



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2003-04

Economic Review

2003-04



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CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review, a Budget related document is presented in the State Legislative Assembly in advance of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review, 2003-04** attempts to depict in brief, the picture of the State economy as well as a snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

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

(VASUNDHARA
Devi)

(VASUNDHARA DEVI
Minister)



SATYA PRIYA GUPTA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT

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SECRETARIAT, JAIPUR.

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in its publication 'Economic Review', has been attempting to present a bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes launched by the State Government. The **Economic Review, 2003-04** depicts the progress of socio-economic development of the State through narrative description and important key indicators presented by graphs and charts.

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


(SATYA PRIYA GUPTA)



सत्यमेव जयते

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JAIPUR - 302 005 (INDIA)

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, regularly, by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan. The **Economic Review, 2003-04** attempts to depict the progress and trend of development in various sectors of the State Economy. The key economic indicators have also been shown with the help of charts and graphs.

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

(SIYA RAM MEENA)

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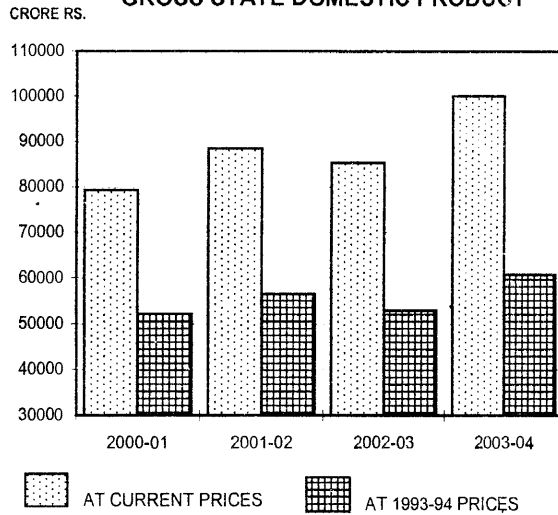
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

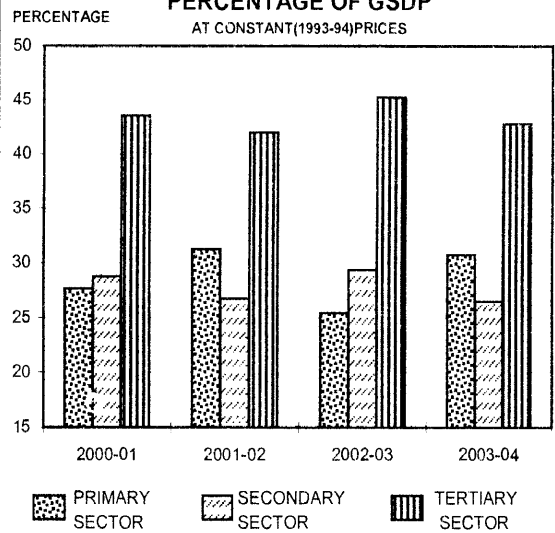
Particular	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		79295	88422	85355	100094
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		52155	56626	52950	60738
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		0.94	11.51	-3.47	17.27
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		-1.45	8.57	-6.49	14.71
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		27.67	31.25	25.41	30.73
(b) Secondary		28.76	26.75	29.35	26.45
(c) Tertiary		43.57	42.00	45.24	42.82
4. Net State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		70211	78761	75048	89075
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		45267	49137	44769	51767
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		12570	13738	12753	14748
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		8104	8571	7608	8571
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation					
(a) At Current Prices	Crore Rs.	11029	11079	12821	
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	13.54	0.45	15.72	
7. Index for Agricultural Production +		173.45	244.94	133.42**	
(Base 1979-82 = 100)					

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

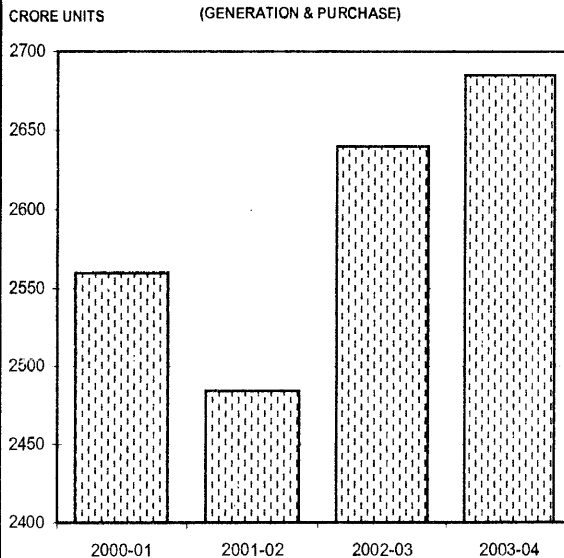
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



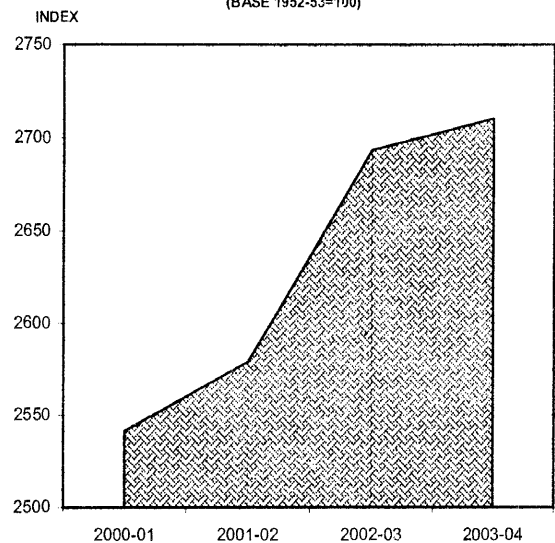
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP AT CONSTANT(1993-94)PRICES



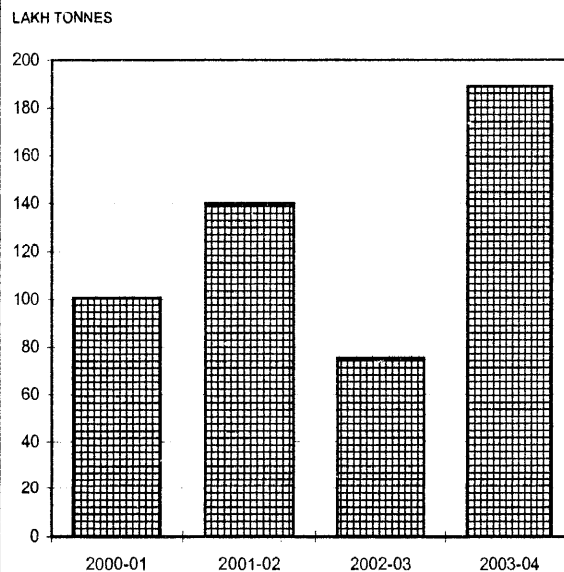
POWER GENERATION (GENERATION & PURCHASE)



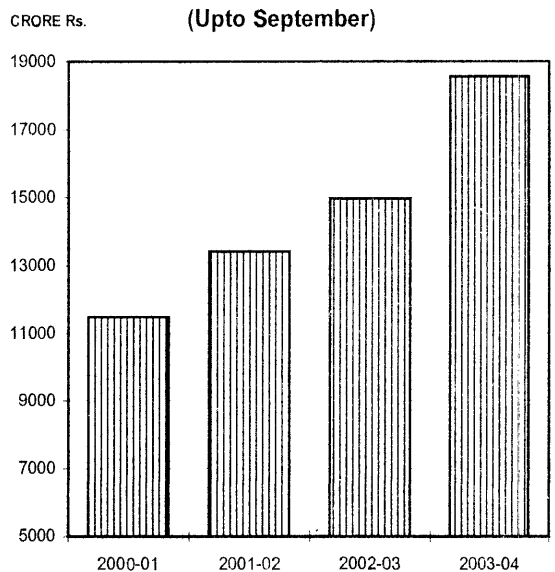
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)



