



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

1999-2000

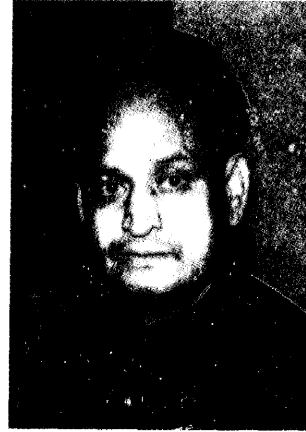
Economic Review

1999-2000

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, YOJANA BHAWAN, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR



CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is a Budget related document, presented in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in advance before the State's Budget. The present "Economic Review - 1999-2000" attempts to depict the macro level review of the economy as well as activities and programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

I hope that this publication will prove useful to public representatives, Government Departments, various organisations, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of the Socio-Economic Development of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)
Chief Minister



ASHOK SAMPATRAM
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN, SECRETARIAT,
JAIPUR - 302 005 (INDIA)

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, regularly every year. The present "Economic Review 1999-2000" presents macro level overview of economy of the State, important indicators of the economic growth and progress of important activities of various departments of the State along with charts and graphs. I am grateful to all those who have made efforts in bringing out this publication in time. I am sure this publication will be useful for research scholars and all those institutions engaged in the work of Socio-Economic Development of the State.


(Ashok Sampatram)

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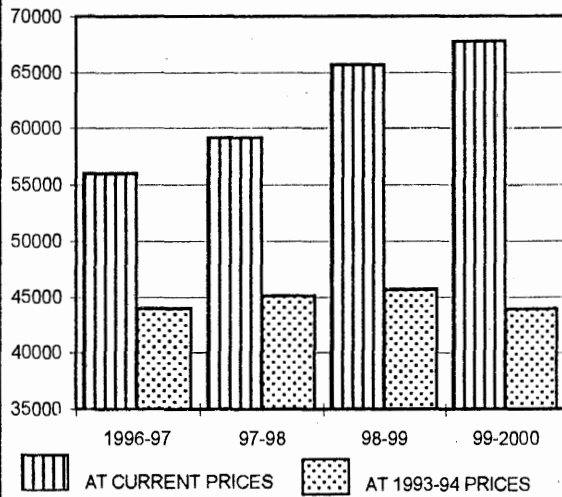
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

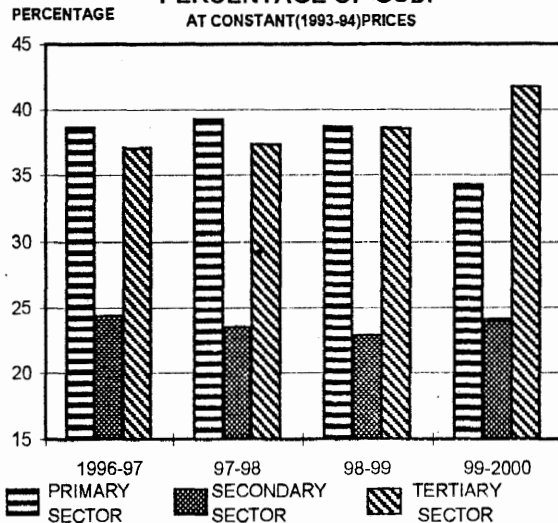
Particulars	Units	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		55931	59140	65635	67805
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		43983	45163	45704	43929
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		20.78	5.74	10.98	3.31
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		10.60	2.68	1.20	(-)3.88
3. Percentage contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		38.61	39.22	38.62	34.20
(b) Secondary		24.36	23.50	22.84	24.08
(c) Tertiary		37.03	37.28	38.54	41.72
4. Net State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		49912	52253	57699	58650
(b) At constant (1993-94) prices		39238	40056	40195	37972
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		9922	10189	11045	11030
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		7800	7811	7694	7141
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		9537	10616	11520	-
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	14.50	11.31	8.52	-
7. Index for Agricultural Production (Base 1979-82 = 100)		265.68	267.27	257.51	-
8. Total Foodgrain Production	Lakh MT	128.39	140.36	129.24	89.95
9. General Index for Industrial Production * (Base 1970 = 100)		644.45	637.23	693.79 **	707.76 **
10. General Wholesale Price Index * (Base 1952-53 = 100)		2038.82	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31
Percentage Increase		8.12	6.98	4.86	5.69

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

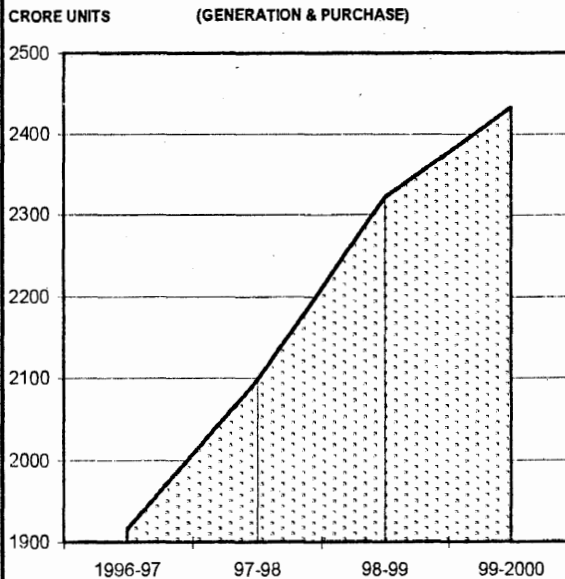
CRORE RS. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



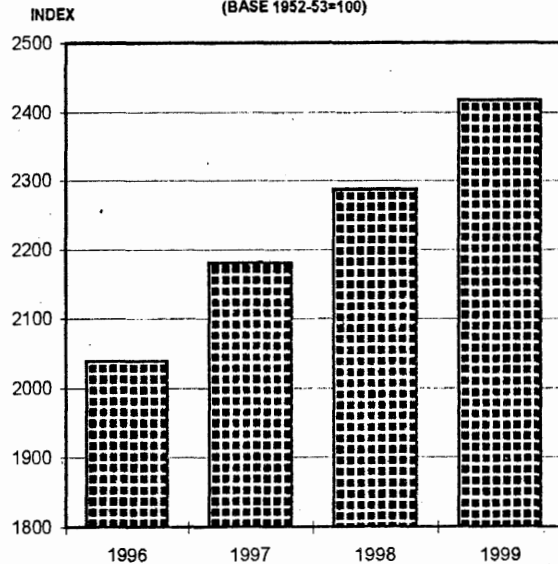
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES



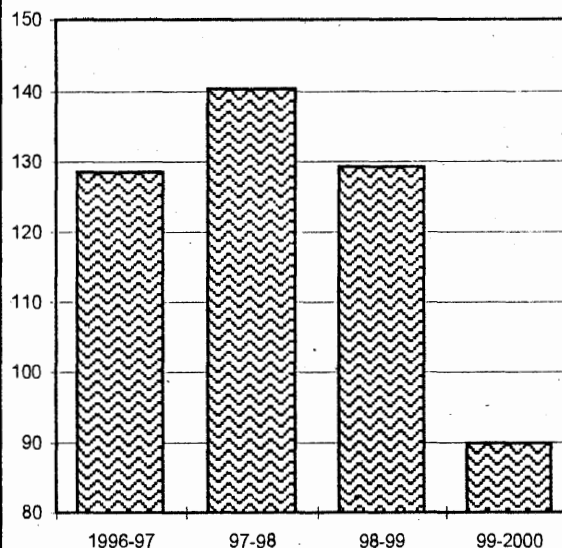
POWER PRODUCTION (GENERATION & PURCHASE)



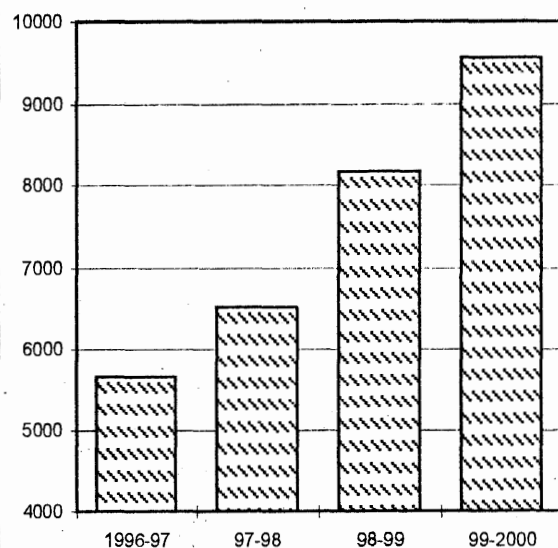
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)



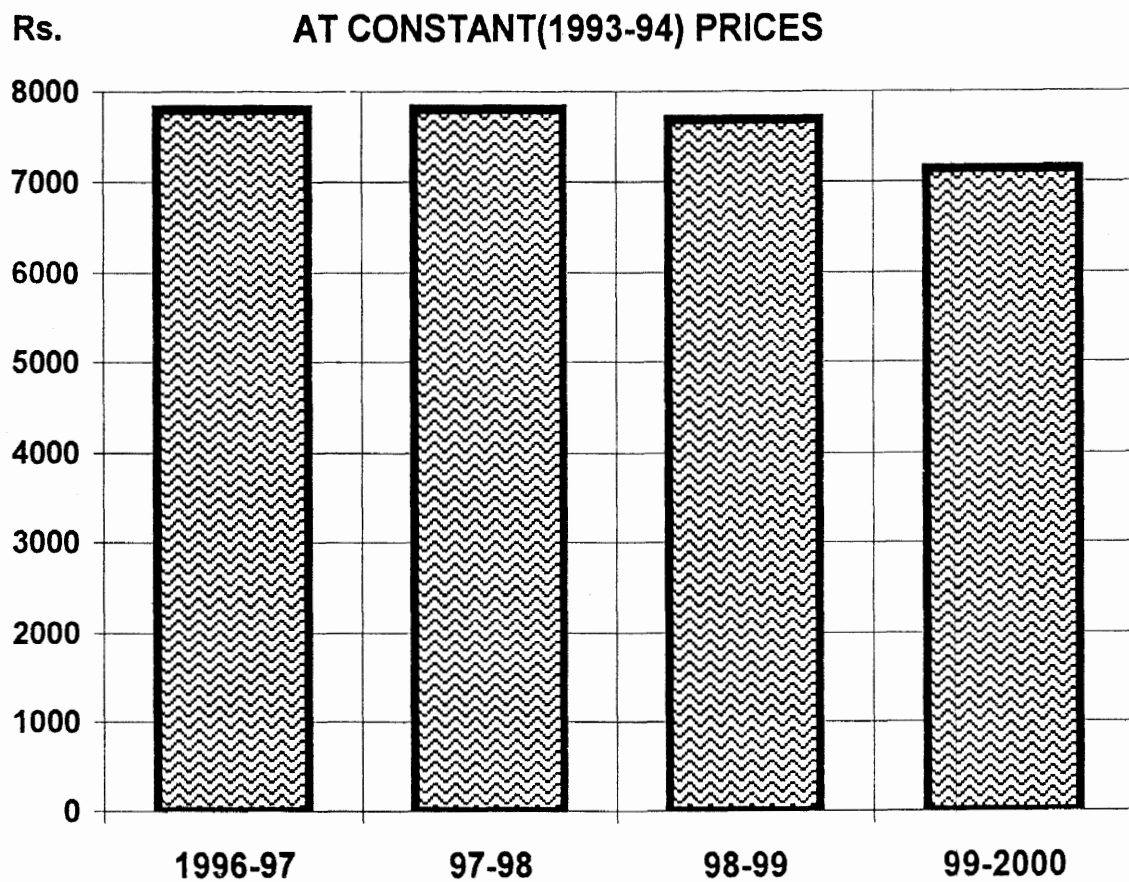
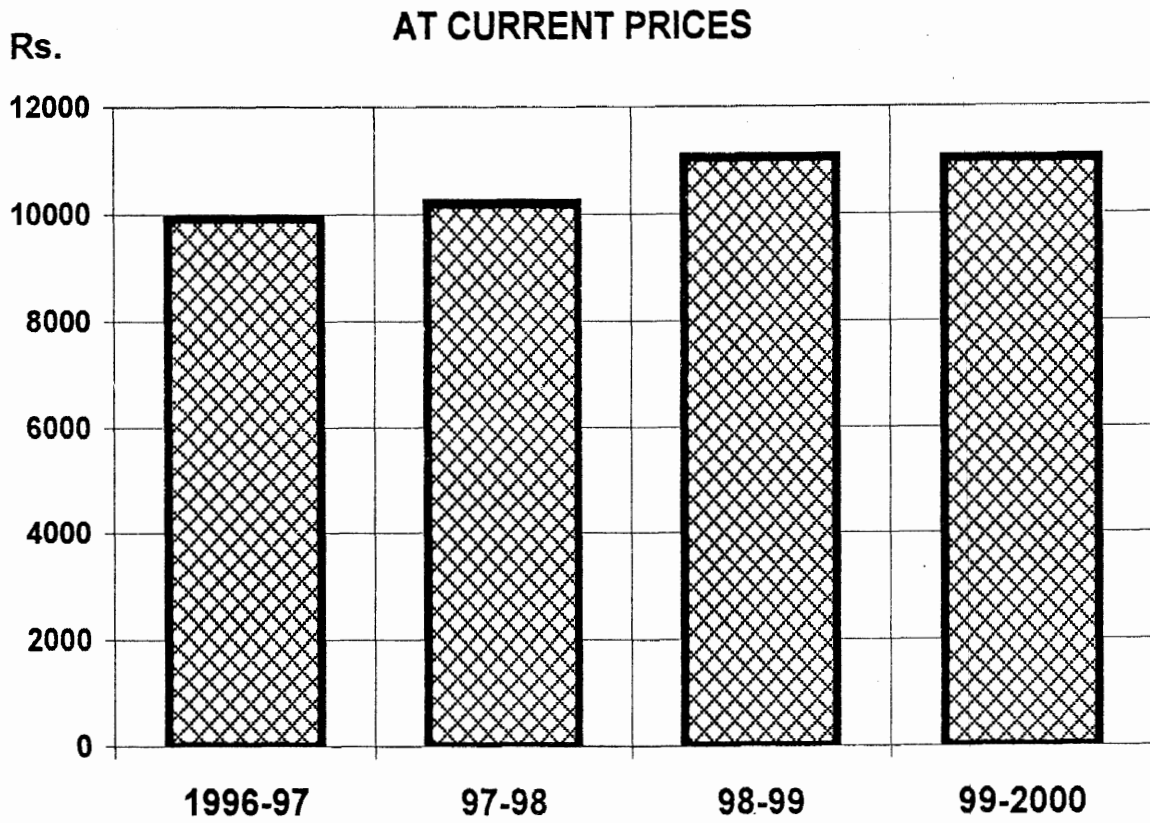
LAKH TONNIES TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



CRORE RS. SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



PER CAPITA INCOME



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. General Consumer Price Index Number * For industrial workers (Base 1982 = 100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		321	346	387	390
(b) Ajmer Centre		332	357	392	411
12. Power Production	in	1916	2098	2322	2433
(Generation + Purchase)	crore unit				
(a) Percentage Increase	Percent	(-)0.08	9.50	10.68	4.78
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Rs. in	5650	6521	8164	9569
(a) Percentage increase	crore Percent	14.03	15.42	25.20	17.21

N.B. Estimates relates to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98, quick for 1998-99 and advance for 1999-2000.

* WPI/CPI/IIP are related with calender year.

** Provisional

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
Geographical Area	1991	Lakh Sq. Km.	32.87	3.42
Total Population	1991	In Lakh No.	8463.03	440.06
Density of Population	1991	Population/ Sq. Km.	274	129
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	25.71	22.88
Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	16.33	17.29
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	8.01	12.44
Literacy Percentage	1991	Percentage	52.21	38.55
Number of Banking Offices	Sept., '99	Per Lakh of Population	6.60	6.20
Per Capita Bank Deposits	Sept., '99	Rs.	7493	4105
Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept., '99	Rs.	3996	1800
G.D.P. at Factor Cost at Current prices	1998-99	000Crore Rs	1597.4 (Q)	65.6(Q)
Constant (1993-94) Prices			1070.7 (Q)	45.7(Q)
Per Capita Income at Current prices	1998-99	Rs.	14682(Q)	11045(Q)
Constant (1993-94) Prices			9739(Q)	7694(Q)
Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) Provisional Estimates of SRS	1997	Per Thousand Numbers	71	85
(a) Birth rate	Oct. 98	Per Thousand Numbers	27.2	32.1
(b) Death rate	Oct. 98	Per Thousand Numbers	8.9	8.9

Q : Quick

I. GENERAL REVIEW, 1999-2000

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW:

Spread over an area of 3.42 lakh sq. kms, Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and is surrounded by the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan. The west and the north-west region of the State, comprising of eleven districts and spreading in 61.11 percent of the total area, is either desert or semi-desert which forms the Great Indian Desert- 'The Thar'. The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hill range runs through the heart of the State. The tribal area in the State constitutes 5.85 percent of the State's landmass with a population of 8 percent of the total population of the State. Administratively, the State has been divided into 6 divisions and 32 districts, which are further sub-divided into tehsils and development blocks.

The salient features of Rajasthan are shown in the following table:

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Unit	Particulars
1. Area	1991	Lakh sq.km.	3.42
2. Divisions	1999	Number	6
3. Districts	1999	Number	32
4. Sub-Divisions	1999	Number	105
5. Tehsils	1999	Number	241
6. Municipalities	1999	Number	183
7. Panchayat Samities	1999	Number	237
8. Village Panchayats	1996	Number	9184
9. Total Villages	1991	Number	39810
10. Inhabited Villages	1991	Number	37889
11. Cities/Towns	1991	Number	222

The population of the State is 4.40 crores according to the 1991 census, which is 5.20 percent of the nation's population. The ratio of rural and urban population is 77:23. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.29 and 12.44 percent respectively of the State's total population, as against the national average of 16.33 and 8.01 percent.

The rate of growth of population in the State has been higher than that of the country. Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan as compared to all India average is given below:

Table 1.2
Growth of Population in Rajasthan vis-à-vis All India

Year	Population (Lakh Nos.)		Decennial Growth (%)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.51
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.85

Some of the important demographic characteristics of Rajasthan as per 1991 census are as under :

- The growth rate in Rajasthan was highest amongst the States except Jammu & Kashmir and the north-eastern States.
- Sex ratio of 910 females per 1000 males in Rajasthan was lower than the All India ratio of 927 females per 1000 males .
- With a literacy rate of 38.55 percent, the State is lowest amongst all the States except Bihar. Female literacy in Rajasthan is 20.44 percent, which is the lowest in the country and is about half of the all India female literacy rate of 39.29 percent.

As per 1991 census, the density of population in the State is 129 persons per square km. as against 274 persons per square km. for the country as a whole. The human settlement in the State is scattered. Low density of population, vast area and segmented pattern of human settlement are some of the constraint on the development of the State's economy, as they result in higher initial investment for creating infrastructural facilities/higher per unit expenditure for providing basic services and necessities.

Recurring drought and scarcity conditions are characteristic features of the State's economy. Rajasthan, with its meagre water resources and perilous dependence on scanty, low and uncertain rainfall, is most vulnerable to drought and famine conditions. During the last 19 years from 1981-2000, sixteen years were drought affected, with varying degree of intensity.

Short spell of monsoon with low, erratic and scanty rainfall has put Rajasthan as the most water deficient State in the country. The climate of the State with a large variation from region to region is, thus, the driest in the country. The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but also varies significantly from year to year and frequently creates drought conditions. The normal rainfall of the State is 57.5 cms. with wide variations in its distribution.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the backbone of State's economy in terms of employment and contribution to Net State Domestic Product. The agriculture scenario in the State is characterised by its dependence on the monsoon, which as mentioned earlier, is highly inadequate, erratic and aberrant in nature. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production but surface water resources in the State are scarce as there are no perennial river in Rajasthan except Chambal and Mahi rivers traversing parts of south-eastern region of the State. The ground water, owing to scanty and

erratic rainfall, is getting depleted dangerously. Therefore, to a great extent agriculture is still dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon.

Water is indeed a critical resource on account of the fact that the State, which occupies 10.40% of the country's geographical area and 5.20 per cent of its population, is endowed with only 1.04 percent of the total surface water resources of the country. In nearly 2/3rd of the area, water is available either at a great depth or at long distances.

Despite these constraints, the State Government has taken steps to augment agriculture production by providing necessary inputs for agriculture, such as fertilisers and improved seeds. Efforts have been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses, through emphasis on efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture as well as in other fields. An effective strategy is being followed for utilising the State's share in Inter-State waters.

State Domestic Product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect overall performance of economy of the State as also the well being of the people during a given period of time. However, the State's economy being largely agrarian, growth of State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agriculture production, which is subject to wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon conditions.

Recently, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has changed the base year from 1980-81 to 1993-94 for the purpose of estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP) at constant prices. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) have, therefore, been revised on the basis of new base year (1993-94).

The estimates at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices since 1993-94 are given below:

Table 1.3
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rajasthan

Year	At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
1993-94	29238	6238	29238	6238
1994-95	34571	7197	36549	7609
1995-96	35331	7178	41035	8337
1996-97	39238	7800	49912	9922
1997-98 P	40056	7811	52253	10189
1998-99 Q	40195	7694	57699	11045
1999-2000 A	37972	7141	58650	11030

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance

The above table reveals that the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), popularly known as "State Income", has been manifesting an upward trend (at current prices) over the years. Yet, the rapid increase in population has neutralised most of the impact. The per capita income has, therefore, been witnessing a low percentage increase in comparison to NSDP.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices works out to Rs. 37972 crores for 1999-2000 as compared to Rs. 40195 crores during 1998-99.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices works out to Rs. 58650 crores for 1999-2000 as compared to Rs. 57699 crores during 1998-99. Per capita income for the year 1999-2000 at current prices works out to Rs. 11030, as against Rs. 11045 during 1998-99.

Despite the abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed State. Hence all possible efforts are being made for speedy industrial advancement in the State. With this objective in view, the State Government has launched the Industrial Policy 1998, which aims at rapid industrialisation and making Rajasthan, the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors to ultimately achieve global competitiveness. The policy lays special emphasis on accelerating the pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring sustainable development and also strengthening the small scale and cottage industries in the State.

Mineral wealth is one of the most important natural resources of the State, which significantly contributes to the economic and industrial development of the State. A number of important industrial, ceramic, fertiliser, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantities in the State. Rajasthan enjoys a near monopoly in some of the non-ferrous minerals in the country such as lead, zinc and copper. Building stones, dimensional and decorative stones like sand stone, marble, kota stone and granite in different colours are produced in large quantity in the State.

Power is an essential input for all productive economic activities. However, State power scenario is characterised by the deficiency of its own resources for development of power. Therefore, the State has to depend for its power supplies from systems located outside the State. Evacuating power from far off sources to distant parts of the State involves very high costs. The per capita consumption of power (1994-95) in the State is 269.53 kwh which is lower than the national average of 320.10 kwh.

The development of power sources is highly capital intensive and very large investments are required for meeting the demand of power sector. Power has always been accorded the highest priority in the State's plans. Looking to the move towards an open market economy, based on competitiveness, private participation is being encouraged in power generation and distribution. Lignite deposits in the State are also an attraction for private sector investment.

Rajasthan State Electricity Board is the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The installed capacity in the State at the beginning of the year 1999-2000 was 3355.84 MW. During 1999-2000, the target for additional capacity generation is 7.315 MW and 81.5 MW generating capacity would be added by the Centre. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 36145 villages have been electrified so far.

Power consumption is likely to be 1677.280 crore units during 1999-2000 as against 1573.002 crore units consumed during the last year. The per capita power consumption is likely to be 309 units during 1999-2000 as against 297 units in the previous year.

A well-developed network of transport and communication is a basic infrastructure for rapid economic development. Rajasthan is an under developed State in terms of transport and communication system. In the absence of internal waterways and inadequate expansion of railways, roads provide a major infrastructural link in the State.

Rajasthan is one of the few States in the country which is still far below the national average in respect of road length. It lags behind in comparison to neighbouring States also. Recognising the importance of a good road communication network, a policy on road development has been adopted in the State. The policy envisages concerted efforts for new road construction, improvement and construction of bridges and CD works. The total road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 151914 kms (87511 kms PWD and 64403 kms Other Departmental Roads) by the end of the year 1999-2000.

Rajasthan, known for its diversity in terms of natural resources, history and the people, is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels and attraction of travelling on the Palace on Wheels have been the unique selling proposition for tourists coming to the State. Visitors also appreciate colourful fairs and festivals. The different ethnic culture of the people has proved to be a major attraction for the visitors, alongwith the unique desert environment in western Rajasthan. The total arrival of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 58.10 lakh (52.63 lakh domestic and 5.47 lakh foreign) in the year 1992 to 69.94 lakh (64.03 lakh domestic and 5.91 lakh foreign) in the year 1998.

Rajasthan is an educationally backward State. In terms of literacy rate, it is second most backward State after Bihar. The literacy rate is only 38.55 per cent (1991). Female literacy in the State is still a cause of concern, it is lowest (20.44%) in the country which is almost half of the national female literacy rate i.e. 39.29 per cent.

Continuous efforts are being made for development of education in the State. Universalisation of elementary education, expansion of educational facilities, particularly with greater stress on girls education, has been given priority during the year 1999-2000. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education of the State has been conducting the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990 under the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission.

At present, over 35000 Primary, 14000 Upper Primary, 4107 Secondary and 1917 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. More than 11500 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJP) have also been opened in the remote areas of the State. Education is being provided to 98 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 11.72 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 14-17 years. 4.76 lakh boys and girls are also being benefited through 17801 Non-Formal Education Centres.

To achieve the objectives of "Health for all by 2000 AD", considerable efforts have been made through strengthening and expanding the health care system. As a result, the general health status of the people of the State has shown improvement. The life expectancy has increased from 46.8 years in 1961 to about 61 years (1995-96). Death and birth rates have gradually declined.

