prospecting includes preliminary reconnaissance, detail exploration of mineral deposits and their grade-wise assessment and to suggest establishment of related mineral-based industries. The prospecting and mineral survey



activity is a continuous process and new areas as well as new minerals are taken up in a phased manner.

Rajasthan state has 79 Major & Minor Minerals, out of which 57 are being produced presently. Some of the Major and Minor minerals are Lead-Zinc, wollastonite, calcite & selenite, Silver, Gypsum, Soapstone, Ball clay, Rock Phosphate, Ochres, Marble & Granite, Stone & Sandstone etc. There are 23 number of Cement plants established in the State and state is in a leading position in production of Cement.

During the year 2015-16, mineral survey and prospecting work is carried out on 46 projects mainly for Lignite, Cement grade limestone, Sandstone, Granite, Dolomite, Marble etc. Annual target and achievement upto December, 2015 are given in table 6.10.

**Table 6.10 Progress of Mines and Minerals**

Nature of work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Surveys (sq.km.)	4900	3810
Regional Geological Mapping (sq.km.)	412	340.50
Detail geological mapping (sq.km.)	66	44.34
Drilling (mts)	11700	4751.3
Geophysical survey (line km.)	120	76

\*Upto December, 2015

### Mineral Administration and Development of Mineral Resources

The mineral administration wing is engaged in granting minerals concessions, collection of revenue, ensures proper development of mines and mineral properties, protection of environment and conservation of mineral by way of regular inspection and proper guidance to the lease holders.

Rajasthan is Sole Producer of Zinc, Feldspar, Wollastonite, Silver, Rockphosphate, Gypsum, Red ochre etc.

There are 127 mining leases for major minerals and 14,845 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,416 quarry licenses exist in the State. During 2015-16, a

revenue target of ₹5,000 crore has been earmarked, against which ₹2,534.20 crore have been collected upto December, 2015.

### Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals (RSMML)

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. Since inception, RSMML has been taking initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. Consequently, the company has been paving way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

During the year 2015-16, the company estimates gross revenue of ₹1,15,630.45 lakh and expects to earn a pre-tax profit of ₹21,141.22 lakh. The financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and physical performance during 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) is given in table 6.11.

**Table 6.11 Physical and Financial Performance**

Mineral	Actual Achievement (Upto December, 2015)	
	Physical Performance (Lakh MT)	Gross Revenue (₹ in crore)
SBU & PC Gypsum	8.47	58.70
SBU & PC Limestone	21.11	125.87
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	6.32	401.16
SBU & PC Lignite	7.05	111.17
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW) plus other revenue of corporate office	806	68.22

### OIL AND GAS

The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development programme of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. During 2015-16, following activities have been undertaken:

#### Wells for Oil, Gas & Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Exploration

- During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, 65 wells have been drilled, out of which 49 wells in Barmer, Sanchore Basin by M/S Cairn Energy, 16 wells by focus energy Limited in district Jaisalmer.
- A total of about 4.2 billion barrels (500 million tonnes) of Oil in-place reserves have been proved alone in Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- The State Government has sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas and granted Petroleum Exploration Licenses for 12 Blocks.
- The production of Crude Oil from Rajasthan has commenced from 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 and 447.33 lakh metric tonnes i.e. 323.57 million barrels of crude oil have been produced from Barmer Oil Fields till December, 2015.
- It is anticipated that Revenue of ₹2,800 crore shall be accrued to the State Government during 2015-16.
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled 16 wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin (Block RJ-ON-06) in District Jaisalmer.
- As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), resource potential of rich gas in the Block RJ-ON-06 is estimated to the order of 328 BCF gross in place in which 246 BCF (i.e. about 7000 million cubic meter) reserves are recoverable with production rate of 42 BCF per day.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 and presently producing 12-13 lakh cubic meter per day to supply Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).

#### Development for Exploitation of Heavy Oil

- 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 in Baghewala area.

- Trial production was conducted in pilot well and produced 64 metric tonnes of Heavy oil and further pilot wells have been planned to drill establish production of heavy oil from Baghewala area, District Jaisalmer.
- A new field 'Poonam' has been discovered by Oil India Limited in Bikaner- Nagaur Basin, which is under evaluation after producing 94 metric tonnes of heavy Oil.

#### MOU with GAIL on Underground Coal Gasification (UCG)

- For development of Underground Coal Gasification Project in Barmer-Sanchore Basin, an MoU signed with GAIL has been extended upto 31.12.2015.
- On request of GAIL, a permission for conducting pilot scale UCG operations in Goliya Block of Barmer-Sanchore Basin has been sought from Ministry of Coal, Government of India as per provisions of rules.

#### Other Activities

- Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream, Midstream & Downstream sectors.
- A total of 21 blocks were identified in about 60,000 sq km area of Rajasthan under 4 petroliferous basins viz. Jaisalmer Basin, Barmer-sanchore basin, Bikaner-Nagaur basin & Vindhyan basin.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG), Government of India has included four new blocks of Rajasthan in Barmer-Sanchore & Jaisalmer Basin respectively for next round of NELP-X bidding.
- MoP&NG has also released EOI for development of Marginal fields including the ONGC fields of Jaisalmer Basin.

- Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has issued public notice for development of Natural Gas Pipeline Infrastructure passing through Rajasthan for supply of natural gas from Cairn & Focus fields.
- Production and revenue accrued from petroleum is given in table 6.12

## LABOUR

The main functions of Labour Department in the state are to prepare cordial atmosphere to maintain high industrial Production and timely Payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protect their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws enacted.

### Achievements of the Department during 2015-16 (upto December 2015)

- State Government vide its notification dated 17.12.2015 has revised the rates of Minimum Wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and Highly Skilled workers ₹ 197, ₹ 207, ₹ 217 and ₹267 per day respectively with effective from 01.01.2015.
- 1,76,577 construction workers registered as beneficiaries during the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015) and 31,182 workers were benefited by the various welfare schemes by the 'Welfare Board'.
- 1,556 children of registered construction workers were mobilized to join Employment linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)
- Existing welfare schemes of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has been restructured and has notified a multifold scheme i.e. "Bhamashah Nirman Shramik Kalyan Yojna" with enhanced benefits, effective from 01<sup>st</sup> January, 2016.
- ShubhShakti Yojna- "Shubh Shakti Yojna" for women beneficiaries and adult unmarried daughters of beneficiaries have been launched from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016 with the objective of woman empowerment through entrepreneurship and skill development by providing assistance of ₹55,000/-.
- To bring accuracy, transparency, responsibility and pace, Labour Department Management System (LDMS), a computer based online system is introduced in Labour Department from 13.3.2015 and since then 31,296 applications have been disposed off.
- To aware workers and to provide assistance in need, a free help line service "labour line" 1800-1800-999 is commenced from 4.12.2015.
- Out of 1,900 Industrial complaints, 1,140 have been disposed and out of 545 industrial disputes, 426 cases have been settled during the financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015).

**Table 6.12 Production and Revenue Accrued from Petroleum Sector**

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee dead rent etc. (₹ in crore)	TOTAL (₹ in crore)
	Royalty (₹ in crore)	Production (lakh metric tonnes)	Production (million barrels)	Royalty (₹ in crore)	Production (MMSCM)		
2011-12	3410.29	64.01	46.94	8.64	289.54	16.68	3435.61
2012-13	5041.46	86.0	62.03	10.03	269.38	18.39	5069.88
2013-14	5905.31	90.70	65.61	31.49	449.12	16.31	5953.11
2014-15	4782.38	87.62	63.38	51.55	572.80	15.74	4849.67
2015-16*	1964.85	63.29	45.37	48.45	998.12	8.55	2021.85

\*Upto December, 2015

- Under the Trade Union Act, 1926 the organization of workmen & employers are being registered as unions. During the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015), 95 trade unions were registered with 14,775 members .
- Labour Tribunals/Industrial Courts have disposed-off 2,215 cases during the year 2015-16 (up to December 2015).

**EMPLOYMENT**

During the period of January 2015 to November 2015, the numbers of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges were 89,405. Among them there were 26,199 women, 13,685 scheduled caste, 7408 scheduled tribes and 35188 other backward classes. During this period, 7,423 vacancies were notified. Against it 15,058 applications of candidates were submitted to the employers for interview and 274 persons were placed. During the same period, 8 Mega, 13 SCs and STs

Special Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs and 66 Monthly Rozgar Sahayta Shivirs were organized in the State and 96,472 job seekers were benefited through Employment, Self Employment and training opportunities.

The department also performs the activities of vocational guidance and career talks in the schools and colleges throughout the state.

A news paper namely "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations training facilities, scholarships and information regarding different technical education is being disseminated for the employment seekers.

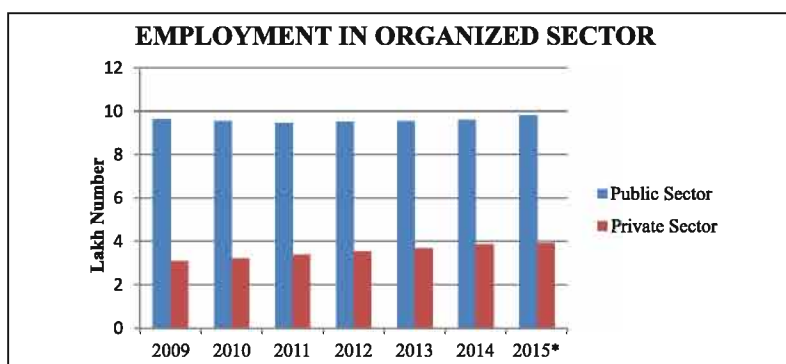
According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years has been presented in the following table 6.13 and figure 6.2.

**Table 6.13 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)**  
(Lakh Number)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015*	9.81	3.93	13.74

\* Upto june,2015

**Figure 6.2**



\* Upto june,2015



## 7 Infrastructure

### INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. Comprehensive and extensive economic growth is incomplete without influential and effective infrastructure network. Infrastructure development considered important player in economic development. The backbone of any economy is infrastructure. By substantial infrastructure any state can achieve the desired goal of prosperous and enormous economy. India has become one of the fastest growing economy in the emerging markets. Government of Rajasthan has also taken several initiatives for the growth and development in infrastructure sector. It is evident by the fact that the total road length in the state which was just 13,553 km. in 1949 has reached to 2,08,484 km. by December 2015, as an outcome of the efforts of State Government during course of plan development of the state. Similarly in power sector the installed capacity which was just 1,328.00 MW in 1981-82 has gone up to 17,281.10 MW in December 2015, it is nearly thirteen times as compared to 1981-82. In railway sector the length of railway routes in the state has reached to 5,870.38 km. at the end of March 2014. In postal and telecommunication sectors the total number of post offices in the state has reached to 10,329 at the end of 2014-15.

### POWER

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 Inter-State Partnership Projects and

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal, and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

### Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2015 was 15,907.81 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) is 1,373.29 MW. As such; the installed capacity as on December, 2015 was 17,281.10 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

### Trends in Energy Availability

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2011 was 4,813.82 crore units which had increased to 7,108.31 crore units upto March, 2015. The total energy availability has increased by 47.66 per cent from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

### Trend in Transmission Network

The total Extra High Voltage Transmission network of the State as on March, 2011 was 27,172.25 Ckt.km. (circuit km.) which has increased to 33,763.66 Ckt.km. upto December, 2015. The total Transmission network has increased by 24.26 per cent between 2010-11 to 2015-16. In the financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) total 350.30, 463.75 and 434.64 Ckt.km. has been added in the transmission network of 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV respectively.

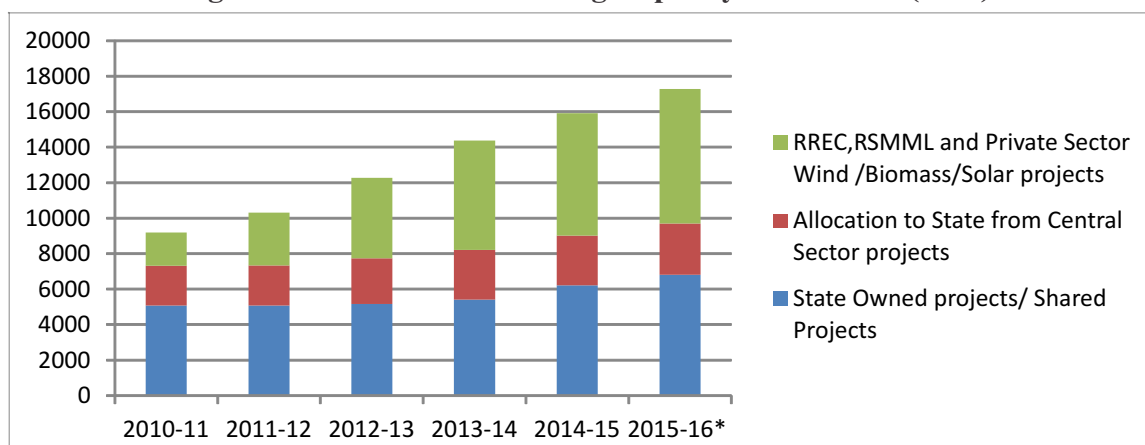
Transmission network in the State is shown in table 7.2 and figure 7.2.

**Table 7.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity (MW)**

S. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 *
<b>1.State Owned projects/ Shared Projects</b>							
(a)	Thermal	3615.00	3615.00	3590.00	3840.00	4590.00	5190.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	443.50	443.50	553.50	553.50	603.50	603.50
	<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>5070.30</b>	<b>5070.30</b>	<b>5155.30</b>	<b>5405.30</b>	<b>6210.79</b>	<b>6810.79</b>
<b>2.Allocation to State from Central Sector projects</b>							
(a)	Thermal	983.88	983.88	1261.49	1404.41	1379.41	1384.41
(b)	Hydel	478.50	503.58	537.15	614.41	646.22	732.06
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74
	<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>2240.22</b>	<b>2265.30</b>	<b>2576.48</b>	<b>2796.66</b>	<b>2803.47</b>	<b>2894.31</b>
<b>3.RREC,RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects</b>							
(a)	Wind	1521.40	2067.05	2682.55	2797.85	3032.95	3552.15
(b)	Biomass	81.30	91.30	91.30	99.30	97.00	97.00
(c)	Solar	5.00	198.50	310.25	480.50	603.60	766.85
(d)	Thermal	270.00	616.00	1460.00	2792.00	3160.00	3160.00
	<b>Total (3)</b>	<b>1877.70</b>	<b>2972.85</b>	<b>4544.10</b>	<b>6169.65</b>	<b>6893.55</b>	<b>7576.00</b>
	<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>9188.22</b>	<b>10308.45</b>	<b>12275.88</b>	<b>14371.61</b>	<b>15907.81</b>	<b>17281.10</b>
	percentage increase	13.76	12.19	19.09	17.07	10.69	8.63

\*upto December 2015

**Figure 7.1 Installed Generating Capacity in the State (MW)**



\*upto December 2015

**Table 7.2 Transmission Network in the State**

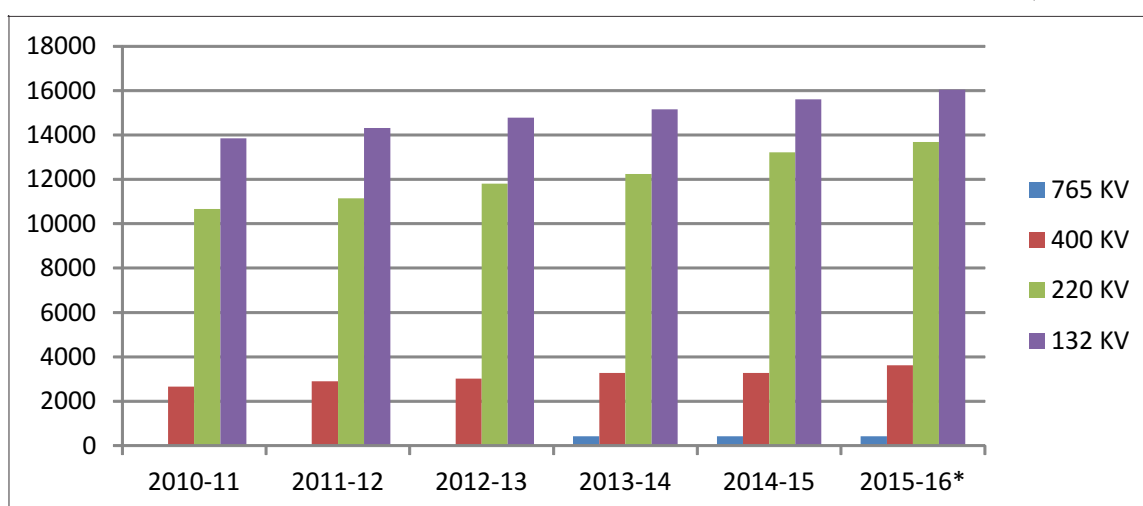
(in Ckt.Km.)

Voltage/Yr.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
765 KV	-	-	-	425.50	425.50	425.50
400 KV	2659.98	2904.79	3019.00	3278.35	3278.35	3628.65
220KV	10661.92	11143.09	11805.46	12235.83	13211.25	13675.70
132 KV	13850.35	14315.41	14781.00	15154.24	15599.17	16033.81
Total	27172.25	28363.29	29605.46	31093.92	32514.97	33763.66

\*Upto December, 2015

**Figure 7.2 Transmission Network (RVPN) Lines**

(in Ckt.Km.)



\*Upto December 2015

The number of Sub-stations and capacity are presented in table 7.3.

**Table 7.3 Number of Sub-Stations and Capacity**

(In No/MVA)

Voltage/Yr.	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
765KV	-	-	-	-	2/6000	2/6000
400 KV	9/4845	9/4845	9/5475	9/6420	9/7235	9/7235
220 KV	74/15255	80/18425	86/19815	93/22105	101/24075	106/25585
132 KV	310/18193.5	329/21202.5	348/23222	360/24724	370/26068.5	384/27508.5

MVA - Mega Volt Ampere

\*Upto December, 2015

### **765 KV Scheme in Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN)**

RVPN has developed a transmission system on 765 KV voltage level for evacuation of power from Kalisindh, Kawai and Chhabra Thermal Generating Projects for which construction of 765 KV GSS at Phagi (Jaipur) and at Anta (Baran) are under progress. The connecting 765 KV transmission lines from Anta to Phagi have been completed. Rajasthan is leading State among the all states of India in utilities to commission and operate 765 KV level transmission system. Both of these Sub stations have been charged with transformer capacity of 3000 MVA each. Another 1,500 MVA transformer capacity is likely to be added to 765 KV GSS Anta (Baran).

### **Innovative Schemes**

132 KV GIS substation at MNIT, Jaipur, old power house, Jodhpur and MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur and 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at Kudi-Bhagatasni and Pratap Nagar at Jodhpur have been commissioned along with its associated 132 KV EHV cable circuits. 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at SMS stadium, Jaipur, 132 KV GIS sub-station PWD bungalow and 220 KV GIS at Indira Gandhi Nagar at Jaipur have already been commissioned and absorbed in the grid system.

### **Transmission and Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation**

In Transmission and Generating Projects participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

#### **(A) Transmission Projects**

The construction of 400 KV S/C Bikaner–Deedwana with the 400 KV GSS at Deedwana by Maru Transmission Co. Ltd. and 400KV S/C Hindaun–Alwar line with 400 KV GSS at Alwar by Aravali Transmission Co. Ltd. has been completed for which LOI was given to M/s GMR energy Limited.

Similarly for construction of 220 KV S/C Sikar-Nawalgarh–Jhunjhunu line with 220 KV GSS

Nawalgarh (under construction) by M/S Shekhawati Company Ltd. and 400 KV D/C Jodhpur (New)-Udaipur by M/s Lake City Transmission Service Co. Ltd., LOI has been issued to EMCO – CSPPL Consortium.

Further, new transmission projects are being taken up on Public Private Partnership mode under VGF scheme. Letter of Award have been issued to successful bidder “ M/s KEC international Ltd.” and transmission agreement has been signed with concessionaire M/s KEC Bikaner Sikar Transmission pvt. Ltd. On 06.11.2015 for development of 400 KV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission Project. RFP has been issued for selection of successful bidder for development of 400 KV D/C Suratgarh TPS-Bikaner transmission projects.

2 projects of 220 KV GSS and 13 projects of 132 KV GSS along with associated lines are also decided to be constructed under Private Partnership Projects (PPP) in the state are under progress.

#### **(B) Generating Projects**

The state government adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India and approved procurement of 3,840 MW power by RVPN through private developer.

### **Jalipa-Kapurdi Thermal Power Project**

Lignite based generating station with eight units each of 135 MW Capacity has been installed by private developer in Jalipa-Kapurdi of Barmer district. All eight units have been commissioned and commercial generation of energy has been started.

### **Atomic Power Plant**

The Department of Atomic Energy has accorded in principal, the approval for setting up 4x700 MW Nuclear Power Plant at Mahi, Banswara in Rajasthan. The project would be taken up on twin unit basis in a phased manner.

The new units with capacity of 2x700 MW are also being installed at Rawat Bhatta by Nuclear Power Corporation. The Central Ministry of Electricity allocates 700 MW capacities to Rajasthan from these units.



### JAIPUR, AJMER AND JODHPUR VIDYUT VITARAN NIGAM LIMITED

There are total 4,882 nos 33/11 KV Substations having installed capacity of 21,996 MVA and 48,585 Km 33 KV line, with distribution network of 3,75,861 Km 11 KV line, 4,21,009 Km LT line, 13,38,538 number of 11/0.4 KV Distribution transformers having total capacity of 37,535 MVA in Rajasthan state as on 01-04-2015.

In the Year 2015-16, 199 nos 33/11 KV new

Substations are commissioned and 46,978 new Agriculture connections are released upto 31st December 2015.

The Physical Progress upto December, 2015 for all three Discoms of various schemes given in table 7.4

Total Expenditure of all the Discoms in the year 2015-16, upto December, 2015 has been ₹3,027.78 crore against the total budget allotments of ₹3,692.64 crore on various schemes/ activities.

**Table 7.4 Scheme wise Progress of Discoms**

Name of Scheme/Activity	Discoms	
	Target for Financial Year 2015-16	Progress upto December 2015
33/11 KV Substations (nos.)	200	199
33/11 KV Substations (MVA)	800	877
33 KV line (Km)	1000	1394
New agriculture connections	40000	46978

In all Discoms number of consumers as on March, 2015 were 121.69 lakh which has increased by 5.06 per cent and has reached by 127.86 lakh upto

December, 2015.

Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 7.5.

**Table 7.5 Category wise Consumer**

S.No.	Category	Consumer as on 31.03.2015	Connection released During 2015-16 (upto December, 2015)	Total Consumer upto December, 2015
1	Domestic Supply	9401581	504497	9906078
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1158100	48092	1206192
3	Industries	246442	11914	258356
4	Agriculture	1253173	46978	1300157
5	P.H.E.D.	56067	3028	59095
6	Street Light	16500	70	16570
7	Mixed Load	37508	1627	39135
Total		12169371	616206	12785577

### RENEWABLE ENERGY (RREC)

#### Renewable Energy (RREC)

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the Nodal Agency for generation of Energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also the state designated agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The Government of Rajasthan had launched the "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014" on 08.10.2014 and has also made amendments in the Wind Policy in March, 2014 for better development of wind power generation in the State. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto December, 2015 are as follows:

#### Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/ Sq.m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with a very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) GoI, Rajasthan has a potential of 147 GW of electricity from solar source. Further, state government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014 setting up an ambitious target of 25 GW solar capacity additions in the State. Hence the State known for its dried desert is now fast emerging at biggest hub of solar power.

Solar Power plants of 1,264.35 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2015 which is highest in the country.

#### Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Taking a big leap in the direction of fulfillment of 25 GW Solar Capacity addition in Rajasthan, State Government has signed Joint Venture Agreements/MoUs for development of Solar Parks of 26,000 MW capacity with some companies in which equity of State Government will be in the form of cost of land.

Government has also signed MoUs with some companies for setting up of Solar Power projects of total 24,000 MW capacity and Solar-Wind Hybrid Project of 1,500 MW capacity in a phased manner.

MNRE has issued a grant scheme for development of 5 Solar Parks at Bhadla of 700 MW (phase-II), 1000 MW (phase-III), 500 MW (Phase-IV), Fathegharh phase 1B of 1500 MW & Phalodi-Pokaran of 750 MW capacity to be developed by the JVCs.

#### Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

In order to promote generation of solar on Roof Top, net metering regulation has been issued by RREC on 26<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2015. RREC has also taken up programme to install Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Grid connected Power Plants to promote Solar Roof Top Power Generation in the State with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the State. MNRE, GoI sanctioned 6 MW PV capacity project to Rajasthan. The implementation of this project at other than individuals (Institutions/ Hotels/ Resorts/ Government Organisations/ Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Commercial Organisations/ Industrial Organisations etc.) is in process and likely to be completed soon. RREC has also taken up and commissioned at seven residential Government Buildings as pilot project of 57.6 kW aggregate capacities under the programme of Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Government of India. Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI has also conveyed sanction for 25 MW PV Capacity Roof Top Projects in January, 2016 for Rajasthan, the implementation of the same is also being taken up in the State.

#### Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

RREC has further taken up programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dhanies of Rajasthan as per mandate given by GoR through off-grid solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Home lighting systems.

#### Rural Electrification Programme (Solar Photovoltaic Off-grid Programme)

The objective of the scheme is to promote solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology for decentralized electricity generation in remote areas. Under this, RREC is installing domestic lighting system and solar pump sets with subsidy support of Ministry of New

and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India. Under Rural Electrification (RE) programme 1,72,919 numbers domestic lighting systems have been installed including 24,539 DLS installed under RVE programme in the State upto December, 2015.

### Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 18,770 MW. Three Demonstration Wind Farm projects sanctioned by Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India with total capacity of 6.35 MW have been installed at Jaisalmer (2.0 MW), Phalodi (2.10 MW) and Devgarh (2.25 MW). A total of 3,866.345 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2015 in the state with a total investment of about ₹23,000.00 Crore.

### Biomass Energy

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

Studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard husk, rice husk and other agro wastes as well as Julie Flora, has been conducted in all the districts of the State during the year 2014-15 to determine the generic tariff by the Regulator. Till December, 2015 eleven Biomass Power Generation Plants of 114.30 MW capacity have been established in the State.

### Energy Conservation Programme

RREC is also implementing Energy conservation programme to promote uses of energy efficient appliances by different promotional activities and establishing pilot projects to showcase the energy savings in the State.

### ROAD

Healthy transport system is indicator of economic health and development of a nation. It is well known fact that road is harbinger of development in present

road transport system. All development sectors get benefits of improved transport and communication. In a vast State like Rajasthan an integrated and efficient communication mode is absolutely necessary for rapid economic development. Road carry larger share of traffic. Road is a harbinger of all development.

While significant advances have been made in improving the road network in the state in the recent years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered in next plan periods. The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach also makes emphasis on development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. By keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavour to improve the road infrastructure in the State in coming years.

The total road length which was just 13,553 km. in 1949 increased to 2,08,341.81 km. upto March, 2015. The road density in the state is 60.88 km. per 100 sq. km. at the end of 31.03.2015, which is much below the national average of 148 km. It speaks of the need to further enhance the road network in the state. The total classified road length is given in table 7.6.

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by BT road in different population groups at the end of 2014-15 and likely 2015-16 is shown below in table 7.7.

During the year 2015-16, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2015 are given below:

- 4,262 km. BT roads have been constructed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-XVII, XVIII, XIX, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) and Rural Roads.
- 802 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 350 and above connected by 2118 km BT road with an expenditure of ₹321 crore under PMGSY.
- 371 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT under NABARD RIDF-XVIII/XIX and RRSMP.
- Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

Table 7.6 Road Length in the State as on 31.03.2015

(km)

S.N.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	7987.18	0.00	0.00	29.00	8016.18
2	State Highways	11366.62	4.20	5.00	45.70	11421.52
3	Major District Roads	9698.07	1.00	53.00	62.70	9814.77
4	Other District Roads	27628.10	922.76	958.81	92.96	29602.63
5	Village Roads	109515.11	1022.22	35986.21	2963.17	149486.71
	GRAND TOTAL	166195.08	1950.18	37003.02	3193.53	208341.81

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

Table 7.7 Road connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on 3/15	Villages connected as on 3/16 (Likely)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14180	14180	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10963	10963	99.14
3	250-500	7713	7192	7569	98.13
4	100-250	3852	1806	1806	46.88
5	Below - 100	2932	905	905	30.87
	Total	39753	35046	35423	89.10

(RRSMP) - 895 villages having population 250 to 499 has been connected by 2021 km BT road with an expenditure of ₹853.57 crore.

- 77 km missing links have been constructed under NABARD-XVII and XVIII.
- Work of Rail over bridge at Modak, Phulera and Mania-Murena was completed.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) work on 1984 PHQ's to construct 1,954 km GGP (CC road with drains) was taken up and upto December 2015, the work completed in 1668 PHQ's with 1415 km GGP and drain work completed in 557 PHQ's. Remaining works are in progress.

### Some new works of 2015-16

New works taken in 2015-16 are relates to State Highway, District Roads, Rural Roads, Urban Roads

and others are as follows:

- 1 work amounting to ₹40 crore to construct High Level bridge in Hanumangarh district was sanctioned in May 2015.
- 2 work for land acquisition of Bharatpur and Sawai madhopur bypass amounting to ₹102.53 crore sanction was issued in August, 2015.
- During 2015-16, 1 work for land acquisition of Naseerabad bypass in Ajmer district amounting to ₹10 crore sanction was issued in August, 2015.
- 1 work for widening and strengthening of Atru-Gaughat Badora Khanpur Major District Road (MDR)-4 in 28.5 km amounting to ₹52.85 crore in Baran District was sanctioned in August, 2015.
- 10 works amounting to ₹2,883 lakh to construct 48.60 km missing links and various roads in Banswara, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Udaipur,

Bikaner and Sri Ganganagar district was sanctioned in April, 2015.

- 2 Works amounting to ₹8,140.18 lakh to construct 60.4 km roads in Dholpur and Chittorgarh districts was issued in May, 2015.
- 7 works amounting to ₹50.88 crore to construct 6 Railway under Bridge and 1 Railway over Bridge with 17.25 km roads in Churu and Hanumangarh district was sanctioned in May, 2015.
- Sanction of ROB at village Lohawat in Jodhpur District amounting to ₹3,587.48 lakh was issued in May, 2015.
- 11 works amounting to ₹2,965.77 lakh to construct 51.95 km missing links and various roads in Jhalawar and Jhodpur district was sanctioned in June, 2015.
- A Missing link Project of 1,009 roads amounting to ₹608.35 crore to construct 2,182 km missing BT roads was sanctioned in July, 2015
- 2 works amounting to ₹4,869.95 lakh to develop city roads in Alwar and Dungarpur district was sanctioned in May, 2015.
- 1 work amounting to ₹74.50 lakh for remaining development work of A/R Pawan Dham Jaitaran in Pali district sanctioned in December, 2015.
- 56 works amounting to ₹1,762.28 crore for widening, strengthening and renewal of 952 km SHW/MDR including ROB and HL bridges have been sanctioned by December, 2015.
- 674 works amounting to ₹605.47 crore to renew 2,702 km non-patchable village roads and to construct 123 culverts was sanctioned by December, 2015.

### **BOT/PPP/Annuity Project**

#### **Public Private Partnership (PPP) –PWD**

Development work of 20,000 km. State Highways on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is to be executed in next 5 years. In the first phase, 8,910 km. length of State Highways and Major District Roads has been identified. It includes 132 roads in 29 packages. For Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all these roads are completed.

### **Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)**

17 projects has been taken up under Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Annuity pattern for development of State Highways and Major District Roads having length of 1,550.82 km. and costing ₹3,292.66 crore by RSRDC. Work has been completed on 16 projects and work is under progress on one project.

Widening and strengthening work on 6 State Highway/Major District roads having length 451.87 km. and estimated costing to ₹1,313.23 crore has been started on BOT/Annuity basis by RSRDC. The work of three projects has been completed and works of remaining three projects are under progress.

The 3 Work amounting to ₹595.96 crore has been allotted to RSRDCC to develop 193.60 km road length during this year.

### **PPP-PWD**

The works is almost completed for development of Jaipur-Bhilwara (State Highway) and Chomu-Mahela costing to ₹416 crore on PPP basis.

### **Built Operate and Transfer (BOT)-NH-PWD**

The works of 6 projects amounting to ₹2,756.05 crore to develop 859.02 km NH length on BOT basis is under progress. Out of this, 3 works completed and 3 road works are under progress.

### **National Highway-World Bank- National Highway Infrastructure Interconnectivity Programme (NH-WB-NHIIP)**

The works of 2 projects amounting to ₹566 crore funded by World Bank under NHIIP to develop 185 km NH.

### **National Highway-Engineering Procurement Contract (NH-EPC) Mode with PWD**

The works of 3 projects amounting to ₹909.71 crore are in progress under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode.

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

- Six lane work of Jaipur-Gurgaon NH-8 of ₹1,897.00 crore having length of 225.60 km. is under progress in which length under Rajasthan State is 161.30 Km. 91 per cent work has been completed by December, 2015.
- Six lane work of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar NH-8 of ₹795.00 crore having length 92 km. is completed.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 of ₹1,431.24 crore having length of 232.40 km. is under progress. 99.5 per cent work (231.24 km.) has been completed by December, 2015.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar NH-11 of ₹687.51 crore having length 95.72 km. is completed.
- Four lane work of Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 of ₹2,388.00 crore having length of 244 km. is completed.
- Four lane work of Gomati Chauraha-Udaipur NH-8 of ₹914.50 crore having length of 79.31 km. is completed.
- Two lane work of Karauli-Dholpur NH-11B of ₹261.00 crore having length of 100.90 km. is under progress.
- Two lane work of State Border Fatehnagar-Salasar NH-65 of ₹530.07 crore having length of 154.14 km. is under progress and work of 15.38 km. has been completed.
- Two lane work of Jhalawar-Biaora NH-12 of ₹227.36 crore having length of 62.16 km. has

been completed.

- Two lane work of Bhim-Parasoli NH-148D of ₹80.36 crore having length of 33 km. is under progress and work of 29.29 km. has been completed.
- Two lane work of Parasoli-Gulabpura NH-148D of ₹87.18 crore having length of 36.26 km. is under progress and work of 36.00 km. has been completed.
- Two lane work of Ladnun-Degana-Mertacity NH-458 of ₹273.78 crore having length of 139.90 km. is under progress and work of 112.45 km. has been completed.
- Two lane work of Bhilwara-Ladpura NH-758 of ₹353.42 crore having length of 67.75 km. is under progress and work of 50.57 km has been completed.

**RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)**

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on October 1, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is operating to run a total of 4,545 own and on contract Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,340 routes in the States, plying 16.21 lakh km. and carrying 9.35 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is shown in table 7.8 and 7.9 respectively.

**Table 7.8 Yearwise Vehicle fleet status**

Description/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 *
Corporation Vehicles	4314	4271	4451	4493	4356
Contract Vehicles	69	209	223	211	189
Total	4383	4480	4674	4704	4545
Average Fleet Age (in yrs.)	4.41	4.07	3.67	4.18	4.75
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	389	448	767	301**	5
Condemned vehicles	281	538	701	298	91

\* upto December, 2015, \*\*-including Midi buses

Table 7.9 Yearwise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16*	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Km. (In Cr.)	61.25	60.66	60.25	59.04	60.00	59.96	62.80	62.62	44.25	44.58
Vehicle Utilization (Km./Bus/Day)	405	405	402	397	391	391	400	397	403	403
Fleet Utilization (%)	95	94	93	91	92	90	93	92	90	88

(Tar-Target and Ach-Achievement) \*upto December, 2015

### New Innovations of RSRTC

- To replace traditional checking system, new targeted checking system is introduced.
- To ensure increase in income and provide autonomy to conductor “Meri Bus Mera Route” scheme is proposed to be implemented. Under this scheme, revenue targets of each schedule are fixed.
- 99 RSRTC Smart Card registration counters has been setup and 6,54,013 smart cards have been registered.
- 10 Scania buses with latest technology and amenities have been inducted in fleet.

### Registration of Motor Vehicles

Transport System is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. Increase in registration of motor vehicle shows structure of transportation facilities in the State. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department of the state was 123.79 lakh in the year 2014-15 which has reached to 133.51 lakh by the end of December, 2015 which shows an increase of 7.85 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in State are given in table 7.10 and figure 7.3.

The number of motor vehicles registered in the State at the end of December, 2015 is 48.58 per cent higher, as compared to the year 2011-12 revealing fairly good growth. Rajasthan public transport service starts from

13 November, 2015 in the State. Against the target of revenue earning of ₹3,300.00 crore during the Financial year 2015-16, the achievement upto December, 2015 is ₹2,051.35 crore, which is 62.16 per cent of target.

### RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State March, 2014 was 5,870.38 km. Out of it, 4,868.06 km. was covered under broad gauge, 915.56 km. under meter gauge and 86.76 km. under narrow gauge.

### POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,329 and Telephone Exchanges was 2,132 at the end of March, 2015. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State from 2013 to 2015 are given in table 7.11.

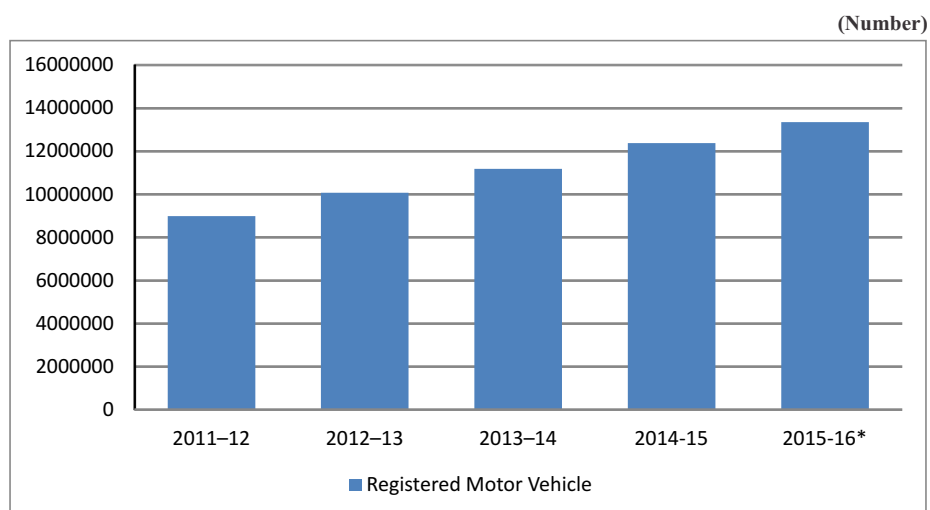
Infrastructure is considered the backbone of any economy. Any state can attain high economic growth on the basis of infrastructural development. Infrastructure in Rajasthan state is continuously growing and has changed the scenario of associated sections. Installed capacity of power generation is increasing every year so like roads networks. In

**Table 7.10 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan**

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (upto Dec., 2015)
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	6629743	7465863	8331142	9272233	10044332
3	Auto Rickshaws	110456	117990	125638	133006	139434
4	Tempo carrying goods	49812	53418	56668	60736	63741
5	Tempo carrying passengers	23889	27432	31031	34498	37523
6	Car	591069	659542	733916	814079	876054
7	Jeep	254840	288056	319490	357188	387386
8	Tractor	699881	768645	841290	907139	956438
9	Trailer	71665	73732	74568	75709	76433
10	Taxies	89053	103690	114615	123275	129946
11	Buses and Mini Buses	83345	88616	93892	97650	101308
12	Trucks	362028	401983	434379	472365	504190
13	Other	19697	22978	27711	31051	33771
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8985568</b>	<b>10072035</b>	<b>11184430</b>	<b>12379019</b>	<b>13350646</b>

\*upto December 2015

**Figure 7.3 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan**



\*upto December 2015



**Table 7.11 Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State  
(as on March)**

S.No	Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015
1.	Post Offices	Number	10327	10330	10329
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2248	2169	2132
3.	Customer services centers	Number	265	265	265
4.	Working telephone connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	68.54	68.53	39.91
5.	Public Call Offices				
	(i) Local PCO	Number	4915	2400	2007
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	28523	13152	9562
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39753	39792	39131

financial year 2015-16 Rajasthan has topped the list of states in the installed capacity of Solar Power, which is also a clear indication that state is leaving no stone unturned to increase the presence of renewable energy to focus on green economy. Also to develop state with private enterprises Government of

Rajasthan has initiated “Resurgent Rajasthan” to welcome investors from private enterprises to fully develop the infrastructure scenario in state, which is going to have a long term positive impact on state economy.

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## 8 Social Sector Development

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, by according desired priorities to it. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, housing, urban development, drinking water facilities etc. have assumed fairly important. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

### EDUCATION

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factors for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and the society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements also.

Rajasthan inherited a very weak educational set up and system in the state, at the time of its formation. The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

### Elementary Education

In elementary education, the State has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are 42,441 Primary Schools (PS), 37,645 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 27,688 Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 63.89 lakh. The status of, enrolment, teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio of elementary education for the last five years (Government schools) is given in table 8.1 and 8.2.

**Table 8.1 Enrolment, Teachers and Teacher Pupil ratio of Primary Schools**

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)	Teacher pupil ratio
2011-12	51.27	1.54	33
2012-13	48.67	1.56	31
2013-14	45.01	1.58	28
2014-15	41.18	1.16	26
2015-16	42.50	1.17	28

**Table 8.2 Enrolment, Teacher and Teacher Pupil Ratio of Upper-Primary School**

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)	Teacher pupil ratio
2011-12	20.90	1.15	18
2012-13	20.66	1.19	17
2013-14	20.38	1.15	18
2014-15	19.57	1.42	13
2015-16	21.39	1.38	14

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.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010.

- The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) constituted in the State.
- The State Institute of Educational Research and Training, Udaipur is functioning as the State Academic Authority of the State for implementing this Act.
- A State Advisory Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Honourable Education Minister with 15 members to advise the State Government on effective implementation of RTE Act
- School Management Committees (SMC) have been constituted and reconstituted in all the Government Primary and Upper Primary Schools. The SMC members have been trained.
- 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disabled groups. 5,16,699 children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools with 1,52,501 new admissions in year 2015-16.
- The State Government has developed a web portal [rte.raj.nic.in](http://rte.raj.nic.in) for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement to private schools (as per State norms) for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools as per section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act.
- The amount of ₹153.45 crore has been reimbursed to private schools by State Government.

State Government has taken number of steps to promote Girls Education:-

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya(KGBVs) are functional. 19,553 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls were given

priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. These girls have been provided with condensed course teaching so that they can achieve the basic competencies that are required to start with syllabus of VI standard.

- Ten Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for Girls are running. These residential schools are established for girls in Mewat region which are largely educationally backward. The Mewat hostels in Alwar district which have been constructed by Mewat Area Development programme. 500 girls are being benefitted by this intervention. Enrollment is 419 in year 2015-16, against total capacity of 500.
- **Meena Manch:** Meena Manchas have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 9,206 Nodal Schools and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc. and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girl's to send their daughters to school.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 256 Adhyapika Manch has been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is group of maximum 100 teachers.
- **Academic Mela:** The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on science and mathematics. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on English, Mathematics, Science, Hindi and Social Studies are setup in each Mela. 200 Academic Melas are being organized at block level during the year 2015-16.
- **Innovation for girls education (Under SSA) :** "Saksham" (self-defensive training to girls), "Abhyas" (promoting reading habits), "Drishti" (Encouraging participation Science and Maths), "Swachh shala-swasth Bala" (Child friendly, clean and hygienic school) and "Jagriti" (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected districts) schemes are being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls.

**Quality interventions**

- **Sambalan Abhiyan:** To ensure quality education in schools, Sambalan, the school monitoring program has been introduced since 2012-13. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching-learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,742 Schools were supervised in first phase of 2015-16. Remedial work and measures were taken after analysis of learning levels and other quality issues.
- **School Management Information (Shala Dharshan):** School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data from Government elementary schools (State/district/block) through school login system.
- **Teacher performance appraisal programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system.
- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 41,169 schools.
- Teacher's training programmes are being undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. Approximately 1,23,530 teachers were trained during 2015-16 upto December 2015.
- Under activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN) during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,219 sight impaired children. 3,104 sets of Large print books have been distributed to low vision children. 11,377 CWSN have been identified in functional assessment camps for distribution of aids appliances. Corrective surgeries of 115 children have been made 9,920 CWSN have been provided transport allowance and 4,388 CWSN have been provided escort allowance.
- School Facility Grant (SFG) has been set up under the project, for effective functioning and to meet day-to-day needs of schools. During 2015-16 every Government Primary School (PS) received of ₹5000 and Upper Primary School (UPS) Class

VI to VIII of ₹7000 and UPS class I to VIII of ₹12,000 under the SFG. During 2015-16 ₹59.71 crore sanctioned to 1,05,485 schools upto December 2015.

- To provide facilities of building, drinking water and major repair, 235 civil works have been completed and 623 works are in progress, on which an expenditure of ₹2,800.86 lakh has been incurred upto December 2015.

State Government provided maintenance and repairing grant to all Government PS and UPS. An amount of ₹38.05 crore for 53,322 schools have been provided during the year 2015-16 upto December 2015.

Free Textbooks are made available to 4,48,519 boy students of SC/ST groups of class VI to VIII.

**Literacy & Continuing Education**

Literacy Mission has been formed in the year 1988. Total Literacy Campaigns were organized in the state under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) since 1990-91. The main function of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the age group 15 and above illiterate persons with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, healthcare and education on social evils like child marriage etc. Education has important role in the overall progress of the state. According to census 2011 literacy position of Rajasthan State is given in table 8.3.

**Table 8.3 Literacy Percentage in 2011**

YEAR	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Person(%)	60.40	66.11	64.80	72.99
Male (%)	75.70	79.19	75.30	80.89
Female(%)	43.90	52.12	53.70	64.64

**Sakshar Bharat Programme**

Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to further promote and strengthen Adult education, specially among women by extending educational opportunities to those adults, who have lost the opportunity to have access to

formal education and have crossed the standard age for receiving such education is also being implemented in the state.

In the context of Government's overall policy of empowerment of women and in recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a prerequisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy. The Scheme links Panchayati Raj Institutions also along with the Government and the Community Groups are also working to educate the illiterate. The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40. In Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,021 Lok shiksha kendras are being run in 9,021 Gram Panchayats by 16,975 Preraks. To educate the illiterates, a training programme of 172 Resource Persons (RP's), 1,321 Master Trainers (MT's) 40,735 Voluntary Teachers (VT's) has been conducted in 2015-16. Against the Target of 19.68 lakh, 15,88,075 illiterates have been enrolled in the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.

### **Mahatma Gandhi Library**

For the maintenance of 8,318 Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra, ₹474.97 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 upto December, 2015.

### **Mahila Shikshan Vihar**

Mahila Shikshan Vihar are the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-35 years who are divorcee, widow and deprived of educational opportunities. Along with basic literacy, these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently, this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. 83 women were enrolled during 2015-16 and 9.59 lakh were spent upto December 2015.

### **Secondary Education**

There is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary, secondary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 13,398 senior secondary/secondary schools in Government sector

and 14,314 senior secondary/secondary schools in Private Sector are operational in the state, out of which, 3,953 secondary and 9,445 senior secondary schools are of government sector. There are total 40.28 lakh students in class I to XII in the state which includes 19.74 lakh girls in government sector. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme. The primary object of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020.

To achieve this vision and to enhance the quality, following measures have been taken in 2015-16 upto December, 2015:

- 114 government upper primary schools have been upgraded to secondary schools.
- One school in each gram panchayat is being developed as Adarsh School where in infrastructure facilities are being developed to promote academic quality. In the first phase (2015-16) 1,340 Adarsh schools are being developed.
- In 186 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand government Model Schools are being setup out of them 66 schools have been made functional in 2014-15 and 5 new schools have been made functional in 2015-16.
- 2nd phase of Construction of 71 Swami Vivekanand Model school has been started with the cost of ₹200.64 crore and construction work of new 63 Model School have been started with the cost of ₹428.14 crore.
- For the construction works in 290 schools ₹189.03 crore have been sanctioned
- Total 20,000 girls are being benefited under Transport Voucher Scheme
- In educationally backward blocks 143 Sharde Girls' hostels have been made functional, in which 7,232 girls are being benefitted.
- In 2015-16, 3 trades viz Retail, Security, Travel and Tourism have been started in 220 new schools. Presently 19,006 students enrolled for vocational education
- 6,500 secondary/ senior secondary schools have

computer labs. In 2015-16, computer labs are being set up in 525 additional schools.