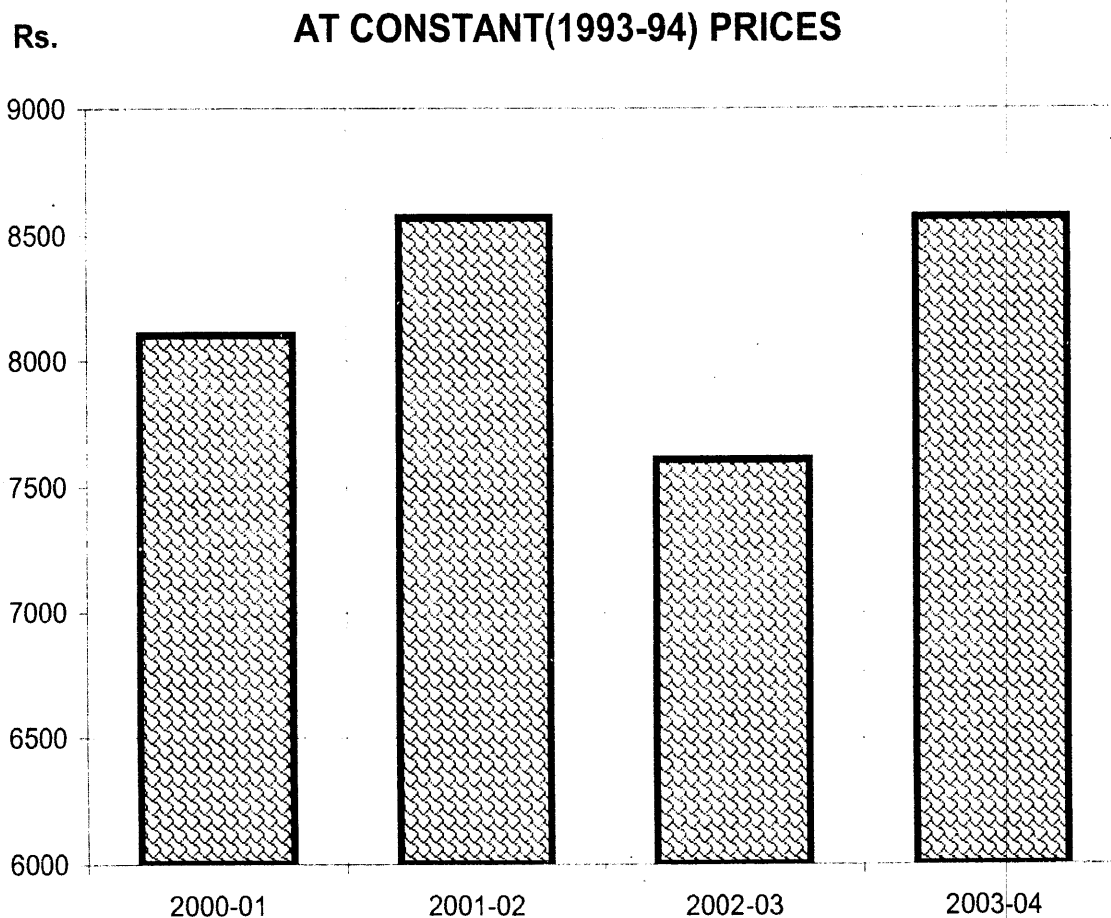
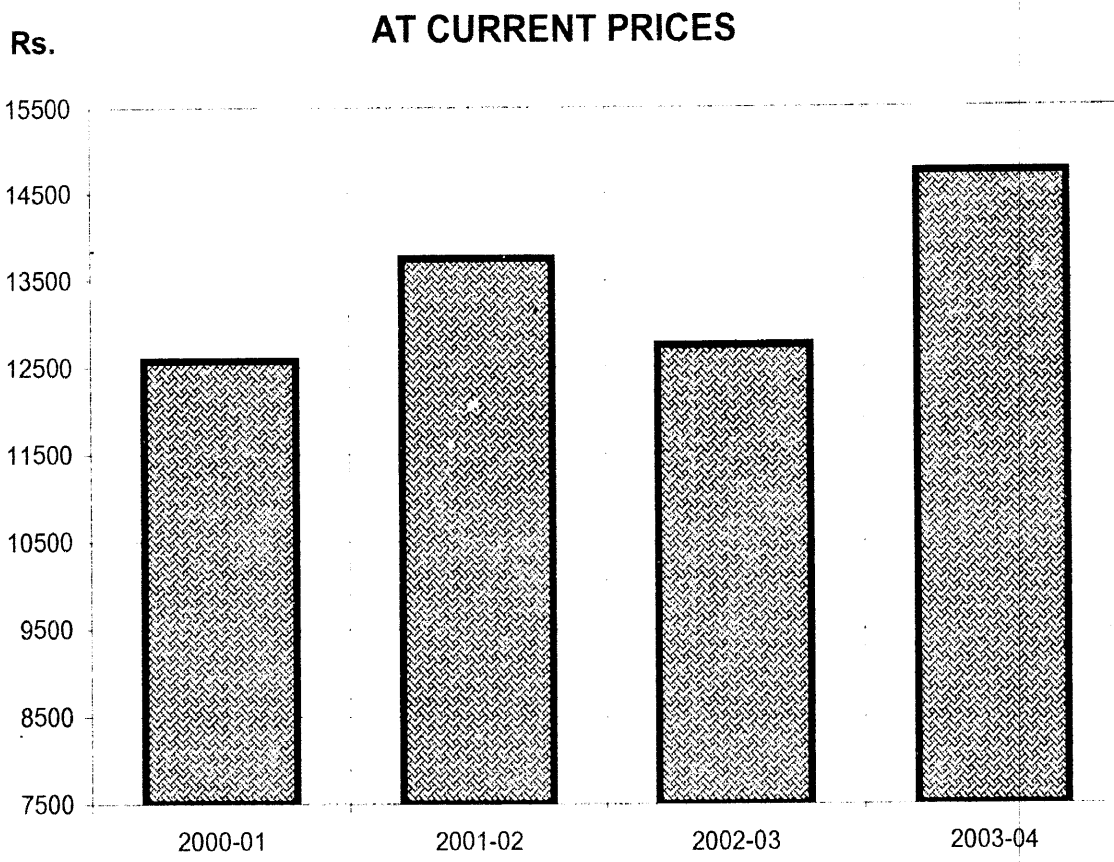
TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT (Upto September)



PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particular	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Food-grain Production +	Lakh MT	100.40	140.02	75.32	189.01**
9. Index for Industrial Production* (Base 1993-94 = 100)		155.00#	164.99	199.71	200.93**
10. Wholesale Price Index (Base 1952-53 = 100)		2541.33	2578.90	2693.37	2710.19
Percentage Increase		3.94	1.48	4.44	0.62
11. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		403	423	442	452
(b) Ajmer Centre		433	452	472	487
12. Power Generation (Generation + Purchase)	Crore Units	2560	2484	2640	2685
Growth Rate	Percent	4.79	-2.97	6.28	1.70
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Crore Rs.	11489	13411	14971	18567
Percentage increase		20.06	16.73	11.63	24.02

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2001-02, quick for 2002-03 and advance for 2003-04

- Relates to calendar year
- # Based on compound growth rate
- ** Provisional
- + Relates to agriculture year

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	1991	Lakh Sq. Km	32.87	3.42
2. Total Population @	2001	in Lakh No.	10270.15	564.73
3. Density of Population	2001	Per Sq. Km	324	165
4. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	27.78	23.38
5. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	16.33	17.29
6. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	8.01	12.44
7. Literacy	2001	Percentage	65.38	61.03
8. Bank Offices	Dec., 2003	Per Lakh of Population	6.2	5.6
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Dec., 2003	Rs.	12922	6151
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Dec., 2003	Rs.	7486	3355
11. Gross Domestic Product * Current prices Constant (1993-94) Prices	2003-04	000 Crore Rs.	2516.91 1424.51	100.09 60.74
12. Per Capita Income at Current prices Constant (1993-94) Prices	2003-04	Rs.	20860 11684	14748 8571
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	64	78
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	25.00	30.60
(b) Death rate	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	8.10	7.70

* - Advance Estimates

@ - Provisional

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2003-04

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country. Its geographical area is 3.42 lakh sq. kms. and it is situated in the north-western part of the country which 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. The State has a long international border with Pakistan.