Non-availability of perennial sources of water in most parts of the State and the availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem for supply of safe drinking water in the State. At many places ground water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent failure of rains further complicates the situation. Providing safe drinking water at a reasonable distance has been a major challenge before the State.

Concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till now, 37554 villages have been covered with safe water supply. During 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999), safe drinking water facility has been provided to 4017 habitations.

About 77 per cent of the total population of the State resides in rural areas. Poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructural facilities in rural areas are the major problems. Continuous efforts are being made to alleviate rural poverty by providing additional employment opportunities through creation of rural infrastructure under various programmes implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). Besides, various other programmes like Apna Gaon Apna Kaam, Battis Zile Battis Kaam, etc. are also being implemented for accelerating the pace of rural development in the State.

Public Distribution System is operationalised through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas in the State, to provide essential commodities at prices fixed by the Government of India. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumers' Protection Forums at State level as well as district level are functioning for safeguarding the consumer's interest.

Prices have a significant impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are revealed through Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers. During 1999, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and retail prices over 1998 in the State. The Wholesale Price Index (base 1952-53=100) during the year 1999 stood at 2417.31 as against 2287.07 during 1998, which reveals an increase of 5.69 per cent.

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product (SDP), popularly known as "State Income", is an important and reliable indicator of the overall growth of the economy as well as level of development in various socio-economic sectors. The year-wise estimates of SDP provide a base for formulation of State Plans, various development programmes and policies for the State.

The Per Capita State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the State economy. It is also considered as an important tool to measure the regional disparities, which is also being used by policy formulators like Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of taxes and duties.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) represents the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a specific period of time, generally a year. It is evaluated in two terms- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). These values are estimated in terms of constant and current prices, which reflect the production and price effects on the economy.

The State Income estimates have been compiled in the New Series by shifting the base year from 1980-81 to 1993-94, in consonance with the CSO, New Delhi, on the basis of improved methodology and their guidelines. The latest available data has been used for the purpose of estimations for the years 1993-94 to 1999-2000. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000, respectively. The estimates for the year 1999-2000 are advance and tentative, based on likely production trend as observed in the economy and projections.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a specific period of time, generally a year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The GSDP at current prices for the year 1998-99 is estimated to be Rs. 65634.72 crores as compared to Rs. 59140.49 crores for the year 1997-98, showing an increase of 10.98 percent. As per advance estimates for the year 1999-2000, it is estimated to be Rs. 67804.94 crores, registering an increase of 3.31 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 1998-99 is estimated to be Rs. 45703.91 crores as compared to Rs. 45162.58 crores in 1997-98, registering an increase of 1.20 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 1999-2000 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 43928.70 crores, showing a decrease of 3.88 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 1993-94 onwards at constant (1993-94) prices is depicted in the following table: -

Table - 2.1.1

Gross State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1993-94) Prices

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		(Col.3+5+6)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	10423.64 (31.51)	11808.97 (35.70)	4081.60 (12.34)	8258.49 (24.97)	13008.07 (39.33)	33075.53 (100.00)
1994-95	13170.44 (33.98)	14579.43 (37.62)	5609.63 (14.47)	9969.38 (25.72)	14206.15 (36.66)	38754.96 (100.00)
1995-96	12638.27 (31.78)	14218.03 (35.75)	6078.91 (15.29)	10628.38 (26.73)	14921.71 (37.52)	39768.12 (100.00)
1996-97	15439.60 (35.10)	16980.08 (38.61)	5986.22 (13.61)	10714.70 (24.36)	16288.59 (37.03)	43983.37 (100.00)
1997-98 (P)	15922.65 (35.26)	17711.38 (39.22)	5738.10 (12.71)	10611.81 (23.50)	16839.39 (37.28)	45162.58 (100.00)
1998-99 (Q)	15774.27 (34.51)	17648.75 (38.62)	5519.71 (12.08)	10438.85 (22.84)	17616.31 (38.54)	45703.91 (100.00)
1999-2000 (A)	13044.30 (29.69)	15021.47 (34.20)	5515.13 (12.55)	10579.84 (24.08)	18327.39 (41.72)	43928.70 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of GSDP

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

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 1998-99 is estimated to be Rs. 57699.10 crores as compared to Rs. 52252.99 crores in 1997-98, thus registering an increase of 10.42 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 1999-2000, it is estimated to be Rs. 58649.67 crores, registering an increase of 1.65 per cent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 40195.45 crores in 1998-99 as against Rs. 40056.28 crores during 1997-98, showing an increase of 0.35 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 1999-2000, it is estimated to be Rs. 37972.12 crores, showing a decrease of 5.53 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 1993-94 onwards at constant (1993-94) prices is as follows: -

Table - 2.1.2
**Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and
Tertiary Sector at Constant (1993-94) Prices**

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		(Col.3+5+6)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	9564.25 (32.71)	10732.52 (36.71)	3285.49 (11.24)	6793.20 (23.23)	11712.07 (40.06)	29237.79 (100.00)
1994-95	12286.40 (35.54)	13437.93 (38.87)	4646.83 (13.44)	8297.10 (24.00)	12836.33 (37.13)	34571.36 (100.00)
1995-96	11711.45 (33.15)	12988.02 (36.76)	5065.32 (14.34)	8865.05 (25.09)	13477.46 (38.15)	35330.53 (100.00)
1996-97	14477.78 (36.90)	15708.89 (40.04)	4821.05 (12.29)	8755.29 (22.31)	14773.74 (37.65)	39237.92 (100.00)
1997-98 (P)	14924.51 (37.26)	16397.36 (40.94)	4397.18 (10.98)	8432.95 (21.05)	15225.97 (38.01)	40056.28 (100.00)
1998-99 (Q)	14738.44 (36.67)	16290.16 (40.53)	3974.90 (9.89)	8009.68 (19.93)	15895.61 (39.54)	40195.45 (100.00)
1999-2000 (A)	11969.35 (31.52)	13616.46 (35.86)	3733.64 (9.83)	7864.67 (20.71)	16490.99 (43.43)	37972.12 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of NSDP

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

Some characteristics of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as revealed by the above mentioned figures are: -

(i) The primary sector, including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, continued to dominate the State's economy as nearly 36 to 41 per cent value addition is contributed by this sector. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 87 per cent of the value addition of the primary sector.

(ii) The share of the secondary sector, which includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector, fluctuates between 20 to 25 percent.

(iii) The share of the tertiary sector, which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking & insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, is between 37 to 43 percent.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 1999-2000 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 11030, as compared to Rs. 11045 for the previous year 1998-99, showing a marginal decrease of 0.14 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 1999-2000 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 7141 as compared to Rs. 7694 for the year 1998-99.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

Gross Fixed Capital formed in the State during the last six years has been given in table 2.2.1. At the end of 1998-99, the total assets, at current prices, were 17.55 per cent of the GDP (Rs. 65634.72. crores). During the years (1993-95), the contribution of public sector was less than the private sector. Thereafter, from 1995-96 to 1998-99 contribution of assets formed by public sector was more than the private sector. It was 11.38 per cent more than private sector during 1998-99, while it was 0.75 percent less during 1993-94.

Table 2.2.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)
(Rs. in Crores)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Public	3158.03	3496.89	4479.97	5166.33	5734.30	6070.38
Private	-3181.96	3942.18	3848.73	4370.72	4881.26	5449.91
Total	6339.99	7439.07	8328.70	9537.05	10615.56	11520.29

2.3 NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The efforts made by the State Government over the last several decades for the development of the State resulted in improvement in the rate of growth of the State's agriculture production, increase in irrigation and power facilities, and creation of a congenial atmosphere for industrial development. Growth in social services like education and medical and health facilities has also witnessed manifold increase. Basic facilities like rural water supply, rural electrification, rural housing have been extended substantially.

Keeping in view the problems of the State and its resource endowment, the basic thrust during the plan era has been on the development of irrigation, power and transport facilities and as well as expanding social services like education, medical & health and drinking water facilities.

Starting from the First Five Year Plan in 1951-52 upto annual plan of 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 9349.56 crores have been invested during the various State plans. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the expenditure has reached the level of Rs. 11865 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 11500 crores (at 1991-92 prices). Thus, the State Government has incurred expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21215 crores during the last forty five years of the plan era. However, there are some major constraints in the speedy development of the State which have been summarised below :

- Nearly 60 per cent of the State's total area is desert, with scattered population, entailing a very high unit cost of providing basic services
- Agriculture continues to be dependent on monsoon. Failure of rains causes scarcity conditions.
- Growth of population continues to be high. Growth in labour force outpaces employment generation
- Rajasthan is a water deficient State. Both surface and ground water, is a critical resource. Ground water at many places is unfit for consumption both by human and livestock.
- State is deficient in its sources of power generation. Gap in demand and supply of power is continuing.
- Educationally, Rajasthan is a backward State. In literacy it is at the lowest amongst major states, except Bihar. In female literacy the situation is still more critical. Other social and economic infrastructure is also poor.
- Transport and communication infrastructure is also below the national average.
- The State has a long international border with Pakistan, policing of which is a heavy burden on the resources of the State.

The State's approach and strategy for Ninth Five Year Plan have been drawn up keeping in view the national objectives laid down in the approach paper. The State's priorities for generation of larger employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of Basic Minimum Services (BMS), people's participation and infrastructure development are reflected in it. It shall be the endeavour of the State Government to accelerate the pace of development for improving the living conditions of the people. The effort would be to reach the national average in sectors in which the State is below the national average.

The size of the Ninth Five Year Plan was approved by the Planning Commission to the tune of Rs. 27650.00 crores at current prices (Rs. 22525.83 crores at 1996-97 prices). The major headwise allocations of funds during Ninth Plan is as follows :-

Table 2.3.1
Ninth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay

		(Rs. in crores)	
S.No	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at current prices)	Percentage to total outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1880.04	6.80
2	Rural Development	2357.33	8.53
3	Special Area Programmes	140.60	0.51
4	Irrigation and Food Control	3100.37	11.21
5	Power	6534.88	23.63
6	Industry and Minerals	2154.09	7.79
7	Transport	2689.18	9.73
8	Scientific Services	38.40	0.14
9	Social and Community Services	7519.38	27.19
10	Economic Services	349.72	1.27
11	General Services	186.01	0.67
12	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	700.00	2.53
TOTAL		27650.00	100.00

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000

Originally, the size of the State's Annual Plan (1999-2000) was kept at Rs. 5022.18 crores, which was revised to Rs. 3855.14 crores. The major headwise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1
Annual Plan- Major Headwise Outlay
(Rs. in crores)

S No	Major Head of Development	Budget provision	Revised provision
1	Agriculture and Allied activities	355.92	255.18
2	Rural Development	358.13	279.77
3	Special Area Programmes	56.97	30.17
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	664.71	438.39
5	Power	948.80	900.00
6	Industry and Minerals	206.91	111.06
7	Transport	653.10	403.83
8	Scientific Services	4.36	1.27
9	Social and Community Services	1652.93	1379.73
10	Economic Services	79.65	10.33
11	General Services	40.70	45.41
TOTAL		5022.18	3855.14

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

There are thirteen externally aided projects under implementation including a feasibility study relating to State's Road Highway Project. Three EAPs viz., Dam Safety, Dam Rehabilitation (World Bank), PAWDI (Swiss) and RAJAD (CIDA- Canada) on completion have terminated during the current financial year. Amongst the ongoing EAPs three World Bank, three OECF, three KFW/FRG, Germany, one Economic Community-EC, one Swiss, one CIDA Canada and one ICEF are under implementation with financial support from the mentioned International donor agencies. The EAPs are in the areas of Watershed Development, Forestry, Irrigation, Environment & Watershed development, Social Welfare, PHED, Command Area and State Road highway Sectors.

As approved/revised by the Planning department, outlay for the current Financial year has been kept at Rs. 330.01 crores in respect of ongoing projects. In addition, there is a token provision of Rs. 4.40 crores in respect of 3 (three) pipeline projects. Thus against the total outlay of Rs. 334.41 crores a sum of Rs. 265.76 crores (Rs. 264.08 crores in respect of ongoing and Rs. 1.68 crores in respect of Pipeline EAPs) have been envisaged to be received as additional central Assistance (ACA) from Government of India on account of implementation of these EAP's during the financial year 1999-2000.

The outlay for the year 1998-99 (RE) was Rs. 351.36 crores against which Rs. 318.41 crores were spent and an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 225.17 crores were received in State account from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

In Addition to the above the approved pipeline EAPs like Aravalli Afforestation Phase-II, (OECF, Japan) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Phase-II (FRG) and Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development (SIDA-Sweden) are withheld by the respective donor agencies due to the economic sanction by the respective countries following Pokharan's (India) nuclear blast in June 1998. State has also forwarded 35 new project proposals to the concerned nodal ministers in GOI for posing before International funding agencies.

2.6 BANKING

The State Government has been making serious efforts through planned development to strengthen infrastructure and to develop human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalized economic scenario, financial institutions, particularly Banks have a vital role to play in accelerating the pace of development in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and income for the masses. Rising expectations of the people can not be met with the limited resources of the State Government. The flow of institutional finance and credit support from Banks and other Financial Institutions (FIs) needs to be harnessed effectively.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Prime

Minister Rozgar Yojana and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of banks. The expansion of bank offices, particularly the Regional Rural Banks, has helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credit allowed in Rajasthan vis-à-vis at national level upto September, 1999 is presented in the table given below :-

Table - 2.6.1

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
a)	No. of offices	1060	1059	14449	14481
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	1470	1769	22662	28106
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	552	690	10004	11785
2. Public Sector Banks					
a)	No. of offices	1969	1997	45280	45761
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	14719	17551	504581	590232
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	6694	7837	267565	308087
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
a)	No. of offices	253	255	4918	5052
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	2153	2506	111270	123756
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	918	1042	65244	75939
4. Total					
a)	No. of offices	3282	3311	64647	65294
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	18342	21826	638513	742094
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	8164	9569	342813	395811

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during 1999 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 1998. The deposits have increased by 18.99 per cent in Rajasthan in 1999 over 1998 while it was 16.22 per cent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 43.84 per cent in September 1999 in Rajasthan and at All India level it was 55.33 per cent, whereas in September 1998 it was 44.51 percent and 53.69 percent in Rajasthan and at All India level, respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September 1999 over corresponding period of 1998 has increased by 17.21 percent while it was 15.46 percent at All India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 16068 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 5.32 crores on 1st October, 1999) and covers an average area of 103 sq. km of the State.

3. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. Inflation hurts the poor the most since their income is not indexed to prices. Wholesale Price Index Number as well as Consumer Price Index Number indicate the trends of price variations in the economy.

3.1 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1952-53=100)

The annual average Wholesale Price Index during the year 1999 stood at 2417.31 as against 2287.07 in 1998 which revealed an increase of 5.69 per cent over previous year. The Price Index of Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group registered the highest increase of 9.31 per cent followed by Food Group (6.68 percent) and Manufacturing Group (2.49 percent). The price index of Industrial Raw Material Group decreased by 0.83 per cent.

The percentage variations in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers under major commodity groups during the year 1999 and 1998 over the previous year are given in the following table:-

Table - 3.1.1
Wholesale Price Index Numbers

S.No. Major Group	Annual Average			Percentage variation over previous year	
	1997	1998	1999	1999	1998
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Food Group	2123.96	2249.20	2399.40	6.68	5.90
2. Industrial Raw Material Group	1999.40	2146.19	2128.31	- 0.83	7.34
3. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant Group	4186.88	4206.09	4597.57	9.31	0.46
4. Manufacturing Group	2134.35	2158.73	2212.59	2.49	1.14
5. General Index	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31	5.69	4.86

3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Base 1982=100)

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres. The rising trend in the consumer prices continued during the year 1999. The General Consumer Price Index for the year 1999 recorded an increase of 0.78 percent at Jaipur centre and 4.85 percent at Ajmer centre over previous year.

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

Table - 3.2.1

Groupwise Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 1982 = 100)

Group	Jaipur Centre			% Variation over pre. year		Ajmer Centre			% Variation over pre. year	
	1997	1998	1999	1999	1998	1997	1998	1999	1999	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	383	434	423	-2.53	13.32	368	407	420	3.19	10.60
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	434	511	535	4.70	17.74	412	464	496	6.90	12.62
3. Fuel & Light	294	303	298	-1.65	3.06	264	272	290	6.62	3.03
4. Housing	164	199	227	14.07	21.34	428	461	502	8.89	7.71
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	299	309	322	4.21	3.34	322	329	341	3.65	2.17
6. Miscellaneous	384	419	438	4.53	9.11	319	357	381	6.72	11.91
7. General	346	387	390	0.78	11.85	357	392	411	4.85	9.80

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups except Food and Fuel & Light groups of Jaipur centre registered a rise at both the centres during 1999.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India for the last 5 years are given in the following table: -

Table - 3.2.2
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers
(Base 1982 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	291	8.18	305	8.93	306	10.07
1996	321	10.31	332	8.85	334	9.15
1997	346	7.79	357	7.53	358	7.19
1998	387	11.85	392	9.80	405	13.13
1999	390	0.78	411	4.85	424	4.69

3.3 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State is managing the Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Public Distribution System is operating through a network of Fair Price Shops providing essential commodities on subsidised rates. Under Public Distribution System, 502170 MT Wheat, 13160 MT Rice, 174392 MT Sugar and 427203 K. Litres of Kerosene have been provided to Fair Price Shops in current financial year upto the month of December 1999. Under Protection of Consumer Rights Programme, complaints /disputes are judicially decided by the District Forums at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. During 1999-2000, 196 cases were decided by the State Commission and 3213 cases were decided by District Forums upto June 1999.

Creation of storage facilities for foodgrains is given emphasis in the State. The construction of 3600 MT capacity godown at Nagaur was sanctioned under State plan in the year 1998-99 and godowns with a storage capacity of 1800 MT each at Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Fatehnagar have been completed in the current financial year.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, construction of 7 godowns was sanctioned in the year 1998-99 at Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Sumerpur, Nohar, Anupgarh, Padampur and Suratgarh with a storage capacity of 1800 MT each. All godowns have been completed except Suratgarh. During the year 1999-2000, the construction of 5 godowns at Alwar, Bharatpur, Jalore, Karauli with capacity of 1800 MT each and Bhilwara with 900 MT capacity have been completed. The works on 11 godowns at Chabra, Balotra, Barmer, Hindon city, Banswara, Kolayat, Phalodi, Sultanpur and Sojat Road with capacity of 1800 MT each and Jodhpur with 1200 MT capacity and Nadbai with 1350 MT capacity are in progress in the current financial year.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Industrialisation is an essential component of rapid development of State economy. The measures announced by the Central Government namely liberalisation and replenishment of licensing system, and by the State Government in its industrial policy 1998, for accelerating industrial development, have created a positive industrial climate in the State which resulted into fast industrial development of the State.

The Industries Department, as a nodal agency, is functioning for rapid development of industries. Presently, 33 District Industries Centres and 8 Sub-Centres are working under the Directorate of Industries to look after the promotional aspects and keeping liaison with other organisations for promoting area specific industrialisation. To provide inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs, 3 Rural and Urban District Industrial Centres at Alwar, Bhiwadi and Jaipur are also functioning. A revised outlay of Rs. 30.05 crores has been kept under State Plan for the year 1999-2000, against which about Rs. 18.61 crores have been spent upto December, 1999 on various schemes of Industries Department.

During 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999), the achievements of various programmes/schemes under Industries Department are given below:

Establishment of Industries

There has been considerable hike in the establishment of small and handicraft industries. 5870 industrial units have been registered upto December, 1999 against the target of 9000 units in the year 1999-2000, with the capital investment of Rs. 161.24 crores and direct employment for 22199 persons has been generated through them. Thus total 208497 industrial units have been registered so far with a total investment of Rs. 2838.75 crores and 8.12 lakh persons have got employment therein.

531 large and medium industries have been established in the State upto March, 1999 with a capital investment of Rs.13740.00 crores and an employment to 1.70 lakh persons is generated through them. Apart from this, during 1999-2000(upto November, 1999) proposal for establishment of 64 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 692.00 crores were submitted to the Government of India wherein 14662 persons are likely to get employment.

Subsidy and incentive facilities

An amount of Rs. 1.64 crores has been sanctioned to 45 small industrial units under the scheme of Capital Investment Subsidy during the year 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999). Interest Subsidy Scheme has been introduced in the State. Under this scheme, loan up to a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for setting up of small industries will be provided at lower rate of interest for which the subsidy of 2 per cent in the interest will be provided. On purchase of Diesel Generating set, subsidy of 25 percent (maximum Rs.

2.50 lakhs) has been provided. During 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), a subsidy of Rs. 103.20 lakhs for 137 units has been sanctioned against a target of 300 units.

Under the revised 'Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana', a provision has been made for loan amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh for business service and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for establishing industrial unit by the youths who have passed 8th class. The sanction of the loan was accorded in 10851 cases during the current year upto December 1999. Out of these, 2730 youth have been benefited.

Under household industries scheme, training is imparted to widows, economically weak and divorced women in order to make them self dependent. As against a target of 6000 women to be trained in the year 1999-2000, 3179 women have been trained upto December 1999.

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State. Through its concerted efforts, it has created a favourable environment and attractive destination for investors in the State. It has also successively persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units in the State. BIP also provides pre and post investment services by acting as the virtual One Stop Window for investors. In addition, it is also the Secretariat for the Investment Promotion Board, Empowered Committee, State Level Facilitation Group and the State Level FDI and NRI Consultative Committee. As a result of BIP's constant efforts, a total investment of Rs.351.82 crores has been catalysed during 1999 and projects with total investment of Rs. 2000 crores are in pipeline. A Partnership Summit of the national level was organised in Jaipur during 6-10 January 1999 by CII in collaboration with BIP and its main objective was 'preparing for the next millennium'. BIP also organised a seminar in collaboration with Indo British Partnership in Jaipur to attract investment and promote mutual trade in the State.

A high level Economic Development Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for preparing short term and long term action plans for overall economic development of the State and their effective implementation. In addition to this, a Single Window Clearance System for the industries has also been introduced for providing speedy and time bound clearances alongwith approvals required for setting up an industry in the State.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is developing industrial infrastructure, providing long term credit, undertaking merchant banking activities and promoting industrialisation by taking equity in the form of venture capital. By December 1999, it has developed 277 industrial areas, and for this purpose, during the current year, land measuring 109.07 acres has been acquired. Emphasis has been given to provide quality infrastructure for which Rs. 44.35 crores have been spent on development and maintenance of industrial areas, upto December 1999.

It has also provided financial assistance to large and medium industries as a part of development banking. During the year 1999-2000, term loan assistance of Rs. 37.60 crores has been sanctioned and Rs. 29.31 crores were disbursed upto December 1999 catalysing an investment of Rs. 84.02 crores and employment potential for 1210 persons. An international exhibition- **India StoneTac-2000** was organised during 4-6 February

2000 by C-DOS, RIICO and CII for the first time in Rajasthan to promote and provide international exposure to Indian Stone Industry.

RIICO has allotted 71 acres of land to the private sector for establishing Engineering, Medical, Dental, Nursing and Technical Training Institutions.

A sum of Rs. 48.71 crores has been spent upto December 1999 on the implementation of Industrial Growth Centres (Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Abu Road and Bhilwara) costing about Rs. 30 crores each under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Implementation of Abu Road growth centre has been done on 'Turn Key' basis and is almost completed. Bhilwara growth centre will be developed as "Textile City".

Four Integrated Infrastructure Development (Mini Growth) Centres namely Jodhpur, Nagaur, Newai and Kallarwas, with the project size of Rs. 5.00 crores each, have been sanctioned for the State. An amount of Rs. 11.87 crores has been spent upto December 1999 on their implementation.

Under centrally sponsored scheme the first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) of the country has been established and made operational at Sitapura (Jaipur). Acknowledging the progress made, the Central Government has sanctioned a second EPIP in the State at Tapukara (Bhiwadi), for which about 472 acres of land is being acquired. It would be developed with an expenditure of Rs. 55.34 crores.

Reforms and Innovation

- Efforts are being made for providing rail link to Bhiwadi for which Government of India has agreed in principle.
- Efforts are being made to provide Social Infrastructure in and around the important industrial areas.
- For strengthening export infrastructure, for the first time Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi States have decided to set up a Dry port in Gujarat, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
- A Fly-ash project would be established at Sakatpura (Kota).
- A Plastic Engineering & Technical Training Institute in Jaipur and an Agro/Food processing Park in Abu Road are proposed to be established.

To tackle the problem of industrial sickness, efforts have been made to provide required working capital, rebate in interest, one time settlement and interest rebate to specific industrial sectors.

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is carrying out the job of financial assistance and incentives to the small industrial and handicraft units alongwith providing the facilities for gainful marketing of the goods produced by these sectors. A number of Emporia are functioning for marketing and popularising the handicrafts of Rajasthan. Exhibitions and training programmes are also organised for development of handicrafts. During the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), the sale of handicraft items have contributed an amount of Rs. 497.00 lakhs and it is likely to reach Rs. 800.00 lakhs by the end of March 2000, while the turnover of raw material is Rs. 45.88 crores during the

same period and contribution from marketing of goods is Rs. 215.00 lakhs upto December 1999. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur and Jodhpur and Air Cargo complex at Sanganer, goods worth Rs. 970.64 crores were exported during the same period.

The Corporation is also working for many incentive oriented activities such as organisation of Carpet Training Centres, wherein Rs. 22.48 lakhs have been spent upto December 1999 against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the year 1999-2000. Rs. 1.63 lakhs has been spent towards the incentive for painting on camel hide during the same period. Under the scheme of incentives, 14 artisans/craftsmen of different artisan categories for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 and 15 artisans/craftsmen for their efficiency have been selected for award. The work has also been done for design development. Apart from this, measures like old age pension and group insurance schemes have also been taken up to provide social security to artisans and craftsmen.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is a premier lending financial institution of the State, which was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the basic objective of providing financial assistance particularly to small and medium sector units in the State. It also provides term loans for setting up new industrial units and for expansion, diversification and modernisation of the existing industrial units. A loan upto the limit of 2.40 crores is sanctioned by the Corporation for establishing industry in the State.