- 'Shala Darpan Online MIS Portal' has been launched to provide online information of schools.
- In order to strengthen IT infrastructure in government schools, under Digital Literacy Programme, 67,021 teachers have been enrolled for RSCIT course by Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL).
- e-Gyan portal has been established to provide digital material to students of class 1 to 12.
- 1,500 Principals have been provided Leadership training in 2015.
- In all the 12,370 composite schools of the state, State Initiative for Quality Education programme has been launched as a joint venture of RCSE, Bodh, Unicef, Directorate of Secondary education and SIERT. The programme aims to improve the learning outcomes of students of class 1 to 5 and would benefit 11.50 lakh students.
- To promote Road safety awareness and sensitization of children of class 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of government schools, road safety education has been included in the curriculum.
- In 2015-16 Laptops have to be distributed to 43,204 meritorious students selected in the exam of class 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan in Government schools for the academic year 2013-14 and 2014-15 out of them laptops have been distributed to 13,600 students and distribution to the rest of students is in progress.
- In 2015-16, 2.73 lakh bicycles have been distributed free of cost to girls studying in class 9<sup>th</sup> in government schools.
- Mukhya Mantri 'Hamari Betiyan' Scheme has been started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme, 2 meritorious girls securing 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> position in each district (minimum 75 per cent marks) in RBSE exams will be eligible for scholarship. In this scheme ₹15,000 for class 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> and ₹25,000 annually up to PG level are being given to

these girls for text books stationary and uniform etc. In addition to this maximum to ₹1 lakh for class 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> and ₹2 lakh up to PG level for school/collage fee, coaching fee and hostel fee etc. would also be given to these girls. In the year 2015-16, 66 girls have been benefitted.

Rajasthan State Open School was established with the objective of providing Education to the students of deprived section and to be students who due to some reason are deprived of formal or school education. In the session 2015-16 93,309 students have been registered and 49,977 students were declared pass upto December, 2015.

### Higher Education

Higher Education Department caters to the Management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 colleges of General Education in the state but in last six decades the numbers of colleges have exceeded a thousand in the state.

As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are total 1,641 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 182 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,432 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 5 Colleges established with Private partnership. There are 814 B.Ed. colleges being run by the department. There are 26 State Financed Universities, 40 Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities in the State. Approximately 15 lakh students are enrolled as regular and non-collegiate students in the Higher Education Institutions. Following are the major activities of the 2015-16:

- 8 New Government Colleges (Mahua, Khandaar, Sumerpur, Manhorthana, Osiyan, Degana, Siwana and Ahore) are started in the year 2015-16 and one new subject, 'Geography' has been started in Government Girls college, Jalore at U.G. level.
- Online Admission Process has been implemented for Part-I U.G. courses in 180 Government Colleges.
- For the benefit of Rajasthan Board pass out students, percentile based admission process has been implemented in place of percentage based admission process.

- 25 percent seats are increased in I year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all the Government Colleges.
- 961 Scooties are being distributed to the meritorious girls students.
- 45 crore rupees have been distributed to Government Colleges under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme.
- Employment Centers have been established under Youth Skill Development Cell in all the Government Colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Under the UGC E-Library scheme all the Government Colleges have been linked with information and library network (INFLIBNET), through which students will have access to 97,000 e-books and 6,000 journals.
- Schemes like Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakya lekhan and Book Bank have been launched in Government Colleges under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Coaching classes for various competitive exams have been started in Government Colleges (Shri Vidya Anushikshan Kendra).
- Provision of ₹13,236.93 lakh has been made in Plan Budget for the year 2015-16, out of which an expenditure of ₹7,050.49 has been made upto 31st December, 2015.

### Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, the language of Gods. It not only nourishes Indian culture but is also a source of knowledge. It is the oldest language of the world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the most scientific language with an amazing potential for word formation.

Efforts were started for protection and promotion of Sanskrit language soon after the independence of the country. Today, there are 15 Sanskrit Universities working in India. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in 1958. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit

through its institutions right from school level to Post Graduate level.

The number of educational institutions during 2015-16 is given in table 8.4

**Table 8.4 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education**

Level	Govt.	Private
Primary	426	9
Middle	968	259
Praveshika	229	75
VaristhUpadhyaya	143	23
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

Enrolment:- A total number of 1.96 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sector. During the Year 2015-16, One Government and 15 private STCs are working while 67 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are working in the private sector.

### Technical Education

**Polytechnic:** To provide technical education in the State, 214 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 56,735 students have been operated in the year 2015-16, Out of these, 34 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 5,010, eight women polytechnic (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,270 and 172 Private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 50,455.

Under the technical education (polytechnic) during the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹2270.61 lakh has been incurred on various schemes upto December, 2015. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.5.

**Industrial Training Institute (ITI):** Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 219 sanctioned Government ITIs till the year 2015-16. Out of which 09 institutes are sanctioned as

Table 8.5 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2011-12	38	139	177	6330	40720	47050
2012-13	36	143	179	6080	41330	47410
2013-14	41	164	205	5960	48185	54145
2014-15	41	175	216	6080	51655	57735
2015-16	42	172	214	6280	50455	56735

Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Presently admissions are being offered in 170 Government ITIs on 54,535 training seats. In addition to this 1597 Private ITIs are also providing training on 2,71,713 seating capacity. Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided through various Engineering and Non- Engineering trades of duration one to two years. During the year 2015-16, ₹3370.47 lakh have been spent on various schemes of ITI.

**Engineering Colleges:** To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 126 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 9 are Government aided and 117 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 58,633 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 77 MBA Institutions (8 Government/ Government aided and 69 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 6,105 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 functioning in the State.

### Medical Education

There are 13 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which eight are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining five are in the private sector. There are 15 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 14 in Private sector. The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,400 students in UG, 825 students in PG course and 93 in Super-

Specialty courses. The Government Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 14 PG students. Up-gradation of 7 other district hospitals Alwar, Bharatpur, Churu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Pali and Dungarpur having bed capacity of 300 beds to medical colleges except Alwar, construction is under progress in State. Establishment of state cancer institute at Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College Jaipur, Two Tertiary Cancer Center, one in Bikaner and other at Jhalawar are under process. Metro Manas Arogya Sansthan at Mansarovar Jaipur is running on PPP mode. The hospitals associated with Government Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care for both indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Department achievement & innovative during year 2015-16.

- 118 PG seats have been increased in Government Medical Colleges.
- Government Medical Colleges of state has entered in to collaboration with international renowned educational institutions. SMS Medical College has entered into collaboration with weirl corneel University USA and state has entered in to a MOU with Champalimoud Foundation Pourtgal.
- All Medical College & Attached Hospitals have developed Master Plan for future development.
- Sanction of rupees 9 crore has been accorded for underground parking in super specialty block at Udaipur.
- Government of India has sanctioned ₹2.33 crore for establishment of 12 bedded state spinal injury Centre.

### Bhasha Avam Pustkalaya Vibhag

The Department of Bhasha avam pustkalaya has



established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are 1 state central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 tehsil level libraries, 226 panchayat samiti level libraries (established in senior secondary school campus).

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The State Government is having focus 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 for providing curative and preventive services to the people of the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream.

Medical & Health Department is committed to make Health facilities available to every common man of Rural and Urban areas in a planned manner for which Medical Infrastructure Development & Strengthening is being done in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions. The Position of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2015 is given in table 8.6. Details of the new activities in the Financial year 2015-16 are as follows:-

- Upgradation of 3 Primary Health Centers to Community Health Centers.
- 128 Semi Auto Analyzers were purchased by Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited under 13<sup>th</sup> Financial Commission & were distributed to various medical institutions.

## Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

“Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011. The scheme aims to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers, are provided commonly used essential medicines, free of cost. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for medical department and Medical Education department. RMSC is supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Ware Houses (DDW) established in all 33 districts of the State. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories. The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. In this scheme according to need of hospitals, 10 per cent of annual budget can be used for local purchase. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available like 37 drugs for Cancer, 54 drugs for heart diseases, 33 drugs for Diabetes and 20 drugs for Asthma. Under the scheme E-aushdhi software is established for tendering, indent sending, to know the status of drug consumption at medical hospitals, to ensure the quality of drugs, to submit the information about the debar medicines etc. On this scheme, during the year

**Table 8.6 Details of Medical Institutions**

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31.12.15
1	Hospitals	114
2	Community Health Centers	571
3	Primary Health Centers(Rural)	2080
4	Dispensaries	194
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
6	Primary Health Centers (Urban)	52
7	Sub Centers	14408
8	Aid Post (Urban)	13
9	Beds*	46767

\* Beds of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included

2015-16 (Upto December, 2015) an expenditure of ₹224.65 crore has been incurred.

### Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

This scheme has been started for the strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care. In this scheme, 9.90 crore Investigations have been done upto 31 December, 2015.

### National Mental Health Programme

Government of India has selected Six Districts (Jaipur, Hanumangarh, Chittorgarh, Churu, Jhalawar, Baran) in the Rajasthan under the National Mental Health Programme in the Financial Year 2014-15 under the first phase. In the financial year 2015-16 one more district sikar has also been approved. The programme is implementing in 7 Districts in Rajasthan. Under the programme 328 Medical Officer, 1,540 ANM and 3,000 ASHA have been trained upto December, 2015. In this scheme, ₹231.64 lakh have been incurred upto December, 2015.

### National Oral Health Programme

Government of India has selected one Districts, Hanumangarh, in the Rajasthan under the National Oral Health Programme in the Financial Year 2014-15 in the first phase. In the financial year 2015-16 the two more district Tonk and Jhalawar have been approved. The programme is implementing in 3 districts of the state. In this scheme, ₹10.12 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2015.

### Doda Post

Govt. of India has given direction to state government to stop renewal of Doda Post permits after 31-03-2016 and de-addict all the Doda Post users in the State. As per direction of Government of India, State Government has launched a new programme 'Naya

Savera (Swastha Jeevan Ki Aur)'. Approval of ₹659.14 lakh for 550 de-addiction camps has been given. Against the target, 17,093 OPDs and 3,619 IPDs Doda Post users have been de-addicted in 280 camps upto 31 December, 2015.

Following are the other important achievements during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015;

- Against the target of 1,100 patients, 845 new leprosy cases were detected and 824 patients are cured against the target of 1,147 patients under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme".
- Under the "National TB Eradication Programme", about 66,070 patients are being treated, against the target of 1,11,434 cases.
- Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme", about 1,55,438 eye (cataract) operations have been carried out, against the target of 3,00,000 eye operations.
- Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", 90.06 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 80.17 Lakh.
- Under the "National AIDS Control Programme", Blood samples of 8,51,725 persons were tested, out of which 5,576 cases found to be HIV positive.
- Under the "Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme", 1.80 Lakh samples have been collected.
- Non Communicable Disease control initiatives are being taken under two National health programmes, National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular diseases, and Stroke (NPCDCS) and National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE).
- Government of India has initiated the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in selected districts in the country. Two districts namely Jaipur and Jhunjhunu have been selected as pilot districts for this programme in the State. In the year of 2015-16 besides these two districts Ajmer, Tonk, Churu, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi and Ganganagar districts (Total 17 districts) have been selected.

## AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Department of Ayurved has been working in the State since 1950. At present there are 118 Ayurvedic hospitals (out of which one is established at Bikaner House in Delhi) 3,577 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals 3 Dispensaries with 1 mobile surgical unit (200 bedded) and 13 mobile units are functioning in the State. Thus at present total 3,715 Ayurvedic Hospitals/Dispensaries including 14 Mobile Units are functioning in the State as depicted is given in table 8.7.

The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2015-16, (upto December 2015):

- 45 indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized.
  - In the state “aanchal prashuta kandra” in 10 Hospitals and Dispensaries have been established.
  - 9 “Panchkarma kendra” have been established.
  - 15 “Jaravastha Nivaran Kendra” have been established.
  - 10 Buildings constructed for “Yoga and Naturopathic Research Centre” with the expenditure of ₹300 lakh.
  - In the process of computerization of the department, 15 computers have been purchased and supplied to A class Hospitals in the state.
  - 1,237 Ayurved doctors, 386 Rural Ayurved doctors and 308 junior nurse/ Compounders have been appointed.
  - 60 clerks grade II and 49 forth class servent have been appointed on compensatory basis.
- One Pharmacy has been started in Kelwara district Baran.

## 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 employees and their dependent family members under the E.S.I. Act 1948, section 58 where the insured persons having salaries upto ₹15,000/- per month, working in industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments covered under the Act. About 7.45 lakh insured persons and 21.45 lakh their dependent family members are being benefited in the State. Under E.S.I. Scheme four E.S.I. hospitals (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 74 dispensaries are functioning in the state. The following are the main activities of the scheme:

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral services at dispensaries and secondary medical care with referral services at hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committees have been constituted at E.S.I. Hospitals for improvement of services and maintenance of buildings.
- Preventive health education is provided to create awareness among beneficiaries.
- In financial year 2015-16, an amount of ₹6117.40 lakh has been incurred upto December 2015

E.S.I. Corporation, an autonomous statutory body is functioning under the Ministry of Labour Government of India in which two model dispensary

**Table 8.7 Position of Ayurved and other Institutions**

Name of system	(Number)						Grand Total
	Distt. Hospitals	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Units	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
Ayurved	18	45	55	3389	188	14	3709
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6

(Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu) and two hospitals (Jaipur & Bhiwadi) are functioning. The following are the main activities of E.S.I. Corporation:-

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral service at model dispensary, secondary medical care with referral service at model hospitals and cashless super specialty treatment at tie-up hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committee has been constituted at Model Hospital, ESIC Jaipur for improvement and repair works of hospital & attached dispensaries.
- Computerization of services in E.S.I. and E.S.I.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries are under process.
- Identity card (Biometric Card) of insured persons are being prepared and provided by E.S.I. Corporation to facilitate free medical aid at medical institute of E.S.I. Scheme and E.S.I. Corporation.

### 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 2015-16, (upto December, 2015) about 1,92,300 sterilization operations were performed and 3,48,637 IUDs were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 4,61,025 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 5,97,151 CC users. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 208 per lakh live births (AHS 2012-13) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 47 per thousand live births (SRS 2013) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress for 2015-16 is given in table 8.8.

**Table 8.8 Progress Under Immunization Programme, 2015-16**

S. No.	Items	Unit	Achievements (Upto Dec., 15)
1.	DPT 3+ penta 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.15
2.	BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	11.57
3.	Measles 1st Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.51
4.	Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	11.56
5.	OPV 3	Lakh No.	10.15

### Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” with the assistance of Government of India in the State to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. In the year 2015-16, total number of pregnant women availed free of cost medicine, lab tests, hot food, transport and blood transfusion services are 12.15 lakh, 8.73 lakh, 8.18 lakh, 12.07 lakh and 48,192 respectively.

### Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2015-16, 5.26 lakh MCHN sessions were planned upto December, 2015.

### Performance under NHM 2015-16

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in the year 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase, NHM will be continued till year 2017. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health hence; National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

### Objectives of the National Health Mission (NHM)

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
- Universal access to public health services, such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalization local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

To attain these objectives, various activities are being implemented under NHM under 5 major sub heads-

1. NRHM + RMNCH plus A
2. NUHM
3. National Disease Control Programme
4. Non Communicable Disease control programmes including injury and trauma
5. Infrastructure maintenance

### Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows-

#### ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 8 year period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and also is an interface between the community and the health

services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centres. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. At present 47,190 ASHAs are working in the State by the end of the December, 2015.

The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include the functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in delivering key services and message for Child and Maternal health. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB, institutional delivery and many more health provisions. ASHA is paid monetary incentive for rendering various services in the community. In December 2014, online software has been launched for direct online payment of incentive in the bank account of ASHA.

#### Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances 44,246 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 1,07,513 from hospital to home in 2015-16 upto December, 2015. In the Current financial year 8,034 sick infants have been transported from home to hospital and 11,877 from hospital to home. Also 16,709 pregnant women and 2,377 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances till December, 2015 in the year 2015-16. Around 1,845 severe acute malnourished children were referred to MTCs and 1,575 children screened under Rastriya Bal Swasthya Kary kram (RBSK) were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

#### '108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September 2008. Presently, 741 ambulances are working in 249 blocks of 33 districts

in the entire state. 2,78,756 medical, 11,498 Police, 5 Fire and 1,49,743 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 741 ambulances running across the State during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015.

### **National Medical Mobile Units**

There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert and inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not up within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) were launched in May 2008 throughout the state. There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - 1 staff vehicle and 1 Diagnostic Van which contains modern instruments and equipments like ECG machine etc. During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, 19,826 camps have been organized and 19,36,776 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

### **'104' toll Free Service**

Under this service, medical advice free of cost on phone by dialing a toll free number '104' from any phone is being provided to the persons in the State. Upto December, 2015, 24.41 lakh calls were given services under this scheme since launch. Now this service is being used for referral transport by JANANI EXPRESS. In addition, this service is also being used for registering complaints.

### **Village Health and Sanitation Committees**

Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards communitisation of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees are constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. These meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already

visiting the village. In the year 2015-16 till December 2015, 2.20 lakh meetings were held across the state.

### **Mainstreaming of Ayurved Yoga Unani Siddha Homeopathic (AYUSH)**

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 138 AYUSH doctors and 171 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Skill Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. In the year 2015-16, 3,834 deliveries have been conducted by these trained AYUSH personnel upto December, 2015. AYUSH doctors are also providing effective services in R.B.S.K. (Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karykram) in 20 districts.

### **Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh**

The "Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana" was launched from 1st January 2009. Under this scheme free treatment facility (both indoor and outdoor) is provided to beneficiaries in all government facilities (attached Medical College Hospital, District\ Sub Division\ Satellite Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.) In case medical facility is not available in attached Medical College Hospitals then the patients can be referred to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi and Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh for treatment. Time to time, other categories families/patients are also included under the scheme. Presently, free treatment facility is being provided to 16 selected categories including BPL families. Total 29.40 Lakh patients (OPD 27.33 lakh & IPD 2.07 lakh) benefitted during the year 2015-16, Upto December, 2015.

### **BPL 5 ltr. Deshi Ghee Scheme:**

This is a scheme implemented by State Government in all districts since March 01, 2009. Under the scheme, there is a provision of giving 5 litre saras deshi ghee as a token of gift to BPL women on their first delivery at Government Institutions. A deshi

ghee coupon is provided to the beneficiary at the time of discharge from the hospital and ghee is delivered at the concerned booth within 15 days of issue of coupon. In the year 2015-16, 19,502 BPL women benefitted under the scheme, upto December, 2015.

### Financial Progress

The year wise fund allocation and expenditure details are given in table no 8.9

**Table 8.9 year wise fund allocation and expenditure for under NRHM**

S. No.	Financial Year	Total Allocations (₹in Crores)	Actual Expenditure (₹in Crores)
1	2011-12	1015.72	949.56
2	2012-13	1545.61	1176.32
3	2013-14	1796.62	1447.08
4	2014-15	2190.46	1784.54
5	2015-16*	2608.12	1246.60

\*upto Dec.2015

### Following are the innovations of financial year 2015-16

- Online Janani Suraksha Yojana and Shubh laxmi Yojana Payment Scheme (OJAS)
- Community Based Management of Children with Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
- e-Upkaran (Centralized Inventory Management System)
- Dial-an-Ambulance
- Safe Motherhood Day and Prasuti Niyogan Diwas
- Quality Assurance and Kaya Kalp Award
- Mission Indra Dhanush

## WATER SUPPLY

The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming also due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is 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. Out of 1,21,683 habitations 68,099 habitations are fully covered 31,702 partially covered with drinking water and 21,882 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility. In the year 2015-16, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 1,800 habitations against of which 1,110 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2015, which includes 372 quality affected, 75 SC dominated, 62 ST dominated and 56 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has taken a separate project for providing 1000 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work of which is under progress. The progress of coverage of habitations over last 5 years is given in table 8.10

**Table 8.10 Habitations covered with drinking water**

Year	Habitations (No)	
	Target	Achievement
2011-12	6073	7885
2012-13	2569	3943
2013-14	2990	4244
2014-15	3173	3513
2015-16*	1800	1110

\*upto Dec.2015

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided both under CSS (NRDWP) and State plan. The total financial progress of expenditure vis-à-vis funds available over last 5 years is shown below in table 8.11.

**Table 8.11 Financial progress of RWSS**

(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress(RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2011-12	2570.38	2054.63
2012-13	2626.63	2165.93
2013-14	3797.77	3518.71
2014-15	3682.70	3476.12
2015-16*	4701.82	2458.56

\*upto Dec.2015

### Project for Providing 1000 RO plants

A project for providing approximately 1000 Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants at an estimated cost of ₹230.43 crore in quality affected habitations of the state has been recently taken by PHED, mainly to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride. So far, 818 RO plants are already commissioned and the rest work is under progress. In addition, Administration and financial of 2,115 RO plants costing ₹488.12 crore sanctioned in State Level Scheme Sanctioned Committee (SLSSC) on 30.06.15/14.09.2015. Tenders for 1,066 RO plants costing ₹160.07 crore received and are under process of sanction.

**Coverage of SC/ST Basti:** The coverage of SC/ST bastis included in total coverage of habitations during last 5 years is shown in table 8.12

**Table 8.12 Coverage of SC/ST Basti**

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2011-12	7885	2864
2012-13	3943	1247
2013-14	4244	1079
2014-15	3513	960
2015-16	1110	137

### Urban Water Supply

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by Piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 20 per cent are based on surface sources and 60 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 20 per cent towns have mixed source of both surface and groundwater. All seven major towns in State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns are also facing shortage of water due to failure of the local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. The Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources. Following this, major projects being executed based

on surface water sources will also benefit more towns in the State with sustainable surface water sources. Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of schemes are sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem.

### Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban Sector

Water supply is dependent on ground water. The following table shows Tube wells and hand pump installed in last 5 years, given in table 8.13

**Table 8.13 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps**

year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2011-12	2683	8603
2012-13	4072	8861
2013-14	3004	15547
2014-15	1989	5525
2015-16*	1402	3146

\* Upto December, 2015

### Drinking water transportation

Drinking water transportation has been carried out in summer period every year in, areas which are either not covered with water supply or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban and rural sector is given in table 8.14

**Table 8.14 Drinking water transportation carried out**

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out	No of villages/ habitations where transportation carried out
2011-12	55	6431
2012-13	53	3903
2013-14	58	5384
2014-15	57	5002
2015-16*	58	6512

\* Upto December, 2015

### Hand Pump repair in Urban and Rural Sectors

PHED has carried out repairing campaign for



repairing hand pumps in towns and villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural and urban areas, during the year 2015-16, 1,96,809 hand pumps have been repaired upto December 2015.

### Budget provision and Expenditure for capital works in Urban Sector (Including major Projects)

Funds have been provided by the Central Government and the State Government as per annual plan of the department for execution of capital works. The year wise details of Budget provision and expenditure incurred are given in table 8.15.

**Table 8.15 Budget provision and Expenditure**

Year	Total Funds Available (R.E.)	Total Expenditure
2011-12	518.06	368.63
2012-13	646.32	500.19
2013-14	1017.13	849.13
2014-15	1205.50	1031.13
2015-16*	1025.03	416.78

\* Upto December, 2015

### Major Water Supply Projects

From some sustainable surface sources in the state, viz Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4774 villages - 24 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3067 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (561 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up in hand. There are total 112 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹32,014.86 crore under which there is a provision of supply of potable quality water to 98 towns, 15,599 villages and 12,238 dhanies. Under these projects, 42 towns, 4,236 villages and 2,514 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹15,391.32 crore by November 2015. So far, 47 projects costing ₹5318.42 crores have been completed with coverage of 21 towns, 2,640 villages and 1301 dhanies. An amount of ₹4,859.60 crore have been incurred on these projects. There are 56 ongoing projects costing ₹24,719.68 crore, under which 21 towns, 1,239 villages and 1,081 dhanies have been covered. An amount of ₹10,529.79 crore has been

spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 3 to 4 years. 6 projects costing ₹1970.53 crore are under process of tendering and yet to start. In 3 projects, feasibility study is going on with cost of ₹6.23 crore.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts and corporation. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 15 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bhiwari, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, SriGanganagar, Sikar and SawaiMadhopur) and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited, are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public such as construction of railways over bridge and other development works.

#### Jaipur Development Authority (JDA), Jaipur

In year 2015-16 JDA has constructed 1971.83 km road, 18.49 km drain, 1.62 km sewerage and 139.10 km electric work upto December, 2015. During the year 2015-16 A total ₹1,292.45 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015. Out of which an amount of ₹84,892.09 lakh has been incurred on capital expenditure on development and maintenance work.

#### Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur

During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015 Jodhpur Development Authority has incurred ₹183.84 crore on Road/Flyover Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction / Maintenance of Roads, Development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works. Following are the key projects under process:

- 6 sewerage projects
- 2 sewerage treatment plants at Uchiyada and VivekVihar
- 3 ROB projects at Bhadwasiya Railways Crossing, Riktiya Bhairuji Circle and Saharan Nagar.

### Ajmer Development Authority (ADA), Ajmer

The Ajmer Development Authority has achieved the revenue of ₹3032.66 lakh and incurred an expenditure of ₹4853.75 lakh. This expenditure includes the expenditure on development works salary and other miscellaneous heads etc. ADA has launched the auction programme of residential plots, commercial plots, multi storied building plots, samaroh sathal (party plots), park etc. Financial and Administrative sanction of the 206 works, costing to ₹79.95 crore has also been sanctioned. Out of which, 138 works of ₹46.54 crore are in progress and has set a target to complete the remaining work in financial year 2015-16.