The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hills range runs from south-west to north-east through heart of the State. The region to the west and the north-west of these hills comprising twelve districts and spreading in 61.11 percent of the total area of the State, is either desert or semi-desert and known as the Great Indian Desert 'Thar'.

The tribal area in the State constitutes 5.85 percent of the State's landmass with a population of 12.56 percent of the total population (Census 2001) of the State. Administratively, the State has been divided into 6 divisions and 32 districts which are further sub-divided into 241 tehsils and 237 development blocks.

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

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Particulars
Area (Lakhs sq. km.)	2001	3.42
Number of:		
• Divisions	2003	6
• Districts	2003	32
• Sub-Divisions	2003	188
• Tehsils	2003	241
• Municipalities	2003	183
• Cities/Towns	2001	222
• Panchayat Samitis	2003	237
• Village Panchayats	2003	9189
• Revenue Villages*	2001	41353
• Inhabited Villages*	2001	39753

* As per census-2001

According to Census 2001, the population of Rajasthan is 5.65 crores. The decennial growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 has been 28.33 percent, which is slightly less than 28.44 percent registered in the decade 1981-1991. Rural-urban population ratio in the State has remained at 76.6 : 23.4 nearly the same as was previously observed. A provisional figure of about 12.06 lakhs has been reported as slum area population in the State. As per census 2001, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.16 and 12.56 percent of the State's total population.

Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan as compared to all India is given below:

Table - 1.2

Growth of Population in Rajasthan vis-a-vis All India

Year	Population (Lakhs Nos.)		Decennial Growth (%)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.64
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.86
2001*	565	10270	28.33	21.34

* Provisional

Some of the important demographic characteristics of Rajasthan as per provisional results of census 2001 are as under:

- A narrow decline in the growth of population is observed.
- Sex ratio of 922 females per 1,000 males in Rajasthan is lower than that of the all India ratio of 933.
- The literacy level is 61.03 percent (census 2001). Female literacy in Rajasthan is 44.34 percent, which is still low as compared to all India female literacy rate of 54.16 percent.
- The density of population in the State is 165 persons per square km. as against 324 persons per square km. of the country as a whole.

The data obtained from the Sample Registration Bulletin as published by the Registrar General of India depict the trend of birth and death rates in the State. According to this, birth rate has been higher in the State after 1993 in comparison to that of the country. The birth and death rates in the State and at all India level are given below:

Table 1.3
Birth and Death rates in Rajasthan and All India
(Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1993	34.0	28.7	9.1	9.3
1994	33.7	28.7	9.0	9.3
1995	33.3	28.3	9.1	9.0
1996	32.4	27.5	9.1	9.0
1997	32.1	27.2	8.9	8.9
1998	31.5	26.4	8.8	9.0
1999	31.1	26.0	8.4	8.7
2000	31.4	25.8	8.5	8.5
2001	31.1	25.4	8.0	8.4
2002	30.6	25.0	7.7	8.1

Human settlement in the State is scattered. Low density of population, vast area and segmented pattern of human settlement are some of the constraints adversely affecting the development of the State's economy. Due to these constraints, initial investment for creating infrastructural facilities requires higher per unit expenditure for providing basic services and necessities.

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 many years, the State has been badly 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 normal rainfall in the State is 57.5 cm with wide variations in its distribution.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of the State's economy in terms of employment and contribution to the State Domestic Product. The agriculture scenario in the State is characterised by its dependence on the monsoon which, as mentioned earlier, is highly inadequate and erratic in nature. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture

production but water availability in the State is very poor as there is no perennial river except Chambal and Mahi traversing from parts of south-eastern region of the State. The ground water, owing to scanty and erratic rainfall, is getting depleted at fast rate.

Water is indeed a critical resource on account of the fact that the State, which occupies 10.41 percent of the country's geographical area and 5.50 percent of its population, is endowed with only about 1 percent of the total surface water resources of the country. In nearly 2/3rd area of the State, water is available either at a great depth or at a distance. Despite many constraints, the State Government has taken up the steps to increase agriculture production by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds. Efforts have also 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 adopted for utilising the State's share in Inter-State waters.

State Domestic Product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of the 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, State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agriculture production which is subjected to wide fluctuations depending on the monsoon conditions.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant (1993-94) prices. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) since the year 1997-98 at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices are given below:

Table - 1.4

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI)

Year	At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
1997-98	44509	8601	56912	10997
1998-99	46457	8754	65596	12360
1999-2000	46574	8555	69491	12765
2000-01	45267	8104	70211	12570
2001-02 P	49137	8571	78761	13738
2002-03 Q	44769	7608	75048	12753
2003-04 A	51767	8571	89075	14748
P-Provisional	Q-Quick	A-Advance		

The above table reveals that the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), popularly known as State Income, has been showing an upward trend (at current prices) over the years except for the year 2002-03.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices, in the year 2003-04 has been estimated at Rs. 51,767 crores as against Rs. 44,769 crores in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 15.63 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2003-04 is estimated at Rs. 8,571 as compared to Rs. 7,608 in the year 2002-03, registering an increase of 12.66 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 89,075 crores for the year 2003-04 as compared to Rs. 75,048 crores during the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 18.69 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2003-04 at current prices works out to Rs.14,748 as against Rs.12,753 during the year 2002-03, registering an increase of 15.64 percent over the previous year.

Despite abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed state. In consideration of the fact, all possible efforts are being made for speedy industrial development. The Government's policy aims at rapid industrialisation and at making Rajasthan the most preferred state for investment in identified sectors. 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. The Government by following the measures like liberalisation and de-licensing policy announced by the Government of India and Single Window Clearance System is making efforts to attract more and more investment in the industrial sector.

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 large number of important industrial, ceramic, and ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantity in the State. Rajasthan enjoys nearly a 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 mined in the State.

Power is an essential input for all productive and economic activities. However, the State is deficient so far as own power generation is concerned. The State, therefore, has to depend on power generation taking place outside the State. Power supply to the State from far-flung sources to distant parts of the State involves very high costs. The per capita consumption of electricity (2002-03) in the State is 291 kwh, which is lower than the national average of 373 kwh.

Development of power sources is highly capital-intensive causing very large investment. 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.

Presently, five companies, one each for generation and transmission at Jaipur, and three for distribution, one each at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur, are functioning in the State to strengthen the existing infrastructure and to provide better quality of electric supply to consumers. The installed capacity in the State at the end of the year 2003-04 was 5,237.72 MW. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39,810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 38,285 villages have been electrified so far.

A well-developed network of transport and communication system is a basic infrastructure for rapid economic development. The State Government has endeavored to strengthen the road network and due to concerted efforts, the road length reached a level of 1,57,178 km. by the end of the year 2003-04. The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan is likely to reach 45.93 km. at the end of this year.