The Corporation has its effective net work throughout the State and is operating through 41 Branch Offices, 11 Regional Offices and one Zonal Office at Jodhpur. It has launched an array of loan schemes to extend financial assistance to the enterprises like Hospital and Nursing Homes, Hotel and Restaurants, SEMFEX for ex-servicemen, Mahila Udyam Nidhi for women entrepreneurs and loan schemes for professionals. Besides, the Corporation also provides term loan to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest to attract SC/ST for setting up industrial units in the State.

The Corporation is providing short-term loan to existing borrowers having proven track record of payment under the "Good Borrowers Scheme" on 2% less interest. During the year 1999-2000, it has also introduced important loan schemes like loan for School Buses, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for modernisation of textile and jute industry etc.

Actual progress upto December 1999 against the target fixed for the year 1999-2000 and likely achievement upto March 2000 is depicted below:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 1999-2000	Achievement	
			Actual upto December 1999	Estimated upto March 2000
1.	Loan Sanctioned	150.00	116.37	160.00
2.	Loan Disbursement	125.00	74.05	125.00
3.	Recovery	210.00	126.04	210.00

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 1998 and 1999 in the State is given in the following table:

Table - 4.1.1
Industrial Production of Selected Items

S. No.	Item	Unit	1998	1999 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 1999 over 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sugar	MT	30718	31193	1.55
2.	Spirit (all Types)	'000 Ltr.	28825	26327	-8.67
3.	Vegetable Ghee	MT	24936	31754	27.34
4.	Salt	Lakh MT	11	17	54.55
5.	Urea	'000 MT	385	417	8.31
6.	Super Phosphate	'000 MT	9	-	-
7.	Cement	'000 MT	6206	8133	31.05
8.	Mica Insulating Bricks	'000 No.	202	-	-
9.	Zinc Ingots	'000 MT	104	111	6.73
10.	Cadmium finished product	MT	154	150	-2.60
11.	Railway Wagons	No.	1709	741	-56.64
12.	Ball Bearings	Lakh No.	214	243	13.55
13.	Water Meters	No.	48883	47970	-1.87
14.	Radiators	No.	1762	1564	-11.24
15.	Polished and repolished stone	'000 Sq. Mtr.	165	93	-43.64
16.	Electric Meters	No.	195100	791	-99.59
17.	Nylon Yarn	MT	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Polyester Yarn	MT	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Caustic soda	MT	39735	38228	-3.79
20.	Calcium Carbide	MT	35677	46287	29.74
21.	P.V.C. Resin	MT	25458	23118	-9.19
22.	P.V.C. Compound	MT	5030	4367	-13.18
23.	Sulphuric Acid	'000 MT	249	261	4.82
24.	Copper Cathodes	MT	26232	26616	1.46
25.	Cotton Cloth	Lakh sq Mtr.	472	350	-25.85
26.	Cotton Yarn	'000 MT	75	77	2.67

Above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during 1999 as compared to the previous year. Out of the 26 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 11 items, whereas production of remaining 11 items decreased during 1999. The shortfall in production is due to the shortfall in production of the units selected under the indices of Industrial Production Scheme. Either some of the selected units have been completely or partly closed or did not function or partly function during the year due to poor demand of these items in the market. The items shown in the table have been selected in the year 1970 as per the directions of the Central Statistical Organisation. Efforts are being made to change the base year and items basket.

The range of variation in the production of these items is given in the following table: -

Table - 4.1.2
Range of Variation in Industrial Production

Range of Variations in Production in 1999 over 1998.		Items
1	2	
1.1	Increase upto 10 percent	Sugar, Urea, Zinc Ingots, Sulphuric Acid, Copper Cathodes and Cotton Yarn
1.2	Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Bal Bearings
1.3	Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Vegetable Ghee. Cement and Calcium Carbide
1.4	Increase between 50 to 100 percent	Salt
1.5	Increase of more than 100 percent	Nil
2.1	Decrease upto 10 percent	Sprit (all type), Cadmium finished products, Water Meter, Caustic Soda and PVC Resin
2.2	Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Radiators and PVC Compound
2.3	Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Polished & Repolished Stone and Cotton Cloth
2.4	Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Super Phosphate, Railway Wagon and Electric Meters

4.2. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Khadi and Village Industries have a vital role in rural economy. Agriculture and village industries are main sources of rural employment. The important aspect of gramodyog programme is, thus, to provide employment to un-employed and semi employed rural folk.

Financial assistance was provided to 2301 additional industrial units in the year 1998-99. A target has been fixed to provide financial assistance to 2000 additional industrial units during the year 1999-2000. Production in Khadi industries was of Rs. 39.09 crores during 1998-99, while it was of Rs. 25.00 crores up to November 1999 in the year 1999-2000. Production in village industries was of Rs. 408.00 crores during 1998-99, whereas it was of Rs. 288.00 crores upto November, 1999 and it is expected that it will touch the level of Rs. 450.00 crores by the end of March 2000. There is a target to provide additional employment to 37000 persons during the year 1999-2000, whereas additional employment was provided to 30871 persons in the previous year. During 1999-2000 (upto November 1999), 25 exhibitions have been organised within and out side the State to boost the sale of products of Khadi and Village Industry sector. In order to popularise khadi items, new designs are also being prepared.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the State authority in respect of registered factories and boilers to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for ensuring safety, health and welfare of the industrial workers.

In the current year, 494 new factories were registered in which 11630 workers were employed upto December 1999. Twenty one safety training programmes had been organised in the Departmental Training Centre for supervisors and workers. 257 workers and supervisors were benefited by these programmes. 419 samples were collected by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from 166 chemically hazardous factories to control the health hazards and occupational diseases.

4.4 MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing States in the country. The State Mines and Geology Department, the Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) and the Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) are functioning for speedy and scientific exploration of mineral resources in the State.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. During the year 1999-2000, geological investigations on 59 projects were taken up till December 1999.

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

Nature of work	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement upto December 1999	
		1999-2000	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys.	Sq.Km	5600	4055	72.41
Regional Geological Mapping.	Sq.Km	695	473	68.06
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	52	29.76	57.23
Drilling	(Meter)	14025	12429	88.62

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) is the State Corporation established for development of mining. The Corporation is mainly dealing in the production and marketing of limestone, rockphosphate, lignite and gypsum. It is the first Corporation in the State to mine lignite for industrial use.

At present, the Corporation operates mines at different places in 15 districts of the State. During the year 1999-2000, the Corporation has performed well in the field of gypsum, against the production target of 11.40 lakh MT, 12.51 lakh MT have been achieved till December 1999. The production and sale target of limestone has been kept at 8.41 lakh MT in 1999-2000, of which 5.99 lakh MT and 6.14 lakh MT have been achieved respectively upto December 1999. Against the targets of 3.00 lakh MT each of production and sale of lignite, 1.23 lakh MT production and sale have been achieved till December 1999, which is 41%. Against the target of 0.83 lakh MT and 1.40 lakh MT, the production and sale of rockphosphate have been 0.76 lakh MT and 0.94 MT lakh, respectively upto December 1999.

The Corporation has introduced its low grade rockphosphate as direct fertiliser in agriculture, particularly in acidic soil of the South India under brand name of "UDAIPHOS". The Corporation is intending to market this product in Eastern States of the country during 2000-2001. The corporation is planning to supply lignite to two power plants of 125 MW capacity each. The requirement of these power plants is estimated at one million ton. Efforts are also being made to increase sale of lignite, which is expected to be 5 lakh ton in next two years. The corporation contributes to State Government by way of payment of royalties, land tax, sales tax, etc. During the year 1999-2000, the

Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 5.34 crores upto December 1999 which is likely to reach Rs. 10.00 crores by the end of March, 2000.

4.5 LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, Labour Department of the State has endeavoured to enforce various labour laws effectively. Due to its efforts, the industrial climate in the State has remained, by and large, peaceful.

Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 5699 complaints, 2846 complaints were disposed off during the current year upto October 1999. Out of 2391 industrial disputes, settlements in 1639 cases were made upto October 1999. As against 10.04 lakh mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1998-99, only 4.69 lakh mandays were lost during the year 1999-2000 upto October 1999.

By the end of March 1998-99, there were 3643 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 6.26 lakh. During 1999-2000, 120 new trade unions with the membership of 13788 have been registered upto October 1999, making a total of 3763 trade unions at the end of October 1999.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

During the period January to November 1999, the number of unemployed persons registered with various Employment Exchanges was 166082, out of which there were 18581 women, 23973 Scheduled Castes, 12571 Scheduled Tribes and 18765 Other Backward Classes. During this period, 7461 vacancies were notified against which 5006 persons were provided employment

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the period January to September 1999, 905 career talks were delivered in schools and colleges. 54500 persons were guided at the time of registration. 10260 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges and 241 Rojgar Melas were organised during January to November 1999.

Under 15 point programme of the Prime Minister, Minority camps were organised in minority dominated areas and people were motivated for self employment. Rozgar Melas were organised at Panchyat Samiti level for rural youth to be guided for opting self employment and information regarding employment opportunities in the State. News paper named "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment wherein detailed information regarding type of vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities and scholar-ships, etc. is disseminated to the employment seekers.

The position of employment in public and private sectors has been depicted in the following table :

Table - 4.6.1

Employment in Public and Private Sector			
(lakh Number)			
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
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	10.14	2.55	12.69
(upto June 1999)			

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian State with about 70 percent of the population depending on agriculture as source of livelihood. Water resources being scarce, agriculture is essentially rainfed and continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon. At present, less than one fourth of the State's area is under irrigation. The gross cropped area has been fluctuating from year to year depending on the monsoon conditions. However, the net area sown has reached the level of about 171 lakh hectares in 1997-98.

The salient features of agriculture in Rajasthan can be enumerated as under:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short, around three months. In comparison to other States, its onset is late and withdrawal early.
- 90 percent of the rainfall is received during monsoon season. In addition to spatial variation in rainfall, there is great variation in the yearly pattern as well.
- 65 percent of the total cultivation is under kharif season and is mostly dependent on rainfall, which is aberrant and uncertain.
- 60 percent of the irrigated area is under wells and tube wells. The ground water table is falling every year.

A fairly well developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like climate, problematic soil and saline water influence the growth of agriculture sector. Social constraints viz. rapid growth in population, wide spread illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technological gaps have reduced the capacity of farming community to struggle with the problem of unstable production.

5.1 MONSOON

The prospects of agriculture in the State depend largely on timely occurrence of rains, particularly in the case of Kharif crop, in which production and productivity of crops are dependent not only on the quantum of rainfall, but also on its proper distribution over a reasonable time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of the monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. The rainfall during June to September 1999 has been recorded at 448 mm against the normal rainfall of 532 mm, which is 16 percent less than the normal rainfall in the same period. The rainfall during October to December 1999 has been 24.1 mm as against the normal rainfall of 27.9 mm in the same period. Therefore, the Kharif and Rabi crops sowing is expected to be less than the annual targets.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 32 to 37 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is generated by the agriculture and allied sector.

The area and production of major crops for last three years are depicted in the following table:

Table - 5.2.1
Area and Production of Major Crops

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	1997-98 (Revised Final)	1998-99 (Final)	1999-2000 (Likely)	1997-98 (Revised final)	1998-99 (Final)	1999-2000 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Cereals</u>	93.58	88.14	77.96	114.03	104.80	79.16
Kharif	64.15	58.32	53.94	42.00	31.74	17.18
Rabi	29.43	29.82	24.02	72.03	73.06	61.98
<u>Pulses</u>	43.82	46.44	28.90	26.33	24.44	10.79
Kharif	21.09	17.50	17.91	6.34	2.74	1.47
Rabi	22.73	28.94	10.99	19.99	21.70	9.32
<u>Foodgrains</u>	137.40	134.58	106.86	140.36	129.24	89.95
Kharif	85.24	75.82	71.85	48.34	34.48	18.65
Rabi	52.16	58.76	35.01	92.02	94.76	71.30
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>	44.22	43.03	36.68	33.00	38.13	32.68
Kharif	11.33	12.92	11.29	11.00	13.27	8.85
Rabi	32.89	30.11	25.39	22.00	24.86	23.83
<u>Sugarcane</u>	0.23	0.23	0.20	11.59	10.78	12.15
<u>Cotton</u> *	6.45	6.45	4.65	8.67	8.72	11.04

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

Area under Kharif foodgrains in 1999-2000 is likely to be 71.85 lakh hectares as compared to 75.82 lakh hectares in 1998-99. Kharif foodgrains production is estimated to be 18.65 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as compared to 34.48 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a substantial decrease of 45.91 percent. The production of bajra and maize which was 17.97 lakh tonnes and 10.15 lakh tonnes respectively in 1998-99 is estimated to be 7.75 and 5.68 lakh tonnes respectively in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 56.87 and 44.04 percent respectively.

The production of Rabi cereals in 1999-2000 is expected to be 61.98 lakh tonnes from 73.06 lakh tonnes in 1998-99. The main contributor in Rabi cereals is wheat, which is expected to be 58.24 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, as compared to 68.80 lakh tonnes in

1998-99, showing a decrease of 15.35 percent. Production of barley is likely to be 3.74 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 from 4.26 lakh tonnes of 1998-99, showing a decrease of 12.21 per cent.

Pulses, which are a rich source of energy and minerals, constitute an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of Kharif pulses is likely to be 1.47 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as against 2.74 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 showing a decrease of 46.35 percent. The production of gram is likely to be 8.96 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, which was 20.74 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a large decline of 56.80 percent.

Oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, soyabean and castorseed during Kharif season and rapeseed, mustard, taramira and linseed in Rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 1999-2000 is estimated at 32.68 lakh tonnes against 38.13 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a decrease of 14.29 percent over previous year. The production of Kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 8.85 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as against 13.27 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a decrease of 33.31 percent. The production of Rabi oilseeds is likely to be 23.83 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as compared to 24.86 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a decrease of 4.14 percent. The production of rapeseed and mustard is likely to be 23.39 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 as against 22.33 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing an increase of 4.75 per cent over the previous year.

The production of sugarcane is likely to be 12.15 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, as against 10.78 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing an increase of 12.71 percent.

Cotton is an important cash crop being grown in the State especially in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The production of cotton is likely to be 11.04 lakh bales during 1999-2000, which was 8.72 lakh bales in the year 1998-99, showing an increase of 26.61 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

The availability of good quality seeds is essential for achieving higher level of production. Accordingly, high yielding seeds variety programme introduced in the State, is a major instrument of agricultural strategy to increase foodgrain production. Use of fertilisers also remained one of the larger determinants of crop yield.

Various measures are being taken through agriculture extension and input management to reduce the adverse effect of the erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agricultural production in the State.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1
Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	1998-99	1999-2000	
			Achievement	Target	Achievements [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	16.74	17.73	16.51
	Rabi	" "	20.60	16.00	16.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	67.45	61.90	66.23
	Rabi	" "	219.21	210.00	216.49
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	84.35	81.25	78.30
	Rabi	" "	61.88	54.40	63.42
4. Distribution of fertilisers	Kharif	'000 Tonnes	317.92	384.20	391.40
	Rabi	" "	409.21	612.50	451.84
5. Distribution of Rhizobium culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	8.37	8.50	7.50
	Rabi	Nos.	6.83	6.50	6.50
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	49.71	40.50	35.25
	Rabi	" "	43.42	38.00	38.00

5.4 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The World Bank funded Agriculture Development Project is being implemented in the State since April 1992 with objectives to accelerate the growth of agriculture through improved technical, financial and economic use of resources; enhance sustainability of the productive resource base; and improve social dimensions of development, particularly poverty alleviation and increasing women participation in development process, by covering crop husbandry, horticulture, animal husbandry, sheep and wool, water resources, agriculture research and training and rural road sectors. Initial

cost of the project was Rs. 406.54 crores, which was revised to Rs. 453.63 crores against which an amount of Rs. 420.22 crores has been incurred upto November, 1999.

5.5 HORTICULTURE

Being labour intensive, Horticulture offers a vast scope for providing additional employment opportunities in the State and can also be instrumental in diversifying the rural economy in the areas of agro processing and other ancillary units. Beside this, horticulture crops provide protective food such as vitamins and minerals to human beings and also help in improving environmental conditions and check pollution. Therefore, for popularising horticulture among the farmers, emphasis has been given to increase area under orchards, introduction of new crops through intensive training to farmers and field level functionaries. Thrust would also be on vegetable growing and development of agro processing industries along with popularisation of water saving devices particularly through drip installation. During the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), against the plan allocation of Rs. 187.15 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 135.58 lakhs have been incurred for garden development, free distribution of fruit plant units to the farmers belonging to SC/ ST, subsidies on chemical and machinery for plant protection and other relatively innovative programmes.

5.6 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is the most serious threat to productive land in the State. Soil is also subject to heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled run off not only results in loss of water and good top soils but also in loss of valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate soil and water conservation measures can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas, which has gained wide support by the people at large.

The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has treated 18.18 lakh hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 592.67 crores at the end of the year 1998-99.

The Department is at present executing the following schemes: -

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas: This programme is extended to all districts except Ganganagar, covering 232 Panchayat Samities, where less than 30% of area is irrigated. During the current year, the area of 203 watersheds taken up during VIII Plan is being extended and under IX Plan 193 new watershed areas are being taken. An expenditure of Rs. 1893.13 lakhs has been incurred upto the month of December, 1999 in the year 1999-2000 against the annual target of Rs. 4000 lakhs for treatment of 98552 hectare area against the target of 1.25 lakh hectares.

(ii) Wasteland Development: To tackle wasteland problem, Wasteland Development Board was set up by the Government of India in the year 1985. The main thrust of the programme is to develop integrated land use planning capability in specific activities for conservation of ecologically fragile watershed. During this year, Rs. 117.79 lakhs have been incurred upto December, 1999 against the provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs, which is 67.31% of the target.

(iii) **Pushkar Gap Project:** The project for treatment of Pushkar Gap is being executed with the assistance of Indo Canadian Environment Agency. During 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), an expenditure of Rs. 75.52 lakhs has been incurred against the provision of Rs. 137 lakhs.

(iv) **PAWDI Project:** The project is being implemented in collaboration with Swiss Development Corporation since 1996-97. During 1999-2000, as against the financial target of Rs. 68.00 lakhs, the total expenditure of Rs. 80.16 lakhs has been incurred, which is 117.88% of the target and an area of 135 hectares has been treated against the target of 580 hectares. The project has been closed in June, 1999.

5.7 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is of vital importance that farmers in the State should get proper price for their agricultural produce and for this, Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning. In order to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively and to prevent Mandi Tax evasion concerted efforts have been made, which have resulted in perpetual increase in the Mandi taxes.

The table given below shows the income earned by mandi taxes during the year 1994-95 to 1999-2000.

Table-5.7.1

Year	Income (Rs. in crores)	Percentage Increase (Annual)
1994-95	89.81	16
1995-96	101.74	13
1996-97	111.04	9
1997-98	128.51	16
1998-99	140.44	9
1999-2000 (upto Dec.99)	100.53	

For effective mandi management, 16 Special and 'A' grade mandis have been computerised. Under Agriculture Marketing Department, 13 Agmark Laboratories at different places are also functioning for providing unadulterated food articles to the consumers in the State.

Besides, Agriculture Marketing Department, Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning in the State. One of the main functions of the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is the construction of rural link roads and marketing yards in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities (KUMS) areas of the State and also to look after their repair and maintenance works. In addition to this, agricultural marketing training, strengthening of post harvest management and export promotion of fruits, vegetables etc., economic/financial help to the growers/ agriculture labourers who have suffered from some disability due to accidental mis-happenings while performing agricultural activities, grant of subsidy to agro-based industries, research, development and survey work, etc. are the other main functions of the Board.

With the financial assistance of World Bank under Agricultural Development Project, provision for construction of link roads to connect the Mandi yards in six districts viz. Alwar, Dausa, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Tonk has also been kept for the development of agriculture related area.

5.8 STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking has been working for the last 42 years in the State and its main objective is to construct godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is one of those public enterprises, which is continuously running in profits.

During the year 1999-2000 (upto November 1999), the Corporation was having its warehouses at 85 places in 30 districts of the State, with a total storage capacity of 5.90 lakhs MTs. Its average utilisation during April to November 1999 has been 82%. During the year 1998-99, 41,850 MT storage capacity was constructed and a storage capacity of 52,650 MT has been proposed to be constructed in the year 1999-2000, out of which 9300 MT has been completed upto November 1999. For the first time, the Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75% of the value of mustard, coriander and soyabean stored by them in the warehouses.

5.9 IRRIGATION

Out of the total area cultivated in the State, during 1997-98 only 29.90 percent area (on an average) was under irrigation. There are four major sources of irrigation viz. Canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. Out of total irrigated area, 62.69 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 33.52 percent by canals and 3.79 percent by other sources during 1997-98.

Detail of source-wise area irrigated during 1995-96 to 1997-98 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.9.1
Sourcewise Irrigated Area
(Area in '000 Hectare)

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1497	1534	1525	2115	2200	2238
2. Tanks	189	207	181	204	218	191
3. Wells & Tubewells	3501	3793	3658	3992	4266	4185
4. Others	46	54	57	50	59	62
Total	5233	5588	5421	6361	6743	6676

Irrigation Department is striving to extend irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water in the State through its various major/medium and minor irrigation projects.

The revised outlay for 1999-2000 on various irrigation schemes is Rs. 237.13 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD). Out of this, Rs. 25.00 crores for Mahi project, Rs.21.00 crores for Bisalpur, Rs. 50.00 crores for Sidhmukh Nohar project, Rs. 2.00 crores for Gang Canal & Ghaggar Flood Control and the remaining Rs. 139.13 crores have been provided for the various major, medium & minor irrigation schemes being executed through Chief Engineer Irrigation. During the year 1999-2000, additional irrigation potential of 28,700 hectares is to be created.

In the year 1999-2000, an expenditure of Rs. 221.43 crores was incurred up to December 1999. This expenditure includes Rs. 24.50 crores for Mahi, Rs. 28.00 crores for Sidhmukh Nohar and Rs. 3.25 crores for Gang Canal & Ghaggar Flood Control. Additional irrigation potential of 6800 hectares has been created upto December 1999.

Work on Som Kamla Amba medium project has been completed in this year. Besides, Sawan Bhadon and Parwan lift medium and 40 minor irrigation projects are targeted to be completed during 1999-2000.

Colonisation

The Colonisation department is engaged in the task of allotment of land in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area to the landless persons. The department at present allots land only in areas where water courses have either been constructed or are under construction of the Command Area Development Department.

The Department has allotted 0.75 lakh hectare agriculture land in the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), against a target of 1.00 lakh hectare. Out of 0.75 lakh hectare, 5826 hectare land has been allotted to the persons belonging to scheduled cast/scheduled tribe.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project

The construction of main canal was completed in December 1986 and construction of branches and distributories of 6891 km in length as against proposed target of 9298 km was completed upto March 1999. On this work an expenditure of Rs. 1955.42 crore was incurred (Rs. 377.00 crore in First Phase while an amount of Rs. 1578.42 crore was spent in Second Phase). This investment on canal work generated 12.38 lakh hectares irrigation potential.

During the year 1999-2000, the total amount of Rs. 203.00 crores has been provided, out of which Rs. 3.00 crores have been for stage I and Rs. 200.00 crores for stage II by which 70063 hectares (2063 and 68000 hectares of stage I and II respectively) of irrigation potential has to be created by lining in 9.21 km distribution system in stage I and constructing lined canals in 305 km in stage II. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs.94.22 crores (Rs. 1.26 crore of stage I and Rs. 92.96 crores of stage II) has been

incurred upto November 1999 and 2.79 km lining of stage I and 126.93 km lined canal has been constructed.

5.10 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. Animal husbandry is a major economic activity, specially in the arid and semi arid areas. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other local poor folk depend upon livestock for gainful employment. It is closely interwoven with agriculture and plays an important role in the State's rural economy by providing employment and stabilising the household income. As per provisional results of livestock census 1997, there are 543.49 lakhs livestock and 43.81 lakhs poultry in the State. The western districts of the State are famous for indigenous cattle breeds.

There are 12 Veterinary Polyclinics, 21 First Grade Veterinary Hospitals, 1386 Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1727 Sub-centres functioning in the State. Besides, 29 district disease diagnostic labs are also working in the State. At present, one Veterinary Institution is serving 15273 cattle units in the State.

The Committee working under Animal Husbandry Department amended the departmental breeding policy in 1997, which mainly focuses on conservation and improvement of the indigenous breeds by selective breeding and upgradation. Cross breeding will be provided selectively only on demand and desire of local farmers. For breed improvement of horses, 10 Horse Development Centres are working in Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, and Jaipur districts. One Goat Breeding Centre is working in Ramsar village of Ajmer district for goat development and goat feed and fodder production.

During the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), 41.50 lakh vaccinations have been done for various diseases, 50.83 lakh animals were given treatment, 4.51 lakh animals were castrated, 4.53 lakh artificial inseminations were carried out and 104.70 lakh doses of various vaccines have been produced in vaccine producing laboratories of the State.

Piggery programme is also being implemented in the State under which a Foreign Breed Piggery Farm was established in Alwar district. For poultry development, a new demonstration "Cage System" is being developed at State Poultry Farm, Jaipur. One Government Poultry Farm and one IPDB is working in the State for poultry development.

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy development programme is basically designed to link rural milk producers with urban consumers. The activities are organised by farmers owned and managed dairy co-operative societies. Its aim is to provide good quality of milk and milk products to the consumers and to ensure animal health care and remunerative return to the milk producers. 10 dairy plants with processing capacity of 9 lakh litres of milk per day and 25 chilling plants with a capacity of 4.80 lakh litres of milk per day are functioning in the State.