### .RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1970 as an autonomous body to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections.

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 66 cities over period of 45 Years. By December, 2015 RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,124 dwelling units, out of which 2,37,750 dwelling units have been completed, 2,39,341 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,20,748 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for at EWS & LIG. Activities of RHB for the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) are given in Table no 8.16

RHB has embarked upon some initiatives and

innovation to bring about efficiency and transparency. These are as under:

- Cross subsidisation, cost reduction measures for EWS & LIG houses
- Standardisation in specifications/plans/structural designs of houses
- Dekh Rekh Yojna (DRY)
- Only completed finished houses will now be allotted
- Model house for every project
- Quality assurance measures
- Third Party Inspection Mechanism
- Know your client (KYC) system
- Rain water harvesting structure
- Rationalised costing principles
- Improvised planning philosophy
- Income ceiling rationalised
- Visitors book
- No dues certificate with possession
- Registrations and refunds have also been initiated through Banks
- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association
- Restructured policy for conduct of Community centres run by RHB/resident welfare society
- Complete integrated computerisation
- The registration application forms have been simplified.

**Table 8.16 Activities of Housing Board**

S. No.	Activity	Unit	2015-16	
			Target	Achievement
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	8400	3308
2	Houses to be completed	Number	6809	2787
3	House to be allotted	Number	7874	3125
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	10290	4078
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	1157.09	562.41
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	1292.92	761.16

\*Upto December 2015

- Online Registration for new schemes
- Google maps of all plots having area more than 4000.00 Sq.mt is available RHBs website home page by the name “Resurgent Rajasthan.”
- **Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana 2015:** The land for construction of houses under Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana 2015 have been identified at 5 places (Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Mahala (Jaipur) Badli,(Jodhpur) and Udaipur).

### TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The objective of the department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of master plans, sector plans, schemes along with providing technical advice to various Government departments, local bodies and other Government agencies. It also assists National Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies. Main functions of town planning department are as follows:

- Preparation of Master Plans/Sector Plans/Schemes, projects etc. and their reviews/revision as per requirement.
- Preparation of Sub Region of Rajasthan Sub Region of National Capital Region (NCR).
- Technical Guidance to Urban Local Bodies for approval of Layout Plan/Building Plans and Current Planning matters.

### Master Plans

Master Plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. It lays down the land use structure along with circulation pattern for its needs and laying the infrastructure network alignment for futuristic needs. The planned development enhances opportunities for investment as well as facilitates bring improvement in quality of life. Usually the master plan provides city level roads, facilities and land uses. A master plan comprises of sector plans and the sector plan comprise of several smaller schemes and projects. Out of 187 municipal towns, master plans for 183 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master

plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region. In the case of remaining 4 town, for one town, i.e. Bhilwara the draft master plan has been prepared and three new municipal towns have been declared recently for preparation of master plan in near future. As cities/towns have been reognized as engines of economic growth world over and also specially by government of India and planning commission, the effort of the department regarding preparation and approval of master plan of nearly all municipal towns of the state is going to be major step toward boosting urban development in the Rajasthan. During the financial year 2015-16 against the provision of ₹1334.89 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹997.99 lakh has been incurred upto December 2015.

Master plans for cities/towns are to be prepared/upgraded as per Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformission (AMRUT) guidelines issued by Central Government.

### National Capital Region (NCR)

- **Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan of NCR:** The Rajasthan Sub Regional Plan has been approved and notified on 10-11-2015.
- **Master Plan:** The Draft Master Plans of New Township Tijara and Institutional New Township Kishangarhbas were prepared and notified for objections/suggestions.
- **Regional Rapid Transits System (RRTS):** NCR Planning Board has proposed an elevated new rapid rail from Delhi to Alwar. The monitoring and coordination regarding the finalization of the alignment of the rail is being done by Rajasthan NCR Cell.
- **Approval of Projects in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR from NCRPB:** The NCR Cell of Rajasthan Sub Region does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB like water supply up gradation scheme projects in five towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara), bus shelter solar lighting service project, integrated municipal solid waste management project in Bhiwadi, etc. The NCR Cell is also provides assistance to implementing agencies in preparation of projects and forwarding them to the NCRPB for financing

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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

#### National Urban Livelihood Mission:-

Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission - (NULM). The mission is being implemented in 40 selected cities with more than 1 Lakh population and all district headquarters.

Components of the NULM are as under:-

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Under this scheme there is a budget provision of ₹6,186.68 Lakh, out of which till December 2015, ₹80.74 Lakh have been disbursed.

#### Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started by the State Government in December, 2004 to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. General public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of school/hospital and office buildings) to seek public participation. In this scheme the total cost of any project cost is 50 per cent shared as state share, 30 per cent is public share and rest 20 per cent is contributed by urban local bodies/UIT. State share of ₹970.88 Lakh has been released upto December 2015.

#### State Finance Commission Grant

At present Fifth State Finance Commission have been

constituted and as per its recommendations revenue would be transferred to panchayati raj institutions and urban local bodies. The State Finance Commission has submitted its interim report and an amount of ₹38,697.50 lakh has been released to local bodies upto December, 2015.

#### Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

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 of identified cities with focus on projects of urban infrastructure and to implement projects on mission mode.

Out of the total 63 identified cities selected by Government of India to take up the work under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and 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 development component, time for completion of work sanctioned before 31.03.2012 has been extend upto 31.03.2017

#### Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the 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. MoUD has changed the funding pattern as 50:30:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 project in progress. This scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2017.

The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been made as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. The Government of India has sanctioned 37 projects of ₹609.88 crore. in 35 cities of the State. The expenditure incurred is ₹539.75 crore. up to Dec, 2015. GoI has agreed to release ₹32.30 crore. as balance share of 10 per cent of the project cost in 11 ongoing projects

### Integrated Housing and 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 66 projects amounting to ₹1,012.78 crore in urban local bodies have been sanctioned under this programme. Besides, construction of houses under this scheme, infrastructure development in most of the projects include roads, drains, community centres, community toilets, sewerage system/septic tank, street light and water supply lines etc. This scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2017. In this scheme expenditure incurred upto December, 2015 is ₹713.20 crore.

### Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by GOI, draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared and SFCPoA of Udaipur city is under preparation. Total 19 projects amounting to ₹903.15 crore in 16 cities were sanctioned by GOI for the state, in which total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and required infrastructure will be developed. Out of sanctioned 16,132 DUs, total 2,491 DUs have been constructed, 1,091 DUs have been allotted and works of 12,381 DUs are under progress. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All" by GoI.

### 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. Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (RUDSICO) is working as nodal agency for RUDF. A total of ₹400 crore is to be collected initially to raise this fund. Out of which seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹150 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/Fl's/Bank it is ₹250 crore. The fund has been increased from ₹400 crore to ₹1000 crore, Out of which seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is

₹375.00 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/Fl's/Bank is ₹625.00 crore.

### Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana). A total sum of ₹300.48 has been utilized against this sanction. The amount utilized during the Year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) is ₹56.77 crore.

## SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

The State Government is paying attention towards all-round development and upliftment of weaker and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this objective, following schemes are being implemented in the State.

### Anuprati Yojana

There is a provision of incentive of ₹1.00 lakh per SC/ST/SBC/BPL of OBC & GEN candidate selected in the All India Civil Services examination, ₹50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination and also the incentive of ₹40,000 to ₹50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and National Level Medical Colleges. Besides this, a provision of ₹10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been ear marked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering /medical colleges. During 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), 88 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹42.36 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme during last five years is shown in table number 8.17

**Table 8.17 Year wise progress of Anuprati Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2011-12	269.66	755
2012-13	337.46	1099
2013-14	260.29	728
2014-15	148.03	359
2015-16 *	42.36	88

\* Upto December, 2015

### Hostel facilities

Hostel facilities are provided by the Department to SC, ST, OBC, SBC, EBC and DTNT students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost. 33,930 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹6,686.00 lakh during 2015-16 up to December, 2015. Progress of last three years is as follows in table 8.18

**Table 8.18 Year wise progress of Hostel facilities**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	6117.97	28842
2013-14	7859.48	31935
2014-15	9671.66	31947
2015-16 *	6686.00	33930

\* Upto December, 2015

### Post-Matric Scholarships

Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST, EBC and OBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST student and ₹1.00 lakh for OBC and EBC student. Under this scheme, during 2015-16 upto December, 2015 an amount of ₹17,835.23 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 1,40,733 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.19

**Table 8.19 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships**

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2011-12	28344.74	436037
2012-13	38928.00	491712
2013-14	47434.44	658565
2014-15	38820.09	445304
2015-16 *	17835.23	140733

\* Upto December, 2015

### Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh. During the year 2015-16 upto

December, 2015 an amount of ₹2,906.00 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 18,965 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.20

**Table 8.20 Year wise progress of Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2011-12	1937.00	36764
2012-13	3364.00	49912
2013-14	3686.00	52785
2014-15	5964.00	63087
2015-16 *	2906.00	18965

\* Upto December, 2015

### Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana

Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow(who is eligible for widow pension), ₹15,000 are given to her as gift. During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, an expenditure of ₹0.75 lakh has been incurred and five widows are benefitted under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.21

**Table 8.21 Year wise progress of Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2011-12	1.05	7
2012-13	0.75	5
2013-14	1.05	7
2014-15	0.75	5
2015-16*	0.75	5

\* Upto December, 2015

### Sahyog Yojana

Under this scheme, on marriage of BPL's daughter ₹10,000 are given to her as gift, additional ₹5,000 provided if girl passed secondary class and ₹10,000 additional amount, if girl is graduate. An expenditure of ₹1078.70 lakh has been incurred and 8,105 girls are benefitted under this scheme during 2015-16 upto December, 2015. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.22

**Table 8.22 Year wise progress of Sahyog Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2011-12	1565.25	14024
2012-13	1482.44	14286
2013-14	1290.54	10352
2014-15	1562.62	12005
2015-16*	1078.70	8105

\* Upto December, 2015

**Residential Schools**

Under this scheme 19 residential schools run by "Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society"(RREIS) in the administrative control of Social Justice & Empowerment department for poor boys/girls of SC,ST, OBC and Other economic backward class whose parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh per annum. In these schools, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary, medical are provided free of cost. During the year 2015-16 (upto December,2015.) 6,001 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹1682.08 lakh under this scheme. Progress are given in table 8.23

**Table 8.23 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	No. of students
2012-13	1834.00	5972
2013-14	1943.81	5642
2014-15	2068.69	5358
2015-16*	1682.08	6001

\* Upto December, 2015

**Pension Schemes****Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana**

Under old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above , Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹500 per month and after age of 75 years ₹750 per month. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.24

**Table 8.24 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	36654.79	174871
2013-14	199076.13	3454442
2014-15	280947.89	3793530
2015-16*	202674.00	4087100

\* Upto December, 2015

**Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana**

Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 years and above are getting pension of ₹500 per month. During 2015-16 upto December, 2015, ₹30,447.00 lakh have been incurred and 6,41,734 ekalnaris are benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.25.

**Table 8.25 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	20604.39	296736
2013-14	35842.64	558974
2014-15	40796.40	618823
2015-16*	30447.00	641734

\* Upto December, 2015

**Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana**

Specially abled persons below age of 8 years are given pension of ₹250 per month, and it is ₹500 per month for the age of 8 and above. During 2015-16 upto December,2015, ₹14,760.00 lakh have been spent and 3,25,407 specially abled persons are benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.26.

**Table 8.26 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	8726.27	147127
2013-14	17292.66	315219
2014-15	21248.00	337552
2015-16*	14760.00	325407

\* Upto December, 2015

### Palanhar Yojana

This scheme was started in 2004-05 for care and up keeping of these children whose both parents have either died or have been sentenced to death or have been awarded life imprisonment by a court of law. Initially the scheme was applicable for scheduled Caste children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes and children suffering from HIV/leprosy or whose mothers have legally married or abandoned children and children whose mothers are getting widow pension. A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme ₹500 per month given to the children of 0-6 years who goes to anganwari and ₹1000 per month given to school going children of age 06-18 years. During the year 2015-16 upto December 2015, ₹8,938.03 lakh has been spent and 1,47,788 children are benefited under this scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.27.

**Table 8.27 Year wise progress of Palanhar Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	6170.00	73360
2013-14	7498.67	97935
2014-15	14030.00	140595
2015-16*	8938.03	147788

\* Upto December, 2015

Besides this, schemes namely Chirayu Yojana, Old Age Home, Day Care Center, Indira Gandhi National Old Age /Widow/specially abled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Swayam sidhha yojana De-addiction Programme etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

### SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged people. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such people. Looking to the vast field for welfare of specially abled people, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled

Persons in 2011. The main objectives of establishing a separate department for specially abled persons are as follows:

- To provide quick benefits to the Specially Abled Persons under various schemes.
- To expand the rehabilitation activities.
- IEC activities for the welfare of specially abled persons.

### Anuprati Scheme

In this scheme, there is a provision of incentive of ₹5,000 to ₹65,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination and State Civil Services examination. There is also a provision of incentive to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions. During the year 2015-16, the budget provision is made ₹20 lakh under this scheme.

### Scholarships Scheme

Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh and non refundable fee is also reimbursed for general students . During the year 2015-16, ₹19.57 lakh have been spent till December 2015 and 985 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of last two years is given in table 8.28.

**Table 8.28 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	94.33	3356
2014-15	147.54	3611
2015-16*	19.57	985

\* Upto December, 2015

### Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

Under this scheme loan of upto rupees five lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-



employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2015-16, ₹225.44 lakh have been spent till December 2015 and 968 special abled persons are benefited under this scheme.

### Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹25,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life and also a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society). During the year 2015-16 upto December 2015, ₹74.20 lakh have been spent and 296 special abled persons are benefited under this scheme.

### Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹7,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment. During the year 2015-16, ₹72.42 lakh have been spent till December 2015 and 2,478 specially abled persons are benefited under this scheme.

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

- Aastha card Scheme: Aastha card is issued to a family in which two or more persons are specially abled, so that family can acquire facilities equivalent to a BPL family.
- Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme: In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- State Level awards scheme: On the International Disabled Day of 3<sup>rd</sup> December, every year State level awards are being given in 13 different categories, who do excellent work for specially abled persons. During the year 2015-16, 22 specially abled persons has been awarded.
- Sport Competitions for specially Abled Persons:

Sport Competitions are also organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.

## MINORITY AFFAIRS

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

### Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme

Main object of this scheme to provide financial help opportunity to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education, whose parental income is less than ₹2.00 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Significant growth is being observed in PMS scholarship Scheme. Under the PMS scholarship scheme in the year 2015-16 proposal has been sent to GoI for 62,560 students. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in table 8.29

**Table 8.29 Physical and financial progress of the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme**

Year	Target	No. of Students (fresh+Renewal)	₹in lakh
2011-12	15778	19547	1279.81
2012-13	14800	23150	1556.28
2013-14	14800	33259	2296.95
2014-15	16371	43233	2989.58

### Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme

Main object of this scheme is, to provide financial help opportunity to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for technical & professional courses at UG and PG level, whose parental income is less than ₹2.50 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Significant growth is also observed in MCM scholarship Scheme. Under the MCM scholarship scheme in the year 2015-16 proposal has been sent to GoI for 6,447 students. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in the table 8.30

**Table 8.30 Physical and financial progress of the MCM scholarship Scheme**

Year	Target	No. of Students	₹ lakh
2010-11	601	1000	239.30
2011-12	601	1187	325.32
2012-13	1803	2519	677.46
2013-14	1803	2769	738.72
2014-15	1965	4150	1104.43

### Anuprati scheme

Under Anuprati scheme, minorities students are getting encouragement for preparation of administrative service exams and professional courses. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh was proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which has been revised to ₹30.00 lakh in RE.

### Skill Training

During 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) 458 minority youths have been imparted skill development trainings in various courses.

### Loans for self-employment and education

Rajasthan Minority Financial and Development Co-operative Corporation (RMFDCC) provides loans for self-employment and education at concessional interest rate. The progress of year wise loans sanctioned is shown in table 8.31.

**Table 8.31 Loan sanctioned by RMFDCC**

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Loan Amount (₹lakh)
2011-12	2610	976.95
2012-13	3758	1923.00
2013-14	5923	3353.68
2014-15	4701	2165.00
2015-16*	1856	887.83

\*Upto December, 2015

### Madarsa Board

3,111 Madaras are registered in the state in which 2.33 lakh students are getting education by 6,164 urdu

parateachers and 349 computer parateachers. Teaching learning material (TLM) is being provided to madarsa in quality education.

### Waqf Board

State Government is providing funds to Waqf Board for development & repairing of graveyards located in state. Similarly high mast lights works are also being done under the scheme.

### UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the table 8.32

### TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2015-16, a total budget provision of ₹556.54 crore has been earmarked which includes ₹290.92 crore, ₹108.35 crore, ₹122.23 crore and ₹35.04 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹279.78 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015, which includes ₹159.86 crore, ₹45.50 crore, ₹52.83 crore and ₹21.59 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. Physical achievements during the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 8.33.

### INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

At present, 304 ICDS projects are functioning in the

**Table 8.32 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2015-16**

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievements (upto December, 2015)
<b>(a) Banking Schemes</b>			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	8597	2374
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	18050	3862
3.	Auto Rickshaws	19	0
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2375	506
5.	Individual Pump Sets	47	3
<b>(b) Non-Banking Schemes</b>			
1.	Blasting of Wells	95	23
2.	Electrification of Wells	1900	652
3.	Work-sheds	5700	1316
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4465	500
5.	Skill development & Training	3260	726
6.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3325	519
<b>(c) Infrastructural facilities</b>			
1.	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	52	8
Total	(a+b+c)	47885	10489

**Table 8.33 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes**

S. N	Scheme	Unit	Achievement (UptoDec.2015)
1.	Agriculture Development Programme	family	100298
2.	Animal husbandry Development Programme	family	6468
3.	Horticulture Development Programme	family	13344
4.	Skill Development	Benefisries	1143
5.	Self Employment Scheme	family	121
6.	Distribution of Diesel/Electric Pump set	family	860
7.	Running of Ashram hostels	student	18774
8.	Running of Residential School	Student	4757
9.	Running of MaaBadi	Student	43770
10.	Scholarship to talented ST student	Student	95
11.	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	Girls	6287
12.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	Girls	3097
13.	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	Student	3381
14.	Educational incentive for primary level Saharia student	Students	9141
15.	Educational incentive for secondary level Saharia Students	Students	7178
16.	Training for ST students in ITIs	Trainees	601
17.	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	Number	9511
18.	Electrification of Tribal Basties	No.	6
19.	Construction of Anicut	No.	3
20.	Installation of Hand pump	Number	174

state, out of which 40 projects have been functioning in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and rest 228 in rural areas. Government of India has sanctioned 304 Child Development Projects along with 54,915 anganwari centers and 6,204 mini anganwaris in the state. Government of Rajasthan has also sanctioned 44 mini AWCs in district Baran. Out of these, 54,624 anganwari centers, 5,596 mini anganwari and 39 state mini anganwadi centers have been made functional by the end of December, 2015.

The position of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centers are given in table 8.34 which shows the steady growth in integrated child development services in the state:

**Table 8.34 Year wise Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres**

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2011-12	61119	58758
2012-13	61119	59423
2013-14	61119	59945
2014-15	61119	60133
2015-16*	61119	60220

\* upto December, 2015

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 the 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 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

Through these anganwaris, 29.64 lakh children, 9.09 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 0.64 lakh adolescent girls on average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 10.90 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organised on anganwaris every month and services of

immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been provided. During 2015-16 upto December, 2015, an expenditure of ₹782.06 crore has been incurred on different schemes/programmes of ICDS.

Special efforts/innovations introduced in the programme are as under:-

- 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 is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- In nutrition programme nutritive food with 500 K.cal. to children and 800 K.cal. to severely malnourished children and 600 K.cal. to pregnant and lactating mothers is being provided daily .
- The Commission for protection of child right is working to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the State.
- “Nand Ghar Yojna” scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS.
- 100 AWCs converted to Crèches in Rajasthan State
- Sanction of 1,385 anganwari buildings have been issued with the convergence of Mahatma Gandhi Narega scheme.

### CHILD RIGHT

Directorate is established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for the same. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The ICPS aims to achieve these objectives through improved access to quality child protection services; raised public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India; enforced accountability for child protection;

institutionalization of essential services and strengthening of existing structures; establishment of functional structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels; creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services; and strengthening child protection at family and community levels. During the year 2015-16 upto December, 2015 ₹970.98 lakh have been incurred on this scheme.

### Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

This schemes is for higher education/skill development programme to beneficiaries of PalanharYojana and children staying in Government and Non-government Institutional Homes. Under the scheme, skill development programmes are being organised for the children aged 17 years to 21 years. The objective of this scheme is to enable such young adults to adapt themselves to society and to encourage them to move away from institution based life. Under this scheme vocational and skill development programme are provided through Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood also provided financial assistance for higher education to applicable young child. Financial details of the scheme are given in table 8.35

**Table 8.35 Expenditure and Beneficiaries of Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana**

Year	Budget (₹ lakh)	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	10.00 (RE)	9.49	28
2014-15	20.01 (RE)	20.00	105
2015-16*	30.01 (BE)	17.81	90

\*upto December, 2015

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

State Government has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sector to help women particularly on equal terms in the decisions

making process at all levels and their safety, protection and rehabilitation etc.

### Women Development Programme

The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and 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 rights. Sathins also need to create environment against social evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. At present, 7,905 Sathins are working in the State to create awareness among women, enable them to realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes /scheme. During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015) an expenditure ₹1,525.71 lakh has been incurred.

### Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoohik Vivah Yojana)

Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid @ ₹12,500 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹10,000 are deposited in the bank/post office in the name of the bride and ₹2,500 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. One organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. Progress of the scheme is given in table 8.36

**Table 8.36 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme**

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2011-12	1994	180.00
2012-13	2372	175.12
2013-14	3991	338.93
2014-15	2731	396.65
2015-16 *	1635	341.30

\*upto December, 2015

### Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment

Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. This programme is focussed 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. During the year 2015-16, ₹10.00 lakh have been provided for implementation of the programme.

### Prevention of Child Marriages

Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting girl's health and other important development parameters. The focus of this programme is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl's education and development. During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), 461 child marriages prevented through counseling.

### Gender Cell

The Gender Cell has also been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State.

### Women Protection

A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following

programmes relating to protection of women:

- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace

### Economic Empowerment

#### Women Self Help Group Programme

In Rajasthan, 2.53 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.84 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹812.87 crore from various financial institutions.

### Swavalamban Yojana

Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate themselves for obtaining employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women, specially women from weaker sections of the society are the main target group under this scheme. The scheme is implemented through NGOs by organizing training for income generating activities. ₹25.00 lakh have been provided for the year 2015-16 for implementation of the programme.

### Free basic computer training to women through RKCL

More than 1.96 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme till December, 2015. Progress is given in table 8.37

Table 8.37 Year wise progress

Year	Women/ Girls benefited	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2011-12	35284	447.19
2012-13	65915	725.78
2013-14	26525	390.13
2014-15	53381	670.95
2015-16*	15266	168.97

\*upto December, 2015

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme**

The Honorable Prime Minister has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. The primary objective of this scheme is to empower the girl child and promote her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child. In Rajasthan the scheme is implemented in ten districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Sri Ganganagar). A number of activities have been undertaken in the State for addressing the declining child sex ratio.

**Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:**

Amrita Haat Bazar, Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme, Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme, CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals, Mission Gramya Shakti, Dhan Laksmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra, 50 per cent Subvention Scheme on Bank Loans to SHGs, One time financial grant to SHG to run Fair Price Shops etc.

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## 9 RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Focusing on all developmental schemes and implementation thereof in various sectors, the overall concern of government towards rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in the rural areas of the State. The major schemes are Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and DRDA (Administration), being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs respectively. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY), Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme are State Sponsored schemes. Mukhyamantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY) has been initiated by Government of Rajasthan on 04-02-2015.

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

### Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad – RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP)

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

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic world.

At present, following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) is being implemented in 51 blocks since June, 2011.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 7 blocks since April, 2013.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in rest of the blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

The key activities undertaken in the project being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence



### Core Achievements since Inception

The World Bank credit for RRLP has become effective from 22.6.2011 and implementation of NRLM and NRLP was initiated in the financial year 2013-14 by the end of December, 2015 the approximate 3.35 Lakh households were organized into 29,139 Self Help Groups and 935 Village Organizations (VOs) by RGAVP under the projects i.e. RRLP, NRLM and NRLP. Financial and Technical assistance are being provided to these SHGs and VOs from the project for building up their capabilities, improving income, reducing cost and reducing risks and vulnerability, livelihood activity identified by households themselves in a livelihood plan.

20,932 SHGs have already availed the Revolving fund support and 13,646 SHGs have received the Livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 16,871 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in bank.