The State Government is vigorously working for strengthening the road network in the State by taking up several works pertaining to the construction of new roads and maintenance of existing roads. Private sector is being encouraged to make investment on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, bypasses and tunnels etc. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 has been implemented in the State to provide a regulatory framework for the BOT policy. Rajasthan Road Development Rules, 2002 have also been framed to provide a transparent system for bidding and decision making for BOT projects. Under Central Road Fund (CRF), works relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of the State Highways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being executed in the State. Measures have been taken up for easing traffic movement by constructing bridges over crowded road crossings.

Rajasthan, well-known for its natural resources, art and culture and heroic history of the people, is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels, and also the Palace on Wheels are the main attractions for tourists visiting the State. Visitors also appreciate colourful fairs and festivals. The different ethnic cultures of the people have also proved to be a major attraction for visitors in western Rajasthan. The total arrivals of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 68.95 lakhs (62.90 lakhs domestic and 6.05 lakhs foreign) in the year 1997 to 131.74 lakhs (125.45 lakhs domestic and 6.29 lakhs foreign) in the year 2003.

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. For establishment of an exploitation-free society, 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicles of transformation. With the passage of time, the Co-operative Movement came to cover a wide spectrum of economic activities both in rural and urban areas of the State. At present, important activities like credit loans for agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods, management of storages, construction of dwelling units etc. are being undertaken through the co-operative movement in the State.

Rajasthan is the State where social and economic status of the people is in improving phase. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 61.03 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 22.48 percent in literacy rate during last 1991-2001 decade. Rajasthan has also improved its ranking position from second last to seventh among States/UTs. of India. Male literacy is 76.46 and Female literacy rate in the State is 44.34 percent. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools on one hand and reduce the drop out rate on the other.

Emphasis is being laid on development of education in the State through various programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Shiksha Karmi, etc. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education has been conducting the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990 under the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission.

At present, 21,222 alternative education centers, 28,930 Government Primary Schools, 11,764 Government Upper Primary Schools,

6,097 Secondary and 3,245 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 110.33 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 16.52 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 14-17 years.

The State is committed to achieve the goal of 'Health for All'. The State Government has taken steps for developing a network of health institution for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services in both the rural and urban areas of the State.

Non-availability of perennial water sources in the State and 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 drought conditions further make it difficult to make drinking water available to remote areas/habitations.

Inspite of the acute drought conditions during past several years, concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till the end of March 2004, 37,675 villages and all the 222 cities have been covered under safe drinking water supply. Besides, drinking water has also been made available to about 53,297 dhanies. During the year 2003-04, 11,420 habitations were benefited with the drinking water facility which included 9,434 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

About 75 percent population of the State resides in rural areas. Poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructure facilities in rural areas are 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 Zila Parisad and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA).

Public Distribution System is implemented through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas of the State to provide essential commodities at prices fixed by the Government of India. 20,866 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 15,726 are operational in rural and 5,140 in urban areas. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer Protection Forums at the State level as well as district level are functioning for safeguarding the interest of consumers.

Price variations put 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 and Consumer Price Index for industrial workers. During the year 2003-04, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and consumer prices over the previous year in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1952-53=100) during the year 2003-04 stood at 2,710.19 as against 2,693.37 during the previous year 2002-03, which reveals an increase of 0.62 percent.

2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND FINANCE

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine the absolute as well as the relative performance of the State's economy. It is also considered an important tool to measure regional disparities and is used by policy makers 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 during a given year within the geographical boundaries of the State. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product or Per Capita Income (PCI) are evaluated both at current and constant prices. The SDP estimates at current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing in the market during the year and the estimates at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the goods and services of the current year with base year prices. For the purpose of estimations of SDP, latest available data have been used. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. The estimates for the year 2003-04 are advance & tentative and are based on likely production, projections and trends as observed in the economy.

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 given year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2002-03 is estimated to be Rs. 85,354.60 crores as compared to Rs. 88,421.63 crores for the year 2001-02 showing a decrease of 3.47 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2003-04, it is estimated to be Rs. 1,00,093.77 crores showing an increase of 17.27 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2002 - 03 is estimated at Rs. 52,950.28 crores as compared to Rs. 56,626.48 crores in the year 2001-02 registering a decrease of 6.49 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2003-04 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 60,738.29 crores showing an increase of 14.71 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1997-98 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

(Rs. in crores)						
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1997-98	16232.09	18044.23	7221.23	13152.08	18625.14	49821.45
	(32.58)	(36.22)	(14.49)	(26.40)	(37.38)	(100.00)
1998-99	16144.10	18047.31	6893.86	13595.26	20182.52	51825.09
	(31.15)	(34.82)	(13.30)	(26.23)	(38.95)	(100.00)
1999-2000	14033.66	16057.48	8791.17	15975.54	20887.18	52920.20
	(26.52)	(30.34)	(16.61)	(30.19)	(39.47)	(100.00)
2000-01	12363.18	14430.45	7879.83	15002.08	22722.08	52154.61
	(23.70)	(27.67)	(15.11)	(28.76)	(43.57)	(100.00)
2001-02 (P)	15496.99	17698.60	8140.55	15145.17	23782.71	56626.48
	(27.37)	(31.25)	(14.38)	(26.75)	(42.00)	(100.00)
2002-03(Q)	10938.74	13454.65	8357.83	15542.77	23952.86	52950.28
	(20.66)	(25.41)	(15.78)	(29.35)	(45.24)	(100.00)
2003-04(A)	15880.39	18665.01	8637.53	16064.41	26008.87	60738.29
	(26.15)	(30.73)	(14.22)	(26.45)	(42.82)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

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

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2002-03 is estimated to be Rs. 75,047.86 crores as compared to Rs. 78,761.12 crores in the year 2001-02 registering a decrease of 4.71 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2003-04, it is estimated at Rs. 89,074.71 crores, registering an increase of 18.69 percent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated at Rs. 44,768.60 crores in the year 2002-03 as against Rs. 49,136.57 crores during the year 2001-02 showing a decrease of 8.89 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2003-04, it is estimated to be Rs.51,767.07 crores showing an increase of 15.63 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1997-98 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
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1997-98	15103.68 (33.93)	16608.26 (37.31)	5842.87 (13.13)	10925.71 (24.55)	16974.54 (38.14)	44508.51 (100.00)
1998-99	14985.28 (32.26)	16580.36 (35.69)	5627.97 (12.11)	11447.45 (24.64)	18429.35 (39.67)	46457.16 (100.00)
1999-2000	12840.72 (27.57)	14545.40 (31.23)	6728.89 (14.45)	12982.53 (27.88)	19045.85 (40.89)	46573.78 (100.00)
2000-01	11135.11 (24.60)	12871.21 (28.43)	5501.98 (12.15)	11641.97 (25.72)	20753.67 (45.85)	45266.85 (100.00)
2001-02 (P)	14232.76 (28.97)	16090.23 (32.75)	5389.68 (10.97)	11357.65 (23.11)	21688.69 (44.14)	49136.57 (100.00)
2002-03 (Q)	9637.29 (21.53)	11795.25 (26.35)	5166.02 (11.54)	11256.88 (25.14)	21716.47 (48.51)	44768.60 (100.00)
2003-04 (A)	14540.63 (28.09)	16952.66 (32.75)	4924.49 (9.51)	11196.64 (21.63)	23617.77 (45.62)	51767.07 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage 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 table are: -

(i) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector continues to dominate the State's economy as nearly 26 to 37 percent of the value added is contributed by this sector. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 82 percent of the value added of the primary sector.

(ii) The secondary sector includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added of this sector fluctuates between 22 to 28 percent.