Integrated Dairy Development Programme is being executed in all the districts of the State. At the end of December 1999, 16 Milk Producer Co-operative Unions were in operation. During 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), 109 new Milk Producers Co-operative Societies were constituted and 283 defunct societies were revived. By the end of December 1999, the total number of registered societies were 5488 with a membership of about 4.08 lakh. The average milk collection and local sale reached the level of 6.95 lakh litres and 4.95 lakh litres per day, respectively during April to December 1999. Currently, milk procurement level is touching around 11.00 lakh litres per day. Looking to the last two years performance in milk procurement and milk marketing, the State has been awarded with 'Gyan Joyti' award this year by Global Organisations of Business Enterprises.

Dairy Federation is running 4 Cattle Feed Plants to provide nutritious feed to the animals. 65,794 MT cattle feed was marketed upto December 1999 and it is expected that it will reach the level of 90,000 MT upto March 2000. During the year 1999-2000, till date the Dairy Federation has registered first rank in milk procurement, local milk sale and sale of cattle feed among State Co-operative Dairy Federation's of Northern India.

5.12 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of agro-economic system in the State. It also provides employment opportunities to a large number of population belonging to weaker sections of the community who either do not have land, or whose land holding is so small that it does not provide sufficient employment throughout the year. Wool is one of the most important commodities. Share of the State in wool production is 40% of the total production of the country. Apart from this, 30% of country's mutton production (35000 tonnes) is provided by Rajasthan alongwith 40 lakh pieces of skins per year. Eight breeds of sheep are found in Rajasthan, which are Sonadi, Malpura, Nali, Pugal, Jaisalmeri, Chokla, Marwari and Magra. Sonadi and Malpura breeds are dual purpose sheep. Barring these, other breeds are medium to fine wool producing sheep. In the State, 3 Sheep breeding farms at Fatehpur, Jaipur and Chittorgarh are functioning to develop fine breeds.

In order to appraise the sheep breeder with the modern technique required for sheep husbandry, Sheep and Wool Department has taken up a scheme to impart training to the sheep breeders, specially for those who are actively engaged in sheep rearing and interested to take up sheep-husbandry as a profession in future. The training covers courses of two months and three days duration wherein latest knowledge of sheep management, breeding, marketing, disease and health care is provided to the sheep breeders. During the year 1999-2000, 497 breeders have been trained upto November 1999. As preventive measures, 85.77 lakh dosing, 36.30 lakh dusting and 33.42 lakh vaccination against sheep pox, enterotoxaemia and other diseases have been carried out. In view to highlight the progress of breed improvement, sheep shows and fairs are being organised and farmers are awarded for their best sheep breed. In the year 1999-2000, 55 sheep shows /fairs have been organised upto November 1999.

5.13 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area, which present an excellent resource of fish production. The prime objective of fisheries development is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional level of the community, to generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Besides, fish husbandry helps in improving socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen.

During the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), 5500 metric tonnes of fish production and 135 million of fish seed was produced as against the target of 18000 metric tonne of fish production and 270 million seed respectively. During 1999-2000, 111 fish farmers were trained and they were allotted 48 hectares of water area for fish culture.

5.14 FORESTRY

Forests are the pivot of the ecological and environmental balance and play a significant role in the prosperity of poor masses and enrichment of land. Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country but the forest area in the State is only 9.3 percent of the total geographical area as against the recommended level of 33 percent under the National Forest Policy, which is a cause of concern.

With a view to accelerate the pace of afforestation, activities are taken up under State Plan Schemes, Externally Aided Projects, Soil Conservation, Command Area Development and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. During the year 1999-2000, an expenditure of Rs 60.50 crores has been incurred till November 1999 against the revised outlay of Rs 101.05 crores. Under 20 Point Programme, plantations over 34653 hectare area and 237.68 lakh seedlings have been distributed upto December 1999.

Joint Forest Management by Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) with revised guidelines is being followed to protect and manage the plantations. At present, 2705 VFPMCs are protecting and managing 2.35 lakh hectares of forest area in the State and now the thrust has been on transferring the amount direct to VFPMC under Janta Van Yojna scheme. Till now about 4000 hectares area has been developed.

Looking to the limited resources of the State, the afforestation activities are heavily dependant on Externally Aided Projects like Aravalli Afforestation Project (AAP), Afforestation and Pasture Development in Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna-II and Forestry Development Project with financial assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF), Japan (now renamed as Japan Bank of International Cooperation, Japan). The Aravalli Afforestation Project was started in the year 1992-93 and is coming to an end on 31st March 2000. With revised cost of Rs. 288.00 crores, afforestation over 1.51 lakh hectares area has been completed, 950 lakh seedlings were distributed, 200 moisture conservation structures and 27 new nurseries were established.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana forestry project started in 1991-92 and plantation in 60200 hectares, seedling distribution of 79.33 lakhs had been carried out. The project period which was to be terminated on 5th February, 2000 has been extended for a period of two years i.e. till 5th February, 2002.

Forestry Development Project (1995-2002) for 15 districts (non-Aravalli and non-desert) with an outlay Rs. 145.00 crores has achieved plantation in 55519 hectares (target 55500 hectares) and 622.39 lakhs of seedling distribution (target 800 lakhs). Construction of 544 moisture and soil conservation structures (target 530) and 249 improved crematoria (target 250) has also been completed.

In the year 1999-2000, a new cent percent centrally sponsored scheme "Banas Soil and Water Conservation" for four districts namely Tonk, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Dausa has been started with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores for the initial year.

Forest Survey of India has reported an increase in forest cover by 982 sq. km during 1993 to 1999 based on satellite survey. The credit of this goes to people of the State and the Government who worked together under Joint Forest Management System over the years.

5.15 PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

Rajasthan is very rich in wild fauna. Because of its size and geographical location, State provides a variety of habitats that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species, viz. Great Indian Bustard, Tiger, Leopard, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Floricans, Black Necked Storks, etc.

At present, the State has 2 National Parks and 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries spreading over 9620 sq. kms., which constitutes nearly 2.8 per cent of the geographical area of the State. Beside these, there are 32 closed areas spreading over 1.48 million hectares. Rajasthan has the World's unique habitat for birds at Bharatpur, which is a paradise for water birds.

For the preservation of wild life, habitat improvement afforestation works, development of water resources, fire control measures and eradication of weeds etc. are being undertaken in the State.

5.16 CO-OPERATION

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. For the establishment of an exploitation free society 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicles of transformation. With the passage of time, the 'Co-operation' Movement covers a wide spectrum of economic activities both in the rural and the urban areas of the State. Presently, important activities like credit loans for agriculture inputs, distribution of consumer goods, management of

storage, construction of dwellings, etc. are being undertaken through the co-operative movement in the State.

Presently, 17 Federations, 26 District Central Co-operative Banks, 16 Mills Unions and 30 Wholesale Consumer Stores are operational. 36 Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks, 5251 Village Credit Co-operative Societies, 187 Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samities and about 20,000 co-operative societies are also functioning in the State having a membership of about 84.30 lakh members. These institutions are functioning with a share capital of Rs. 593.00 crores and working capital of Rs. 6468.00 crores. In addition to these institutions, 38 Urban Co-operative Banks are also functioning in the State to provide loans to the members. Loans amounting to Rs. 6526.56 lakhs were disbursed during the year upto the end of September 1999. In the year 1999-2000, against the provision of Rs. 1000.00 crores, loans of Rs. 821.00 crores has been disbursed as crop loan upto January 2000. In order to provide dwelling units to the co-operative members, State Co-operative Housing Federation is also functioning in the State. A provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for the year 1999-2000 under State Plan and Rs. 1723.85 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Programmes has been made against which an amount of Rs. 288.78 lakhs and Rs. 40.00 lakhs were spent, respectively upto January 2000.

6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 POWER

Rajasthan State Electricity Board is the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The main sources of power supply to the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Plants, Mahi Hydel Project, Bhakra, Beas, Chambal and Satpura Projects. Besides, Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal and Uri Projects in Central sector are also sharing power with the State. At the end of the year 1998-99, the installed capacity in the State was 3355.84 MW. In addition to this, 659.81 MW power was sanctioned by the Centre on temporary basis. During 1999-2000, the target for additional power generation is 7.315 MW and 81.5 MW generating capacity would be added by the Centre.

The pattern of generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the current and preceding two years is depicted in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1
Generation, Purchase and Consumption of Electricity

Item	(In crore units)		
	1997-98	1998-99 (Provisional)	1999-2000 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
1. Generation (Net)	1003.866	1108.693	1122.272
2. Purchase	1094.003	1213.687	1310.800
Total (1+2)	2097.869	2322.380	2433.072
3. Consumption			
(a) To other State/ System	52.606	47.210	35.000
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	14.954	14.414	10.000
(c) To Consumers of Rajasthan	1470.459	1573.002	1677.280
(i) Domestic	243.597	265.364	282.286
(ii) Non-Domestic	86.875	84.421	89.902
(iii) Industrial	513.678	485.340	520.125
(iv) Agriculture	498.035	603.218	641.727
(v) Public Water Supply	63.095	67.544	71.955
(vi) Street Lighting	9.898	8.261	8.722
(vii) Others	55.281	58.854	62.563
(d) Consumption of power in grid sub-posts & 33 KV sub-posts	4.765	5.043	5.200

During the year 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999), 1697.688 crore units of power was made available to the State from different sources, which is 1.64 percent more than the power availability in corresponding period of the preceding year. Despite the power shortage in the State, electricity was made available for agricultural operations on an average of 8 hours per day during September to November, 1999 and for rest of the months, it has been provided for 7 hours per day.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 36013 villages have been electrified and 579574 wells energised by the end of March, 1999. During 1999-2000 (upto December, 1999), 132 villages and 14897 wells have been electrified and energised, respectively.

Power consumption is likely to be 1677.280 crore units during 1999-2000 as against 1573.002 crore units consumed during the last year. The per capita power consumption is likely to be 309 units during 1999-2000 as against 297 units in the previous year.

6.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) is the nodal agency to disseminate useful knowledge in the field of non-conventional energy and the problems on account of rapid depletion of non-renewable resources and increasing pollution caused by the use of traditional energy sources.

The foundation stone for the first wind resource based power project of 2 MW was laid on 10th April, 1999 at Jaisalmer. The project started producing power within time on 14th August, 1999 and 612287 units have been supplied to RSEB by 13th February, 2000. The second wind power demonstration project is being taken up at Deogarh in Chittorgarh district. Power purchase agreement has been signed with RSEB.

The Government of Rajasthan has decided that all mini/micro/small hydel projects in the State sector would now be implemented by Rajasthan State Power Corporation Limited (RSPCL). Likewise, existing 11 projects of RSEB with a total capacity of approximately 21 MW would also be transferred to RSPCL. RSPCL has developed tender documents for inviting private participation for 4 small hydro projects including Jhakham project on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. The Government of Rajasthan has given approval under the Electricity Supply (Act) for these four projects to RSPCL and is in the process of finalizing the tender documents.

REDA has been providing solar photovoltaic based lighting systems for domestic and street lighting requirements in rural electrification mode since 1995-96. Approximately 70 villages will be electrified this year in this mode. REDA was providing these systems free of cost until 1998-99. REDA has been successful in enhancing beneficiaries contribution towards capital cost of this system to Rs. 1925 in the first instance and now to Rs. 3000 (within one year) and passing on the entire maintenance cost for five years to beneficiaries. The agency has also been able to reduce the procurement cost of these systems by following competitive bidding process to take advantage of falling prices. The systemic changes in the programme will result in

reduction of subsidy burden of Government of Rajasthan from Rs. 418.00 lakhs to Rs.172.40 lakhs in one year alone.

6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- Roads

Road is a harbinger of overall development. A well-developed network of transport and communication is the demand of time for rapid economic growth. Rajasthan is deficient in road mileage. As on 31st March 1999, the total PWD road length in the State was 85008 kms. During the year 1999-2000, additional roads of 2503 kms are likely to be added. Hence, the total PWD road length is likely to reach a level of 87511 kms by the end of March, 2000. The density of roads per hundred sq.km in Rajasthan is expected to reach 44.56 km at the end of year 1999-2000 (inclusive of other departmental roads). However, it is still much below the All India average of 73 km density of roads. Details of various category of roads in the State are given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State

Item	(In Km.)					
	1998-99			1999-2000 (Likely)		
	Surf-aced	Un-surfaced	Total	Surf-aced	Unsur-faced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. P.W.D. Roads						
1. National Highways	2964	-	2964	2964	-	2964
2. State Highways	9934	32	9966	9934	32	9966
3. Major District Roads	5838	109	5947	5838	109	5947
4. Other District and Village Roads	54101	9791	63892	56604	9791	66395
5. Border Roads	2239	-	2239	2239	-	2239
Total (A)	75076	9932	85008	77579	9932	87511
B. Other Departmental Roads			64403	64403		
Total (A+B)			149411	151914		

There are 37889 inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 census. Out of these, 15209 villages were connected by roads at the end of March, 1999 and it is expected that this number will reach 15889 by the end of March, 2000. During this year, 2503 km new

roads, connecting about 680 villages, are likely to be constructed. 7595 Panchayat Headquarters have been connected by BT roads by March, 1999 and remaining Panchayat Headquarters are proposed to be connected by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). The World Bank has agreed, in principle, for providing assistance of Rs. 1560.51 crores for widening and strengthening of 876 km of roads and periodic maintenance of 1798 km of roads.

Eleven National Highways pass through the State. Ambala-Hissar-Fatehpur route has been declared as NH-No-65 in February, 1998. The Government of India has issued orders to extend the National Highway No-65 upto Fatehpur-Nagaur-Jodhpur-Pali and the Sirohi-Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri and Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Neemach-Indore have been declared as National Highways. The four laning of NH-8 has been completed from Jaipur to Kotputali. The work of four laning of Kotputali to Haryana Border section is being done by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Railway over bridge on Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur has been completed and opened for traffic in January, 2000 while Jhotwara and Gopalpura Mod over bridges at Jaipur are under progress. It is expected that these will be completed by June, 2000 and January, 2001, respectively. The four laning of railway over bridge at Bais Godam, Jaipur is under construction and likely to be completed by March, 2000.

For speedy development of road network in the State, 45 projects costing Rs. 474.11 crores have been taken up by the RSBCB with the help of financial institutions like HUDCO and National Capital Regional Planning Board. This includes loan amounting to Rs. 332.00 crores from financial institutions and remaining Rs. 142.11 crores from the State Government as seed money. Out of 45 projects, 15 projects of bridges and bypasses have been completed till now and collection of toll tax has started. The works are in progress on remaining 30 projects.

To invite private investment in construction of roads/bypasses/tunnels, a scheme was included in the State Road Development Policy 1994 on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Under this scheme, 5 projects costing Rs. 52.00 crores have been completed and opened for traffic. Acknowledging the successful completion of these projects, 2 more projects costing Rs. 19.60 crores have been allotted to the private entrepreneurs, which are in progress.

-Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run its vehicles on 37.73 crore kms up to December, 1999 as against the revised target of 50.50 crore kms for the year 1999-2000. There was a target of replacing 500 old buses by new ones against which chassis of 20 buses have been purchased up to December, 1999.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 23.82 lakhs upto 1998, which has reached to 26.48 lakhs by the end of the year 1999, showing an increase of 11.17 percent.

The details of various categories of vehicles registered upto the end of year 1997, 1998 and 1999 are given in the table below:

Table 6.3.2
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Number in the Year		
	1997	1998	1999
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Motorized Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	1437167	1601308	1791116
3. Auto Rickshaws	31066	35023	39151
4. Tempos :			
(i) For carrying Goods	2702	3798	5245
(ii) For carrying Passengers	5384	5967	6870
5. Car & Station Wagons	99135	109725	123984
6. Jeeps	82567	93835	104107
7. Tractors	269532	299486	329573
8. Trailors	47681	49396	51626
9. Taxies	15289	16800	18414
10. Buses & Mini-Buses	39147	43054	46065
11. Trucks	114032	120778	128680
12. Miscellaneous	2949	2981	3058
Total	2146741	2382241	2647979

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is an educationally backward State. With 38.55 percent rate of literacy, as per 1991 census, Rajasthan was at the second lowest rank, only ahead of Bihar in the country. The situation of female literacy is still a cause of concern. It is the lowest in the country (20.44%), which is almost half of the national female literacy rate i.e 39.29 per cent. Within the State, there are conspicuous disparities in the literacy rate in urban and rural areas and among males and females.

Elementary Education

The State Government is making serious efforts for achieving the objectives of "Total Literacy" and Universalisation of Elementary Education in the State. In order to encourage female literacy, and to achieve the target of universalisation of elementary education by the year 2003, the State Government has constituted the "Rajiv Gandhi Elementary Education and Literacy Mission". All schemes and activities related to elementary education have been placed under the umbrella of RGEE&LM. The involvement of Panchayati Raj representatives has been ensured at all levels of educational administration.

Accordingly, the local community, through the Gram/Ward Sabha, opened 11539 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas all over the State during 1999-2000. The location of the school and the selection of para teachers were finalised by the Gram/Ward Sabhas. The Gram Panchayats appointed these para teachers after they were imparted intensive training. The Gram Panchayats also constructed 5857 buildings for these pathshalas out of the funds available with them under development schemes. 783 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary schools in rural areas.

Education facility upto primary level is provided in villages or habitations having population of 200 or more where atleast 40 children in the age group of 6-11 years are available. In problematic / backward areas like desert areas, tribal areas, Mewat & Dang areas and in 2 districts of Rajsamand and Jhunjhunu (pilot project districts for compulsory education) the norms have been relaxed and in such areas schools are being opened if population is 150 or more and atleast 25 children in the age group of 6-11 years are available.

At present, over 35000 primary and 14000 upper primary schools are functioning in the State. Over 11500 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs) have also been opened in remote areas of the State. Education is being provided to 98 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years.

In order to ensure larger enrolment and retaining the students in Government schools at elementary education level, free books are being provided to girl students of class I to VIII and boys of class I to V. Free uniforms are also being provided to both boys

and girls of class I to V in Tribal Sub-Plan area and four desert districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Nagaur.

Literacy Programmes

The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education is conducting Non-Formal Education (NFE) Programme alongwith Total Literacy Programme in the chain of universalisation of elementary education.

Under the NFE programme children of age group of 6-14 years, who are not in a position to enroll themselves in formal schools for their primary education due to their socio-economic or other circumstances, are given Non-Formal Education. After successful completion of class V course, the learner becomes eligible to get admission in class VI of the formal school.

In the State, Non-Formal Education Centres are being run by the Government of India and the State Government with their respective share in the ratio of 90:10 and 60:40 in case of girl and boy group. The share of the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan in the administrative cost of NFE affairs is in the ratio of 60:40. In the financial year 1999-2000, the Central share is Rs. 1392.91 lakhs while the State share is Rs. 600.00 lakhs for non-formal education programmes.

At present, 15483 NFE centres under the State Government and 2318 under Voluntary Organisations are functioning in the State. In the current financial year (upto January 2000), against a target of 5.07 lakh children, 4.76 lakh boys and girls are taking their primary education in total 17801 centres.

Under Total Literacy Programme, a campaign is being launched in the State. The main objective of the Total Literacy Campaign is to impart functional literacy with due emphasis on national integration, population control, education, family welfare, medical and health, eradication of social evils like child marriage, dowry, etc. Efforts are being made to involve all classes of the society and social agencies like youth clubs, voluntary organisations, teachers and educational institutes, etc. in the campaign.

Literacy programme is a time bound, volunteer and devotional programme which is carried out in three phases. In the first phase, survey of illiterates is done and persons of 15-35 age group are selected for TLC as target. In the second phase, work is done for strengthening the level of literacy under the post literacy programme while the last and third phase is the programme of continuing education (CE) wherein the Neo Literates are provided the facility to prolong and continue their learning to enable them to utilise the knowledge in their daily life.

Presently, 30 districts of the State have been covered under post literacy programme while in 2 districts (Ajmer and Dungarpur) continuing education programme is in operation. In 17 districts, the Post Literacy Programme is at various stages of implementation. By the end of the year 2000-2001, the post literacy programme will be completed in all the remaining districts. The National Literacy Mission, New Delhi has approved the project proposals for continuing education in 5 districts namely Pali, Tonk, Banswara, Sikar and Bharatpur. An amount of Rs. 7.18 crores has been received from the

Government of India to conduct the programmes of continuing education in these 5 districts.

Under Literacy Programme, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these, 78.83 lakh persons have been enrolled by the end of January 2000. Amongst the enrolled persons, 52.69 lakhs (about 67 percent) are female. Out of the total beneficiaries, 15.46 lakh persons of scheduled caste and 15.56 lakh persons of scheduled tribe have been enrolled so far. 54.47 lakh persons have been made neo-literate, 33.27 lakh neo-literates have been benefited under the post literacy programme, which is run by the Jan Chetna Kendras. In the same way, 4.02 lakh neo-literates who were benefited under post literacy programme, have been attached with continuing education programme by the end of January, 2000.

Government of India has approved the project of Rs.13852.76 lakhs for Literacy Programme for the State, out of which Rs. 9701.39 lakhs will be shared by the Government of India and Rs.4151.37 lakhs will be provided by the State Government. An expenditure of Rs.7072.12 lakhs was spent on the programme by the end of January 2000.

Secondary Education

Presently, 4107 secondary and 1917 senior secondary schools are functioning in the State, wherein 11.72 lakh boys and girls in 14-17 age group are studying. In order to bring about qualitative improvement in education and reliability of examinations, the Government has taken a decision to constitute a board for primary education, for which proceedings are under way. The premium for existing "Student Safety Insurance Scheme " for the students in the class 1-12th of the government schools has been doubled so that an amount of Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 10,000 could be available on maturity.

To ensure public participation, the existing "Public Participatory School Repair Scheme" run by the public participation has been amended to run it under the title of "School Building Development Scheme" wherein the ratio between public and government participation has been changed from 50:50 to 30:70. Simultaneously, sanction of Rs.1.00 crore has been issued under the scheme.

For providing proper study of urdu language to minorities, 200 new posts of second grade teachers and 400 usual posts of third grade teachers have been converted to urdu teachers. Thus, to promote urdu language, 600 posts of urdu teachers have been sanctioned in the current financial year.

Under 10th Finance Commission, a sanction of Rs. 2884.66 lakhs has been issued for completion of 25 girl hostels, construction of latrines in 1165 secondary/senior secondary schools and 1900 upper primary schools, construction of boundary wall in 131 primary schools and installation of hand pumps in 4159 primary schools.

395 upper primary schools have been upgraded to secondary and 198 secondary to senior secondary schools in current financial year 1999-2000. A provision has been kept to upgrade 1000 primary schools to upper primary schools during the year 1999-2000. Out of these, 112 schools have been upgraded against a target of 162 in the urban areas.

A sanction of Rs. 78.06 lakhs has been issued to strengthen 619 recognised Madarsa and to teach subjects of modern education to link studying children of minority dominated areas with the main stream.

Like rural areas, 186 Rajeev Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas have also been opened in urban areas. Under centrally sponsored scheme "Shikshak Shiksha ke Sudharikaran" district education and training institutes are functioning in 27 districts of the State. During the year 1999-2000, 3 new district education and training institutes have been sanctioned in Baran, Nathdwara and Bandikui. Besides, a sanction for deaf and dumb school in Bikaner and a school for blinds in Jodhpur has also been issued in the current financial year.

46 Teachers Training Institutes (35 government and 11 private) with an annual intake of 4165 are functioning in the State to impart pre job teachers training. In all, 43 Teachers Training Colleges with a total per year intake of 6210 are running in the State. Out of these 43 colleges, 2 are in public sector while remaining 41 in private sector. For physical teachers training, 2 colleges and 7 schools with respective intake of 150 and 790 are functioning. Under the Government of India sponsored scheme, 29 Navodaya Vidyalaya have been established in 32 districts while three are to be opened in the districts of Udaipur, Karauli and Hanumangarh.

Higher Education

At present, 7 Universities (including 2 Agriculture Universities), 4 University level institutes and 278 colleges/research institutions are functioning in the State to provide graduate and post-graduate level education.

Achievements during 1999-2000 in the field of college education are as under:

1. 14 new colleges in public sector and 17 in private sector have been opened for development and expansion of higher education in the State.
2. 15 new subjects in different colleges and science faculty in Rajsamand college have been introduced.
3. 75 new sections have been started in various government colleges.
4. 455 new posts have been created in government colleges due to opening of new sections in 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Engineering Colleges

Presently, 7 State autonomous and 5 private engineering colleges are offering graduate and post graduate courses in engineering. There are 15 branches with a total intake of 2252. Rs. 365 lakhs have been provided in plan as grant-in-aid for this year.

Polytechnic Education

Presently, 15 Government co-education polytechnic colleges and 6 women polytechnic colleges are running in the State to provide technical education upto the level of engineering diploma. Besides, 4 non-government polytechnic colleges are also running. These colleges are providing 10 engineering diploma courses with the intake capacity of

1750 and 6 non-engineering diploma courses with the intake capacity of 480. Moreover, polytechnic colleges at Jodhpur and Kota with the intake capacity of 30 each, are providing courses in Computer Application. There is a provision of Rs. 900 lakhs in Annual Plan 1999-2000 for various schemes under polytechnic education.

In the year 1999-2000, the achievements in the field of technical education are given below:

1. Engineering College, Bikaner has been started with 3 subjects and intake capacity of 120.
2. 3 Engineering Colleges have been started in private sector - one at Sikar and two at Jaipur.
3. Churu Polytechnic has been started with 2 courses and intake capacity of 40.
4. Leather Craft Institution has been commissioned.
5. Chittorgarh, Talera, Dhariavad and Arnod mini ITI have been upgraded.
6. ITIs have been sanctioned at Sambhar, Atru and Thanagaji. Buildings have been constructed and equipments purchased.

The facility of Industrial Training Institute is available in all the 32 districts of the State. Under this, 95 Government Co-education Industrial Training Institutes and 8 Industrial Training Institutes for women are running to provide handicrafts training. Apart from this, 11 Mini Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in Tribal Sub-Plan area. Presently, the training is being imparted in 27 engineering professions and 14 non-engineering professions. There is a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs for the year 1999-2000.