### Project Implementation Strategy

RGAVP has adopted the Community Resource Person (CRP) Strategy, based on the approach of “community to community learning”, in the projects being implemented. As per the CRP Strategy, CRPs from within the state and other states have been deployed in 28 blocks for the formation and the strengthening of the community institutions. The strategy is being implemented in two modes namely; Resource Block Strategy and Intensive Block Strategy.

### Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs and develop higher support structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model
- Diversification of livelihood source
- Social and livelihood security
- Committed support structure from state level to village level
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring through: Web based MIS system, ICT based Mobile tracking, Accounting and Financial process monitoring through Tally software.

Achievements under Different Projects upto December, 2015 (Since Inception) are given in the table 9.1

### Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

This project is being implemented in One block each in the district of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore. 5,253 SHGs (353 SHGs have shifted to NRLM due to separation of Chitalwana block) have been formed upto December, 2015. Bank accounts of 4,698 SHGs have been opened, 4,640 SHGs have been given revolving fund of ₹15,000 each and 1,470 SHGs have been given livelihood seed

**Table 9.1 Achievements under Different Projects upto December, 2015**

S. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	Total
1	SHG Formation / Co-option	22749	3785	2605	29139
2	Opening SB Account	12011	2949	1911	16871
3	Revolving Fund	16488	2733	1711	20932
4	Livelihood Fund	12082	1366	198	13646
5	VO Formation / Co-option	789	146	--	935
6	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	102.30	13.25	16.89	132.44

capital support. Total 79 agricultural clusters and 30 goat clusters have been sanctioned. 1,200 families have enhanced their average annual income upto ₹15,000 through vegetable cultivation in Aburoad and Bali blocks. Under the project, total expenditure upto December, 2015 is ₹80.41 crore.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

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

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

During 2015-16 upto December 2015, ₹2,256.87 crore have been spent and 1,459.47 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 34.25 Lakh households. 1.55 Lakh households completed 100 days employment.

### **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

Housing is vital for human survival and therefore essential for socio-economic development. The need for improved housing is most acutely felt among the rural poor. 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. Since the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses Credit cum Subsidy Scheme has also been included in this scheme. The features of the scheme are:

- 3 per cent of funds are reserved for disabled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas and 15 per cent of funds are for Minority.
- Assistance is sanctioned to the female member of the households or in the joint names of husband and wife.
- A minimum of 60 per cent of funds is to be utilized for construction of houses for the SC/ST people. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are integral part of an IAY house. The Gram Sabha makes selection of beneficiaries under IAY.
- Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries. Middleman or contractors or departmental agency for construction of the house have no role in this respect.

Since 2013-14, assistance for new construction has been increased from ₹45,000 to ₹70,000 per house. During the year 2015-16, ₹331.49 crore have been spent and 41,592 new houses completed upto December 2015.

### **Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)**

The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the state. 20 per cent of the annual allocation may be proposed for the maintenance of community assets which have already been created under the scheme. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works up to ₹2 crore per

year for his/her constituency.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desalting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/ dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. During the year 2015-16 an allocation of ₹400 crore has been kept, against which, ₹204.42 crore have been spent and 2,055 works have been completed upto December 2015.

### **Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)**

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members of Rajasthan State. Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme was launched by the Prime Minister of India on 23.12.1993. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to ₹5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in one or more districts. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹10 lakhs, for each calamity.

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

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the MP himself. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. During 2015-16, an allocation of ₹175 crore has been earmarked. During 2015-16, ₹45.14 crore have

been spent and 152 works have been completed upto December 2015.

### **Mewat Area Development Programme**

The Meo community is concentrated in 11 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The Meos are still socially and economically backward. The area inhabited by Meos is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme is being implemented, since 1987-88 for overall development of Mews area. The main objective of this scheme is creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area, to encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people of Mewat area. During 2015-16, an allocation of ₹60 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2015-16, ₹35.50 crore have been spent and 246 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### **Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The BADP is a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about a balanced development of border areas. The objective of the Programme is to infuse a sense of security among the people and building up of much needed social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. The programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for security related activities. However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure development activities are also provided due importance. During the year 2015-16, an allocation of ₹136.24 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2015-16, ₹94.45 crore have been spent and 336 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### **Guru Golvalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)**

Guru Golvalkar Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30.09.2014 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development,

employment generation for construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas of the State only. Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds will be provided for construction of boundary-wall of "SHMASHAN / KABRISTAAN". For construction of other community assets, 70 per cent funds and in TSP areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds will be collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only. During 2015-16, an allocation of ₹100 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2015-16, ₹76.92 crore have been spent and 270 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and need investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme has been relaunched in 2004-05 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 371 Gram Panchayats of 22 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). During the year 2015-16, ₹54.10 crore have been spent and 340 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### Magra Area Development Programme

The central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under TAD is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated from 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for development of the area. During the year 2015-16, an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹48.29 crore have been spent and 404 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to

execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorised to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. During the year 2015-16 ₹4.44 crore have been spent and 41 works have been completed upto December, 2015.

### Bio-Fuel Authority

In view of good prospect of production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds, Bio-Fuel Mission was constituted on 4.9.2005. The Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop Jatropha, Karanj & other oil seed's cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure. For implementation of the objectives of the Bio Fuel Mission, the State Government has announced the Bio Fuel Policy and has constituted the Bio Fuel Authority. Progress of Bio Fuel Authority is as under:

- **Allotment of waste land to SHGs of BPL Families and Gram Panchyat:** Total 41,127 hectare wasteland has been identified in the 12 districts of Rajasthan (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh). Out of which, 12,858.50 hectare wasteland has been allotted. 8,436.95 hectare wasteland has been allotted to 941 Self Help groups of BPL families and 4,421.55 hectare wasteland has been allotted to 418 Gram Panchyats on Gair Khatedari basis.
- **Jatropha Plantation:** Under the programme of raising of Jatropha seedling, Land Resource Department of Government of India has allotted ₹2.25 crore and ₹5 crore in the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Till December, 2015 an amount of ₹6.46 crore has been utilised. Against the target of 429.26 lakh seedlings, 279.08 lakh seedlings have been planted.
- **Plantation under MGNREGA:** All the Twelve Zila Parishads have been directed to include Jatropha Plantation in the annual action plan for the year 2015-16 of MGNREGA.
- **RAJAS SANGH** has purchased 1,821.53 Quintal Jatropha seeds from tribal areas during the years 2006-07 to 2015-16 (upto December, 2015)
- **Production of Bio-Diesel:** Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Ltd. (RSMML) has established a processing plant in Jhamarkotra (Udaipur).

### Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objectives of SAGY are:

- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats
- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighboring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats

“SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others.” During the year 2015-16 under this scheme, 34 villages have been selected by Honorable MPs upto December, 2015.

### Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)

The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. Far beyond mere infrastructure development, MAGPY aims at instilling certain values, such as people's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc. in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. MAGPY gives focus to community participation. Social mobilization of village community which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc) among all age groups of population. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY. Women participation in the decision-making process will be encouraged. In fact the Scheme envisages holding Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas to discuss women and children specific issues and concerns. To create vibrant and harmonious society within the village activities like, honoring

village elders, folk art festivals, having a village song etc. will be promoted. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme.

The Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are the pivots of this scheme. Gram Panchayats are the basic unit for development. During the year 2015-16 under this scheme, 189 villages have been selected by Honorable MLAs upto December, 2015.

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and panchayati raj rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

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

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/ Institutions are:

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All Administrative/establishment matter including Recruitments of PRI's Functionaries.

- Building the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of Elected Representatives with special focus on women representatives and the Functionaries so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the PRIs and DPCs for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various Schemes FFC, SFC-V and Untied Fund to PRIs including State and Central flagship programme i.e. Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) of the Government that directly touches the lives of the poor in rural area and promotes inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- Enable all households to have access to and use toilets and ensure all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promote inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9,894 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

### Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

#### Fourteenth Finance Commission (14<sup>th</sup> FC)

The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grant in aid has to be released to Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Grant in aid is for supporting and strengthening the basic service delivery of - water supply, sanitation, sewerage, water drainage system, solid waste management, street lighting, rural roads parks, playgrounds, burial and cremation grounds etc. The Gram Panchayat are the

executing Agency for the use of grant in aid and Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti are responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure the utilization of this Grant. An amount of ₹1471.95 crore has been transferred to all GPs in two instalments, against which an amount of ₹94.27 Crore has been spent so far and 1,618 works have been completed.

#### Fifth State Finance Commission

State Finance commission has submitted interim report for the year 2015-16. The period of Fifth State Finance Commission is for five years 2015-2020. According to the recommendations, 7.18 per cent of total state's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10 : 24.90 on the basis of census 2011. It has also been recommended that 5 Per cent of total grant has to be released to ZPs, 15 Per cent to PSs and rest 80 Per cent to GPs. As per recommendations the utilization of the Grants would be as: 85 per cent for basic and development functions, 10 per cent for implementation of National & State priority schemes and 5 per cent would be available for maintenance of accounts of income and expenditure, other records including asset register and raising of own revenues and distribution of Bhamashash card . During the year 2015-16, ₹1167.14 crore has been transferred to PRI's on 28.10.2015 and against the release an amount of ₹77.47 crore has been spent so far and 624 works are complete.

#### Untied Fund for PRIs

This scheme is meant for providing untied funds to PRIs for preparations of action plan of local needs and providing the financial assistance from the year 2011-12. Under this scheme the priority has been given for the completion of incomplete works, providing water and for sanitation works etc. A provision of ₹388.77 crore has been kept for the year 2015-16 out of which ₹32.68 crore has been transferred to Rajasthan council of elementary education on 02.09.2015 for the operation and maintenance of school toilets of rural areas. In addition to it, an amount of ₹349.11 crore has been transferred to district collectors for Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan, and remaining ₹6.98 crore has been released to Watershed Department, PHED, Industries Department and IGPRS.

#### Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Nirmal Rajasthan is the dream of a clean and healthy State that thrives and contributes to the well being of

the rural population of the State. One of the ways to make this dream into a reality is the successful implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This program has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2 October 2014 and it is planned to make the country Open Defecation Free by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. The state aspire to become ODF by 2018. The main objectives of the SBM(G) are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation and practices through awareness creation and health education.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management

In financial year 2015-16 the budget provision in tentative RE of the scheme was of ₹1,830.50 crore. Out of which ₹751 crore was received and an expenditure of ₹1,207 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015. It is targeted to make all 9,894 Gram Panchayats free from open defecation. 1,128 gram panchayats have attained ODF upto December 2015.

### **Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP)**

In accordance with 73<sup>rd</sup> amendments of constitution, Government of India has launched this scheme in 2010-11. Under this scheme awards are being provided to the best performing one Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samiti and five Gram Panchayats of the State every year. Government of Rajasthan has received award of ₹130.00 Lakh for the year 2014-15 and nominations for the year 2015-16 have been sent to GOI.

### **State Level Panchayat Award Scheme (SPAS)**

In compliance of budget announcements of Hon'ble Chief Minister best performing PRIs will be awarded under this scheme. The award will be given to the PRIs on their outstanding performance in the field of Sanitation, efforts for prohibition of child marriages and increase in their own income resources. A detailed guideline has been issued to all the districts. The best PRIs will be awarded on 15th August, 2016.

### **Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)**

As per recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Government of India is transferring cent percent FFC Grant directly to Gram Panchayat Account for preparation of People Centric Need based decentralized Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. For preparation and effective implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) a State Specific Guidelines "Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas" is prepared in tune with the Central Model Guidelines for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat.

### **Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings**

State Government provides 50 per cent matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, who can finance the remaining 50 per cent share from their own resources for construction/alteration/modernization/ repair of their buildings. A Provision of ₹2.35 Crore is kept for the financial year 2015-16

### **European Union State Partnership Programme**

The European Union State Partnership Programme which aims at water sector policy action plan and public education on the reforms as well as Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), is being implemented in 11 districts- Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Rajsamand, Jalore, Pali, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Bikaner and Nagaur. Under the scheme, an expenditure of ₹37.76 crore has been incurred and 2,846 works has been completed upto December, 2015. Apart from this ₹11.54 crore has been allotted for 577 selected Gram Panchayats in the financial year 2015-16.

### **Kisan Seva Kendra cum Village Knowledge Centres**

Under RIDF 17, 19 and 20 Kisan Seva Kendra cum Village Knowledge Centres are being constructed at all Panchayat Samiti premises and at Gram Panchayats. The construction cost is ₹10.00 lakh at Block Level and ₹9.00 lakh at Gram Panchayat Level. Under this scheme, at Panchayat Samiti level 242 and at Gram Panchayat level 2,456 works have been completed.

### **MukhyaMantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan –(MJSA)**

State is continuously facing drought conditions and problems like; shortage of fodder and drinking water arises in rural areas and often water is to be supplied through tankers in these areas. To overcome the problems of unstable weather conditions, uncertainty of crop Production, fall of water table and rainfall drains out in vain, State Government has initiated the MukhyaMantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan by converging various activities and funds of line departments as well as State funds. Under this scheme approximately 21000 villages will become water self reliant in next four years.

### **MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)**

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in 73,199 Government, Local Body Government Aided Schools, Special Training (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarsas and to increase enrollment and encouraging students to attend schools more regularly and also to provide nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacations are the basic objectives of this scheme. It covers approximately 62.50 Lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (41.49 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.01 lakh in class 6 to 8).

Food grains 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for class 6 to 8 is being provided. The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹3.86 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹5.78 per day per student. According to the guidelines of GoI, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹1,000. Services of around 1.19 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

Stringent checking and inspections are being undertaken in all districts to ensure quality of the meals. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and state level. Independent agencies have also been appointed by Govt. of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State.

In order to address the issue of nutritional strength among the School Children in the Sahariya blocks (Kishanganj & Shahabad blocks of Baran District) the quantity of food grains per child has been doubled up.

To train the cook cum helpers working under Mid Day Meal Scheme, nearly 1,100 Master Trainers have been trained with the help of various institutions (Akshaya Patra Foundation and Health Management Research Institute). Training programme was also organized at each block of the state to train the cook cum helpers about hygiene, cleanliness, cooking techniques, maintenance of food grains and to keep proper nutritional values in MDM.

During the financial year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹475.09 crore was carried out against the budget provision of ₹659.44 crore upto December, 2015. and the achievement of average student per day was recorded 44.43 lakh against the targeted value of 50 lakh.

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## 10 Other Programmes

### **TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006**

The Twenty Point Programme was launched year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. The Programme is meant to give a thrust to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme- 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 14 rankable items are being monitored at the state level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level are as follows:

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 1A01**

During the year 2014-15, in MGNREGA 1,685.36 lakh man-days employments was generated for which an amount of ₹2,109.04 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2015-16, 1,430.04 lakh man-days employment has been generated upto December 2015, for which an amount of ₹1,621.39 crore has been paid as wages.

#### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 1B01**

This scheme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013. This scheme is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme for the year 2014-15. Achievement upto December 2015, are below here:

- During the year 2014-15, 4,282 number of new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) brought

under NRLM fold against the annual target 4,080 which was 105 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 2,436 number of new and revived SHGs brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 5,496 which is 44.32 per cent of the target.

- During the year 2014-15, 5,200 number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target 3,100 which was 168 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 2,264 number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF).
- During the year 2014-15, 4,220 number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target 1,800 which was 234.44 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 1,354 number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 2,200 which is 61.55 per cent of the target.

#### **Rural Houses:-Indira Awas Yojna: Point No. 6A01**

During the year 2014-15, 1,09,982 houses were constructed against the annual target of 97,145 which was 113.21 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 55,220 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 85,162 which is 64.84 per cent of the target.

#### **EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas:- Point No. 6B01**

During the year 2014-15, 20,703 houses were constructed against the target of 10,536 which was 196.50 per cent of the total target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 11,499 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 8,877 which is 129.54 per cent of the target.

### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

#### **A Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back): Point No. 07A03:**

Under this point 1,882 habitations have been covered during the year 2014-15 against the target of 1,400, which was 134.43 per cent of the total target. During the year 2015-16 upto December 2015, 738 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,400 which is 52.71 per cent of the target.

#### **B Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point no. 07A04**

During the year 2014-15, 1,631 habitations were covered against the target of 1,773 which was 92 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 372 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,773 which is 20.98 per cent of the target.

#### **Institutional Delivery: Point No 08E01**

Under this point, during the year 2014-15, 11,28,168 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2015-16, 10,25,559 institutional deliveries have been performed upto December 2015.

#### **SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A01 (I)**

Under this point during the year 2014-15, 28,060 SC families were assisted against the annual target of 9,931, which was 282.55 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 9,755 SC families have been assisted against the annual target of 10,088, which is 96.70 per cent of the target.

#### **No. of SC students benefitted under post matric scholarship: Point No 10A02 (II)**

Under this point, during the year 2014-15, 4, 26,094 students were benefitted. During the year 2015-16 upto December 2015, 1,71,422 students have been benefitted.

#### **Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):- Point No. 12A01**

Under this point during the year 2014-15, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304 which is 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 304 ICDS blocks are functioning against the annual target of 304 which is 100 per cent of the target.

#### **Anganwaries centers Functional:- Point no 12B01**

Under this point during the year 2014-15, 60,133 Anganwaries were functional against the target of 61,111 which was 98.39 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 60,223 Anganwaries are functional against the target 62,010 which is 97.12 per cent of the target.

#### **Assistance to Urban Poor Families:- Point No 14A01**

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the year 2014-15 assistance was provided to 10,785 families against the target of 10,772, which was 100.12 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, assistance to 2,862 families have been provided.

#### **Area Covered under Plantation (public & Forest land):- Points No. 15A01**

Area Covered under plantation on Public and forest land, during the year 2014-15, 70,423 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 53,155 hectare which was 132.49 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 70,357.64 hectare area is covered under plantation against the target of 57,100 hectare which is 123.22 per cent of the target.

#### **Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land):- Point no. 15A02**

Under this point, during the year 2014-15, 451.96

lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 345.50 lakh, which was 130.81 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 450.075 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 371.15 lakh which is 121.27 per cent of the target.

### Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana PMGSY, during the year 2014-15, 3,233 Km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 1,550 Km., which was 208.58 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, (upto December 2015) 2,120.69 km. roads have been constructed against the target of 2,000 Km. which is 106.03 per cent of the target.

### Village Electrified (RGGVY):- Point No. 18B01

Under this point during the year 2014-15, 349 villages were electrified against the target of 315 villages which was 110.79 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 98 villages have been electrified against the target of 26 villages which is 376.92 per cent of the target.

### Energizing Pump Sets:- Point No. 18D01

Under this point during the year 2014-15, 40,207 wells were energized against the target of 30,000 which was 134.02 per cent of the target. During the year 2015-16, upto December 2015, 46,978 wells have been energized against the target of 30,000 which is 156.59 per cent of the target.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the financial year 2015-16 an amount of ₹288.02 crore opening balance which was available for State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). In financial year 2015-16 sanction of ₹1,103.00 crore have been received in two instalments. The contribution of Government of India (GoI) is 75 per cent and the State Government is 25 per cent in the installments. Under Hailstorm memorandum an amount of ₹1,378.13 crore have been received from the GoI. In year 2015-16 along with opening balance amount under SDRF,

an amount of ₹2,769.15 crore was made available, out of which in the year 2015-16 (upto 27 January, 2016) an amount of ₹2,618.67 crore was allotted for the following activities:

**Table 10.1 Allotment of funds under different items during 2015-16**

	Items	(₹ in crore)
1.	Relief activities	237.73
	a. Drinking water	12.88
	b. Animal camps, Goshala	219.18
	c. Fodder transportation	5.67
2.	Agriculture inputs subsidy	2284.10
3.	Other items	96.84
	Total	2618.67

- State Government provided relief package to the farmers whose crop damage 50 per cent or more by severe hailstorm during February to April, 2015 in Rabi crop, 2015 (Samvat 2071).
- State Government has transferred ₹2,471 crore for the agriculture inputs subsidy in the account of 29.24 lakh farmers whose crops are damaged 33 per cent or more by hailstorm during February to April 2015.
- Various relief activities viz. animal conservation, drinking water transportation and gratuitous relief were carried out upto 15.7.2015 in 8,322 scarcity affected villages of 29 districts of Rabi crop (Samvat 2071) and 5,841 villages of 13 districts of Kharif crop of samvat 2071.
- In Samvat 2071, subsidy have been given to 1,091 registered Goshalas of the scarcity affected districts and 4.54 lakh cattles have been benefitted.
- In Samvat 2071, 5.67 lakh animals were benefitted in 3,336 animal camps of Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. Apart from this 180 fodder depot have also been sanctioned.
- Government of India has issued the revised norms of SDRF/NDRF on 8.4.2015 with effect from 1.4.2015.
- In the year 2015, sanctions of 2,058 works amounting to ₹75.90 crore have been issued for 12 districts viz. Jalore, Barmer, Baran, Nagaur,

Jodhpur, Kota, Jhalawar, Sikar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pali and Udaipur for urgent repairing of roads damaged due to excessive rain / flood. 631 works amounting to ₹36.78 crore have also been sanctioned for 9 districts viz. Jalore, Barmer, Baran, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh, Pali, Udaipur, and Banswara for urgent repairing of dams / canals / schools damaged due to excessive rain/flood.

- In samvat 2072, on the basis of Girdavari report received from District Collectors 14,487 villages of 19 districts of the State have been declared scarcity affected.

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

#### Policy Initiatives

- Wi-Fi facility within SecLAN Wi-Fi facility has been made available at 214 places of Secretariate and at 386 places within other government buildings and at 291 blocks of the State.
- Information Technology Policy, 2015 released by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 05.11.2015.
- UID(Aadhar) - Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which will be treated as Unique Identity Number. This number will be used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government. 5.40 Crore registrations have been done upto 31.12.2015.

#### Important Schemes/ Programmes of the Department

- **Rajasthan Sampark**, the project that aims to provide a single point of contact to the citizens to lodge and track grievances has been implemented. Under the project, multiple channels are available for registering the complaints: Centralized Integrated Grievance redressal Software – Rajasthan Sampark Portal, Citizen Contact Centre (call center), Rajasthan Sampark Centers. Rajasthan Sampark Portal is available at [www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in](http://www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in).
- Rajasthan Sampark Centers with Video Conferencing (VC) equipment's and facilities

have been established at all the blocks across the State.

- A common **Geographical Information System (GIS) platform** is being developed for the State under which 3D Modeling of the historical monuments of the state has been undertaken, wherein 3D Modeling of Jantar-Mantar and Albert Hall, City Palace, Hawa Mahal, Bari Choper and 7 gates of Walled city has been completed. Simultaneously, first level application of Education and Medical and Health Department has been developed.
- **Citizen Contact Centre (CCC)** –Through this service, citizens can obtain information of 20 departments through toll free no 1800-180-6127. The Centre is working daily from 8 AM to 8 PM. The existing call centers of Electricity, Water, Jaipur Development Authority, Medical, MNAREGA, Commercial Taxes and Agriculture have been integrated with Citizen Contact Centre. Apart from this, information related to Women and Child Development, Transport, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Industries, Registration and Stamps, Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC), Food and Civil Supply, Consumer Affair, Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT&C), Employment Service and Minority Affairs Department are also being provided through the Citizen Contact Centre. Approximately 3,500 calls per day are being received through Citizen Contact Centre.
- Presently 230 services of government/private departments are being provided electronically through 30,000+ e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, deposition of electricity, water and BSNL mobile bills through mobile application has also being started. There are approximately 20 lakh transactions per month at e-Mitra portal kiosk are being done and per month approximately ₹250 crore are being collected as revenue.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates**- The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched. The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk. Every month approximately 1.5 Lakh Digitally Signed

Certificates are being issued. Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility. The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.

- Approximately 3,464 government buildings, 4,249 offices and 7,240 officials have been connected through the State Wide Area Network and 162 buildings have been connected through SecLAN.
- 3rd Phase of State Data Centre has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15.12.2015.
- **State Portal:-** Singal source of information / transactional Government services for citizens, Government users, businesses and overseas people. It links up with all departmental web portals.
- **Integrated Government Portals:-** Standardization of all Government websites /portals/web applications of various department is being done to ensure their availability, accessibility and responsiveness. All portals would be functional on all devices, mobile applications for all portals would also be available. All district websites revamped along with Integrated Industries Portal, Rajasthan Information Commission, Women Commission, State Finance Commission, Minority, Environment Portal, Urban Portal, Energy Portal, Transport Portal and Roads Portal.
- **e-Sanchar and iFact:-**eSanchar is an application that can be linked with any departmental application for sending event based notifications to applicants/beneficiaries as well as officials through Short Message Service (SMS) /Voice Message/Structure queries. iFact is being used through Rajasthan Sampark for Reality Check.
- **State Master Centralised Data Hub:-** Master data hub provides all types of master data required by client applications of various departments. It contains varied data ranging from geographical hierarchies to various kinds of master data being used in departmental applications.
- **Rajasthan Accountability Assurance System (RAAS):-** Under this project Real time monitoring of Government vehicles through Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking,

Integrated Biometric Attendance management and Leave Management platform for the State has been developed. Pilot project has been implemented in Dholpur. State-wide roll out is in process.