(iii) The tertiary sector which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services; the value added of this sector is in between 38 to 49 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 2003-04 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 14,748 as compared to Rs. 12,753 of the previous year 2002-03, showing an increase of 15.64 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1993-94) prices, the per capita income for the year 2003-04 is estimated to be Rs. 8,571 as compared to Rs. 7,608 for the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 12.66 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

The value of Gross Fixed Capital formation in the State since the year 1995-96 has been given in the table below. At the end of the year 2002-03, the total assets, at current prices, were 15.02 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 85,354.60 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector except in the year 2001-02. In the year 1995-96, the contribution of GFCF from the public sector was 13.07 percent more than that of the private sector while in the year 2002-03, it was 23.73 percent more. Total GFCF in the year 2002-03 increased by 15.72 percent over the previous year.

Table - 2.2.1

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)
(Rs. in crores)

Sector	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Public	4358.40	5434.90	6067.38	5298.67	5010.96	5929.68	5205.49	7090.54
Private	3854.53	4244.50	4425.00	4568.79	4702.88	5099.12	5873.55	5730.51
Total	8212.93	9679.40	10492.38	9867.46	9713.84	11028.80	11079.04	12821.05

2.3 TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07)

The national approach for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) is to tackle the problems that have remained unresolved or have since emerged. The main objectives of Tenth Five Year Plan which laid down by the Planning Commission in its meeting of National Development Council held in September 2001 are:

- Reduction in poverty ratio by 5 percent points by the year 2007 and by, 15 percent points by 2012.
- Providing gainful high quality employment.
- All children in school by the year 2003 and completing schooling by 2007.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rate by at least 50 percent by the year 2007.
- Reduction in decadal population growth rate to 16.2 percent between the year 2001 and 2011.
- Increase in literacy to 75 percent within the Plan period.
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate to 45 per 1,000 live births by the year 2007.
- Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate to 2 per 1,000 live births by the year 2007 and to 1 by 2012.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 percent by the year 2007 and 33 percent by 2012.
- All villages to have sustained drinking water within the plan period.
- Clearing of major polluted rivers by the year 2007.

The State's approach and strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been drawn keeping in view the national objectives laid down in the Approach Paper which are as under:

- To reduce the gap in Per Capita Income.
- Resource allocation to be made more rational.
- Greater people's participation in the services sector.
- Cost and time over run during the stage of capacity creation and subsequent under utilisation has to be curtailed.
- Stress will be given on completion of ongoing infrastructure projects.
- Diversification of agriculture base with greater thrust on sectors like horticulture, livestock, fisheries and agro-processing.
- Water management has been marked as the crucial area.
- Relief activities will be dovetailed with normal plan programmes.
- Special strategy would be worked out for those Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) whose performance is below desired level.
- Activities of local advantage like Tourism, Handicrafts and Handlooms shall be given priority.
- Greater emphasis shall be given on programmes of poverty alleviation.
- Frontal attack on containing population growth shall be a major objective.
- Information technology shall be spread upto village level.
- Areas lacking in infrastructure shall be given special attention.

The size of the Tenth Five Year Plan of the State has been kept at Rs. 31,831.75 crores at current prices and Rs. 27,318.00 crores at constant 2001-02 prices.

The major head-wise allocation of funds in the Tenth Plan is as follows:-

Table 2.3.1

Tenth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at current prices)	Outlay (at constant 2001-02 prices)
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	1934.02	1644.65
2	Rural Development	2683.69	2314.47
3	Special Area Programme	197.18	169.36
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3475.44	2983.84
5	Energy	8460.43	7236.45
6	Industries and Mines	1113.56	975.38
7	Transport	2950.10	2551.86
8	Scientific Services	14.18	12.23
9	Social and Community Services	9642.80	8279.21
10	Economic Services	1258.32	1060.40
11	General Services	102.03	90.15
TOTAL		31831.75	27318.00

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

The size of the State's Annual Plan 2003-04 was kept at Rs. 4,258.00 crores, which was revised to Rs. 5,504.52 crores. The major head-wise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1

Annual Plan 2003-04 - Major Head-wise Outlay

(Rs. in crores)

S No.	Major Head of Development	Annual Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure*
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	51.91	70.62	89.87
2	Rural Development	371.58	495.75	508.88
3	Special Area Programmes	32.82	32.82	32.82
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	417.25	916.84	916.76
5	Energy	1205.07	1667.78	2106.34
6	Industries and Mines	74.66	76.75	89.45
7	Transport	457.89	435.81	502.34
8	Scientific Services	0.89	0.89	0.75
9	Social and Community Services	1564.52	1685.01	1625.19
10	Economic Services	55.83	68.63	126.74
11	General Services	25.58	53.62	45.24
TOTAL		4258.00	5504.52	6044.38

* Un-audited

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

Eight externally aided projects, funded by different external aid agencies like World Bank (three), JBIC, Japan (one), KFW, Germany (three) and ADB (one) relating to various State Developmental sectors like Energy, PHED, Rural Development (District Poverty Alleviation Programme), Irrigation, Urban Infrastructure Development, Forest and Social Welfare etc. are under implementation.

During the financial year 2003-04, the revised plan outlay of Rs. 614.68 crores was kept for the on going EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 516.55 crores as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) was expected to be received in the State account. During the year 2003-04, an expenditure of Rs. 646.64 crores was incurred and a sum of Rs. 560.72 crores as additional central assistance was credited in the State account from the Government of India.

2.6 BANKING

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

Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Pradhan Mantri 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 banks, particularly, the Regional Rural Banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support, 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 the national level upto December 2003 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(December)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2002	2003	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1034	1018	14478	14498
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	2821	3152	46254	51527
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1250	1440	20693	24156
2. Public Sector Banks					
	a) No. of offices	2025	2038	46232	46475
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	25771	28568	901129	1027480
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	14028	16696	495030	568082
3. Other Scheduled					
Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	273	290	5700	5884
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	3996	4957	259237	306994
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1435	1871	180993	210666
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3332	3346	66410	66857
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	32588	36677	1206620	1386001
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	16713	20007	696716	802904

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2003 (upto December) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto December 2002. The deposits have increased by 12.55 percent in Rajasthan in 2003 over 2002 while it was 14.87 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 54.55 percent in December 2003 in Rajasthan and at the all India level it was 57.93 percent, whereas in December 2002 it was 51.29 percent and 57.74 percent in Rajasthan and at the all India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto December 2003 over corresponding period of 2002 has increased by 19.71 percent while this increase was 15.24 percent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 18,051 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 603.98 lakhs on 1st October 2003) and covers an average area of 102 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 as well as Consumer Price Index indicates the trend of price variations in the economy.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the price behaviour at the national level. The fluctuation in prices is depicted by wholesale price and consumer price indices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting, on regular basis, the wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities from selected centres in the State. On the basis of these prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared regularly.

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

The General Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2003-04 stood at 2710.19 as against 2693.37 in the year 2002-03 which shows an increase of 0.62 percent over the previous year. A rising trend in all groups except food group of wholesale price index has been observed during the year 2003-04. The Price Index of Industrial Raw Material Group registered the highest increase of 7.77 percent, followed by Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group (6.55 percent) and Manufacturing Group (3.52 percent). However, the price index of Food Group decreased by (1.12 percent).

The percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2003-04 and 2002-03 over the previous year is given in the following table:

Table - 3.1.1
Wholesale Price Index

(Base year 1952-53 = 100)

S.No.	Major Group	Annual Average				% variation over previous year	
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2003-04	2002-03	
1		2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Food	2507.61	2618.22	2588.85	-1.12	4.41	
2.	Industrial Raw Material	2039.54	2160.24	2328.06	7.77	5.92	
3.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	5263.91	5598.26	5965.17	6.55	6.35	
4.	Manufacturing	2605.19	2694.59	2789.40	3.52	3.43	
	General Index	2578.90	2693.37	2710.19	0.62	4.44	

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

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres in the State. A rising trend in consumer price continued during the year 2003. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2003 recorded an increase of 2.26 percent at Jaipur centre and 3.18 percent at Ajmer centre over the 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

Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

Group	(Base year 1982=100)									
	Jaipur Centre			% Variation over pre. year			Ajmer Centre		% Variation over pre. year	
	2001	2002	2003	2003	2002	2001	2002	2003	2003	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	434	456	464	1.75	5.07	454	472	484	2.54	3.96
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	625	652	656	0.61	4.32	585	606	628	3.63	3.59
3. Fuel & Light	459	489	495	1.23	6.54	411	469	512	9.17	14.11
4. Housing	254	269	282	4.83	5.91	528	548	565	3.10	3.79
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	348	359	370	3.06	3.16	374	388	392	1.03	3.74
6. Miscellaneous	504	515	531	3.11	2.18	417	433	447	3.23	3.84
General Index	423	442	452	2.26	4.49	452	472	487	3.18	4.42

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 2003.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India since the year 1998 are given in the following table:

Table - 3.2.2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 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
1998	387	11.85	392	9.80	405	13.13
1999	390	0.78	411	4.85	424	4.69
2000	403	3.33	433	5.35	441	4.01
2001	423	4.96	452	4.39	458	3.85
2002	442	4.49	472	4.42	477	4.15
2003	452	2.26	487	3.18	496	3.98

3.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1984-85 = 100)

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), New Delhi compiles Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with 1984-85 as the base year. UNME indices for the centres in the State and All India since the year 1998 onwards are given in the following table:

Table - 3.3.1

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

(Base year 1984-85=100)

Year	Centres			All India
	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	
1998	342	362	324	330
1999	355	373	341	348
2000	366	385	356	366
2001	386	412	376	386
2002	400	432	388	402
2003	409	442	398	416

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2003 is higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Jodhpur centre (2.58 percent), followed by Ajmer (2.31 percent) and Jaipur (2.25 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 3.48 percent.

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

The consumer price index for the agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 1998-99 are given in the following table:

Table - 3.4.1

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

S. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3	4
1	1998-99	290	299
2	1999-2000	310	309
3	2000-01	311	304
4	2001-02	309	311
5	2002-03	325	323
6	2003-04*	323	332

* Average of eight months (July 2003 to February 2004)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for agricultural labourers for the year 2002-03 recorded an increase of 5.18 percent over the previous year. During the year 2003-04, the eight monthly index (July 2003 to February 2004) was 0.31 percent less than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.5 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential element of the Government's safety net to the poor. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the State is managing the Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. are provided at below market price through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to give relief, especially to the weaker sections of the population. Upto the end of March 2004, 20,866 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 15,726 are operational in rural and 5,140 in urban areas. Out of 20,866 shops, 4,685 are under cooperative sector and remaining 16,181 under private sector.

Under the Consumer Protection Act Programme, complaints/disputes are redressed by the District Fora at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. Since inception till March 2004, 17,673 cases were decided by the State Commission and 1,80,830 cases by the District Fora.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Rapid Industrialisation is an important and essential requirement for keeping the developmental momentum going, providing employment and achieving adequate share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Products (SDP). Measures like liberalisation and de-licensing announced by the Central Government help in accelerating industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries is responsible for rapid development of industries and handicrafts in the State and for providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Due to the concerted efforts of the Government towards accelerating industrial scenario, a conducive industrial climate has been created in the State. At present, 34 District Industries Centres and 7 Sub-Centres are working under the Directorate of Industries for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs.

The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are given below:

Registration of Industrial Units: In the financial year 2003-04, a total of 10,448 small and artisan units were registered against the target of 10,300 units. These units, with the total investment of Rs. 263.92 crores have generated direct employment for 36,348 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2003-04 (upto February 2004), proposals for establishment of 120 major and medium industries, with an investment of Rs. 503 crores, were submitted to the Government of India wherein 15,409 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana: During the financial year 2003-04, a target to benefit 16,200 youth was kept under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana against which sanction of loan was accorded in 16,353 cases, 12,964 youth were trained and loan was disbursed to 8,137 youth.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and appraise the persons about the rules relating to establishment of industrial units. Besides, the work relating to temporary/permanent registration of industrial units, preparing loan applications and releasing the sanctions are also executed in these shivirs. During the year 2003-04, 34 shivirs at district level and 244 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of

Leather Industry Training, cent-percent target was achieved by imparting training to 150 persons during the year 2003-04.

Household Industry Scheme: Under Household Industry Scheme, training in stitching, knitting, computer and leather garments is imparted to women in urban areas for making the trainees self-dependent. As against the target of 3,925 women to be trained in the year 2003-04, 4752 women were trained.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: For encouraging marketing of items produced in the industrial units of the State, fairs/exhibitions are organised through 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan'. During the year 2003-04, 37 fairs / exhibitions were organised against the target of 37 wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 77.58 crores were entertained.

Handloom: A subsidy of Rs. 7000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is granted under Handloom Development Scheme. During the year 2003-04, sanction was granted for construction of 547 handloom houses against the target of 630; efforts are being made for obtaining funds from Government of India. For benefit of handloom workers, the schemes like health package, Kargha-ghar, new insurance scheme and Dindayal Hathakargha Incentive scheme are also implemented.

Entrepreneurship Development Training: To combat-with the problem and challenges faced by the new entrepreneurs in setting up industrial units and their pre-industrial requirements, training programmes are being organised through DICs. Under this programme, 1,459 youth against a target of 1,125 were trained in the financial year 2003-04.

Apart from the above schemes, the State Government has announced 'Investment Incentive Policy'. Under this policy, provisions have been kept for providing reasonable rebate in various taxes like rebate in stamp duty, conversion fee, mandi tax and entertainment tax, etc. Steps are being taken to establish rural and urban haats for marketing products of small scale industrial units.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA was established in November 1995 and it is functioning for creation of more and more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector, upgrading of living standard of rural artisans and providing them linkages with market and latest technology. The agency is presently working for the development of artisans of the wool, leather and minor mineral (stone-ceramic-pottery) sub-sectors.

During the financial year 2003-04, 430 artisans in leather, 250 in wool and 544 in minor mineral sub-sector were benefited through various training programmes on skill up-gradation in design, product development and market linkages. Under the United Nations Development Programme, a two years project for integrated development of the terracotta artisans of Pokaran is being implemented with support of Khadi-Village Industry Commission, Mumbai, wherein about 250 families of Kumhar Mohalla of Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer district are being benefited. Under this, 10 Self Help Groups (SHGS) of terracotta artisans of Pokaran have been constituted under a Common Facility Centre (CFC).

A project for developing 35 women self-help groups into micro enterprises of Rajgarh block in Alwar district has been sanctioned. Apart from this, RUDA has arranged participation of artisans and their products in various fairs and exhibitions with a view to establish linkages with national and international markets.

RUDA has recently received sanction of a Aid To Artisans (ATA) Project for Hadota Pottery Self Help Group of 4,978 US \$ and a project of Rs. 5.26 crores under SGSY which will be implemented in 4 districts viz. Rajsamand, Banswara, Udaipur, and Dungarpur.

Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State specially for large and medium scale projects. It assists investors in every possible way, right from project conceptualisation to its final implementation. Through concerted efforts, it has created a favourable environment for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units in the State.