Sanskrit Education

Rajasthan enjoys a special, rather privileged, position in expansion of Sanskrit education in the State. The State has been making constant endeavor in maintaining the best tradition in the Indian culture and, in this process, is expanding Sanskrit education. A separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in 1958. Since its inception, the department of Sanskrit Education is gradually heading towards its goal.

During the year 1999-2000, 50 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary, 20 upper primary to praveshika, 15 praveshika level schools to senior upadhyay, 5 senior upadhyay schools to shastri level colleges and 2 shastri level colleges to acharya level of colleges. Besides, 250 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Sanskrit Pathshalas have also been opened.

7.2 MEDICAL & HEALTH

Medical and Health Department of the State is working towards control and eradication of communicable and other diseases and for providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in the State through a network of government institutions at various levels.

Detailed position of allopathic medical institutes at the end of January 2000 is shown in the table given below.

Table - 7.2.1

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	219
2. Dispensaries	268
3. Primary Health Centres (Rural)	1674
4. Primary Health Centres (Urban)	29
5. Community Health Centres	263
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub- Centres	9926
9. In-patient Beds	37918

During the year 1999-2000, against the target of 2500 cases, 1904 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme" upto October 1999. Under the "TB Eradication Programme" upto October 1999, 59493 new cases were detected against the target of 77611 cases. Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme" 81653 (provisional) eye operations were performed upto November 1999, against the target of 194000 eye operations.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", 47.40 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto November, 1999, against the target of 44 lakhs during 1999-2000, out of which 49360 malaria cases were detected. Under the "National Aids Control Programme", the blood of 89813 persons was tested upto September 1999 and HIV positive was found in 372 cases.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an Intensive Child Immunisation Programme has been launched in the State. Progress upto December, 1999 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Target (1999-2000)	Achievements (Upto December, 1999)
1. DPT Inoculations	15,61800	999657
2. BCG Inoculations	15,61800	1032542
3. Measles Inoculations	15,61800	952772
4. Tetanus Injections	18,77570	1185436
5. Polio Drops	15,61800	1007101

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio disease, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the current year in six phases.

Progress of four rounds is given in the table below:-

Table - 7.2.3
Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Estimated Population (Lakh No.)	Achievements	
		Actul (Lakh No.)	Percentage
I	74.08	96.53	130.30
II	74.08	98.51	132.96
III	74.08	97.81	132.02
IV	74.08	90.00	121.49

Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, five hospitals, one each at Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 64 dispensaries at various places and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State to provide medical facilities to the industrial labourers working in various industries and factories. Apart from the medical aids to labourers, the Employees State Insurance scheme is undertaking all the programmes meant for human welfare such as birth control and child immunisation programmes, etc.

Ayurved and Other Pathies

A revised outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been approved in Annual Plan 1999-2000 for Ayurved Department, out of which Rs. 161.10 lakh were spent upto January 2000. Presently, under Ayurved Department, 3823 hospitals/ dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.3

Name of Pathy	(Number)								Grand Total
	Category "A" Hospital		Category "A" Dispensary		Category "B" Dispensary		Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	25	53	493	70	2876	89	3394	212	3606
2. Homeo- Pathy	-	2	-	7	56	50	56	59	115
3. Unani	-	3	3	6	44	41	47	50	97
4. Naturo- Pathy	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	4	5

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

An Intensive Family Welfare Programme was launched in the State for achieving the goal of small family. Till December 1999, 123771 sterilisation operations were performed and 191991 IUD were inserted. Apart from this, 253740 oral pills were distributed upto December, 1999. There are about 2.37 lakh 'NIRODH' users in the State at present, which leads to an appreciable increase in the number of couples protected.

Besides, various birth control measures have been provided in every Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre, Dispensary and Hospital, etc. The facilities relating to birth control measures have also been arranged in every village by opening contraceptive depots. Emphasis is also being given to the social marketing of contraceptive schemes. "Jan Mangal" has been extended to all the districts of the State.

7.4 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of non-availability of safe and clean drinking water for the people of the State is very complex on account of geographical diversities and the limited availability of both ground and surface water. With the continuous efforts of State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually.

During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 300.98 crores has been made available under the State plan for supply of drinking water. Out of this, Rs 137.98 crores have been earmarked for urban areas and Rs 163.00 crores for rural areas. Special attention is being given to rural areas. 37554 villages were benefitted with the availability of conventional and non-conventional water sources through various water supply schemes. During the year 1999-2000, against the target of 6000 habitations, water supply facility has been provided to 14 main habitations, 1474 other habitations and 2529 partially covered habitations upto December, 1999.

7.5 HOUSING

Due to growing population and limited land availability, the housing problem is increasing day by day in the State. To solve this problem, houses for economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group are being provided by the Rajasthan Housing Board. Activities of the Housing Board are given in the following table: -

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Year 1999-2000	
	Target	Achievement upto December 1999
1. Houses taken up for construction (No.)	3525	311
2. Houses completed (No.)	4894	1004
3. Houses allotted (No.)	10850	1861
4. Possession given (No.)	16933	2616
5. Recoveries (Rs. in crore)	270	11.66

The village housing scheme is being implemented by the State government through Panchayati Raj institutions under which assistance of Rs. 5200 per beneficiary is being provided for the construction of house to homeless rural poor of BPL families. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 164.40 lakhs was spent during the year 1999-2000.

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department of the State is implementing various social welfare programmes for women, children, handicapped and old persons, including pension schemes for old and handicapped persons. The programmes and activities relating to welfare of the society are categorised into upliftment and welfare of backward classes and other welfare programmes including social security and reformatory works. Besides, the Department is launching various important schemes for educational, economic and social development of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and other backward classes by providing them with facilities such as free hostel facility, scholarship, book bank and pre-examination training and resident school.

During the current financial year, 20 thousand students are being benefited through 554 Government and subsidised hostels. In addition to this, it has also been decided to open 50 new hostels. Pre-matric scholarship and Swachhakar scholarship scheme are being run through Education Department. Boys and girls studying in colleges, vocational colleges and higher educational institutions and belonging to SC/ST, whose family income is below Rs. 44500 per year, are awarded post metric scholarships. Thus, about 6 lakh students are getting benefit of scholarship scheme. During 1999-2000, the students of weaker sections have been benefited by providing textbooks under the Book Bank Scheme. This scheme is shared equally by the State Government and the Central Government. Pre-examination coaching by senior lecturers is being imparted to the candidates belonging to weaker sections through 37 training centres to prepare them for main competitive examinations conducted at State and Centre level. The house building assistance has been raised from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 17500/- to Gadia Lohars.

Social Security

Throughout the State, Massive Shivirs were organised wherein 15750 disabled persons were benefited by way of aids and necessary appliances. Pension to the disabled had been raised from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 125/- per month in 1998-99. This amount has been increased further upto Rs. 200/- per month during the year 1999-2000. District rehabilitation Centres have been established in all the medical colleges functioning at Divisional Headquarters and also at Jhunjhunu district headquarter. Besides, a proposal to establish an Industrial Training Institute exclusively for the disabled persons has been finalised which is likely to be established in the industrial town Falna.

The department is also providing pension to the persons of old age and widows. Besides, two old age homes are functioning at Pushkar and Tonk, with the assistance of the State Government. The Government has also started day care centre for senior citizens with the facilities of light refreshment, newspapers, television, magazines, etc. Till January 2000, the care centres are in operation in 18 districts of the State.

7.7 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

Presently, ICDS is being implemented in 177 blocks and 14 urban areas of all the districts of the State. Through ICDS programmes, services for supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkups, nutrition and health education, referral services and pre-school education are provided to the children of the age below 6 years, pregnant and lactating women. Out of these services, immunization, health checkups and referral services are being provided with the help of Medical and Health Department.

During the year 1999-2000, a provision of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 6120.30 lakhs under CSS has been kept, out of which an amount of Rs. 495.45 lakhs and Rs. 2689.09 lakhs respectively was spent upto November, 1999.

During the current year, World Bank supported ICDS-III project has been started for strengthening and expansion of ICDS programme in the State. Under this project, a sum of Rs.190.67 crores will be received from World Bank through the Government of India in 5 years and 66 new and 66 old projects will be opened and strengthened respectively. During the current financial year, the Women & Child Department has sanctioned 32 new ICDS projects wherein 3589 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) will be opened. The remaining 34 projects will be opened in the year 2000-2001.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

The main objective of WDP is to empower women so as to enable them to recognise and improve their socio-economic status. The project proposal reads that one of the priorities of WDP should be the emphasis on the formulation of appropriate organisation for women in order to facilitate communication, learning and organised action.

The programme was initially launched by the State Government in six districts in the year 1984. It stands universalised in the State since 1998-99. The scheme under WDP are Kishore Balika Yojana "Ladli", Self Help Groups, Mahila Rajgir Yojana, Balika Samridhi Yojana, etc. 4751 Self Help Groups were formed upto December, 1999. During the year 1999-2000, a revised plan ceiling of Rs. 405.00 lakhs has been kept against which Rs.359.66 lakhs were spent till February, 2000.

With effect from 1.4.99 DWCR scheme has been merged in to the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana in accordance with the direction of Government of India.

7.8 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following important programmes and activities:-

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana: This programme was started from 1.12.97 in place of earlier UPA schemes namely NRY, UBSP and PMI-UPEP with the Centre and State share in the ratio of 75:25. The basic objectives of this programme are to provide self employment opportunities and to develop the various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio economic upliftment of BPL families with the association of the community structure of BPL women constituted for this purpose in all ULBs in preparing the action /activities plan and in implementation process. This programme has two components namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):

(a) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP): This programme is being implemented in all 183 ULBs of the State. The main objective of the programme is to carry out the activities pertaining to poverty alleviation and socio-economic upliftment, specially of BPL women. Against the target of 5680 persons, 3005 persons were benefited by providing a loan of Rs. 509.17 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 81.80 lakhs alongwith skill upgradation and training to 324 BPL persons in different trades. Besides, 225 self help groups of BPL women have also been constituted upto December, 1999. These groups will be converted into thrift and credit societies in the coming year to get the eligibility of receiving the revolving fund of Rs. 1000 per member. Besides, Development of Women and Children in Urban Area (DWCUA) groups will also be framed to take the economic gainful activities to the project cost upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs with a provision of 50% subsidy. Medical camps, non-formal education centres and awareness camps have also been organised for the BPL families to provide them the needed medical and educational services and knowledge of the various developmental programmes/ schemes being implemented for the upliftment of the urban poor.

(b) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme is being implemented in the towns having population of less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census. The basic objective of this programme is to provide employment to the BPL families. Under this programme, 1.03 lakh mandays have been generated upto December, 1999.

2. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): This programme was started in the year 1996-97 by providing an additional central assistance with 70% as loan and 30 % as grant. The basic objective of this programme is to create and develop the basic, physical, social and environmental activities in the identified/regularised Kachchi Basties /slums. This programme is being implemented in all 183 ULBs. A provision of Rs. 1479.00 lakhs has been kept for this year.

3. Chief Minister's Employment Schemes (CMES): Under CMES, "Kiosks" are to be provided to unemployed youth to carry out their self employment activities. At present, the "Kiosks" are being constructed in the vacant side lands (Khancha Bhumi) in the 14 towns of the State. 6000 Kiosks have been constructed upto December 1999. The procedure and process of allotment has been formulated by the government.

4. Regularisation of Kachchi Basties/Urban Slums: The State Government has decided to regularise the Kachchi Basties/Urban slums settled upto 15 August 1998. The basic objective is to provide the ownership (Patta) to the residents of already settled urban slums and having their own Kachcha/Pakka residential house.

5. Regularisation of Agricultural land: The State Government has decided to regularise the unauthorised housing colonies/houses developed/constructed on the agricultural land by cooperative housing societies and individuals.

6. Balika Samridhi Yojana: This programme was started by the Government of India in 1997-98 with cent percent central grant. Under this yojana, a post delivery grant of Rs. 500 is given to the mother of a girl child born on or after 15 August 1997 in BPL families. This grant is applicable upto the birth of two girl child irrespective of number of children in the BPL family. Now, the implementation of this scheme is being started in all ULBs of the State and an amount of Rs. 63.31 lakhs has been allotted to ULBs, out of the funds made available under previous years.

Funds are being provided to ULBs for various other programmes and schemes. The revised ceiling of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been kept under Sahabhagi Nagar Vikas Yojana. Further, provisions have been made of Rs. 293.75 lakhs as per TFC grants for strengthening/upgradation of fire services, Rs. 2431.00 lakhs as State Finance Commission grant, Rs. 1079.00 lakhs as 10th Finance Commission grant and Rs. 32066.00 lakhs as reimbursement grant in lieu of Octroi.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objectives of the Rural Development Programmes are poverty alleviation among rural masses, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social development of rural areas, generation of more employment opportunities and investment in rural areas, removal of rural disparity and to enable weaker sections to lead a better social and economic life. In order to achieve these objectives, Rural Development Department, is implementing 23 schemes/programmes. Out of these, 13 are Centrally Sponsored and remaining 10 are State schemes.

(A) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

This scheme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. It is the comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The primary objective of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana is creation of demand-driven assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Another objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. During the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), an expenditure of Rs. 50.07 crores has been incurred against the allocation of Rs. 71.25 crores.

2. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The primary objective of the EAS is to provide gainful employment to youths during the lean agriculture season in rural areas. The secondary objective of the scheme is creation of community, social and economic assets for sustained employment and development. From 1.4.1999, the Central and State Government fund the scheme on 75:25 basis. In accordance with the new guidelines issued by Government of India, 70% of the total funds are to be released to Panchayats and remaining 30% to Zila Parishads. During 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), an amount of Rs. 70.88 crores was released (including EAS, Watershed projects), against which expenditure of Rs. 66.71 crores has been incurred.

3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Government of India introduced Indira Awas Yojana with the aim of providing shelter for the rural poor below poverty line. This scheme was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP, which continued as a sub-scheme of JRY. Since 1.1.1996, it is an independent scheme. A target of construction of 17245 new houses and upgradation of 8621 houses has been approved by the Government of India for the year 1999-2000 with a financial outlay of Rs.43.11 crores. Out of this, Rs. 32.33 crores has been kept

under CSS and Rs. 10.78 crores under State Plan. During 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), an amount of Rs. 31.96 crores were utilised on construction of 16814 new houses.

4. Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)

During 1999-2000, Government of India launched a new scheme namely "Credit cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing. Under this scheme, funds are to be shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. During the current financial year, a target of 2753 houses has been kept with an outlay of Rs. 275.30 lakhs.

5. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Desert Development Programme is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of Rajasthan on watershed basis from 1.4.1995. 841 Watershed projects were allotted by the Government of India, which are to be completed by 31.3.2000 with cent percent assistance from Government of India. Government of India has decided to provide 75% as Central share from 1.4.1999 for new projects and 25% cost is to be borne by the State. Government of India has also sanctioned a special project "Combating Desertification" for a period of 4 years, costing Rs. 97.50 crores, on 75:25 funding pattern between the Central and State Government. In the year 1999-2000 (upto December 1999), Rs. 13.95 crores were spent.

6. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented on Watershed basis w.e.f. 1.4.1995 in 32 blocks of 10 districts of the State. During the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 5.20 crores were spent up to December 1999.

7. Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP)

IWDP is a Centrally Sponsored Programme introduced in 1992-93. Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country in view of wasteland. Since inception of the scheme, Government of India has sanctioned 20 projects costing Rs. 63.36 crores. Till November 1999, 5 projects costing Rs.16.14 crores have been completed.

8. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Government of India, launched a new programme SGSY with effect from April 1, 1999. After introduction of this new scheme, the erstwhile programmes of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS have been merged in this new programme. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the poor. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line in a period of three years. The families living below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas have been covered under the scheme. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided by reserving 50% of benefits to SC/STs, 40% to women and 3% to physically handicapped persons. Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to cover 30 percent of the rural poor in each block in the next 5 years. For the year 1999-2000, the allocation

under the scheme is Rs.39.77 crores against which an amount of Rs. 4.44 crores was utilised upto December 1999 and 518 persons were benefited.

9. DRDA Administration

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "DRDA Administration" has been introduced from 1st April 1999 based on the recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Committee known as the Shankar Committee. The new scheme replaces the earlier practice of allocating a percentage of programme funds to the administrative costs. The funding pattern of the Programme will be in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. The admissible amount for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 17.62 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.40 crores has been incurred till October 1999.

10. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

This scheme is being implemented in 4 border districts situated on international border of the State namely Barmer, Bikaner, Sriganganagar and Jaisalmer. Government of India releases the funds for infrastructure development through State Government. Priority under this programme is on security measures alongwith infrastructure development through departments like Police, CID, BSF and Home Guard etc. The border districts have poor socio-economic infrastructure. Therefore, developmental activities relating to construction of roads, electrification, drinking water and sanitation, Medical & Health, Sheep & Wool, Education, Animal Husbandry and Human Resources Development have been given due importance under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 14.30 crores has been spent upto December 1999 during the current financial year.

11. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLAD)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 1992-93 with the objective of creation of infrastructure facilities and assets of public utilities important for development of the area. All the MPs used to get Rs. 1.00 crore for development works in their constituency till 1997-98, but from the year 1998-99 this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 crores for each of the MPs. In the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 10.01 crores has been spent upto December, 1999.

12. Bio-Gas Programme

Rural Development Department is executing Bio-gas Scheme since 1981. From the year 1997, however, this scheme is being executed in 10 districts of Rajasthan which have greater potential. Biogas is clean, pollution free and renewable source of energy for use in the rural areas where the conventional sources of energy are neither available nor economic. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs under the Central Share and Rs. 30.00 lakhs under the State Plan have been kept. A target of 1000 small plants and five IBPs/NBPs is proposed, against which 320 small plants have been completed upto November 1999 and 11 IBPs/NBPs have been sanctioned and the work of these plants is in progress.

13. Bonded Labour (BL)

Identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is part and parcel of the 20 Point Programme. More emphasis is given to eradicate this evil practice of human bondage. A released bonded labourer is provided with Rs. 1000/- as immediate relief and balance of Rs.9000/- from bonded labour fund is deposited towards economically viable unit to be provided to him. Apart from this, released person is provided agricultural land (if available), and given priority in SGSY and Indira Awas Yojna etc. The expenditure is shared by Government of Rajasthan and Government of India on equal matching basis.

(B) STATE SCHEMES

1. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana (AGAK)

Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana was started on 1st January 1991 with the objective to promote and encourage people's participation in the process of development and local planning. As per this scheme, for any community development work the local people/donors/NGOs/community groups have to contribute a minimum of 30% amount in the form of public contribution and 50% is made available from the AGAK fund. The remaining amount is to be made available by the scheme if the proposed work is admissible in it. For the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 638.82 lakhs has been spent upto November 1999 and 757 works were completed.

2. Battis Zila Battis Kaam (BZBK)

With a view to ensure best utilisation of available local resources by the district itself and to involve the public in the process of local planning and development to maximum possible extent, the scheme is being implemented since 1991-92 in all the districts of the State. Looking to the local needs of the district, an activity is selected and implemented in each district every year. During the year 1999-2000, Rs. 568.02 lakhs have been spent upto December 1999 under this scheme and 777 works were completed

3. Untied Fund (UF)

This scheme is in operation since 1988-89 in all the districts of the State in order to give due importance to the needs and aspirations of the local people both in rural and urban areas. For the year 1999-2000, outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs have been kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 385.28 lakhs was incurred upto December 1999. 472 works were completed upto November 1999.

4. Rural Growth Centre (RGC)

With the object to speed up the pace of development and to improve the standard and quality of life of rural folk, this scheme is being implemented in selected villages since 1995-96 throughout the State. The identified villages are known as Rural Growth

Centres. Under the scheme, works relating to infrastructure development are being carried out. During the year 1999-2000, against the provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.453.01 lakhs were spent till December 1999 and 252 works were completed.

5. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD)

This cent percent State scheme was introduced in the year 1999-2000. Under this scheme, each MLA will have the choice to suggest to the head of the district, works to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per year to be taken in their constituencies. In the current financial year, Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been released so far to each MLA and Rs. 127.90 lakhs were spent upto December 1999.

6. Community Lift Irrigation Scheme (CLI)

Rural Development Department is executing Community Lift Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan since 1980-81 under various programmes i.e. State Budget, TADA, MADA and Agriculture Development Project in 14 southern & south-eastern districts where perennial source of water like river, deh etc. are available. Under this programme, the target group comprises of mostly small and marginal farmers belonging to weaker section of the society. The main objective of Community Lift Irrigation Scheme is to increase agriculture production and income of farmers by providing irrigation facility. To implement Community Lift Irrigation Scheme, it is essential that capable water source should be available and the group of farmers is willing to operate and maintain the scheme and the farmers should provide their 10/20% shares in the form of labour/material/cash. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 27.67 lakhs has been spent upto December 1999 against the provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. Ten new schemes have been sanctioned and work is under progress.

7. Dang Area Development Programme (DANG)

The ravinous area of Chambal and its tributaries infested by decoits is known as Dang Area of Rajasthan. For its development, Government of Rajasthan introduced a programme named as Dang Area Development Programme in the year 1994-95. The area under the programme is mainly backward which needs infrastructural development at a faster pace so that the people of Dang Area may come at par with the people of other parts of the State. In the current financial year 1999-2000 against the plan outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs, Rs. 237.29 lakhs were spent on various developmental works upto December 1999.

8. Mewat Area Development Programme (MEWAT)

The Meos are a small but specific community in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur. This community is concentrated in the 7 blocks of Alwar district and 3 blocks of Bharatpur district. The Meo inhabited area is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme in 1987-88. Against the revised plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the year 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 56.05 lakhs has been spent upto December

1999 on development of roads, drinking water, education and medical and health facilities.

9. Vanprastha Yojana

To utilise the voluntary services of retired persons, a scheme, namely Vanprastha Yojana, has been prepared for the retired persons who are interested to provide their voluntary services for implementing literacy programme, to look after the patients admitted in hospital, to create awareness of development schemes among the people, to educate the people for health, to educate people to leave social evils such as Bal Vivah, Dowry etc. and to safe guard the consumer's interest.

10. Rajeev Gandhi Paramparik Jal Shrot Sandharan Karyakram (RGPJSK)

With the objective to increase ground water as well as to preserve rainwater, an innovative scheme named as Rajeev Gandhi Paramparik Jal Shrot Sandharan Karyakram has been launched in the State from October, 1999. Under this scheme, traditional water storage structures like wells, Bawadi, Tanka, Talab, Johad, Nadi, etc. are to be renovated for preservation of water. Funding pattern of proposed work is 70:30 by the State Government and public contribution. Public contribution may be accepted in the form of labour or material or cash. For current financial year 1999-2000, a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been kept and the same will be provided by PHED to respective districts.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier setup; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. There are 9184 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samities and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State.

Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementation of different developmental activities in rural areas in the State. This Department exercises administrative control over Panchayati Raj institutions. Now with the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayati Raj Department and its institutions has increased manifold and they have to play a vital role in the process of rural development and ensuring effective involvement of the local people in the developmental process.

The schemes benefiting individuals and the public at large in rural areas are being implemented through Panchayati Raj institutions. Presently, programmes like poverty alleviation, primary education, maintenance of hand pumps, construction of rural dwellings and allotment of land, rural sanitation programmes, development of non-conventional energy sources (e.g. distribution of Unnat Chulhas), National Social Assistance Programme and Balika Samradhi Yojana, etc. are being carried out by the Panchayati Raj Department. Apart from this, the amenities connected with water supply, electricity and drainage etc. are also being handled on priority basis.

Under rural sanitation programme, an amount of Rs. 94.00 lakhs from State Head and Rs. 223.35 lakhs from Central Head has been provided for private/public latrines in rural areas. A provision of Rs. 7767.48 lakhs has been made under State Finance Commission Award in 1999-2000. Under the Tenth Finance Commission Award, against the provision of Rs. 5306.00 lakhs, sanctions of Rs. 3959 00 lakhs have been issued in the current financial year. For establishment of training centres, Rs. 19 75 lakhs have been spent against the provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has also been made under the scheme of Rural Development Project.

Unnat Chulha Yojana is a cent percent centrally sponsored scheme. In the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made. Against the target of 75000 unnat chulhas in 1999-2000, 15939 unnat chulhas were completed upto October, 1999.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

The programme launched in the year 1975, was further revised in the year 1986. Presently, the programme is being implemented for economic development and upliftment of the poorer sections of the society.

During the year 1998-99, targets under all the rating items were achieved and the State obtained first rank among the States. Details of performance under the programme during the year 1999-2000 upto December, 1999 are depicted in the following table:

Table 9.1.1
Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S.No.	Item	Unit	Target (1999-2000)	Achievement upto December, 1999	
				Actual	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Lakh Mandays	149.43	62.82	42.04
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1362.00	450.49	33.08
3.	Drinking Water problem solved	No. of villages	9000	4017	44.63
4.	Community Health Centres	No.	13	-	-
5.	Primary Health Centres	No.	12	12	100.00
6.	Immunisation of children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	'000' No.	1561.80	999.66	64.01
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	191	190	99.48
8.	Anganbaris	Cum.No.	20425	26019	127.39
9.	S.C.Families Assisted	No	160000	133624	83.52
10.	S.T.Families Assisted	No.	72000	30215	41.97
11.	(a) Indira Awas Yojna (new construction)	No.	17243	19425	112.65
	(b) Indira Awas Yojana (upgradation)	No.	8621	484	5.61
12.	EWS Houses Provided	No.	2200	90	4.09
13.	LIG Houses	No.	1100	58	5.27
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	44000	28125	63.92
15.	Trees Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	400	248.95	62.24
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	85000	35159.45	41.36
17.	Villages Electrified	No.	450	159	35.33
18.	Pump Sets Energised	No.	18100	14897	82.30
19.	Improved Chullahs	No.	80000	23459	29.32
20.	Bio Gas Plants	No.	1000	417	41.70

9.2 FAMINE / FLOOD RELIEF

During the financial year 1999-2000, 2.92 lakh, 5.27 lakh, 6.13 lakh and 1.93 lakh labourers were employed in the months of April, May, June and July, respectively on the relief works taken up by the State Government. Arrangements were made to provide fodder for animals through 253 fodder depots and drinking water was made available to 2130 villages through 319 tankers.