### Human Resource Development

- To ensure the success of IT enablement of government department, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, upto December 2015, Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT&C) has trained approximately 31,450 government officers/officials.
- **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses** - With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines to government personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in IT.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL)** – RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State for bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' certificate has been approved by Government of Rajasthan for reimbursement of fees to Government employees.

### Innovative Projects

- **Single Sign On (SSO)-** Under this project, all the departmental applications would use single user manager. This will enable all the functionaries to access multiple applications after signing only once. All departmental applications can link to SSO.
- **RajNET:-** Under this project Integrated network solution for connectivity would be provided upto Gram Panchayats through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN), Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT), Captive Optic Fiber Cable

(OFC), RF and terrestrial connectivity. Under this project, room based video conference facility at District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC at low bandwidth till Gram Panchayat is being provided.

- **Raj eVault:-** Under this project Individual, family, governmental and organizational secure eSpace to residents and organizations, enabling them to store documents along with meta data for validations.
- **Raj eSign:-** Secure and authorized electronic signature, hassle free digital signing for electronic self-attestation and e-verification with option of bulk signing of documents facility is being provided under this project.
- **Mobile Application Development Center:-** This platform is being established for Operating System (OS) independent mobile application development, deployment and management.
- **Data Analytics & Big Data Cluster:-** Departments can store unstructured data (sound, images, videos etc.) in Big Data Cluster at Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT&C) and plug in their data sets for analysis and related graphical presentation.

## 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 Proposition (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc., which attracts tourists in the state and generates direct & indirect employment and revenue to the State.

During the calendar year 2015, the number of tourist arrivals in Rajasthan was 366.62 lakh (351.87 lakh domestic and 14.75 lakh foreign)

## Important Achievement

The Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015 was notified on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2015. Under the Policy, definition of Tourism units has been expanded to cover various types of Tourism Units such as budget hotel, heritage hotel, resorts, golf courses, adventure sports etc. The Policy primarily, addresses issues relating to time bound conversion of land approval of building plans, allotment of Government land for Tourism units on DLC (District level Committee) rates and applicability of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014 to Tourism Units. Special provisions for heritage hotels such as allowing them on narrow roads, grant of patta and allowing them to use 10 per cent of plinth area of the existing building or 1000 Sq. Meters for commercial use are available in the Policy.

For development works in tourism sector, budget provision of ₹85.65 Crore was made under the State Plan for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹61.14 Crore have been provided to the executive agencies and ₹26.93 Crore have been spend upto December 2015.

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has also sanctioned works costing ₹64 Crore for the conservation, restoration and development works of Sambhar Lake town under the Desert Circuit Component of SWADESH scheme. Besides, a project of ₹40 Crore has been sanctioned for the integrated development of Pushkar, Ajmer under the PRASAD scheme.

Department has launched 40 Virtual Tours for prominent tourist places, fair and festival of Rajasthan, all have been displayed on department website. 17 fairs and festivals were successfully organized from April, 2015 to December, 2015. The Great Indian travel Bazar was organized from 19-21 April, 2015 at Jaipur.

As per direction of the state government, efforts were made to outsource fair & festivals on public private partnership model. For the first time, four major fairs namely, Pushkar fair, Winter festival- Mount Abu, Desert festival- Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh festival have been outsource to private enterprise. As a part of new initiatives, events like Cock Studio Concert at Jaipur, Sacred Music Festival at Pushkar, International Photography Festival at Jaipur and World Music Festival at Udaipur have been organised.

The Department has launched an aggressive media campaign to attract tourists. Under this campaign, advertisement has been released in all major media e.g. T.V, print, digital, outdoor, FM radio channels both in the country and key foreign markets.

### Awards given to the Rajasthan Tourism in 2015

- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 (TTF-2015) organized at Bangalore between 16-18 January, 2015.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 (TTF-2015) organized at Kolkata between 31 July-02 August, 2015.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 (TTF-2015) organized at Ahmedabad between 11-13 September, 2015.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 (TTF-2015) organized at Surat between 18-20 September, 2015.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 (TTF-2015) organized at Mumbai between 24-26 September, 2015.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stand National" award and Cultural destination of the year award at India International Travel Mart organized in Pune between 27-29 November, 2015.

Physical and Financial progress of the department is given in the table 10.2 and 10.3.

**Table.10.2 Financial progress of department since 2012-13 to 2015-16**

Year	Expenditure (₹in Lakh)
2012-13	3441.53
2013-14	5838.63
2014-15	4332.32
2015-16*	5293.97

\*Upto December, 2015

**Table.10.3 Year wise physical progress of the major schemes of the department**

Year	Name of Scheme	
	Development of Tourist sites (No.)	Fair and Festival (No.)
2012-2013	28	55
2013-2014	32	48
2014-2015	7	50
2015-2016*	12	17

\*Upto December, 2015

### ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

Archaeology and 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. A budget amounting ₹2,285.70 lakh sanctioned under State Plan for conservation and restoration works at Rana Sanga Penorama- Khanva (Bharatpur), Safed Mahal (Vatika & Palace) - (Bharatpur), Weir Fort (Bharatpur), Ancient Ruins- Mau-Borda & Delhanpur (Jhalawar), Kamleshwar Mahadev Temple - Indergarh (Bundi), Patwa Haveli (Jaisalmer), Government Museum - Baran, Bundi and ten other museums, out of which ₹436.30 lakh has been spent upto December, 2015. These works are in progress.

A budget amounting of ₹142.83 lakh have been sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme by Ministry of Culture, Government of India, out of which ₹31.66 lakh has been spent upto December 2015, the works of Digitization establishing of Information Kiosks and formation of Macro Portal are in progress.

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned ₹1,116.29 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Developmental works at Sambher (Jaipur), Gagraon fort & Garh Palace (Jhalawar), Deeg Fort, Kalaji Bawri & Nauriji Bawri (Bundi), Ancient Site Nadol, Stepwells Ghanerav, Makarmandi mata temple- Nimaz (Pali), Topkhana Fort (Jalore), Stepwells, Sun temple-varman, Chandravati, Vasantgarh-Abu Road (Sirohi), Cenotaph of Moosi Maharani ki chatri, Kishan Kund

& Fateh Jung Dome (Alwar) and Mughal gate, Viratnagar (Jaipur) are being done and ₹824.58 lakh has been spent upto December, 2015.

Tourism department, Government of Rajasthan has also sanctioned ₹476.33 lakh under State Plan for conservation and developmental works at Kuldhara (Jaisalmer).

### Following are the key activities of 2015-16 upto December, 2015

- Night Tourism started at Amber Palace and Albert hall for tourist promotion
- Free Wi-Fi services introduced at Amber Palace, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar and Albert Hall
- Rajasthani Haat' established at Amber Palace
- Online ticketing started for monuments of Jaipur
- Souvenir shops introduced at Amber Palace, Jantar Mantar and Albert Hall
- Mobile Cart facility provided at Hawa Mahal
- Fine dining restaurant and Food Court opened at Nahargarh Fort
- Cafe Coffee day global limited opened at Albert Hall
- Second elephant stand started at Amber Palace
- Monuments of Jaipur viz. Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar and Vidhyadhar Garden adopted by various schools for cleaning under the Clean India Campaign
- Six monuments-(Shahi Kund & Kabir Shah ka Makbra (Karauli), Palace & temple, Prachin Chhawani (Dholpur), Ancient ruins - opposite Chopra Mahadev temple (Dholpur), Old Citywall, Chandravati (Sirohi) and Ancient Cenotaphs, Bhadrarjun - Ahor (Jalore) declared protected.
- Cultural Programme organised at Amber Palace on 18th April, World heritage day,
- Literary Programmes organised at Amber Palace and Hawa Mahal during Jaipur Literature Festival
- Cultural Programmes are being organised at Hawa Mahal
- Regular classical dance performances introduced

at Amber Palace

- Telescope facility provided at Nahargarh and Amber Palace
- Digital Information Kiosks have been established at Amber Palace, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar and Albert Hall
- 138 art objects, 400 excavated antiquities and 2,000 coins chemically cleaned and preserved
- Folders on "Rag-mala" published

### JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra was established by the Government of Rajasthan with the aim of conservation of folk and traditional art forms of Rajasthan. Now Kendra is playing an important role in the conservation and promotion of visual and performing art forms, not only in Rajasthan but in the international art world as well. It has been developed as a multidimensional center of art and culture. With this, action has been initiated in the direction of promoting various contemporary forms of performing arts, visual arts and literature. The programmes and activities of Kendra are organized through four divisions – Music and Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Documentation. There is a well-equipped Audio-Visual section to make technical facilities available to these sections.

The Music and Dance division provides platform to the artists with the objective of conservation and promotion of various forms of music, dance and involving the artists. Kendra has organised a popular event "Lokrang-2015" from 28<sup>th</sup> October to 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 in which about 1,200 Artists participated from different states of country and presented their performances. Approximately 35,000 audiences appreciated their performances.

The Theatre division through its Friday Theatre and theatre festivals organized from time to time provides class performances for the audiences and theatre artists. This year theatre workshops and summer camps for children were organized to provide training to the artists.

The Visual Arts division is constantly working for the conservation and development of contemporary, modern, traditional, folk and tribal arts. For this, various camps, workshops, exhibitions,



presentations, Film Show and slide shows are organized from time to time.

The Documentation division in the year 2015-16 envisages to publish on the subject of "Ab Chand Bikau hai" and "Pavasi" in collaboration under the Prakashan Sahbhagita scheme.

In the current financial year 2015-16 the Kendra was given a grant of ₹686.00 lakh in Plan budget and ₹160.00 lakh (Revised Provision) under Non-plan budget. An amount of ₹206.85 lakh has been spent in Plan and ₹118.06 lakh in Non-plan budget.

### RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30.03.2001 with the 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 the 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 twelve cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York, and Kathmandu, 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 "Rajasthan Calling", "Rajasthan Divas" 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. Compendium: Guidelines 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 dissemination amongst the NRR/NRIs.

The Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD) was held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> January 2015, which was participated by a larger Diaspora, globally. Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas is an important event to strengthen our connections with the India Diaspora abroad and to make them aware about the development of as well as opportunities available in India. In this context a Rajasthan Pavilion was put up in the exhibition to showcase Rajasthan and also participated in the plenary sessions. Beside this, State participated in the 7<sup>th</sup> Vibrant Gujarat Summit organized at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> January 2015.

A Special Edition of the Rajasthan Foundation News letter was published exclusively on the Resurgent Rajasthan, covering the executed and potential investments in the State by the premier industrial and commercial houses, globally. Rajasthan Foundation co-ordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically / charitable works. The Foundation continuously interacts with NRRs and NRIs in India as well as abroad. Rajasthan Foundation acts as facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs seeking its assistance for any issue.

### PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The main objective of the department is to have a system of off - line registration/online registration of unemployed technical and non-technical persons who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan and also to help them in seeking employment in Public/Private Sectors. The revision work of District and State Gazetteers was also assigned to this department in 2013-14. During the Financial Year 2015-16, 50 Unemployed Degree engineers and diploma holders have been registered upto December, 2015. Presently 4,515 degree Engineers, 5,070 diploma holders and 36 Non-technical persons have been registered in the department. An expenditure of ₹107.36 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2015, during the financial year 2015-16. The Manpower Department has been entrusted with the revision of district Gazetteers for three districts namely; Jodhpur, Alwar and Banswara for which the information are being collected. Under the work of digitalization of earlier published 48 gazetteers books of 30 Districts and State gazetteer has been done and e-books have been uploaded on the website of Directorate of Economic & Statistics.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

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 input of science and technology. The department caters to the need of science and technology requirements of the state and advises the Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio-economic status of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition, Remote Sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur.

### Major Programmes / Schemes

**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 and long term experimental and operational Remote Sensing studies to identify map, exploit and manage various Natural Resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture and minerals.

**Research and Development Division:** To promote application-oriented research in the field of Science and Technology (S&T), assistance is provided to academic institutions, professional bodies, scientists and NGOs under different activities of the division. The major schemes of this division are: Assistance to Research and Development (R&D) projects, Student Projects, Travel support for international and National Conferences.

**Science and Society Division:** The broad objective of the programmes related to Science and Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are made to cover a few priority areas in which science and technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of this division are Pilot/special projects on Appropriate

Technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre, Science and Technology for Women, Technology Day Celebration, Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

**Entrepreneurship Development Division:** The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programme.

**Science Communications and Popularization Division:** The major schemes of this division for popularization of science are Programmes and Activities of Popularization of science, Contest Programme, Science Club, National Science Day, Childrens Science Congress, School Science Centre, Science Centres and Science Park in Rajasthan. For popularization of Science and Technology in the State, the department is thriving to establish Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

**Patent Information Centre:** Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been set up in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filing of patents from the region.

### Programmes Executed by Department

- Providing financial assistance to research and development workshops with a motto to give encouragement to research and development activities.
- To promote patent in the state, five patent facility center have been constituted in regional offices (Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Ajmer) by the department.
- Biotechnology Policy 2015 has been approved by State Government for progress of Biotechnology in the state. Under this, works will be carried out to establish Bioinformatics, Gene bank, Finishing school, Virtual Biotech University, Biotechnology Knowledge Park and advanced Genomics Research Centre.
- Coaching of Engineering and Medical entrance exams through satellite communications (SATCOM) is being provided to talented students

of low income category of rural areas of State at 233 centers established at Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Government Higher Secondary school of science faculty.

- Scientific technology will be used in boundary and production related works of various crops in agriculture production areas sponsored by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

### ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

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 and control all matters regarding pollution with the help of RSPCB, district administration and other related departments / organizations. The important schemes/programmes as implemented by the department are:

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

- Promotion of Common effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)
- Healthcare Facilities and Bio-Medical Waste
- Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar

As per Bio-medical Waste (Handling and Management) Rules, 1998, the State Government provides funds for the government healthcare facilities and bio-medical waste management in the state. A sum of ₹22.58 lakh has been spent upto December, 2015 on mass awareness campaign on Environmental issues through electronic and print media. Three international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Protection Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) were celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz competitions, and essay competitions etc. Burning of left over straw after harvesting of the crops in the agriculture field causes air pollution therefore, the State Government vide notification dated 27-08-2015 has banned burning of left-over straw after harvesting of the crops under Section 19(5) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

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## 11 Public Private Partnership

### 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.

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 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.

As per the 'Rajasthan Vision 2020' document of the State Government, GSDP Growth Rate is required to be accelerated and maintained at 12 per cent per annum by increasing capital investment, both public and private. To achieve the targeted growth rate, efforts will be made to pursue the PPPs, wherever possible.

The State Government has decided to initiate a large programme of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in order to attract the requisite investment for creation of assets and provision of quality services. The objective is to provide services at least costs by mobilising private investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. It has been decided to take up pilot PPP projects in Medical Colleges/Hospitals as well as Universal Healthcare, Urban Water Supply, Electricity Distribution and Affordable Housing for EWS/LIG.

Rajasthan ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in India on World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index according to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's (DIPP) report on "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms". Jaipur has been ranked as 2<sup>nd</sup> most emerging cities for investment in India. Various initiatives have been taken by the Government of Rajasthan for implementing 'Ease of Doing Business' and many are on-going.

### Institutional Framework

The PPP Cell created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08 is the Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all the information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.

State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) in the year 2014-15 under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, with a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP). The CID decides on various policy issues with approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹ 500 crore.

To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID will formulate, review, recommend policy papers and proposals for submission to CID and also will monitor, follow up on implementation of the decisions of the CID. It will also undertake such other actions as may be necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the CID.

A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has been set up separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015 for consideration/ examination/ approval of the project proposals (Both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method of procurement.

The State Government has constituted a Bureau for Partnerships in Rajasthan (BPR) as a registered society under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 with Chief Secretary as Chairperson. Main objectives of the Bureau are as under:

- To aid and advise in the reforms and re-structuring of various sectors with a view to attract private sector investment through Public Private Partnership.
- To provide hand-holding support to structure, or cause to be structured, PPP projects based on best practices and to engage experts and consultants for the purpose.
- To formulate and provide standard bid documents or project-specific bid documents for PPP and other forms of procurement with the assistance of experts and stakeholders.

- To undertake consultations with experts, stakeholders and relevant departments and institutions in furtherance of its objectives.
- To provide expert advice and other support on payment of fee or to assess the progress of PPP projects with reference to the amount of investment and value of assets created.

PDCOR Limited is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 1998 to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector in Rajasthan. It works in the sectors of urban renewal, rural development, social sectors, tourism, industries, urban transport and renewable energy.

RIDCOR is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.

Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by the following:-

### State Road Policy, 1994

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

### Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002

A new policy was launched in 2002 with the enactment of Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 to encourage a greater level of participation of entrepreneurs in the development of the road sector. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002, encourages private sector participation in the construction of financially viable bridges, bypasses, rail over-bridges, tunnels, etc.

### Rajasthan Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, 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.

### Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014

Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014 has been passed by the State Assembly on April 9, 2015 and it has become an Act on May 1, 2015.

### Other Sector-specific Policies

Certain other sector-specific policies/acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs. A number of innovative policies announced by the State Government have boosted the investment prospects in the State. Some sector specific policies & schemes are as follows:

- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014
- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2015
- Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana 2015
- Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Startup Policy 2015
- Rajasthan E-Governance IT & ITeS Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-marketing Promotion Policy-2015
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind 2012
- Rajasthan Incentive Scheme for BPO Centres & KPO Centres 2011
- Rajasthan Township Policy 2010
- Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation & Regulation) Act 2010
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass 2010
- Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy 2010
- Guidelines for Establishment of Private Universities 2007

### Capacity Building

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State to enhance the capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/Implementing Agencies concerned for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP projects.

To mark the culmination of the programme, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India in the month of March 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of NPCBP.

### General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

Till December 31, 2015, total 133 PPP projects costing ₹9,814.86 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 41 PPP projects costing ₹5,453.08 crore are in progress; while 152 PPP projects amounting to ₹32,379.72 crore are under different stages of project development. Thus, total 326 PPP projects with an estimated cost of ₹47,647.66 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise summary of State's PPP projects under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline as on December 31, 2015 are depicted at a glance in Table No. 11.1.

A brief description of major PPP projects being implemented so far is as follows:

### Road Projects

Fifty road projects entailing investment of ₹3,365.64 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing ₹150.00 crore.

Eleven road projects entailing investment of ₹4,462.10 crore are under implementation including the Ring Road Phase-I Project, Jaipur costing ₹890.00 crore. Eight major road projects namely Jaipur to Bhilwara, Chomu-Mahla via Renwal Jobner, Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach, Ajmer-Nagaur, Sikar-Bikaner, Jodhpur-Pali and Nagaur-Bikaner road projects have been taken up with VGF assistance.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) of 20,000 kms length in Phase-I envisages around 8,910 kms road length. Feasibility studies of 132 road stretches having road length around 8,910 km has been completed under the Phase-I and accordingly viability of these projects have been assessed to implement them in different modes such as PPP (VGF), PPP (Annuity) and EPC. Simultaneously, the process for seeking loan assistance from multilateral funding agencies such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank, AIIB, BRICKS - (NDB) etc has also been initiated to meet the required investment towards RSHDP. The loan assistance of USD 500 million each from ADB and

Table No. 11.1 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance

As on December 31, 2015

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.
1	Roads (SH & NH)	50	3365.64	11	4462.10	118	14314.62
2	Urban Infrastructure *	17	351.60	6	349.78	14	12066.00
3	Power	3	5473.32	2	415.81	7	1373.46
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	1700.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social	48	401.21	19	165.19	10	2883.64
7	Others **	13	123.08	3	60.20	1	42.00
Total		133	9814.86	41	5453.08	152	32379.72

\* 621 completed projects, 78 projects under implementation and 05 projects in pipeline for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities have been shown as single project in each category.

\*\* 68 completed projects and 49 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts have been shown as single project in each category.

WB has been agreed to in-principally. RFQ for Tranche-1 project highways (15 highways: 1008 km length costing ₹2,022 crore) proposed to be developed through ADB loan assistance has been published (Package-I), while proposal for package 2, 3 & 4 are under process of concurrence from ADB.

During Resurgent Rajasthan, 2015, Government of Malaysia has also signed a MoU with Government of Rajasthan in November 2015 for investing ₹10,000 crore for RSHDP. Accordingly, 7 package (63 highways; 3,990 km length; Project Cost ₹7,216 Crore) have been identified, wherein proposals on “Swiss Challenge Method” are likely to be received upto March 2016.

Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP has been tentatively planned as shown in Table No. 11.2

### 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), i.e. Southern Corridor of 47.00 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. It is 47 km six lane roads with 3

Interchanges, 4 ROBs, one Major Bridge on Doond River, 2 Minor Bridges, 42 under passes and Electrification/Horticulture works. The total cost of the project is estimated as ₹890 crore.

The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder namely M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on June 24, 2011. 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 under the project has been completed and 95per cent land handed over to the concessionaire. Appointed date has been decided as 18.01.2015 and works are under progress.

### Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur

The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has undertaken development of the Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project through Public-Private Partnership on Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate, Manage and Transfer basis in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an estimated cost of ₹216.65 crore. The concession period is 60 years. Agreement has been signed with M/s Diligent Pink City Center Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal for the project on

Table No. 11.2 Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP

S. No.	No. of Roads	Total length (In Km)	Total project cost (In Crore)	Scheme/ Model	Likely to be Funded by
1.	63	3990	7216	Swiss Challenge Method	CIDB Malaysia
2.	(i) 12	747	1462	PPP (Annuity)	ADB (Tranche-1)
	(ii) 3	261	560	EPC	ADB (Tranche-1)
3.	18	888	1887	PPP (Annuity)	ADB (Tranche-2)
4.	22	1640	3521	PPP (Annuity)	World Bank
5.	2	71	160	PPP (VGF)	GOI upto 20 per cent
Total	120	7597	14806		

March 10, 2012.

Construction works towards minimum development obligations have been completed by the concessionaire.

### International Convention Centre at Mansarovar, Jaipur

Rajasthan Housing Board has decided to develop a State-of-art International Convention Centre (ICC) on DBFOT basis at Veer Tejaji Road, Madhyam Marg intersection in Mansarovar Area of Jaipur comprising a four star and above category hotel with banquet hall, multiplex, shopping arcade and business centre to position Jaipur City as MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism hub of India. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹255.16 crore.

Total land area of the project site is 60,472 sqm subject to applicable by laws, a minimum 80 per cent of the total land area shall be used for development of minimum development obligations and the optional facilities shall be restricted to a maximum of 20 per cent of total land area. Minimum authorization period has been kept as 50 years (including construction period of 2 years 6 months) from the compliance date. The Reserve Annual Premium (Base price for bidding) to be payable to RHB has been kept as ₹5.50 crore with escalation by 15 per cent every 3 years. Proposals are under finalization for selection of private sector entity.

### Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts at Achrol, Jaipur

Jaipur Development Authority has decided for setting up and running of International Level Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts and for Construction and Sale of Residential Villas/ Apartments/ Serviced Apartments, Shopping Arcade, Multiplex at Achrol, Jaipur. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹1,630 crore. This is an important and ambitious project for an authorization period of 60 years, which will require around 3 years time before it actually takes shape. Proposals of this project are under finalization for selection of private sector entity.

### Transmission Projects

Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to attract private sector investment too through competitive bidding. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RRVNL) has been authorized to act as Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP).

The RRVNL is implementing various transmission line projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Total eight transmission line projects with an investment of ₹2,027.83 crore are under different stages.



### **Run-A-PHCs and attached sub centres**

Medical & Health Department has decided to operate 243 PHCs and attached Sub-Centres through private partners for a period of 5 years on PPP mode. RFP has been invited for selection of private partners to operate the PHCs on performance-based payments as operational subsidy. Bids received for running the PHCs are under evaluation stage.

### **Up-gradation of existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges**

Medical Education Department has decided to upgrade the existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges at specified 28 District Headquarter/Sub-Divisions Levels. It has also been decided to establish and operate Super Specialty/ High-end diagnostic facility at existing 5 Medical Colleges and to construct and operate High-end Multi Story Cottage Ward at existing 7 Medical Colleges on PPP mode. RFP for these projects are under finalization stage.

### **Recycle and Reuse of 125 MLD Waste Water from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant, Jaipur**

PHED has decided to recycle and reuse outflow of 125 MLD STP at Delawas on PPP-DBFOT basis through Swiss Challenge Method to fulfill water demand of Mahendra SEZ and other industrial areas. The estimated project cost is ₹350 crore and 30 years concession period. Under the project, the operator would be financing, constructing, rehabilitating, operating & maintaining the infrastructure and supplying treated water to RIICO and other industrial/agricultural buyers. Project proposals are under preparation stage.