Single Window Clearance System: For the sake of convenience in obtaining the statutory approvals/clearances from various government departments/agencies, the Government of Rajasthan has set up three-tier mechanism of approval for expeditious clearances of investment proposals. Following three fully empowered committees are functioning in the State:

a. **Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI):** The Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion, with the Chief Minister as the Chairman, has been fully empowered to provide all clearances/approvals to units investing Rs. 25 crores or more.

b. **State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC):** The State Level Empowered Committee, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman, has been fully empowered to provide all necessary clearances and approvals to units investing Rs. 3 crores or more but less than Rs. 25 crores.

c. **District Level Empowered Committee (DLEC):** The District Level Empowered Committee, under the chairmanship of the District Collector, is fully empowered to provide all the clearances to small scale industries upto the investment of Rs. 3 crores. The decisions taken by this committee are imperative to all the departments located in the district.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is engaged in fostering the growth of industrialisation in the State. Apart from developing industrial areas and providing infrastructure facilities to industrial units, it also provides financial assistance, managerial and technical services to large, medium and small-scale units. The corporation is prime agency for identification and establishment of Growth Centres, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres and Export Promotion Industrial Park.

RIICO has developed 294 industrial areas by March 2004. During the financial year 2003-04, RIICO developed 12 additional industrial areas and acquired 3,837.61 acres of land and developed 3,519.21 acres of it. During the financial year 2003-04, term loan assistance of Rs. 7,809.90 lakhs was sanctioned, Rs. 6,019.40 lakhs were disbursed and the recovery of term loan was Rs. 10,865.58 lakhs upto March 2004.

In order to encourage scheduled caste entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units, a special rebate of 50 percent is provided by RIICO on allotment of land/plots. During the last financial year, a rebate of Rs. 174.44 lakhs was provided to 107 entrepreneurs and for developing tribal areas, an amount of Rs. 219.25 lakhs was provided by the corporation upto March 2004.

Industrial Development activities are as under:

- Establishment of two special economic zones:

I- Gem and Jewellery Zone has been established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in Phase-I. Work is under progress and likely to be completed in July 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 407.00 lakhs has been incurred upto March 2004. Phase-II

of Gem and Jewellery Zone at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) is likely to be completed in July 2005.

II- For handicrafts, special economic zone is being established at Boranada Industrial Area in Jodhpur. It is likely to be completed in July 2005; an expenditure of Rs 410.00 lakhs has been incurred upto March 2004.

- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 3,486.00 lakhs is being established at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar. A total of 196 plots have been planned in this park. The project is likely to be completed in June 2005, Rs. 619.00 lakhs have been incurred upto March 2004
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 2,138.98 lakhs is being established in Boranada Industrial Area, Jodhpur. The project is likely to be completed by October 2004. Upto March 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 1,337.00 lakhs has been incurred.
- Apparel Park costing Rs. 3,214.00 lakhs is being established at Mahal, Jaipur. A total of 261 plots have been planned. It will boost export of garments from Rajasthan.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,361.00 lakhs is being established in Jodhpur in 192.27 acres of land. A total of 188 plots have been planned in aforesaid park. The project is likely to be completed by February 2005, an expenditure of Rs. 622.00 lakhs have been incurred upto March 2004.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,047.00 lakhs is being established in Kota. Work on this project is in progress, this is likely to be completed before October 2004. Upto March 2004, an expenditure of 386.00 lakhs has been incurred.
- Another Agro Food Park is being established at Sri-Ganganagar with cost of Rs. 912.00 lakhs in an area of 81.14 acres of land, this is likely to be completed by October 2005. An expenditure of Rs. 384.00 lakhs has been incurred upto March 2004.
- Corporation has established eight growth centres at Abu Road (Sirohi), Khara (Bikaner), Karni (Bikaner), Jhalawar, Palsana (Sikar), Dholpur, Parbatsar (Nagaur) and Hameergarh (Bhilwara). Apart from these, 9 mini growth centres are also established at Sangaria (Jodhpur), Gogelaw (Nagaur), Niwai (Tonk), Kalladwas (Udaipur), Falna (Pali) and Hindaun City (Karauli), Baran (Baran), Bayana (Bharatpur) and Dhoinda (Rajsamand).

- The first Earth Station costing Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in 7,640 sq. mtr. of land, which has been completed and for the second Earth Station costing Rs. 365.00 lakhs to be established in IT Park (Jodhpur) in 8,000 sq. mtr. of land for which work is in progress.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation was established in 1961 under the Indian Company Act, 1956 to assist and promote small scale industries (SSI) and handicrafts of Rajasthan. To achieve the objectives, the corporation has been carrying on the activities of procurement and distribution of raw materials to SSI units, marketing of SSI products, production and marketing of Rajasthani handicrafts through exhibitions and a network of emporia known as **Rajasthali**, providing training in various crafts and promoting exports in the State through Inland Container Depots and Air Cargo Complex. During the financial year 2003-04, the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 588.63 lakhs, while turnover of raw materials was Rs. 5,703 lakhs and marketing of goods was at Rs. 191.53 lakhs. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, revenue of Rs. 270.38 lakhs, Rs. 209.44 lakhs, Rs. 15.08 lakhs & Rs. 6.45 lakhs and Rs. 153.25 lakhs respectively was collected during the year 2003-04.

With a view to boost of Rajasthani handicrafts and providing handicraft products to domestic and foreign tourists under a single roof, a comprehensive Handicrafts and Tourist Complex is proposed to be established in place of Rajasthan Vikray Kendra at Ajmeri Gate in Jaipur, land costing Rs. 3.00 crores has been purchased from Jaipur Municipal Corporation. A High level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has approved the design of the Complex.

The Corporation is also carrying out various incentive activities such as Old Age Pension, Samuhik Bima Yojna and Awards to Craftsmen etc. Under the Pension Scheme, Rs. 500 per month is given to selected craftsmen, 15 skilled craftsmen have been benefited so far. Under the Samuhik Bima Yojana, 13,382 craftsmen are being benefited. Rs. 3.16 lakhs has been paid to 86 craftsmen by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under the State level Award Scheme, Rs. 15,000 in cash, tamra patra and ang-vastra are provided to the awarded craftsmen. Each Efficiency Certificate holder craftsman gets Rs. 3,000 in cash and ang-vastra.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is a premier lending financial institution of the State. It was established in 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. Loans upto the limit of Rs. 10.00 crores are provided by the RFC.

The Corporation has an effective network throughout the State. It is providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs through 37 Branch Offices, 9 Regional Offices and one Zonal Office at Jodhpur. Under special schemes, the RFC provides loans to hospital and nursing homes, hotels and restaurants, school buses, ex-servicemen, women and entrepreneurs of SC/ST. Besides, the Corporation also provides term loans upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest for setting up industrial units in the State.

During the financial year 2003-04, the Corporation implemented new schemes, namely financing against assets scheme, Development of residential houses/flats & housing complexes scheme, Rollover cum-Principal Replenishment Scheme, Interest Relief Scheme for NPA-2003-04, Working Capital Term Loan with the facility of deposits and withdrawals through Pass Books, Special Sale Drive Scheme, Settlement of Small Loan scheme, Settlement of deficit/written off cases scheme-2003-04 and settlement of Decretal cases scheme-2003-04.