Under the relief measures, Rs. 276.89 crores on labour, Rs. 40.35 lakhs on drinking water and Rs. 133.00 lakhs on cattle conservation were spent during 1999-2000.

During the current year, 261.79 lakh of the population and 345.60 lakh cattle of 26 districts are famine affected. The State Government took decision to start fodder depots and out of 653 depots sanctioned, 304 are functioning. Apart from this, 7000 animals are being benefited through 9 Animal Shivers in the State. The State Government is making efforts to procure additional assistance from the Government of India for which central study team has conducted survey in affected districts of the State in the month of January, 2000.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

The small savings programme has become very important in the State's economy because 75 percent of the net collections are received back in the form of long term loan from the Government of India. Recently, Government of India has announced an increase, in central loan assistance share on net small savings collections, from 75 percent to 80 percent with effect from 1st April, 2000. This loan assistance has become second most important resource for funding the State plan. Hence, small savings contribute significantly to the financial resources of the State. The State Government has been implementing various special incentive schemes to create conducive atmosphere for small savings, which has resulted in high growth in small savings collection. The savings of households, individuals and private corporate bodies are channelised into small savings schemes for the economic development of the State.

A target of Rs. 2200 crores was fixed for net collection for the year 1999-2000, against which net collection has been of Rs. 1617.53 crores till December, 1999 which is 73.52 percent of the target. Small savings net collection target has been revised to Rs. 2500 crores. It is expected that this revised target would be achieved by end of this financial year.

As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 1500 crores in B.E. 1999-2000, the State Government has already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 1306 crores against net small savings collection made upto October, 1999. The total achievement is expected to be Rs. 1705.35 crores by end of the financial year.

Collection position under various small savings schemes upto November during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1
Small Saving Deposits

Name of Security	(Rs. in lakh)			
	1998-99		1999-2000	
	(April to November)		(April to November)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
i	2	3	4	5
1. National Savings Certificates	6869.00	4878.43	9548.79	5948.20
2. Savings Bank Account	20970.94	(-)7050.98	25140.43	(-)3613.95
3. Recurring Deposit	35339.05	14120.34	46210.66	19786.44
4. Time Deposit	6278.06	1054.07	10780.60	4041.43
5. Indira Vikas Patra	28410.31	21911.15	24013.16	16901.79
6. Kisan Vikas Patra	47428.92	32387.71	52778.94	36485.93
7. Monthly Income Scheme	16237.06	14474.75	34084.31	30133.70
8. National Savings Scheme	603.30	(-)1065.12	786.12	(-)362.58
9. P.P.F. (Post Office)	3249.47	2617.78	5784.57	5137.89
10. P.P.F. (Bank)	1497.25	1178.02	4531.28	3799.64
Total	166883.36	84506.15	213658.86	118258.49

It is revealed from the above table that Kisan Vikas Patra, Indira Vikas Patra, Monthly Income Scheme and Recurring Deposits continue to be the most popular schemes. These four schemes accounted for 76.35 per cent of the total gross collection in 1998-99 and 73.52 per cent of gross collection in 1999-2000 (upto November 1999). The sale of Indira Vikas Patra has been stopped with effect from 16th July 1999. The Government of India has reduced the interest rate on small savings schemes with effect from 15-1-2000.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology has been set up to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate the activities in the field of Science and Technology by taking up application oriented Research and Development Projects and various programmes relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science and application of modern technology of remote sensing.

To provide useful knowledge in the various fields of Science and Technology for betterment of the society, specially the rural masses of the State, an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1999-2000 for various activities of the department against which Rs. 90.27 lakhs have been spent upto January, 2000 and Rs.

47.94 lakhs were spent during the same period against a target of Rs. 70.66 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

9.5 COMPUTERISATION

The Directorate of Information Technology (DoIT) (formerly known as Directorate of Computers), is the nodal agency for computerisation in the State of Rajasthan. It is responsible for providing technical support, creating regulatory and policy frame work and promoting Information Technology in the State. Over the years, substantial progress has been made in the computerisation of various Government Departments and agencies.

The Directorate has developed software for some of the activities which are common to all Government establishments. These standard packages are modified as per requirement of the user departments.

Major achievements of the department include development of:

- (i) A web site named rajSWIFT which has been built using Internet technology and tools, to facilitate the Hon'ble Chief Minister to review the progress daily with the District Collectors, etc. and pass on necessary instructions to them.
- (ii) Information System for Chief Minister's Office to monitor key activities of various government departments.
- (iii) Call monitoring software for Chief Minister house.
- (iv) Intranet for Industries Department named as 'Udhyog Nidhi'. The department had also created a web site for overall monitoring of the activities relating to transmission of election data and results to the Election Commission during 13th Lok Sabha Election. A dedicated Internet Access facility on leased line at Rajasthan Secretariat is also planned.

During the year under reference, the DoIT has undertaken computerisation of following departments/organisations

- (i) Total computerisation of Primary and Secondary Education, Sanskrit Education and Public Libraries
- (ii) Rajasthan Housing Board - The Jaipur Circle and Divisional Offices.
- (iii) Rajasthan State Electricity Board.
- (iv) Bisalpur Irrigation Project.
- (v) Panchayat Raj Department (Dedicated System Study).
- (vi) Development and implementation of G.I.S. based software for Ground Water Department.
- (vii) Displaying of election results at Internet and Intranet for Election Department.

Apart from the above, works on various projects taken up during the previous year like - Data warehouse (Raj Nidhi) and information Kiosks, Internet for Jaipur City Police, Computerisation of Transport department, District Collectorates, Hospitals and

Excise department, Web Site development and Networking of Rajasthan Secretariat, etc continued during this year also.

In order to establish high quality repository of people in Software Technology, two Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed between the Government of Rajasthan and TATA IBM / IBM Global Services Limited. The State has also signed another MoU with the Microsoft to develop a pool of Skilled technical resources to build a solid technology infrastructure for the State. The department is also preparing a draft IT policy for next 5 years for building an environment to exploit the benefits of IT to the fullest extent in the functioning of the State machinery.

9.6 TOURISM

Rajasthan with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs & festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists in India. Some of the tourism attractions of Rajasthan are internationally famous and popular such as Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Pushkar Fair, Desert Festival, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks, etc.

The Department of Tourism is undertaking the important activities of development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 112.41 lakhs has been spent upto November, 1999 and the development works are being executed for Osian Temple, Royal Chhatriyan of Mandore, Amer, Vairatnagar, Kiradu Temple, Jaisalmer, Salasar and Mewar complex. Rajasthan has attracted 69.94 lakh tourists (64.03 lakh domestic and 5.91 lakh foreign) during the year 1998, as against 68.95 lakh tourists in the previous year.

10. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State has given due priority to the programme of Economic Reforms with special emphasis on streamlining the administration, inducing an enterprising climate and creation of safety nets for the disadvantaged. Some of the important sector reforms carried out in the State are as follows:

10.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

10.1.1 Despite the constrained fiscal environment, the State Government has been making constant efforts to step up the investment in developmental activities. The State Government is also tapping more and more extra budgetary resources for fulfilment of Plan commitments. During the year 1997-98 and 1998-99, extra budgetary resources of Rs. 2134.79 crores have been mobilised and Rs. 1151.26 crores are expected to be mobilised in the current fiscal.

10.1.2 To step up developmental activities, the State is mobilising resources through external aid. During the year 1997-98 and 1998-99, external aid amounting to Rs. 455.28 crores has been received and Rs. 267.68 crores are expected to be received during the year 1999-2000.

10.2. TAX REFORMS

10.2.1 The State has taken initiatives for re-structuring the State Sales Tax system through rationalisation of the complex multilayered system to a simpler one. The number of tax slabs have been reduced from 16 to 8. The State has adopted floor rates as per national consensus in 209 commodities. The Sales Tax Act in the State has been revised replaced on a new simplified and transparent Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994 which was introduced w.e.f. October 1, 1995. A large number of commodities used by relatively low income group people have either been exempted from tax or rates have been reduced considerably. The Rajasthan Sales Tax Rules, 1995 were made effective from 1st October, 1995.

10.2.2 Self Assessment Schemes have been introduced both in respect of Commercial Taxes and Land & Building Taxes. Compounded Levy has been introduced for Sales Tax for Khandsari, Gems & Stones, Sarraffa, Hawaii Chappals, Brick-Kiln. A new Self-Assessment Scheme was introduced. Composition scheme of Entertainment Tax was also introduced.

10.2.3 In addition to the above, check-posts of Commercial Tax Department and Transport Department were abolished to ensure free flow of trade and commerce. Computerised documents collection centres have been setup at some places. Computerisation of the department on a major scale is already underway.

10.2.4 Clear-cut guidelines for survey/inspection of dealers have been prescribed.

10.2.5 Amnesty Scheme in Sales Tax was introduced for all court cases pending in Supreme Court, High Court, Rajasthan Sales Tax Tribunal, Revenue Board, Civil and Judicial Courts and Court and Tribunal situated outside the State.

10.2.6 Single window for Registration forms has been made operational at Jaipur. Issue of declaration forms has also been computerised.

10.2.7 A Grievances Redressal Cell has been setup for speedy disposal of complaints of assessee and tax payers in the Sales Tax Department.

10.2.8 Tax Benefit to Industries :

- I. Restriction on branch transfer of manufactured goods is removed, if raw material is purchased after payment of 4 percent local tax
- II. Women entrepreneurs in tiny sector, granted tax exemption facility.

10.2.9 The total revenue of the State has increased from Rs. 4128.76 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 8404.22 crores in 1997-98, registering an increase of 103.55 percent.

10.3 INDUSTRY SECTOR

10.3.1 "Economic Development Board", comprising of eminent industrialists, economists and senior officers, has been constituted to suggest measures for faster development in the State.

10.3.2 "Empowered Committees" have been constituted by amending the Rules of Business of the Government, for the first time, to ensure complete implementation of the "Single Window Clearance System". This shall initiate a system of timely and speedy clearance of the applications of the entrepreneurs in one go. This system shall totally remove the irritants in seeking various clearances till now.

10.3.3 In Single Window Clearance, three levels of empowered committees have been constituted- for proposals involving investment upto Rs. 3.00 crores, the committee shall be headed by District Collector, for investment proposals of over Rs. 3.00 crores and upto Rs. 25.00 crores, the empowered committee shall be headed by Chief Secretary of the State and investment proposals above Rs. 25.00 crores shall be dealt by a committee known as "Board of Infrastructure and Investment Promotion" under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State. The decisions of these empowered committees will be binding over the respective departments. The Board of Infrastructure and Investment Promotion has already started functioning and number of clearances have been provided to number of prestigious investment proposals.

10.3.4 Interest Subsidy Scheme has been launched in the State to facilitate easy flow of credit at cheaper rate of interest to small scale entrepreneurs.

10.3.5 The role of District Industries Centres has been redefined and District Industries Centres have been reconstituted as "District Facilitation Centre" to provide escort services to the entrepreneurs to meet out the challenges coming up in the post globalisation and liberalisation era. For achieving this goal, a system of nominating DICs officials as Accountant Holders has been introduced. The account holders shall maintain a ledger in which status of the unit alongwith the problems being faced by in its day to day running shall be maintained and assistance provided by the accounts holder in solving the problems of the unit shall also be a part of the ledger.

10.3.6 A "Venture Capital Fund" has been created for the development of "Information Technology" in the State.

10.3.7 An "Earth Station" near Jaipur at Sitapura with investment of Rs. 4.50 crores has been established with the assistance of Government of India, for the development of "Information Technology" in the State.

10.3.8 An Inland Container Depot has been made operational by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation at Bhiwadi. Another Inland Container Depot is ready to be opened at Bhilwara

10.4 POWER SECTOR

10.4.1 The State Cabinet has approved the Policy Statement on Power Sector Reforms Programme in Rajasthan on 04/05/1999. The Policy aims at establishing an Electricity Regulatory Commission for licensing, regulation and tariff determination for electricity transmission and distribution. The policy also seeks to un-bundle RSEB into separate generation, transmission and regional distribution companies.

10.4.2 Rajasthan Power Sector Reforms Bill, 1999 was approved by the State Legislature on 25/09/1999. Presidential Assent on the Bill has been received on 30/12/1999, which will now be published in the Official Gazette. The Act will be brought into effect from March 31, 2000.

10.4.3.1 Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission has been established and the Chairperson and one Member to the Commission have assumed charge on 02/01/2000. The Commission has for the time being been set up under the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 and is vested with the tariff determination function.

10.4.3.2 This Commission will continue under the State Act when it is brought into effect and will be vested with all other functions also under the State Act. Provisions have been made in the State Act to recognise both the Selection Committees as well as the Commission established under the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 (Central Act).

10.4.4.1 A Reform Guidance group has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to guide the reform programme.

10.4.4.2 A Steering Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary has been set up for taking decision on policy matters related to the reform programme and to review the progress of reforms.

10.4.4.3 The State Government has constituted a Task Force headed by Chairman RSEB and four Working Groups for implementing various aspects of Reforms. The Task Force has set up eight sub-groups to look after specific activities of the reform programme.

10.4.4.4 Executive Director (Admn. & Power Sector Reform) in RSEB has been looking after the reform programme. A separate Reform Office under Director (Reform) is working full time on power sector reforms and restructuring activities.

10.4.5.1 The State Government is also negotiating with the World Bank a credit of \$600 million for strengthening the transmission and distribution system in the State. This loan will be available in a series of 3 Adaptable Programme Loans (APL's), releases of which are linked with the progress of the State in implementing the reform measures. The World Bank has already indicated possibility of increase in the total package.

10.4.5.2 The World Bank Mission, which visited the State in May 1999, has agreed to raise the loan under APL-I from \$ 60 million to \$ 100 million. This was subject to the State meeting the following conditions:

- a. Passage of the Reform Legislation by the State Legislature.
- b. Authorisation of suitable tariff revision.
- c. Approval of the Financial Restructuring Plan by the State Government.
- d. Adoption of Social Policy and Procedures document by the State Government.
- e. Setting up of the Electricity Regulatory Commission.

The State has already completed all activities except approval of the Financial Restructuring Plan, which is under consideration of the State Government.

10.4.5.3 With the progress made by the State in the past few months on the reform programme, World Bank has indicated that they would be willing to consider enhancing the credit under APL-I to US \$ 150 million. This amount will be available in time slice approach. The State Government will be free to take up more schemes in the beginning itself but the reimbursement shall be restricted to the amount agreed under APL-I. The balance amount will be available under subsequent APL's.

10.4.5.4 The amount under APL-I will be utilised for the strengthening of the transmission and distribution system, installing LT less distribution system and improved metering. The schemes have been identified and preliminary action has been initiated for procurement of material and identification to turn key projects.

10.4.6 The State Government has engaged Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) as the Principal Consultant for the restructuring programme in 1995. The terms of the consultancy has been revised in October 1999, keeping in view the requirements under the new policy. The consultancy will cover financial restructuring, distribution reconfiguration and

employee transfer schemes. Separate consultant will need to be engaged for private participation in distribution, generation and other technical support.

10.4.7 Progress of Main Activities

i. Financial restructuring of RSEB is the most important activity under the reform programme. This includes cleaning up the balance sheet of the RSEB, assessment of the transition period support required from the State Government and policy initiative to be taken by the State Government.

ii. Reform programme also includes unbundling of RSEB into separate generation, transmission and distribution companies. The distribution function will be divided into a number of distribution companies to be set up on regional basis. The exercise for distribution configuration is in progress and will be finalised after approval of the Financial Restructuring Plan. Action for the incorporation of some of these companies has been initiated.

iii. The assets and liabilities of RSEB will be divided into generation, transmission and number of distribution companies. The transfer of assets and liabilities and business of RSEB into successor companies is targeted to take place on March 31, 2000.

iv. The existing employees of RSEB will be transferred into separate companies after the transfer of business. The transfer scheme under section 15 of the Reform Act will be issued by the State Government.

v. Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission has been established in the State. The Regulatory Commission will be required to frame a large number of regulations for its functioning. The Reform Office has already drafted many of these regulations so that the Commission can quickly become functional.

vi. The transmission and distribution schemes to be included under APL-I have been identified. Simultaneous action has been initiated for finalising the specifications for materials for these schemes and to initiate the procurement process.

vii. The Social Policy and Procedure document has been approved by the State Government. This is one of the essential conditions for loan negotiations.

10.5 IRRIGATION SECTOR

10.5.1 With effect from 1-4-1999, irrigation rates have been enhanced (doubled) which will result in an increase in the State revenue.

10.5.2 With the view to develop available surface water and ground water resources and its proper utilisation, State Water Policy has been approved.

10.5.3 A radical change has been done in original draft of Narmada Project for use of 0.5 Million Acre Feet (MAF) water allotted to the State under Mahi accord of 1966. The State Government has approved the revised draft taking into consideration the use of

modern technology, problems of the area, use of water for agriculture, minimum water need and bio- drainage, etc.

10.5.4 State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy has been framed with the view to maintain uniformity in providing compensation to displaced persons and for speedy disposal of matters relating to compensation. The main objective of the policy is to provide the facilities to displaced equal to what they had before their displacement.

10.5.5 Efforts are being made to bring a change in irrigation management. The irrigation management, which was hitherto under the State Government, henceforth the farmers are being given participation in the irrigation management. This change will encourage the farmer's determination for proper use of water and their awareness for proper maintenance of irrigation works which will, ultimately, cause considerable reduction in management expenses.

10.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

10.6.1 Road is harbinger of development and all development whether in Agriculture, Commerce, Transport, Education, Health, Social welfare, even in Law and Order are largely connected with sufficient availability of road. Yet, in spite of considerable investment in the previous five year plans of the State, the desired Kilometrage has not been achieved.

10.6.2 As per the "Basic Road Statistics in India-1997, the road density in the State is 42.65 km. per 100 sq. km. in comparison of national average 74.9 km. per 100 sq. km.

10.6.3 The State Government have initiated several reforms in the road sector. For rapid infrastructure development in the State, private entrepreneurs have been attracted on BOT basis. At the end of January, 2000, 5 projects costing Rs. 52.79 crores i.e. Karaunti bridge, Pali bye-pass, Udaipur bye-pass, Sikar bye-pass and strengthening of Nasirabad Kekri road have been completed and opened for traffic. Two more projects costing Rs. 19.60 crores i.e. Bharatpur bye-pass and strengthening of Nimbahera Neemuch road are in progress. In addition, the bids of 15 projects costing Rs. 145 crores have also been invited and administrative sanction of 14 projects has been issued.

10.6.4 Another concept of MOT (Maintain, Operate and Transfer) has been evolved and will be put in force for implementation which would take care of road stretches for maintenance in an expanding link basis.

10.6.5 The State Highway Road Project (World Bank Assisted Project) has been approved by State Government and the implementation of the same has been initiated. Widening, Strengthening and Up-gradation of 876 Km. of high priority State Highways and Major District Roads have been included in the project. Similarly the maintenance of 1809 Km. of State Highways and Major District Roads have also been included. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1560.51 crores.

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं
TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. राजस्थान की राज्य आय औद्योगिक उद्भव, प्रचलित कीमतों पर एवं प्रतिशत
STATE INCOME OF RAJASTHAN BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, AT CURRENT PRICES
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(लाख रूपये में)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

क्षेत्र Sector	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)	1998-99 (Q)	1999-2000 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कृषि (पशुधन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1379325 (33.61)	1897268 (38.01)	1958968 (37.49)	2168968 (37.59)	1969878 (33.59)
2. वन Forestry	66999 (1.63)	71251 (1.43)	75658 (1.45)	82044 (1.42)	97733 (1.67)
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3998 (0.10)	5237 (0.10)	5461 (0.11)	4098 (0.07)	4158 (0.07)
4. खनन Mining	76793 (1.87)	69194 (1.39)	104270 (2.00)	106797 (1.85)	125039 (2.13)
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	330890 (8.06)	321408 (6.44)	272616 (5.22)	226042 (3.92)	197989 (3.38)
6. विनिर्माण (गैर पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	212575 (5.18)	230452 (4.62)	221379 (4.24)	228858 (3.97)	232804 (3.97)
7. निर्माण कार्य Construction	391595 (9.54)	456959 (9.16)	510548 (9.77)	555934 (9.63)	605403 (10.32)
8. विद्युत्, गैस तथा जल पूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	79673 (1.94)	80546 (1.61)	80586 (1.54)	86501 (1.50)	92716 (1.59)
9. रेलवे Railways	63280 (1.54)	69711 (1.40)	77562 (1.48)	91011 (1.58)	106793 (1.82)
10. अन्य यातायात तथा संग्रहण Other Transport & Storage	93396 (2.28)	110496 (2.21)	121888 (2.33)	141047 (2.44)	150798 (2.57)
11. संचार Communication	30142 (0.74)	37877 (0.76)	45257 (0.87)	55404 (0.96)	67825 (1.16)
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	604608 (14.74)	722895 (14.48)	731253 (13.99)	768546 (13.32)	750573 (12.80)
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	139564 (3.40)	176902 (3.54)	202382 (3.87)	223637 (3.88)	247124 (4.21)
14. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	199381 (4.86)	212418 (4.26)	225201 (4.31)	239815 (4.16)	252820 (4.31)
15. सार्वजनिक प्रशासन Public Administration	130833 (3.19)	151512 (3.04)	175247 (3.35)	245407 (4.25)	341541 (5.82)
16. अन्य सेवायें Other Services	300414 (7.32)	377045 (7.55)	417023 (7.98)	545801 (9.46)	621773 (10.60)
शुद्ध राज्य उत्पाद, प्रतिकारक लागत पर Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost	4103466 (100.00)	4991161 (100.00)	5225299 (100.00)	5769910 (100.00)	5864967 (100.00)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	8337	9922	10189	11045	11030

कोष्ठकीय संख्याएं प्रतिशत को दर्शाती हैं Figures within bracket denote percentage.

P प्रावधानिक अनुमान Provisional Estimates

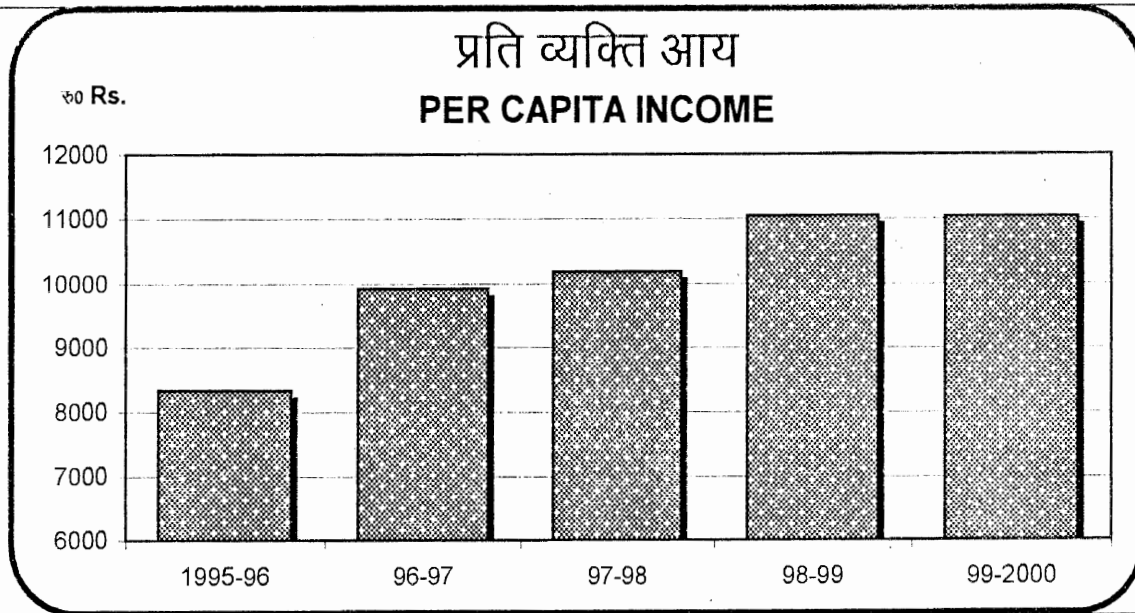
Q त्वरित अनुमान Quick Estimates. A अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates.

राज्य आय—

औद्योगिक उद्भव प्रचलित कीमतों पर

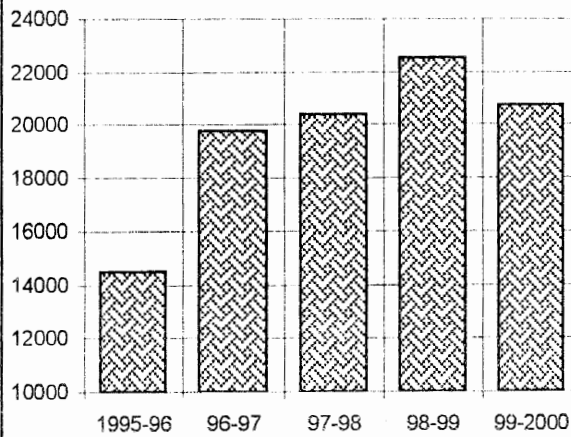
STATE INCOME -

BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

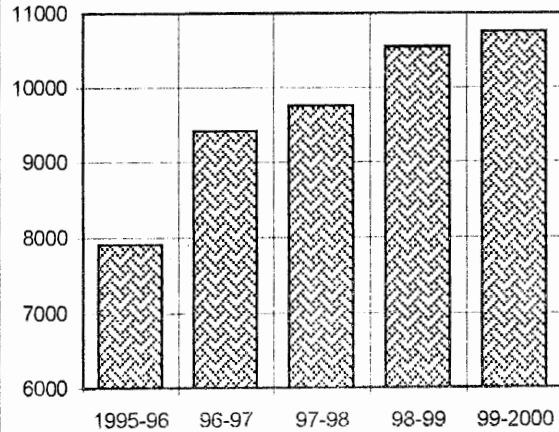


करोड़ ₹0 Crore Rs.