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## 12 Externally Aided Projects

### Introduction

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

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Francaise De Development (AFD), KfW, Germany etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding many projects of State under the various sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Infrastructure, Energy, 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 loan/ 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 is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2005, as it 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 2015-16

At the start of Annual Plan 2015-16, there were 11 Ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. Out of the 11 ongoing EAPs, one project namely Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) has been completed in June, 2015.

During the year, two new projects namely Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW) and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- RUIDP Phase-III (ADB) have been effective from October, 2015 and November, 2015 respectively.

The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2015-16 was ₹3,083.10 crore, which has been revised to ₹2,313.78 crore against which expenditure incurred upto December, 2015 is ₹776.73 crore. The overview of ongoing externally aided Projects is given in table 12.1 Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under :-

### Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- JICA

The JICA assisted project Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project has been completed in June, 2015. Against the original cost of ₹612.29 crore, ₹468.35 crore were spent on the project.

Under the project, 393 sub-projects have been completed. Out of which civil works and capacity building programs was executed in 353 sub projects having CCA of 1,47,879 hectare and capacity building programs was organized in 40 sub projects. Water User Association (WUAs) have also been constituted in all 393 sub projects. IMTI, Kota and Lead NGO (Gramin Vikas Trust) have given training to WUAs for enhancing their capacity building.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹27.35 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹15 crore against which ₹14.60 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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

This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this

**Table 12.1 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. in 2015-16 upto Dec., 2015	Total Exp. since inception to Dec., 2015
1.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project, (JICA) April, 2005 to June, 2015	612.29	14.60	468.35
2.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (ADB) February, 2008 to June, 2016	1762.00	146.91	1418.74
3.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) December, 2008 to December, 2016	291.00	14.33	*267.27
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to October, 2016	870.00	102.07	264.82
5.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II, (JICA) October, 2011 to March, 2019	1152.53	110.18	443.02
6.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) February, 2012 to September, 2017	735.45	24.94	251.45
7.	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) July 2012 to April 2019	832.50	2.80	13.56
8.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project – Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2020	2938.00	93.70	149.12
9.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to December, 2018	1362.00	157.96	853.56
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) June, 2014 to March, 2018	1126.00	50.59	145.60
11.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Programme (ADB) November, 2014 to June, 2016	900.00	24.60	56.84
12.	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW) October, 2015 to December, 2019	1018.30	7.82	7.82
13.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (RUIDP Phase-III)( ADB) November, 2015 to December, 2019	3660.00	26.23	27.07
	Total	17260.07	776.73	4367.22

\* Including all 5 components of the project. Expenditure upto December, 2015 under State Plan is ₹80.41 crore.

project was US\$390M (₹1,560 crore). Revised cost of the project is US\$ 365M (₹1,762 crore). At present, after curtailment of loan by ADB due to saving and devaluation of rupee, the total amount available is US\$ 351M. Project become effective from February, 2008 and was scheduled to be completed in June, 2015 which has been extended upto June, 2016.

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-Madhupur and Sikar.

The Investment Programme will improve the urban environment and to 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.

In the project, since inception to till December, 2015, work orders have been issued for all 117 packages, out of which 68 packages have been completed upto December, 2015. During this period, an amount of ₹1,418.74 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of

₹300 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹225 crore against which ₹146.91 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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

The total original cost of this project is ₹415 crore. Initially, the project period was of six years starting from December 2008 to December 2014 which has now been extended by IFAD upto December, 2016. The revised cost of this project is ₹291 crore. 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), Bank Credit (₹56 crore), State share (₹87.50 crore) and Beneficiaries Contribution (₹10.50 crore).

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 6 blocks of 6 western districts namely Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu road (Sirohi) and Sanchor (Jalore).

Under the project, 4,900 SHGs have been formed and Revolving fund of ₹6.96 crore have been released to 4,640 SHGs. 3,166 SHGs have been provided bank credit for different economic activities. 3,996 youths have been trained in various trades like; Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management and linked with self/wage employment. Besides this, 5,168 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹267.27 crore (including all above component) has been incurred under the project. During the Financial

Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹39.05 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹25 crore against which ₹14.33 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank**

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

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.

RRLP has adopted the CRP strategy, based on the approach of “community to community learning”. As per the CRP Strategy, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), from within the state and other states have been deployed. MoU with SERP, Andhra Pradesh has been signed to provide the support of experienced CRPs in the 10 blocks of 10 districts of Rajasthan.

Under the project till December, 2015, 24,527 SHGs have been formed/co-opted and Bank accounts have been opened for 19,189 SHGs. Revolving fund and Livelihood fund have been provided to 16,480 SHGs and 12,082 SHGs respectively. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹264.82 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹176 crore was fixed under the project against which ₹ 102.07 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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

This project is funded by the Japan International

Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹1,152.53 crore in which ₹884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹267.73 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is 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, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

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.

Core activities which are being taken up under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities are being executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Before starting any project activity, a Micro plan for the village is prepared by the NGO/ VO after employing PRA & RRA techniques involving all the village members and under the supervision of forest officials. Since inception to till December, 2015, VFPMC/EDC formation and Micro plan preparation activities has been completed in 643 villages.

During the project period, plantation activities are proposed to be carried out in 83,650 hectare area and approximately 375 lakhs plants are likely to be planted. Under the project, till December, 2015 advance action in 56,625 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 51,486 hectare area have been completed. 1,20,575 Cumt. Check Dam, 3,12,084 Rmt. Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 4,125 hectare have also been completed in the project. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹443.02 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹210 crore was fixed under the project against which ₹110.18 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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

This project is funded by the Agency Francaise De Development (AFD). The project cost is ₹550 crore in which ₹440 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹110 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from February, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in September, 2016. Besides this, Phase-II costing ₹185.45 crore in which ₹152.38 crore is AFD loan portion was also sanctioned in July, 2013 which is scheduled to be completed in September, 2017.

The objective of the project is to ensure supply of clean and safe potable water at a reasonable pressure and with an adequate quantity to meet the daily demand of the Jodhpur city and sub-urban population for the future years.

Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are Replacement of pumping machinery of Phase-I of Pumping Stations – 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.

Under Surpura headworks, out of 32.5 Km pipe procured and 27.65 Km of pipe laid, WTP work in progress. Similarly 8 ML clear water reservoir is under progress and 1.75 ML has been constructed. 12.75 Km DI pipe procured and 10.03 Km of pipe laid. Almost 96 per cent works of Surpura Reservoir of 210mcft has been completed. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹251.45 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹150 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹85 crore against which ₹24.94 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹832.50 crore in which ₹545 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹242 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹45.50 crore beneficiaries contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

The project development objective is to establish the feasibility of sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and farmer income through integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations and to help farmers get more rupees per unit of water in compensation for farmers using fewer units of water.

The project execution involves seventeen (17) clusters spread over ten (10) Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 2,00,000 hectare area. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,55,000 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels.

Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹13.56 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹85 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹40 crore against which ₹2.80 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Nagaur-JICA**

This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹2,938 crore in which ₹2,212 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹387 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹339 crore will be GoI share. Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2020.

The main objectives of the project are the creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne disease, improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis mitigation programme for conducting the

survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of the Nagaur District will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and rising main pipelines of 763 km, distribution pipeline system consist of 1,651 km of DI and 3,836 km of uPVC, 48 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 267 OHSRs and 245 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water. It will benefit the urban population of 6,13,899 souls and rural population of 24,05,000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with safe drinking water facility.

The work execution of the project has been divided in 9 packages. The work order for Five packages (2 cluster distribution packages and 3 transmission system packages ) costing ₹1,773.46 crore has already been issued and works are under progress. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹149.12 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹667.30 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹258.59 crore against which ₹93.70 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP)-World Bank**

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹1,362 crore in which ₹960 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹402 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

The project includes the following major components:

- Connectivity of 1,056 villages by BT road having population (as per census 2001) between 250 to 499 and covering around 2,521 Km.
- Pilot construction of 100-120 km stretch based on low cost technology
- Improved policy framework
- Modernization of engineering practices and business procedures

- Sustainable Asset Management
- Institutional and Human Resource Development
- Governance and Accountability Action Plan

Under the project since inception to till December, 2015, 885 Villages have been connected by completing Bitumen Length of 2,021 Km. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹853.56 crore has also been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹253 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹257 crore against which ₹157.96 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1-Phase B Project-ADB**

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126 crore in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2018.

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system in the Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 km length (Chandpole to Badi Chouper) and 2 Stations.

For 2.44 Km. underground Metro Line, tunneling work has been completed in a length of 1.00 Km. Construction work at Badi Chaupar Metro Station and Chhoti Chaupar Metro Station is in progress. Since inception to till December, 2015, an amount of ₹145.60 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹250 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹188.48 crore against which ₹50.59 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB**

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan proposal under

the multi tranche financing facility amounting to \$500 Million in 3 tranches on 26.09.2013. Out of this loan \$300 Million is to be provided from the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and \$200 Million is to be provided from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$2 Million of Technical Assistance.

The main objective of the investment program is to develop public sector transmission infrastructure capacity to support private sector led renewable energy generation in Western Rajasthan.

The \$ 150 million loan for Tranche-1 has been approved & signed on dated 12.09.2014 which consists of \$ 88 million from CTF and 62 million USD from OCR. The loan has become effective from 06.11.2014.

There are total seven projects covered under Tranche-I as under:-

- Construction of 400KV Substation Ramgarh & augmentation works at Akal under ICB-1
- Construction of 400KV Substation Bhadla & augmentation works at Bikaner under ICB-2
- Transformer packages for Ramgarh & Bhadla under ICB-3
- Shunt reactor packages for Ramgarh, Bhadla, Bikaner & Akal under ICB-4
- Construction of 400KV Ramgarh- Akal line under ICB-5
- Construction of 400KV Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line under ICB-6
- Purchase of Conductors for Ramgarh- Akal line & Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line & Jodhpur-Akal line under ICB-7

Out of above seven projects, work is under progress under ICB-1, 2, 5 & 6 and Notification of Award (NoA) has been placed under ICB-3, 4 & 7. Since inception to December, 2015, an amount of ₹56.84 crore has been incurred under the project.

For ADB funded projects, during the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹576 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹494.31 crore against which ₹24.60 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project- (KfW)**

This project is funded by the KfW, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The project cost is ₹1018.30 crore in which 40 per cent (₹407.32 crore) (Euro 49 Million) is KfW loan portion, 40 per cent (₹407.32 crore) grant from NCEF and balance 20 per cent (₹203.66 crore) will be borne by the RVPN. Project is effective from October, 2015 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

To harness the Wind and Solar potential in Western Rajasthan, RVPN proposed the following Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur:

- 1 No.400kV GSS (2x500MVA) at Jaisalmer-2 alongwith associated transmission lines of approx – 320 Km.
- 5 Nos.220kV GSS at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1 and Chatrail alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 150 Km.
- 5 Nos. Unidentified 132kV GSS (to be decided as per location of Solar and Wind power plants) alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 100 Km.

The Notification of Award for 400kV Substation at Jaisalmer-2 has been issued on 16.10.15 and work has been started. The award of contract for 400kV Transmission lines is under process. The ICB packages for 220kV and 132kV along with their associated lines are also under process.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹244.40 crore was fixed under the project against which ₹7.82 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

### **Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)**

This project is funded by the ADB. RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program Size would be US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹3,660 crore including ₹660 crore State share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by December 2019.

Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of state of Rajasthan.

Project Loan component will be used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

Work order for contract package of Tonk and Pali costing ₹388 crore and ₹496 crore respectively have been awarded.

During the Financial Year 2015-16, an outlay of ₹105 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹95 crore against which ₹26.23 crore has been utilized upto December, 2015.

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# 13 Human Development

People are the real wealth of nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to live long, healthy and creative lives. The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq. The Human Development approach puts people at the center of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development, not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human

development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms.

## Dimensions of Human Development



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

- Living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income).

In recently released Global Human Development Report-2015 “Work for Human Development” India ranked 130 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.609, five rank upper as compared to 2014. This Human Development Report explores how work can enhance human development, given that the world of work is changing fast that substantial Human Development challenges remain. As per this report, from last decade India has created numerous jobs and other activities due to the growth especially in Information & Communication Technology sector, Clean Energy Projects and MNREGS.

First India Human Development Report (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR 2011, “Towards Social Inclusion” was published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission of India in 2011. It argues that the interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's are the key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty and calls for an integration of social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalized sections. As per the report, India's HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated), whether in Rajasthan, it has increased by 12 percent during the same period. Rajasthan stands on 17<sup>th</sup> position with the value of 0.434 in HDI among 29 states, where seven north eastern states (excluding Assam) have been combined.

The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform,

macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. An update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State. As per this report, Districtwise Human Development Index is given in the table no 13.1

### Sector-wise state scenario

The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

### EDUCATION

Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women empowerment, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also a great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improve the quality of life of the people but it also provide opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 13.2:

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.1 per cent compared to 60.4 per cent in 2001, registering a net increase of 5.7 per cent during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.2 and 52.1 per cent respectively in 2011. As a result, the gender gap between literacy rates in the State has decreased by 4.7 per cent during 2001 to 2011 and the national level gap is 5.3 per cent.

Average annual drop-out rate at primary level has been increased to 8.4 per cent in 2013-14 from 8.0 per cent in 2012-13 in the state, whereas in India, this rate has decreased from 4.7 to 4.3 during this period.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Rajasthan at primary level has decreased from 79.5 to 77.8 in period 2013-14 to 2014-15, whereas at national level NER decreased from 88.1 to 87.4 during this period.

### Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

There are many programs that State and Central Government have been implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education and quality education at all level.

Table No-13.1 Human Development Index for Rajasthan - 2007

S. No.	Districts	Education Index	Health Index	Income Index	Human Development Index
1.	Ajmer	0.772	0.574	0.686	0.677
2.	Alwar	0.747	0.776	0.710	0.744
3.	Banswara	0.630	0.309	0.335	0.425
4.	Baran	0.763	0.571	0.624	0.653
5.	Barmer	0.798	0.581	0.355	0.578
6.	Bharatpur	0.762	0.625	0.424	0.604
7.	Bhilwara	0.685	0.396	0.818	0.633
8.	Bikaner	0.718	0.863	0.756	0.779
9.	Bundi	0.722	0.561	0.663	0.649
10.	Chittorgarh	0.705	0.383	0.585	0.558
11.	Churu	0.832	0.759	0.226	0.606
12.	Dausa	0.757	0.591	0.380	0.576
13.	Dholpur	0.758	0.504	0.230	0.497
14.	Dungarpur	0.640	0.282	0.304	0.409
15.	Ganganagar	0.787	0.816	0.825	0.809
16.	Hanumangarh	0.765	0.846	0.673	0.761
17.	Jaipur	0.833	0.688	0.814	0.778
18.	Jaisalmer	0.714	0.641	0.663	0.673
19.	Jalore	0.638	0.497	0.445	0.527
20.	Jhalawar	0.735	0.588	0.520	0.614
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.850	0.850	0.433	0.711
22.	Jodhpur	0.725	0.725	0.609	0.686
23.	Karouli	0.767	0.568	0.364	0.566
24.	Kota	0.875	0.682	0.803	0.787
25.	Nagour	0.736	0.699	0.396	0.610
26.	Pali	0.692	0.356	0.593	0.547
27.	Rajasmad	0.724	0.440	0.571	0.578
28.	Sawai Madhopur	0.725	0.484	0.474	0.561
29.	Sikar	0.837	0.830	0.428	0.698
30.	Sirohi	0.695	0.487	0.753	0.645
31.	Tonk	0.688	0.443	0.582	0.571
32.	Udaipur	0.761	0.413	0.611	0.595

Table-13.2 Major Indicators of Education

S.No.	Education indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Total Literacy rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2.	Male Literacy rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3.	Female Literacy rate (Census- 2011)	52.1	64.6
4.	Gender gap in literacy(Census- 2011)	27.1	16.3
5.	Average Annual Drop-out Rate at Primary level (2013-14) (U-DISE 2014-15)	8.4	4.3
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (2014-15) (U-DISE 2014-15)	77.8	87.4

One of the major program on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This program resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Apart from this program like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Program and Samporn Sakhsar Bharat Mission etc. are being implemented.

Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010. As per this Act, 25 per cent seats has been reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and Specially Abeled groups. In all 5.17 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools, out of which 1.53 lakh are new admission during 2015-16.

Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls primary education, some of them are:

- In year 2015-16, 200 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning and 19,553 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 'Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya' for girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely educationally backward. 419 girls are being benefitted by this intervention.
- 'Meena Manches' have been constituted in 9,206 Nodal Schools and 200 KGBVs by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII to create awareness in the community on the social issues

viz child marriage, dowry system etc. and motivate parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.

- Sambalan Abhiyan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced since 2012-13 to ensure quality education in schools. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching – learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics and English. 6,742 Schools were supervised in first phase of year 2015-16. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.
- The program of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 41,169 schools. Teacher's training program are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result of this program, teaching capabilities have increased and changed for the betterment in the teacher's thought process and created awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching process. Approximately 1, 23,530 teachers were trained during 2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015).
- Under the Secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives have been under taken such as Bicycle distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV enrolled girls, Gargi Puraskar, Chief Minister's Hamari Beti Yojana, Balika Shiksha foundation etc.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programs i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship, Free Text Books distribution, Free Lap-Top distribution to meritorious students who are studying in class 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> in the Government schools and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) programs are being run by the Central and State Government.

For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on 8 September, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Program is covering 31 District except Kota and Pratapgarh districts. Hence, Special literacy and vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota and Pratapgarh districts.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and interval in births. The current level of major indicators of health of State vis-à-vis India is shown in

table13.3:

In the State, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 508 per one lakh live births (As per Sample Registration System 1997-98) in 1998, whereas it has slumped to 244 in 2011-13 (as per SRS 2011-13) which is still higher compared to National average of 167.

As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the Institutional Deliveries is 78.0 per cent. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually get reflected in higher incidence of IMR or MMR in the State.

As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 girls per thousand boys. This is an area of concern to move forward with inclusive growth.

During the year 2014, TB Convergent and Cure Rates were 92 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, was 0.16 per 10000 population during 2014-15.

### Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

In order to achieve further improvements in health

**Table-13.3 Major Indicators of Health**

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2013 (SRS-2014)	47	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live birth) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) (SRS Report-2013)	2.8	2.3
4.	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate(SRS Report 2013)	13	11
5.	Crude Birth Rate(CBR) -2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4
6.	Crude Death Rate (CDR) -2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7.	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2009-13)		
	Total	67.5	67.5
	Male	65.4	65.8
	Female	70.0	69.3
8.	Sex ratio (0 - 6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	888	919

indicators, National Immunization Program is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (TT), Bacilli Chalmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), cholera, etc.

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the second phase NHM is being implemented till year 2017. The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health therefore, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are being implemented as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

Many schemes or new initiatives have been implemented by the Rajasthan Government to improve the health indicators in the state in past recent years. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Subh Laxmi Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme
- Janani Express
- National Mental Health Program
- Naya Savera (Swasthaya Jeevan Ki Aur) for Doda

Post Users

- Dhanvantari 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana
- Bhamashaha Swasthaya Bima Yojana

### LIVELIHOOD

Rajasthan is characterized as sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also very uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers with wide fluctuations. The comparative per capita income is summarized in the table 13.4:

In the State during 2011-12 to 2015-16(AE) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹57,427 to ₹83,423 and from ₹57,427 to ₹ 66,979 at constant prices (2011-12).

According to the 2011 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 299 lakh workers, out of which 244 lakh resided in the rural area and 55 lakh in urban area. 56.4 per cent of population in Rajasthan is non-workers largely due to huge population of children which is 15.5 per cent of total population. However, work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 36.6 per cent in 1981 to 43.6 per cent in 2011, largely due to an increase in female labour. In 2011, the WPR for the overall population was 43.6 per cent; for males it was 51.5 per cent and 35.1 per cent for females. The decadal increase of workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent. The Workers classification is summarized in the table 13.5:

**Table 13.4 Comparative Per Capita Income**

(In ₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63460	57427	63460	57427
2012-13	71050	63722	65664	58502
2013-14	79412	69925	68867	61175
2014-15	86879	76881	72889	64002
2015-16(AE)	93231	83423	77431	66979

AE - Advance Estimates

Table No. 13.5 Workers classification by Residence and Sex

Particulars	Unit	Year			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Workers (Rural)	nos. in lakh	106	143	199	244
Male		73	89	114	138
Female		33	54	85	106
Total Workers (Urban)	nos. in lakh	20	28	39	55
Male		18	25	33	45
Female		2	3	6	10
Total workers	nos. in lakh	126	171	238	299
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	in per cent	36.6	38.9	42.1	43.6
Male		50.9	49.3	50.0	51.5
Female		21.1	27.4	33.5	35.1

### Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

Rajasthan was one of the pioneers in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) was established in September, 2004 and it was renamed as RSLDC in May, 2012. In January, 2014, through the cabinet decisions, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in order to meet the challenges of unemployment and ensuring gainful and sustainable employment with special focus on skill upgradation of youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities. The objective of creation of RMoL was to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies to promote and facilitate large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people. RMoL carried out activities on two broader heads, i.e the Livelihood initiatives and the skill development program.

### Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation established as corporation in 2012 with particular focus in Skill Training and Placement. RSLDC is the State Skill Mission of the Rajasthan and all skill development initiatives in the state are

executed through RSLDC. The main objective of RSLDC is to organize skill training program across the State. The corporation has conducted vocational training program and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Program. This helps in generating competency level for employment among the unemployed youth, particularly those coming from the poor families and from rural background areas.

### Major Schemes of RSLDC

A brief glimpse of the major schemes is given in the following table 13.6:

**Employment Linked Skill Training Programme – ELSTP (Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana):** ESLTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training program with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities have been identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors are selected by RSLDC. In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the current financial year 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015) 23,276 youth have been trained and 10,546 are currently undergoing training.

Table 13.6 Schemes of RSLDC

S.No	Scheme	Sponsorship	Focus Area	Target Group
1	Employment Linked Skill Training Program - ELSTP (Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)	State funded and Convergence of various GOI/GOR/ CSR schemes	Wage Employment	Urban & Rural Youth
2	Regular Skill Development Training Program (RSTP)	State funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-employment</li> <li>• Wage Employment</li> <li>• Productivity Enhancement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women &amp; Youth</li> <li>• Persons with Special abilities</li> </ul>
3	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU –GKY)	Central and state funded ( 75:25)	Wage Employment	Rural Poor Youth
4	Skill Development Initiative Scheme	100 % Centrally sponsored	Wage Employment	Unemployed Youth
5	Special Projects (CII, ATDC, NIFT , BSE-BIL)	State funded	Wage employment	Urban & Rural Youth

**Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):** It is a flagship program of RMoL for conducting skill trainings through selected ITIs, ITCs, KVKs, DCTCs, RSETIs, NGOs and Registered Proprietorship / Partnership Firm / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Society / Trust / Association. These trainings are objected to enhancing productivity and enabling self-employment based livelihoods. Main feature of this scheme is livelihood enhancement of women, youth, jail inmates and persons with special ability (PSA) through short duration skill training program. 2,965 youth have been trained during 2015-16 and 1,781 are currently undergoing training.

**Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):** This scheme aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youth through skill and wage employment. Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan states with a training target of one lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched in the year 2014. At Present, 36 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have setup 120 Skill

Development Centers (SDCs) across the state. During 2015-16, 18,909 youth have been trained and 5,712 beneficiaries are undergoing training in this scheme.

**Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):** Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) has been reconstituted in February, 2014 by Government of Rajasthan to implement the SDIS of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Government of India. It is done through ITIs and Private Training Partners/ Institutes by setting up Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). 2,274 youth have been trained under this scheme up to December, 2015. Narayan Multi-speciality Hospital, Jaipur is running skill training program in Medical & Nursing sector with many more to be set up under this scheme.

**Special Projects:** RSLDC signed MOUs with Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC), Cairn Centre of Excellence (CCOE), Caterpillar centre of Excellence (CCE), Skill Training Institution by Raymond (STIR), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and Bombay Stock Exchange



Institute Ltd. (BSEIL) for skill and livelihood training.