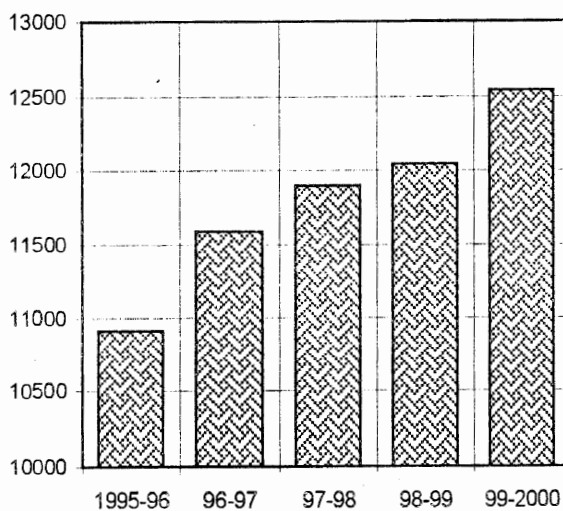
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



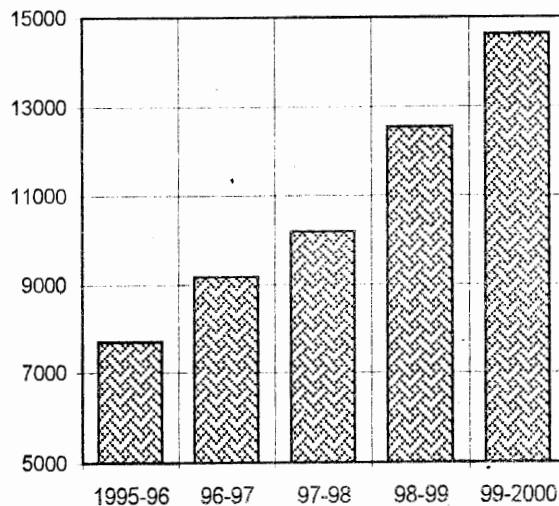
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



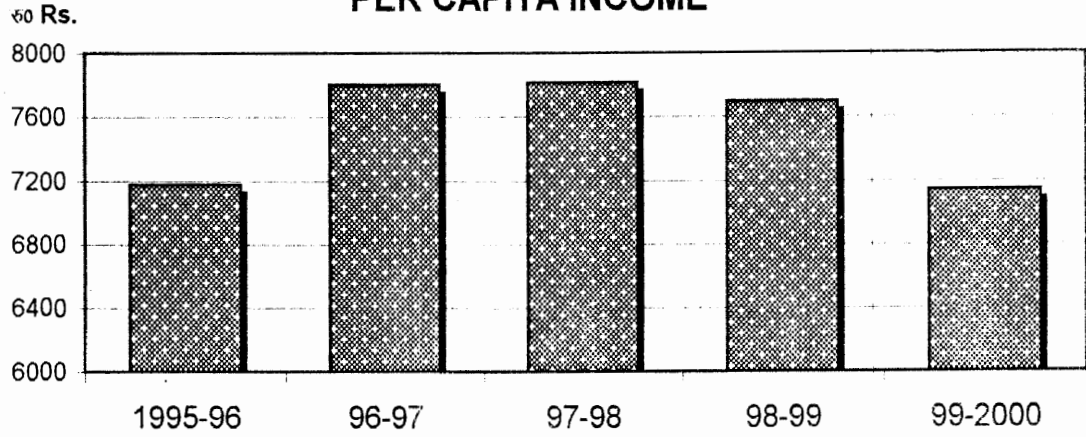
अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS



राज्य आय — औद्योगिक उद्भव स्थिर(1993-94)कीमतों पर

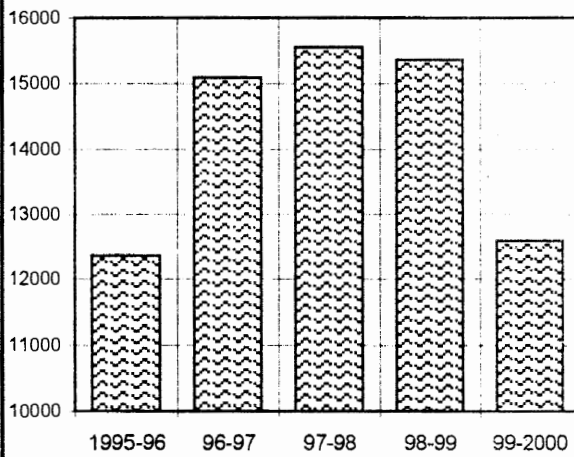
STATE INCOME - BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

प्रति व्यक्ति आय PER CAPITA INCOME

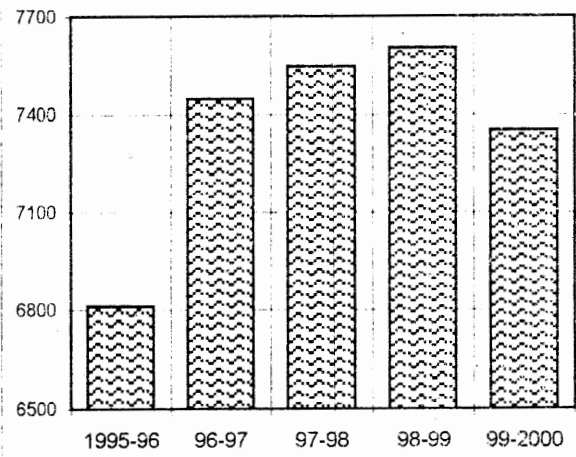


करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

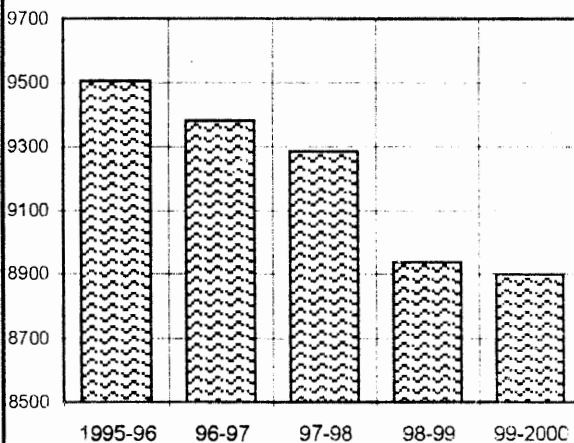
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



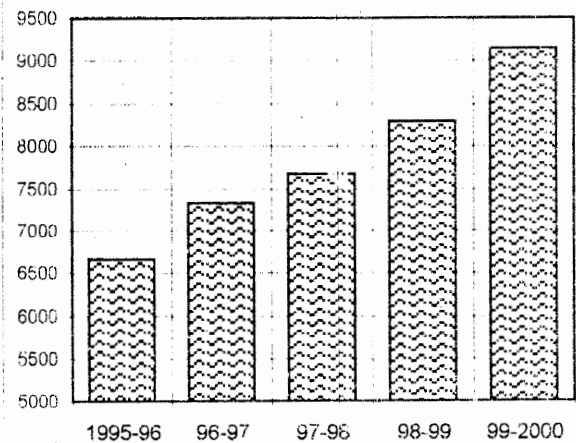
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र OTHER SECTORS



2. राजस्थान की राज्य आय-औद्योगिक उद्भव स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर
एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन

STATE INCOME OF RAJASTHAN BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, AT CONSTANT
PRICES (1993-94) AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
(लाख रूपये में)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

क्षेत्र Sector	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)	1998-99 (Q)	1999-2000 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कृषि Agriculture (Inc. Animal Husbandry)	1171145 (33.15)	1447778 (36.90)	1492451 (37.26)	1473844 (36.67)	1196935 (31.52)
2. वन Forestry	60416 (1.71)	56650 (1.44)	57999 (1.45)	59495 (1.48)	58631 (1.54)
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3375 (0.09)	3858 (0.10)	3984 (0.10)	2901 (0.07)	2727 (0.07)
4. खनन Mining	63866 (1.81)	62603 (1.60)	85302 (2.13)	92776 (2.31)	103353 (2.72)
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	313790 (8.88)	292042 (7.44)	251587 (6.28)	214382 (5.33)	190143 (5.01)
6. विनिर्माण (गैर पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	192742 (5.46)	190063 (4.84)	188131 (4.70)	183108 (4.55)	183221 (4.83)
7. निर्माण कार्य Construction	313369 (8.87)	333356 (8.50)	346115 (8.64)	349150 (8.69)	352028 (9.27)
8. विद्युत्, गैस तथा जल पूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	66604 (1.89)	60068 (1.53)	57462 (1.43)	54328 (1.35)	61075 (1.61)
9. रेल्वे Railways	48166 (1.36)	53890 (1.37)	54934 (1.37)	64460 (1.60)	75637 (1.99)
10. अन्य यातायात तथा संग्रहण Other Transport & Storage	76664 (2.17)	80580 (2.05)	82721 (2.07)	84369 (2.10)	88445 (2.33)
11. संचार Communication	28560 (0.81)	35613 (0.91)	41720 (1.04)	50045 (1.25)	60031 (1.58)
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	527833 (14.94)	574620 (14.65)	575266 (14.36)	561469 (13.97)	510936 (13.46)
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	113927 (3.22)	141739 (3.61)	160565 (4.01)	181891 (4.53)	206049 (5.43)
14. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों स्वामित्व एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	190908 (5.40)	196369 (5.00)	201535 (5.03)	206464 (5.14)	210531 (5.54)
15. सार्वजनिक प्रशासन Public Administration	109104 (3.09)	114802 (2.93)	124560 (3.11)	158504 (3.94)	214430 (5.65)
16. अन्य सेवायें Other Services	252584 (7.15)	279761 (7.13)	281296 (7.02)	282359 (7.02)	283040 (7.45)
शुद्ध राज्य उत्पाद, प्रतिकारक लागत पर Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost	3533053 (100.00)	3923792 (100.00)	4005628 (100.00)	4019545 (100.00)	3797212 (100.00)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	7178	7800	7811	7694	7141

कोष्ठकीय संख्याएं प्रतिशत को दर्शाती हैं। Figures within bracket denote percentage.

P प्रावधानिक अनुमान Provisional Estimates.

Q त्वरित अनुमान Quick Estimates A अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

3. राजस्थान में कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक
INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN

आधार (1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100)

Base (1979-80 to 1981-82 = 100)

फसल Crop	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. अनाज Cereals	118.37	192.00	161.33	217.08	224.74	209.05
अ - रबी Rabi	117.66	191.05	186.78	227.87	228.53	232.28
ब - खरीफ Kharif	119.68	192.37	116.23	198.02	218.11	167.92
2. दलहन Pulses	90.65	166.65	123.19	156.66	222.89	206.01
3. कुल खाद्यान्न Total Food Grain	110.12	184.47	149.98	199.10	224.22	208.17
4. तिलहन Oilseeds +	455.26	551.29	613.62	714.07	584.40	618.94
5. रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres(Cotton & Sanhemp)	188.81	198.10	300.90	307.11	196.30	195.51
6. मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices and Condi- ments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	317.05	267.40	252.96	404.48	447.09	330.94
7. तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	599.94	487.59	575.45	744.70	810.53	1371.04
8. अन्य फसलें Other Crops *	81.81	79.85	109.45	102.53	91.82	85.30
9. कुल अखाद्य फसलें Total Non-Food	358.36	421.26	480.02	554.77	454.20	471.71
10. समस्त फसलें All Crops	156.59	228.00	211.77	265.68	267.27	257.51

* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित हैं।

* Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco.

+ तिल, मूंगफली, अरण्डी, अलसी, राई एवं सरसों सम्मिलित हैं।

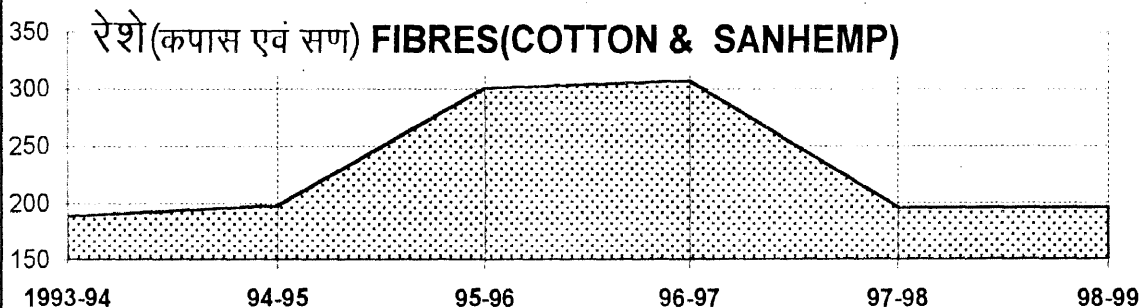
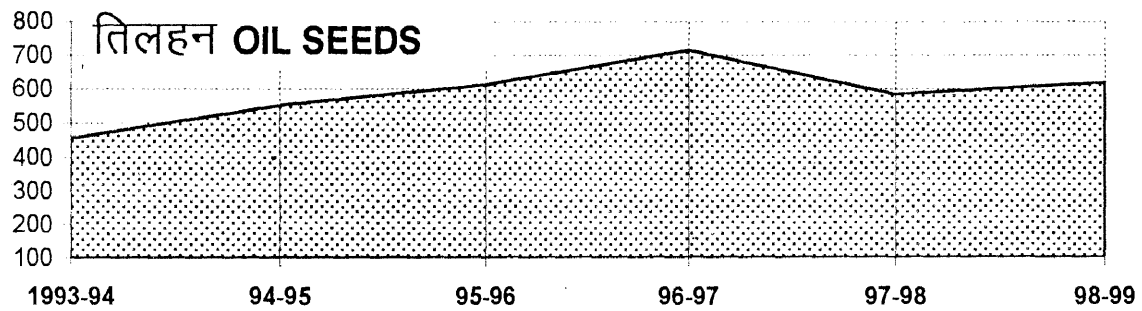
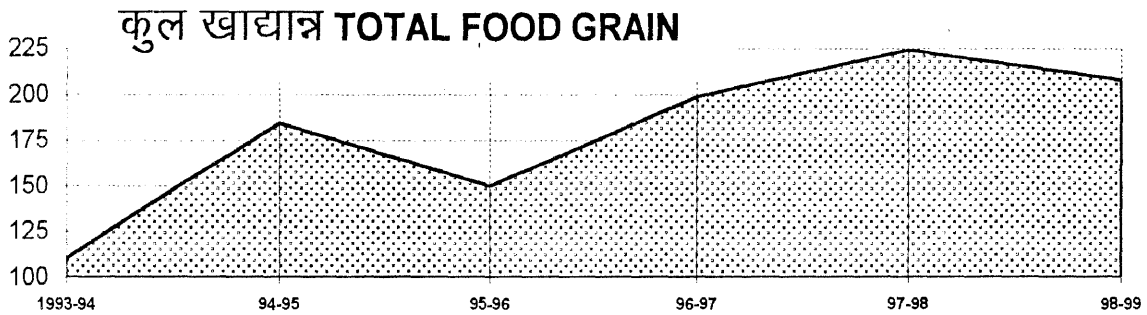
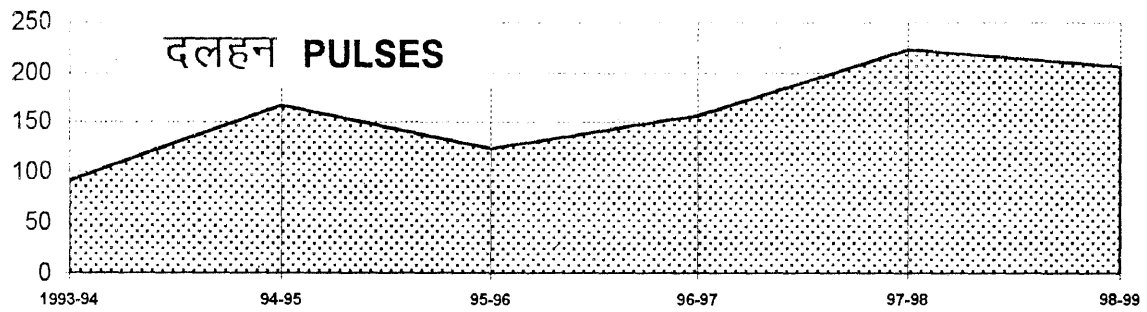
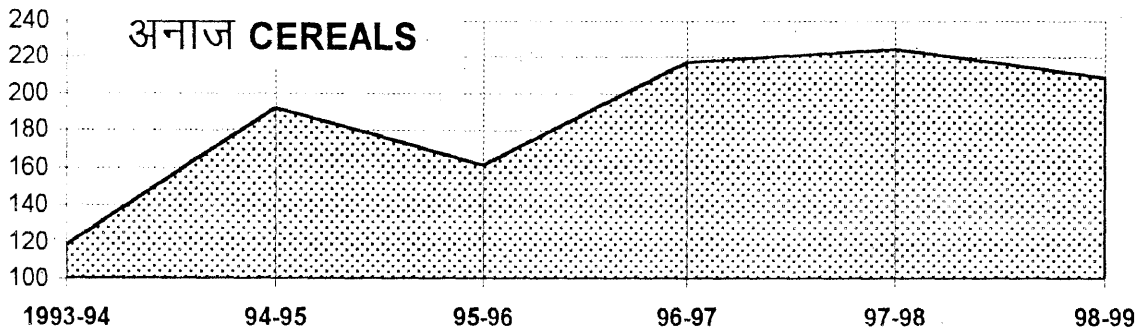
+ Includes Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor seed, Linseed and Rape & Mustard

प्रावधानिक Provisional

कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

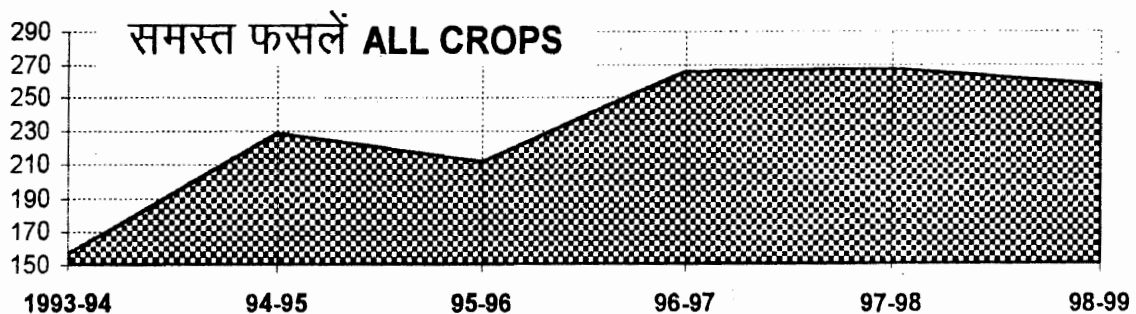
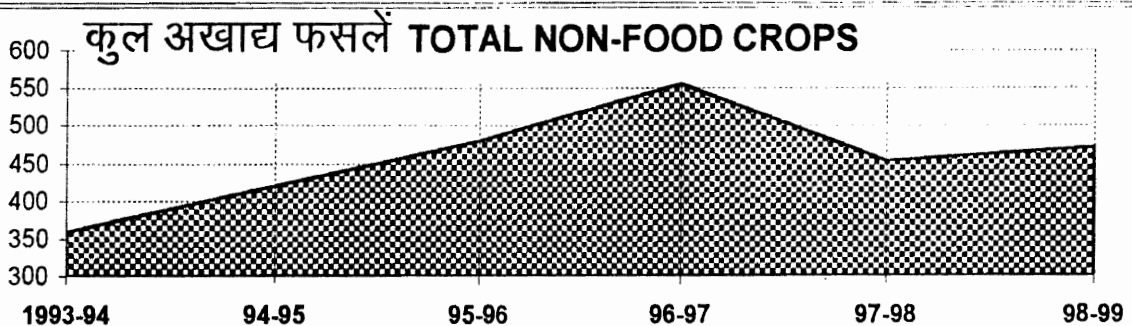
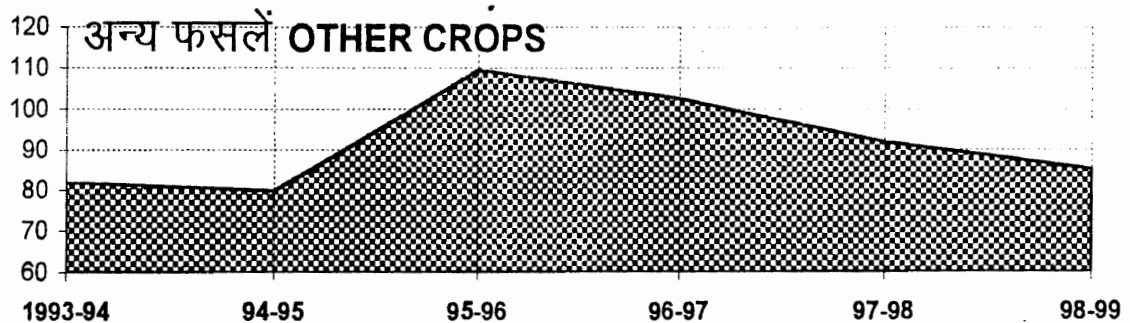
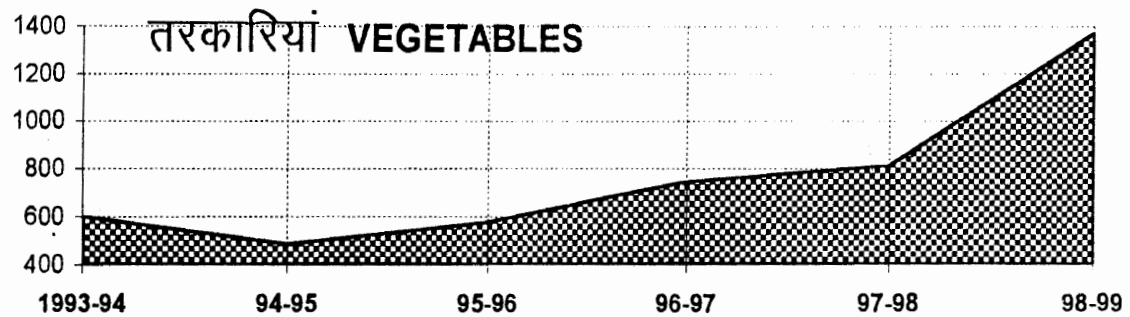
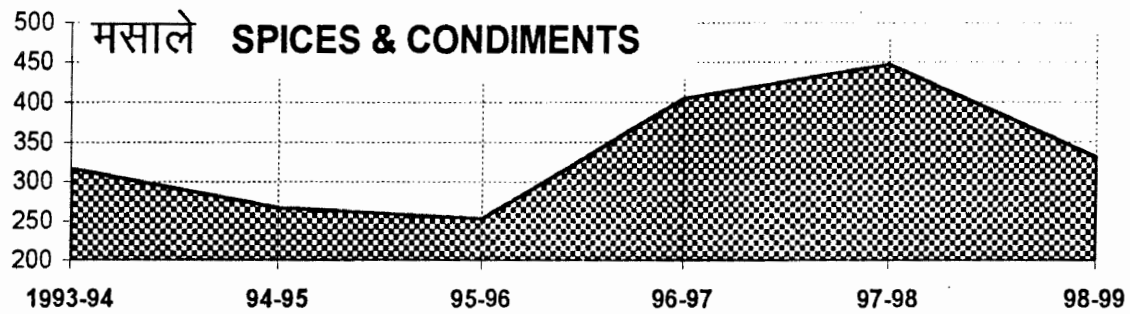
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100



कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

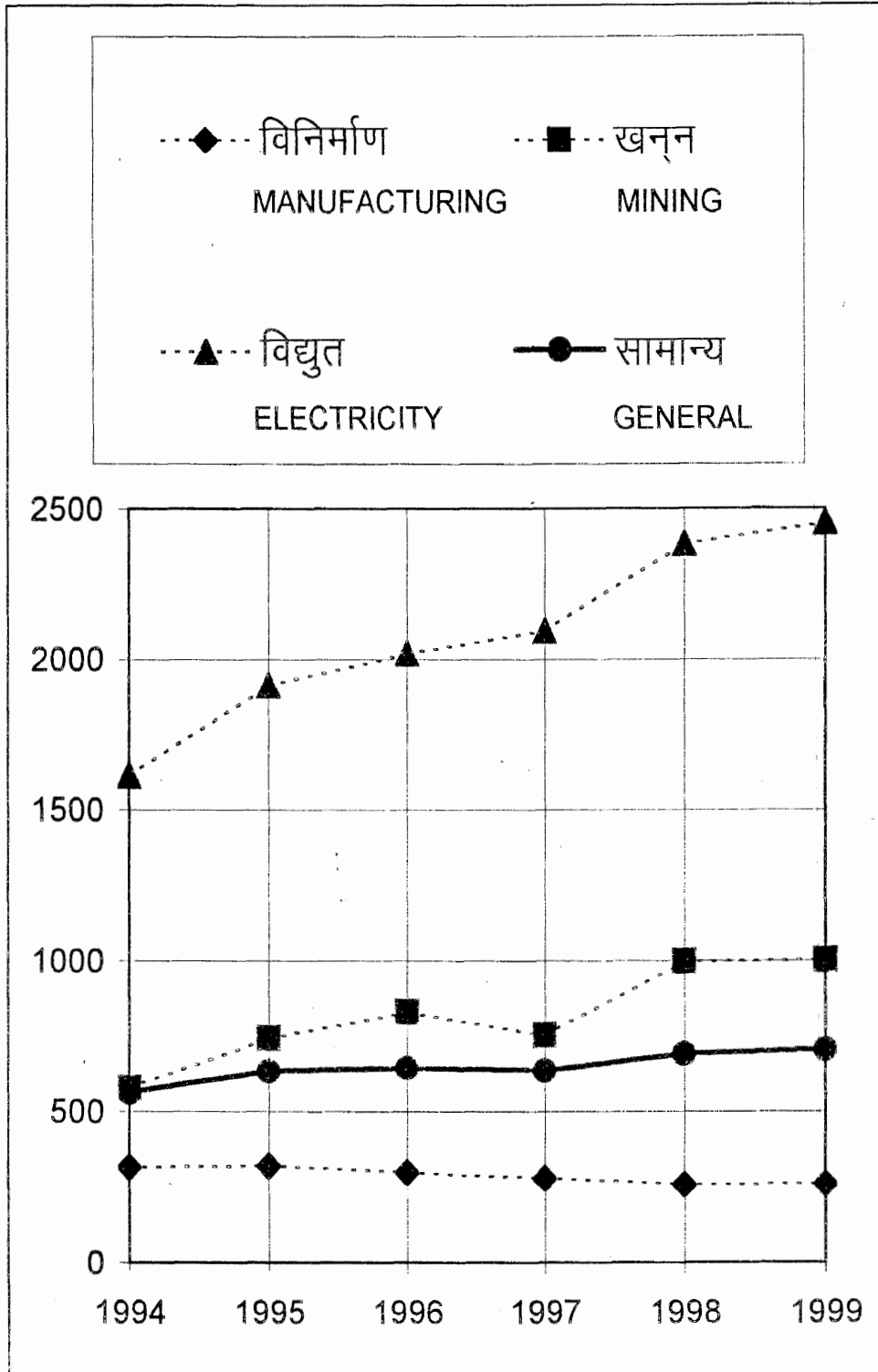
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औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

आधार BASE 1970=100



4. औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

आधार 1970=100
Base

वर्ग Group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*
1. विनिर्माण Manufacturing	317.32	321.703	299.00	281.26	259.46	261.81
2. खनन Mining	577.41	746.42	831.04	753.03	996.96	1001.79
3. विद्युत Electricity	1611.80	1912.11	2018.26	2093.67	2382.42*	2451.28
4. सामान्य General	563.88	634.27	644.45	637.23	693.79*	707.76

* प्रावधानिक
Provisional

5. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक
INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN RAJASTHAN

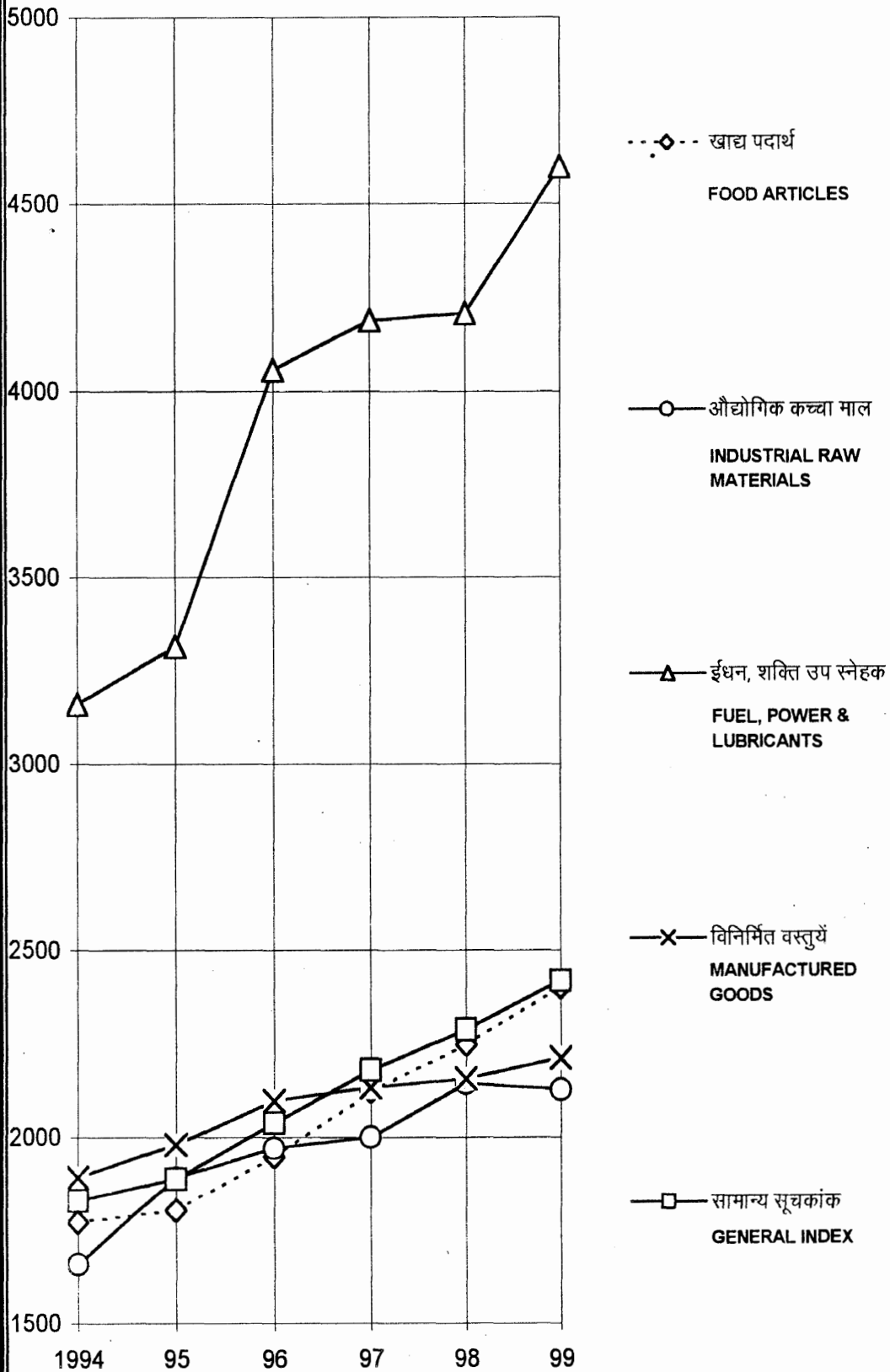
(आधार 1952-53=100)
Base

वर्ग Group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. खाद्य पदार्थ Food Articles	1771.80	1803.71	1946.26	2123.96	2249.20	2399.40
2. औद्योगिक कच्चा माल Industrial Raw Materials	1660.80	1888.73	1970.26	1999.40	2146.13	2128.31
3. ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक Fuel, Power And Lubricants	3160.91	3314.23	4055.94	4186.88	4206.09	4597.57
4. विनिर्मित वस्तुये Manufactured Goods	1889.93	1979.56	2098.64	2134.35	2158.73	2212.59
5. सामान्य सूचकांक General Index	1827.61	1885.77	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLE SALE PRICES IN RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53=100

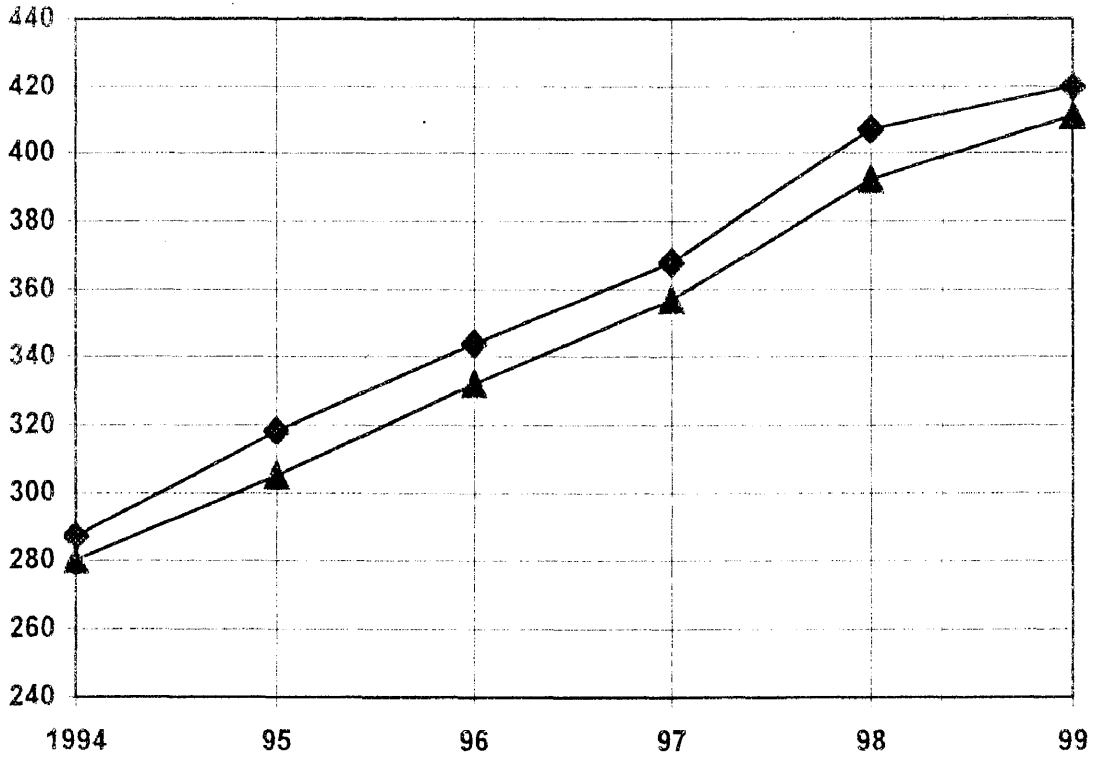


उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

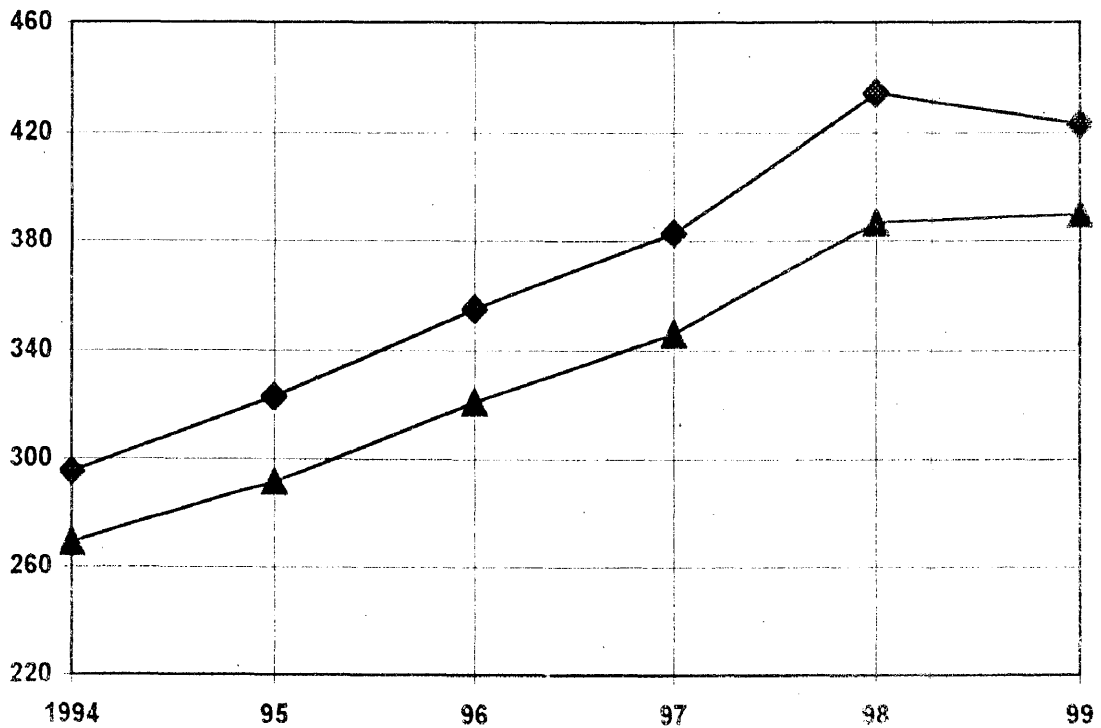
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

आधार BASE 1982=100

अजमेर AJMER



जयपुर JAIPUR



◆ खाद्य वर्ग
▲ सामान्य वर्ग

FOOD GROUP
GENERAL GROUP

6. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक
INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES

वर्ग Group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अजमेर Ajmer						
(आधार 1982=100) Base						
(i) खाद्य Food	287	318	344	368	407	420
(ii) सामान्य General	280	305	332	357	392	411
जयपुर Jaipur						
(आधार 1982=100) Base						
(i) खाद्य Food	295	323	355	383	434	423
(ii) सामान्य General	269	291	321	346	387	390

7. राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव स्थिति से हुई क्षति
LOSS DUE TO FAMINE/SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Distts. Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या Number of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (in Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निव्वित (लाख रु.) Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	-	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26859	219.80	559.76
1986-87	27	31936	252.70	702.62
1987-88	27	36252	317.37	753.81
1988-89	17	4497	43.45	127.02
1989-90	25	14024	120.67	255.62
1990-91	-	-	-	-
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
1992-93	12	4376	34.66	29.06
1993-94	25	22586	246.81	491.36
1994-95	-	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82	209.12
1996-97	21	5905	55.29	28.88
1997-98	24	4633	14.91 #	2.79 #
1998-99	20	20069	215.07	168.52
1999-2000	26	23406	261.79	227.95

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक

Figures For Financial Year

Not included the figure of cyclone & hailstorm affected 1865 villages

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

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत Percentage of Area to total area of the Country	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत 1991 Percentage of Population to Total Population of India 1991	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मि. (1991) Density of Population Per Sq K.M. (1991)	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत (1991) Percentage of Urban Population to total Population (1991)	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत (1991) Literacy Percentage * (1991)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.44 (5)	7.8 (5)	241 (10)	26.84 (7)	45.11 (12)
2. आसाम Assam	2.40 (13)	2.6 (12)	284 (8)	11.08 (16)	53.42 (10)
3. बिहार Bihar	5.30 (9)	10.2 (2)	497 (3)	13.17 (15)	38.54 (16)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	5.97 (7)	4.9 (9)	210 (12)	34.40 (2)	60.91 (5)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	1.35 (16)	1.9 (14)	369 (7)	24.79 (9)	55.33 (9)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.70 (14)	0.6 (16)	92 (16)	8.70 (17)	63.54 (4)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.77 (6)	0.9 (15)+	76 (17)+	23.83 (10)+	N.A.
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.85 (8)	5.3 (7)	234 (11)	30.91 (4)	55.98 (8)
9. केरल Kerala	1.18 (17)	3.4 (11)	747 (2)	26.44 (8)	90.59 (1)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	13.50 (1)	7.8 (5)	149 (14)	23.21 (11)	43.45 (13)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.38 (3)	9.3 (3)	257 (9)	38.69 (1)	64.87 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	4.75 (10)	3.7 (10)	202 (13)	13.43 (14)	48.55 (11)
13. पंजाब Punjab	1.54 (15)	2.4 (13)	401 (6)	29.72 (5)	57.14 (7)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.43 (2)	5.2 (8)	129 (15)	22.88 (12)	38.55 (15)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	3.96 (11)	6.6 (6)	428 (5)	34.20 (3)	63.72 (3)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8.97 (4)	16.4 (1)	472 (4)	19.89 (13)	41.71 (14)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.68 (12)	8.0 (4)	766 (1)	27.39 (6)	57.72 (6)
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	257	25.71	52.21

साक्षरता दर 7 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या से सम्बंधित है।

* The literacy rates relate to the population aged 7 and above.

+ राज्य की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित।

Based on estimated population of State.

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य STATE	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर) Average size of holdings (Hect.) (1990-91)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Graphical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि.ग्राम) consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) (1994-95)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या) Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Popu- lation (No.) 1996*	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति आय वृद्धि (रूपये) Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) (1995-96)*
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.56	2.75	121.4 (4)	1121 (10)	1361 (8)
2. आसाम Assam	1.31	0.78	9.5 (16)	442 (15)	527 (16)
3. बिहार Bihar	0.93	1.74	64.6 (10)	559 (14)	554 (15)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	2.93	1.96	77.5 (7)	1842 (2)	3933 (1)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	2.43	0.44	126.4 (3)	1382 (6)	2591 (3)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.56	34.6 (14)	1175 (9)	1556 (6)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.22	48.2 (11)	300 (17)	178 (17)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	2.13	1.92	64.9 (9)	1620 (4)	1400 (7)
9. केरल Kerala	0.33	0.39	66.7 (8)	1258 (7)	979 (10)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.63	4.43	37.4 (12)	777 (11)	1315 (9)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2.21	3.08	64.9 (9)	1532 (5)	3821 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	1.34	1.56	22.5 (15)	428 (16)	749 (14)
13. पंजाब Punjab	3.61	0.50	174.7 (1)	1989 (1)	1846 (5)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	4.11	3.42	34.8 (13)	599 (12)	864 (12)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	0.93	1.30	136.6 (2)	1720 (3)	2441 (4)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.90	2.94	99.3 (5)	572 (13)	775 (13)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.90	0.89	86.2 (6)	1208 (8)	882 (11)
अखिल भारत All India	1.57	32.87	75.7	1050	1515

* प्रावधानिक Provisional.

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत् उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kuh.)* 1994-95(P)**	कुल ग्रामो से विद्युतीकृत ग्रामो का प्रतिशत Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Villages March 95 (P)**	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाडियों की संख्या Number of motor vechiles per lakh of population (31-3-1997)	नवम् योजना (1997-2002) उद्व्यय 1996-97 की कीमतों पर (करोड रुपये) 9th Plan (1997-2002) Outlay at 1996-97 Prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	12	13	14	15
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	373.55 (6)	100.00 (1)	3833 (9)	25150 (4)
2. आसाम Assam	97.65 (17)	98.50 (2)	1502 (16)	8984 (16)
3. बिहार Bihar	133.74 (16)	70.71 (9)	1493 (17)	16680 (10)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	608.43 (2)	100.00 (1)	8166 (2)	28000 (3)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	466.78 (4)	100.00 (1)	5620 (3)	9310 (15)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	253.55 (11)	100.00 (1)	2166 (12)	5700 (17)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	196.32 (14)	96.20 (3)	2356 (11)	9500 (14)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	363.92 (7)	100.00 (1)	5072 (6)	23400 (6)
9. केरल Kerala	236.54 (12)	100.00 (1)	4318 (7)	16100 (11)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	335.01 (8)	94.32 (4)	3395 (10)	20075 (8)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	500.36 (3)	100.00 (1)	5133 (5)	36700 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	332.64 (9)	71.16 (8)	2084 (13)	15000 (12)
13. पंजाब Punjab	759.37 (1)	100.00 (1)	9215 (1)	11500 (13)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	269.53 (10)	85.82 (5)	3908 (8)	22526 (7)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	429.97 (5)	100.00 (1)	5290 (4)	25000 (5)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	204.07 (13)	75.80 (7)	1979 (14)	46340 (1)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	175.16 (15)	76.57 (6)	1774 (15)	16900 (9)
अखिल भारत All India	320.10	85.95	3912	374366

P प्रावधिक * उपयोगिता और अनउपयोगिता
Provisional Utilities and Non-Utilities.

Source ** - Public Electricity Supply, All India Statistics, General Review 1994-95.
By - Central Electricity Authority.

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या (सितम्बर, 1999) No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population (Sept., 99)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रुपये) (सितम्बर, 1999) Per Capita Bank Deposit (Sept., 99) Rs.	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रुपये) (सितम्बर, 1999) Per Capita Bank credit (Sept., 99) Rs.	शुद्ध राज्य घर उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर 1996-97 (लाख रुपये) Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices 1996-97* (Lakh Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर 1996-97(रुपये) Per capita N.S.D.P. (at current prices) 1996-97* (Rs.)
1	16	17	18	19	20
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8 (10)	5532 (11)	3496 (7)	8437574	11618
2. आसाम Assam	4.7 (16)	2935 (17)	903 (15)	1862343	7458
3. बिहार Bihar	5.0 (15)	3300 (15)	768 (16)	5010419	5331
4. गुजरात Gujarat	7.6 (7)	9120 (4)	4151 (6)	7124017	15512
5. हरियाणा Haryana	7.5 (8)	7810 (7)	2991 (9)	3238081	17259
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	11.7 (1)	8913 (5)	1800 (11)	789367	12959
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.2 (5)	7357 (9)	3331 (8)	876928	9681
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.0 (4)	7741 (8)	4783 (4)	6510113	13083
9. केरल Kerala	10.0 (3)	11000 (3)	4359 (5)	4313486	13832
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.7 (12)	3557 (14)	1655 (12)	7004513	9449
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.9 (9)	15366 (1)	11234 (1)	16368204	18741
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	6.2 (11)	3002 (16)	1241 (13)	2535749	7315
13. पंजाब Punjab	10.6 (2)	14648 (2)	5522 (2)	4229111	18743
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.2 (11)	4105 (13)	1800 (11)	4991161 #	9922 #
15. तमिलनाडु Tami Nadu	7.7 (6)	7992 (6)	7003 (3)	8437732	14104
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.3 (14)	4474 (12)	1159 (14)	12270909	7747
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.6 (13)	7020 (10)	2942 (10)	7672483	10192
अखिल भारत All India	6.6	7493	3996	107854667	11434

* C.S.O.-Comparable Estimates based on 1993-94 New Series.

के.सां.सं.- तुलनात्मक अनुमान वर्ष 1993-94 नई श्रृंखला पर ।

- DES (Rajasthan) Estimates

निदेशालय आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी (राजस्थान) अनुमान

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रुपये) Per Capita Revenue 1999-2000(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व Per Capita Tax-Revenue 1999-2000(B.E.) (Rs.)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश Per Capita Share in Central Taxes 1999-2000(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय Per Capita Revenue Expenditure 1999-2000(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर व्यय Per Capita Development Expenditure 1999-2000(B.E.) (Rs.)
1	21	22	23	24	25
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	2475.44 (10)	1781.24 (10)	512.51 (6)	2683.66 (10)	1752.91 (9)
2. आसाम Assam	2136.14 (11)	1122.51 (13)	624.38 (3)	2565.52 (11)	1602.39 (11)
3. बिहार Bihar	1277.83 (17)	896.68 (17)	531.42 (5)	1589.52 (17)	877.26 (17)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	2916.05 (6)	2309.53 (2)	371.77 (14)	3210.02 (7)	2095.16 (5)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	3500.64 (3)	2234.89 (3)	247.53 (17)	3814.26 (4)	2140.97 (4)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	3717.31 (2)	2229.46 (4)	1386.63 (1)	5497.20 (1)	3457.46 (1)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	5060.52 (1)	1961.58 (9)	1352.26 (2)	5002.52 (2)	2790.05 (2)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	2700.18 (7)	2100.03 (7)	445.02 (10)	2970.20 (9)	1829.38 (8)
9. केरल Kerala	2941.66 (5)	2459.32 (1)	617.66 (4)	3635.52 (5)	2215.91 (3)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	1745.03 (13)	1176.06 (12)	452.64 (8)	1970.20 (15)	1081.89 (15)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2672.29 (8)	2124.67 (5)	300.94 (15)	3551.24 (6)	1829.62 (7)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	1734.59 (14)	1095.98 (15)	511.86 (7)	2256.84 (14)	1268.79 (14)
13. पंजाब Punjab	3365.82 (4)	2064.60 (8)	286.44 (16)	4388.98 (3)	2032.50 (6)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	1911.70 (12)	1306.03 (11)	423.81 (11)	2549.51 (12)	1485.24 (12)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	2577.74 (9)	2177.92 (5)	448.63 (9)	3005.40 (8)	1656.35 (10)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	1354.25 (16)	1027.11 (16)	406.86 (12)	1765.36 (16)	893.95 (16)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	1447.40 (15)	1112.95 (14)	392.87 (13)	2415.13 (13)	1474.73 (13)

कोष्ठिका संख्या राज्य की श्रेणी को दर्शाती है।

Figure with in brackets denotes State Rankings.

राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (तुलनात्मक अनुमान) औद्योगिक उद्भव एवं प्रचलित कीमतों पर
(नयी श्रृंखला 1993-94 पर आधारित)

** STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT(COMPARABLE ESTIMATES) AT
FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

(Based on New Series 1993-94)

(Rs. in Crore)

STATE	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	राज्य
Andhra Pradesh	57987	70451	81099	92801	आंध्र प्रदेश
Arunachal Pradesh	884	955	1159	1167	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
Assam	15434	17933	19722	20939	आसाम
Bihar	41081	46454	48482	57015	बिहार
Goa	2459	2804	3379	4615	गोवा
Gujarat	50229	64506	72761	82447	गुजरात
Haryana	21822	26416	30029	36614	हरियाणा
Himachal Pradesh	5044	6415	7031	8838	हिमाचल प्रदेश
Jammu & Kashmir	7246	7655	9084	10043	जम्मू और कश्मीर
Karnataka	44396	52342	59954	71942	कर्नाटक
Madhya Pradesh	53787	60212	70559	80449	मध्य प्रदेश
Maharashtra	118675	135872	168786	183445	महाराष्ट्र
Manipur	1448	1632	1777	2252	मणीपुर
Meghalaya	1679	1827	2119	2232	मेघालय
Mizoram	747	815	1015	1203	मिजोरम
Nagaland	1428	1675	1845	2086	नागालैण्ड
Orissa	21152	24681	28201	29040	उड़ीसा
Punjab	31254	36148	40315	47220	पंजाब
Rajasthan *	33076	41111	46307	55931	राजस्थान
Sikkim	413	468	530	602	सिक्किम
Tamil Nadu	58940	71092	80905	94029	तमिलनाडु
Tripura	1843	2338	2426	3028	त्रिपुरा
Uttar Pradesh	87177	102230	114941	138623	उत्तर प्रदेश
West Bengal	56125	64857	76042	84105	पश्चिम बंगाल

Source

स्रोत

** Central Statistical Organisation

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन

* Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

निदेशालय आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी, राजस्थान।