### Other Initiatives by RSLDC:

- **Existing and Planned Infrastructure in the State:** Rajasthan has 1,766 government and private ITIs with a total capacity to train 3.25 lakh youth in a year. Skill programs are being facilitated through government ITIs in order to provide skill based programs for the unemployed youth of the state. Furthermore, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) is providing skill based programs across 368 skill development centres. Rajasthan is one of the pioneers in setting up of state of the art Skill Development Centres.
- **Convergence Scheme :** RMoL has declared by the Government of Rajasthan as the implementation platform for all purposes relating to skill training in order to make the convergence effective and there will be only one scheme Employment Linked Skill Training Program (ELSTP). RSLDC has signed MoUs with 8 Departments under convergence scheme up to December 2015.
- To increase the quality of trainings and to ensure improved placement and retention of trained youth, RSLDC is collaborating with industries associated with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) to conduct Skill trainings for youth of Rajasthan and to provide them employment. 11 MoUs have been signed with Industry Partners during the Resurgent Rajasthan

summit. RSLDC is closely working with these 11 industries and encouraging others to skill the youth of the state and provide them with employment opportunities. Such engagements are positively affecting the economic output of Rajasthan and encouraging other entrepreneurs to set up their units in the state.

### Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP):

The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood program , financial Inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State. Till December 2015, 29139 SHGs and 935 VOs have been formed with approximately 3.35 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

### National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The main objective of this scheme to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than one Lakh population including all District Headquarters.

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**ECONOMIC REVIEW**  
**आर्थिक समीक्षा**

**2015 - 16**

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX**  
**साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट**

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX / साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

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1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक  
IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6270	27315	89795	338348
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	32486	65123	101263	213079
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6014	25047	80059	300907
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-04) Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	26074	58804	89372	185366
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	1781	5742	14325	44644
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2004-05) Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	7721	13481	15991	27502
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़	872	3722	12592	123917
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◊ Index for Industrial Production (1993-94=100)		187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00	140.92
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक *(1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production *(1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	244.48
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन	6497	10935	10040	23574
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1952-53=100)		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	198.48\$\$
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष Jaipur (Base Year 1982=100)		437.92\$	190.25	407.00	179
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष Ajmer (Base Year 1982=100)		423.08\$	197.17	436.58	175
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष Bhilwara (Base Year 1982=100)		NA	NA	443.42	176
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या	1505	9932	12247	13848 (31.12.2010)
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या	30386	43003	71379	107175

# 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  
\$\$ Base year 1999-2000 = 100

\* आधार वर्ष 1970=100  
\$ आधार वर्ष 1960=100  
\*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है

\* Base year 1970=100  
\$ Base year 1960=100  
\*\* Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd...

## 1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Gross State Domestic Product at current prices</b>	₹ करोड़	436465	494004	549701	612194	674137(AE)
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2011-12) <b>Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices</b>	₹ करोड़	436465	454987	482605	512095	544014(AE)
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Net State Domestic Product at current prices</b>	₹ करोड़	396960	446835	497403	554783	610691(AE)
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर कीमतों पर (2011-12) <b>Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices</b>	₹ करोड़	396960	410225	435163	461845	490311(AE)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Per Capita Income at current prices</b>	₹	57427	63722	69925	76881	83423(AE)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर कीमतों पर (2011-12) <b>Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices</b>	₹	57427	58502	61175	64002	66979(AE)
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण* <b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	₹ करोड़	149856	161861	181312	201250	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) ◇ <b>Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100)</b>		147.66	169.77	156.22	170.04	176.59
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक **(1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 <b>Index for Agricultural Production **(1991-92 to 1993-94)=100</b>		237.46	230.47	239.33	224.39(F)	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** <b>Total Foodgrains Production</b>	000 मै.टन	21925	20060	20719	19622(F)	18225(A)
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) <b>Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)</b>		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97	274.49+
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक <b>Consumer Price Index</b>						
(i) जयपुर आधार वर्ष <b>Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100) ◇</b>		192	214	230	238	245
(ii) अजमेर आधार वर्ष <b>Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100) ◇</b>		191	215	233	240	248
(iii) भीलवाड़ा आधार वर्ष <b>Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100) ◇</b>		192	215	236	245	259
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) <b>Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)</b>	संख्या	13867# (31.12.2011)	15212# (31.12.2012)	17538# (31.12.2013)	17553# (31.12.2014)	17550# (31.12.15)
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ <b>School Educational Institutions</b>	संख्या	114371	114299	120174	133400	135338

F अन्तिम F Final \* प्रावधानिक \* Provisional N.A. Not available ◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year  
+ Average of April to December, 2015 + अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2015 का औसत \*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year  
# 25 Hospitals related to Medical College are not included in above Hospitals. # 25 स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित है, इसमें शामिल नहीं है।  
AE = Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान A = Advance अग्रिम

Concltd.

2.सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय  
GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद ₹(लाख) Gross State Domestic Product		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद ₹(लाख) Net State Domestic Product		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	33834843	21307929	30090656	18536565	44644	27502
2011-12*	43646529	43646529	39695959	39695959	57427	57427
2012-13	49400384	45498727	44683476	41022542	63722	58502
2013-14	54970060	48260468	49740288	43516289	69925	61175
2014-15	61219447	51209451	55478309	46184468	76881	64002
2015-16 (AE)	67413653	54401391	61069120	49031083	83423	66979

AE-Advance Estimates -अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data 1980-81 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

\*SDP data from 2011-12 onward is based on 2011-12 series

Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल मूल्य संवर्द्धन-मूल प्रचलित कीमतों पर  
**GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL  
 ORIGIN AT BASIC (CURRENT) PRICES**

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture कृषि	7346942	8389344	8675414	7673441	7207966
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113617	3523365	3962174	5356257	5715215
3. Forestry वानिकी	1416986	1622443	1738606	1956660	2127508
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	37408	42470	58036	62045
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3395874	3716758	4069385	4589983
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5627437	6015398	6552580	7073711
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	763271	1059921	979452	1122888	1286000
(i) Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस	583462	865028	766930	878140	1010784
(ii) Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	194893	212522	244748	275216
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4568112	4965979	5353326	5385446
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	5241569	6201013	7297290	8644350
10. Railways रेलवे	240962	336900	401763	464638	537353
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1459422	1697604	1973781	2198868	2488562
(i) Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1449309	1686551	1959865	2182284	2468141
(ii) Storage भंडारण	10113	11053	13916	16584	20421
12. Communication संचार	612425	713565	925166	1150955	1443185
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1494592	1717985	1827413	2015637
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4921093	5613758	6451997	7361663
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1593519	2001087	2460364	2962810
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2481856	2892295	3357215	4164287	5020388
<b>Gross Value Added at Basic Prices</b>	<b>41676209</b>	<b>47115040</b>	<b>52288019</b>	<b>58158386</b>	<b>63921821</b>
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910650	13572561	14418664	15044395	15112733
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	14651344	15677587	17098179	18335140
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	16134980	18891135	22191768	26015812	30473948

Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

Contd...



## 4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल मूल्य संवर्द्धन—मूल स्थिर कीमतों पर (2011-12)

## 4. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT BASIC CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture कृषि	7346942	7565947	8092550	7290396	6672321
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113617	3259521	3471129	4138540	4301373
3. Forestry वानिकी	1416986	1402313	1392354	1398176	1394194
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	35974	38544	50859	51612
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3229375	3278647	3503949	3584807
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5362722	5549813	5882925	6433045
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	763271	806148	815942	891592	974825
(i) Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस	583462	632258	638314	694955	760776
(ii) Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	173890	177628	196637	214049
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4269383	4391972	4585218	4754872
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	4746079	5163638	5701453	6443794
10. Railways रेलवे	240962	321371	372834	396815	422338
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1459422	1615635	1741616	1856587	1998907
(i) Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1449309	1605627	1730028	1843630	1983684
(ii) Storage भंडारण	10113	10008	11588	12957	15223
12. Communication संचार	612425	677751	820462	992290	1209130
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1464904	1572619	1670991	1787960
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4514601	4728067	5091714	5550523
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1463710	1704552	1967731	2257614
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2481856	2672759	2880481	3341088	3767854
<b>Gross Value Added at Basic Prices</b>	<b>41676209</b>	<b>43408191</b>	<b>46015220</b>	<b>48760324</b>	<b>51605169</b>
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910650	12263755	12994576	12877970	12419500
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	13667627	14036374	14863684	15747549
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	16134980	17476809	18984270	21018670	23438120

Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्द्धन—मूल प्रचलित कीमतों पर  
**5. NET VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL  
 ORIGIN AT BASIC (CURRENT) PRICES**

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture कृषि	6716402	7660242	7828363	6924221	6504194
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3059065	3459643	3890861	5259852	5612350
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401447	1604249	1718639	1934189	2103074
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	33210	37948	51857	55439
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2975697	3202347	3506169	3954715
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4570746	4898416	5335850	5760214
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	507279	692596	631143	723571	828678
(i) Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस	401259	575497	505679	573427	657799
(ii) Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	117099	125464	150144	170879
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4328429	4696659	5062999	5093377
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	5009210	5920359	6967019	8253112
10. Railways रेलवे	197224	288494	347644	402049	464970
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1239792	1449108	1711399	1906543	2157693
(i) Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1231134	1439539	1699590	1892471	2140365
(ii) Storage भंडारण	8658	9570	11808	14072	17328
12. Communication संचार	497032	585535	782302	975003	1224464
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1468117	1686836	1794280	1979091
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	4295845	4907256	5640001	6435184
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1261354	1643116	2020234	2432798
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2321610	2715657	3154960	3913410	4717936
<b>Net Value Added at Basic Prices</b>	<b>37725639</b>	<b>42398132</b>	<b>47058247</b>	<b>52417248</b>	<b>57577287</b>
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11206128	12757345	13475811	14170119	14275057
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	12567468	13428565	14628589	15636983
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	14551050	17073319	20153871	23618540	27665248

Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

## 6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्द्धन—मूल स्थिर कीमतों पर (2011-12)

6. NET VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL  
ORIGIN AT BASIC CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture कृषि	6716402	6889645	7372225	6641472	6078411
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3059065	3200495	3408245	4063565	4223448
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401447	1385428	1374775	1380523	1376592
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	32014	34579	45627	46303
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2829334	2812383	3005644	3075003
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4348138	4511922	4782738	5229978
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	507279	452111	490301	535759	585774
(i) Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस	401259	347632	385437	415130	452873
(ii) Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	104479	104864	120629	132901
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4040715	4141838	4324079	4484070
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	4527091	4909308	5420634	6126411
10. Railways रेलवे	197224	275976	324326	345187	367389
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1239792	1377774	1499388	1598352	1720844
(i) Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1231134	1369164	1489708	1587530	1708128
(ii) Storage भंडारण	8658	8610	9679	10822	12715
12. Communication संचार	497032	552713	682912	828514	1012368
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1439237	1542896	1639409	1754167
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	3932444	4100745	4416143	4814077
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1144515	1371225	1582939	1816135
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2321610	2504378	2693974	3124757	3523891
<b>Net Value Added at Basic Prices</b>	<b>37725639</b>	<b>38932006</b>	<b>41271041</b>	<b>43735341</b>	<b>46234861</b>
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11206128	11507582	12189823	12131186	11724755
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	11670297	11956444	12648219	13374825
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICES SECTOR	14551050	15754127	17124774	18955936	21135281

Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण  
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	कुल Total
1	2	3	4
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12*	31010	118846	149856
2012-13*	36999	124862	161861
2013-14*	46548	134764	181312
2014-15*	57062	144188	201250

\*-प्रावधानिक Provisional

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

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा Revenue Deficit	बजट घाटा Budget Deficit	प्रारम्भिक घाटा Primary Deficit	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2K	-3639.95	495.66	0.00	-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	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	-3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	-8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	-15189.28
2014-15 (RE)	-4219.61	102.75	-12638.57	-23163.75
2015- 16 (BE)	556.82	174.30	-8647.66	-20609.75

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.-Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)  
BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायतार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
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	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014-15(R.E.)	59604.02	13468.49	23595.82	8.00
2015-16(B.E.)	76020.88	15496.00	19844.79	8.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Contd...

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)  
BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां (Receipts Outside the Revenue Receipts)				
	लोकऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1	6	7	8	9	10
1999-2K	11414.96	120.04	0.00	1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80	0.00	1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24	0.00	884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24	0.00	1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98	0.00	1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15(R.E.)	18411.39	1020.66	300.00	9806.00	126214.38
2015-16(B.E.)	22157.00	903.54	0.00	3457.50	137887.69

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Concl'd.

10. बजट (व्यय)  
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	75509.59	-12.23	13308.8	368.12	13664.66
2014-15(R.E.)	69268.27	31619.67	0.00	100887.94	25.49	19127.3	0.00	19152.75
2015-16(B.E.)	75560.73	35244.12	0.00	110804.85	-0.75	20761	0.00	20760.29

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Contd...



10. बजट (व्यय)  
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
1	10	11	12	13	14
1999-2K	7132.85	324.05	0.00	8974.18	22403.73
2000-01	7341.88	419.35	0.00	9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11	0.00	10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80	0.00	14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37	0.00	16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014-15 (R.E.)	4950.89	820.05	300.00	25223.69	126111.63
2015-16 (B.E.)	4830.44	1317.82	0.00	26908.54	137713.38

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान

R.E.- Revised Estimate

B.E.- बजट अनुमान

B.E.-Budget Estimate

Concl'd.

11. योजनावार व्यय  
PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	प्रथम योजना I Plan 1951-56	द्वितीय योजना II Plan 1956-61	तृतीय योजना III Plan 1961-66	वार्षिक योजनाएँ Annual Plans 1966-69	चतुर्थ योजना IV Plan 1969-74
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय  
PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	पंचम योजना V Plan 1974-79	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1979-80	षष्ठम् योजना VI Plan 1980-85	सप्तम् योजना VII Plan 1985-90	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1990-91	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1991-92
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	46.85	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56	95.27
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	19.24	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60	101.84
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40	1.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	271.17	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49	218.14
V उर्जा Energy	248.97	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13	347.11
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	34.53	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72	62.22
VII परिवहन Transport	84.20	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40	60.30
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76	2.46
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	149.05	39.74	420.10	736.26	222.31	278.44
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.83	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88	8.08
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	2.78	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32	9.55
योग (Total)	857.62	290.19	2120.45	3106.18	975.57	1184.41

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय  
PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97	नवम् योजना IX Plan 1997-02	दशम् योजना X Plan 2002-07	ग्यारहवीं योजना XI Plan 2007-12	बारहवीं योजना XII Plan		
	13	14	15	16	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	2224.22	2855.66	3492.04
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	3556.96	3773.65	9298.89
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	183.00	248.06	212.79
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	926.61	1115.62	1361.62
V उर्जा Energy	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	11145.50	11262.79	11758.87
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	146.57	247.48	271.58
VII परिवहन Transport	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	2164.76	3610.49	4003.15
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	27.02	13.95	46.32
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	11290.23	15366.05	22165.36
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	544.63	925.25	1587.11
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	401.87	621.05	860.35
योग (Total)	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	32611.37	40040.05	55058.08

Concl'd.

12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक  
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1999-2000=100

वर्ष Year	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन,शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufact- ured Group	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities General Index
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16*	292.84	283.69	291.77	374.97	229.97	274.49

\* Up to December, 2015

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक  
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1	2	3	4	5
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	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012	163.15	210.33	150.02	169.77
2013	140.24	205.00	153.85	156.22
2014	149.86	209.42	187.52	170.04
2015-P	158.91	220.07	183.62	176.59

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-94 = 100

2005 से आगे वर्षों के लिये आधार वर्ष 2004-05 = 100

P - प्रावधानिक

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 = 100

From 1994 to 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 onwards the Base Year is 2004-05 = 100

P - Provisional

14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार  
EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh Number)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1	2	3	4
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	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015 *	9.81	3.93	13.74

\* Upto June, 2015 जून, 2015 तक

Source: Data collected under Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

स्रोत : समक रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित हैं।

## 15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94 = 100

वर्ष Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	252.53	199.52	218.23	191.92	323.86
2012-13	235.93	170.42	240.42	169.42	218.55
2013-14	239.06	215.60	227.81	142.68	199.50
2014-15 (F)	230.40	166.42	204.79	169.33	213.43

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

# Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric

F-अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...



## 15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94 = 100

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
1	7	8	9	10	11
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	506.75	38.57	36.42	515.83	237.46
2012-13	384.21	36.27	25.48	565.79	230.47
2013-14	532.74	31.02	25.44	798.98	239.33
2014-15 (F)	745.17	34.95	30.03	767.03	224.39

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

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

F-अन्तिम (Final)

Concltd.

16. फसलवार उत्पादन  
CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15 (F)	6881195	10789162	17670357	962992	988810	1951802

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

16. फसलवार उत्पादन  
CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास (लिंट) Cotton
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15 (F)	7844187	11777972	19622159	2415262	2898997	5314259	408858	259641

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concl'd.

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल  
AREA UNDER CROPS

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15 (F)	5808182	3664306	9472488	2038801	1323525	3362326

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल  
AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास Cotton
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15(F)	7846983	4987831	12834814	1980200	2476943	4457143	5571	486552

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concl.d.

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल  
GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768

19.स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल  
NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Tanks	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627

20. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता  
**INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER**

मेगावाट (In MW)

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1	2
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	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16*	17281.10

\* Provisional (as on December, 2015)



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

किलोमीटर (km)

वर्ष Year	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग National Highways	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग State Highways	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District Roads	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	सीमावर्ती सड़कें Border Roads	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें Other Deptt. Roads	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	-	-	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	-	-	195850
2014-15 (P)	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	-	-	208342

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

P=Provisional, @=Includes in Other District Roads

## 22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

वर्ष Year	मोटर रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	आटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो Goods Tempos	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Passengers Tempos	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन Car & Station Wagons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
2011-12	90	6629743	110456	49812	23889	591069
2012-13	90	7465863	117990	53418	27432	659542
2013-14	90	8331142	125638	56668	31031	733916
2014-15	90	9272233	133006	60736	34498	814079
2015-16*	90	10044332	139434	63741	37523	876054

\* Provisional (upto December, 2015)

Contd...

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन  
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

वर्ष Year	जीप Jeeps	ट्रैक्टर Tractors	ट्रेलर Trailors	टैक्सी Taxies	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini Buses	ट्रक Trucks	अन्य वाहन Other Vehicles	कुल Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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
2011-12	254840	699881	71665	89053	83345	362028	19697	8985568
2012-13	288056	768645	73732	103690	88616	401983	22978	10072035
2013-14	319490	841290	74568	114615	93892	434379	27711	11184430
2014-15	357188	907139	75709	123275	97650	472365	31051	12379019
2015-16*	387386	956438	76433	129946	101308	504190	33771	13350646

\* Provisional (upto December, 2015)

Concltd.

## 23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108
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
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47

स्त्रोत :- 1. 1985 से 2004 अशोधित जन्म दर, अशोधित मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर (एनआरएचएम 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

Contd...

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक  
HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Years	जीवन प्रत्याशा दर LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	8	9
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	61.5	61.7
1996-2K	61.9	62.1
1997-01	62.3	62.8
1998-02	62.9	63.3
1999-03	63.4	63.8
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5

स्त्रोत :- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई  
SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI -Reference Period

Concl.d.

24. साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान  
LITERACY RATE - RAJASTHAN

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.20	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

Source:- Census of India - Reference Period

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना – संदर्भ अवधि

Note:- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven years and above.

नोट: साक्षरता दर, 1951, 1961 तथा 1971 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 5 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा साक्षरता दर 1981 से 2011 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 7 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक (जनगणना 2011)  
DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर (Number of Females per 1000 males)		जनसंख्या घनत्व (प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.) Density of Population (Per Sq. Km)	जनसंख्या दशकीय वृद्धि दर 2001- 2011 (%) Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001- 2011 (%)
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	व्यक्ति Persons	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	समस्त overall	0-6 Years		
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.60
अलवर (Alwar)	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.80
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.50
बारां (Baran)	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.70
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.50
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.40
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.20
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.30
बून्दी (Bundi)	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.40
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.10
चूरु (Churu)	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.30
दौसा (Dausa)	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.50
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.70
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.40
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.00
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.90
जयपुर (Jaipur)	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.20
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.80
जालौर (Jalore)	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.20
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.60
झुंझुनूं (Jhunjhunu)	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.70
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.70
करौली (Karauli)	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.90
कोटा (Kota)	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.40
नागौर (Nagaur)	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.20
पाली (Pali)	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.90
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.80
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.70
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.60
सीकर (Sikar)	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.00
सिरोही (Sirohi)	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.80
टोंक (Tonk)	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.30
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.70
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.30

Contd..

25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक (जनगणना 2011)  
DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in Percentage)								
	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	व्यक्ति Persons
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
अजमेर (Ajmer)	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
अलवर (Alwar)	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
बारां (Baran)	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
बून्दी (Bundi)	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
चूरु (Churu)	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
दौसा (Dausa)	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
जयपुर (Jaipur)	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
जालौर (Jalor)	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
झुंझुनूं (Jhunjhunu)	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
करौली (Karauli)	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
कोटा (Kota)	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
नागौर (Nagaur)	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
पाली (Pali)	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
सीकर (Sikar)	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
सिरोही (Sirohi)	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
टोंक (Tonk)	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

Concltd.



26. राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति  
LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Districts 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 @
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44 @
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35

\* 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 संकेतक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Geographical area ( Lakh Sq. Km.)	भारत के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत Percentage of area to total area of the India	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या में राज्य की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of State Population to all India Population 2011	जनसंख्या का घनत्व (प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.) Density of Population Per Sq. Km. 2011	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल 2011 की जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	साक्षरता दर Literacy Rate (%) 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	2.75	8.37	6.99	308	33.4	67.0
2 आसाम Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 बिहार Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 हरियाणा Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	6.76	1.04	124	27.4	67.2
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
9 केरल Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
13 पंजाब Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
अखिल भारत All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.2	73.0

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार) Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2013	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर) Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2010-11	प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का अनुमानित उपभोग (कि.ग्राम.हेक्टेर) Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kgs./ Hectare) 2013-14@	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या) Average daily employment of workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2010*	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹) Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2011-12#
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	39	1.08	226.72	1215	7871
2 आसाम Assam	54	1.10	65.41	496	2127
3 बिहार Bihar	42	0.39	164.87	143	573
4 गुजरात Gujarat	36	2.03	119.52	2215	14742
5 हरियाणा Haryana	41	2.25	179.48	3110	11622
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	35	0.99	52.74	N.A.	31637
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	37	0.62	89.07	N.A.	3432
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	31	1.55	136.06	N.A.	17257
9 केरल Kerala	12	0.22	121.03	2245	2670
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	54	1.78	84.43	N.A.	2600
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	24	1.44	127.07	1508	13804
12 ओडिशा Odisha	51	1.04	98.13	653	4444
13 पंजाब Punjab	26	3.77	216.73	2241	11823
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	47	3.07	49.69	849	5734
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	21	0.80	153.76	2233	11368
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	50	0.76	148.86	N.A.	1511
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	31	0.77	131.17	1305	2285
अखिल भारत All India	40	1.15	125.39 (Average)	912	6962

\* प्रावधानिक Provisional

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2014

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@ कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2014

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2012-13 (Provisional)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.2013 (Provisional)	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 31.03.2013 (Provisional)	बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रस्तावित उद्ध्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर ₹ (करोड़) 12th Fifth Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices ₹ (Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1134.90	14689#	95.00	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	240.30	6018	367.00	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	145.40	2990#	209.00	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1796.30	26095	84.00	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1722.30	26034	96.00	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1379.80	12761	96.00	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	1043.40	8141	20.00	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1129.10	19746	159.00	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	630.10	23523	555.00	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	752.70	12062	72.00	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1239.30	19122	192.00	275000.00
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1209.20	10044	178.00	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1761.10	22575#	194.00	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	981.90	14693	77.00	196992.00
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1226.30	26657	184.00	211250.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	449.90	8532	24.00	326953.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	593.80	4921	355.00	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	914.40	14332	133.00	3716384.96

\* Relate to utility and non-utility

# Data pertains to year 2012

उपयोगिता तथा अनुपयोगिता से सम्बन्धित  
वर्ष 2012 से सम्बन्धित समक

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक संकेतक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या # सितम्बर, 2015 No. of Bank Offices per lakh of population # September, 2015	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा # (₹) सितम्बर, 2015 Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) September, 2015	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण # (₹) सितम्बर, 2015 Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) September, 2015
1	17	18	19
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	7.1	21675	22355
2 आसाम Assam	6.6	29661	11513
3 बिहार Bihar	6.0	21414	6950
4 गुजरात Gujarat	11.3	77774	55007
5 हरियाणा Haryana	16.1	84289	58709
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	20.7	87998	28491
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	13.3	59433	26526
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	14.8	103133	69106
9 केरल Kerala	17.0	94141	58421
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	7.7	37249	20310
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.6	169302	158856
12 ओडिशा Odisha	10.4	45741	17615
13 पंजाब Punjab	20.5	92476	65993
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	8.8	33169	28099
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	14.0	80335	92395
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.2	31533	13791
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	8.0	60793	33844
अखिल भारत All India	10.2	70789	53098

# Based on October, 2015 population

# अक्टूबर, 2015 की जनसंख्या पर आधारित