Progress made by the Corporation against the target during the year 2003-04 and previous year's achievement is as under:

Table 4.1.1

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Key-areas	Target	Achievement	
		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Loans Sanctioned	230.00	202.80	240.94
2.	Loans Disbursement	160.00	139.92	168.31
3.	Recovery	230.00	224.46	251.56

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 2002 and 2003 in the State is as under:

Table - 4.1.2
Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	2002	2003	Percentage (Provisional) change in 2003 over 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghee	Tonne	1997	1307	-34.55
2.	Milk all Kinds/Skimmed Milk/ Milk Powder	Tonne	152377	112162	-26.39
3.	Rice/Raw Rice	Tonne	21717	19541	-10.02
4.	Dall (All Kinds)	Tonne	49868	75441	51.28
5.	Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil	Tonne	60500	53002	-12.39
6.	Edible Oils	Tonne	128985	127007	-1.53
7.	All Kind Oil Cakes	Tonne	229316	172318	-24.86
8.	Spirit (All Types)	Litres	789838	707354	-10.44
9.	Liquors (All Types)	Lakh Litre	317.96	376.39	18.38
10.	All Kind Cotton Clothes	Lakh Metre	198.53	189.87	-4.37
11.	Ginned Cotton	Tonne	12836	28060	118.60
12.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	189.22	188.01	-0.64
13.	Synthetic Yarn	Lakh Kg.	646.47	693.15	7.22
14.	Synthetic Cloth	Lakh Metre	420.25	453.01	7.80
15.	Leather Footwear Western Type	Pair	110940	140235	26.41

S. No.	Item	Unit	2002	2003 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2003 over 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Urea	Tonne	352214	379693	7.80
17.	Super Phosphate	Tonne	109884	179972	63.78
18.	Sulphuric Acid	Tonne	263792	287292	8.91
19.	Sodium Chloride (Salt)	Lakh	194.61	143.28	-26.38
20.	All Type Gases	Kg. Lakh. Cu.Mt.	221.68	231.73	4.53
21.	Cement (All Types)	Lakh Tonne	81.45	84.47	3.71
22.	Insulators	Nos.	754080	891523	18.23
23.	Lime All Types	Tonne	149348	119084	-20.26
24.	Zinc Ingot	Tonne	137872	155978	13.13
25.	Bars and Rods	Tonne	7209	6724	-6.73
26.	Copper Tubes	Tonne	629	656	4.29
27.	Tin Container	Lakhs no.	34.01	25.67	-24.52
28.	Ball Bearings	Lakhs no.	256.66	290.80	13.30
29.	Dairy Machinery Equipments	Nos.	3351	4344	29.63
30.	Mono Block Pumps	Nos.	161201	189853	17.77
31.	Transformers	Nos.	4719	6589	39.63
32.	P.V.C. Insulated Flexible	KMs.	29844	21368	-28.40
33.	Radiators	Nos.	1603	2034	26.89
34.	Precious Stones (All Types)	Lakh Carat	14.08	13.59	-3.48
35.	Crushed Bones	Tonne	4124	3639	-11.76
36.	Water Meter	Nos.	47394	63511	34.01

The above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2003 as compared to the production in the same period of previous year. Out of the 36 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 20 items, whereas production of 16 items decreased during the year 2003. The decrease in production is due to the shortfall in production of the unit's selected or poor demand of their products.

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

Table - 4.1.3

Range of Variation in Industrial Production

Range of Variations in Production in 2003 over 2002	Items
1	2
1.1 Increase upto 10 percent	Synthetic Yarn, Synthetic Cloth, Urea, Sulphuric Acid, All Type Gases, Cement (All Types) and Copper Tubes.
1.2 Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Liquors (All Types), Insulators, Zinc Ingot, Ball Bearings and Mono Block Pumps.
1.3 Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Leather Footwear Western Type, Dairy Machinery Equipments, Transformers, Radiators and Water Meter.
1.4 Increase between 50 to 100 percent	Dall (All Kinds) and Super Phosphate.
1.5 Increase more than 100 percent	Ginned Cotton
2.1 Decrease upto 10 percent	Edible Oils, All Kind Cotton Clothes, Cotton Yarn, Bars & Rods and Precious Stones (All Types).
2.2 Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Rice/Raw Rice, Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil, Spirit (All Types) and Crushed Bones.
2.3 Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Ghee, Milk all Kinds/Skimmed Milk/ Milk Powder, All Kind Oil Cakes, Sodium Chloride (Salt), Lime (All Types), Tin Container and P.V.C. Insulated Flexible.

4.2 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries play a vital role in rural economy. An important aspect of Gramodyog Programme is to provide employment to the un-employed and semi employed rural folk. In addition to providing employment, the main function of the KVIB is to assist the workers for producing gramodyog products, training to artisans, promoting cooperative movement and increasing production by providing raw material and necessary implements.

In order to achieve the goals of KVI, during the year 2003-04, financial assistance was sanctioned to 1,019 additional industrial unit's upto March 2004 against the target of 1,049 industrial units. Production in Khadi industries was worth Rs. 23.51 crores against the target of Rs. 32.00 crores for the year 2003-04. Similarly, the production in village industries was worth Rs. 97.27 crores against the target of Rs. 39.73 crores. Against a target for providing employment to additional 23,969 persons through khadi gramodyog during the year 2003-04, additional employment was provided to 14,452 person's upto March 2004. During this year, exhibitions were organised within and outside the State at 23 places to boost the sale of products of Khadi and Village Industry sector. A target of Rs. 4.58 crores had been fixed for this purpose against which sale of about Rs. 4.62 crores was registered. National Khadi & Village Industries exhibition was organised at Jaipur from 10th December 2003 to 19th January 2004 by Khadi & Village Industries Samiti, Dausa under assistance of Khadi Commission and Rajasthan Khadi Board.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the State authority in respect of registered factories and boilers. The main activities of this Department include enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and ensuring safety and health amongst industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organised sector. For this, 9,528 inspections of factories and boilers was carried out upto March 2004.

During the financial year 2003-04, 693 new factories and 61 boilers were registered in which about 16,077 new workers got employment. To create safety awareness, 37 safety training programmes and seminars were organised for benefiting 865 workers and supervisors. A total of 245 samples were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from 148 chemically hazardous factories to safeguard

workers from occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health.

4.4 MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing States in the country. It has wide varieties of minerals, producing as many as 67 minerals including lignite and gas. It is a leading producer of lead, zinc, copper and tungsten ores. Gold, silver and cadmium are also extracted. Among the non-metallic industrial minerals, the State is a leading producer of rock phosphate, gypsum, steel grade and cement grade limestone, asbestos, felspar, quartz, silica sand, soapstone, clays, ochre and wollastonite. The State is also one of the most important producers of dimensional and decorative stones like marble, kota stone and sand stone in the country and has high potential for granite.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. During the year 2003-04, programmes for geological investigations for different category of minerals viz. base-metals and noble metals, limestone, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones and dimensional & decorative stones were taken up.

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

Table - 4.4.1

Nature of work	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement Upto March 2004	
		2003-04	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	6000	6169	102.82
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	450	481.50	107.00
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	42.50	44.80	105.41
Drilling	Meter	11600	9262	79.84

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) was established in September 1979 to give boost to the mining activities in the State and to provide scientific and systematic approach towards

mining activities. With effect from 20th February 2003, RSMDC is merged with Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML). Now, RSMML has been one of the premier public sector enterprises of the Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. The very objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral based downstream projects. Apart from setting up wind energy farms at Jaisalmer, the company is also aiming at long term fuel supply to lignite based power projects. This company is professionally managed and remains focused towards increase in productivity and growth. The achievements under different minerals during the year 2003-04 are shown below:

Table - 4.4.2

Mineral	Achievement (upto March 2004)	
	(Lakh MT)	Value (In Crore Rs.)
Gypsum & Selenite	25.00	72.83
Rajphos	0.80	12.78
Limestone	21.20	64.66
Wind Power (Lakh units)	135.94	4.96
Lignite	12.00	84.72
Rock Phosphate	10.80	214.82
Beneficiated Rock Phosphate	3.51	75.32

Note: Power generation is in lakh units.

Search of Oil and Gas: Good quality of oil has been discovered in Barmer-Sanchore Basin. Extensive exploration is being carried out in this area and oil has been struck in 12 wells out of 18 wells drilled so far. Till now, 200 million tonnes of oil have been assessed in this area. Further exploration work is under progress. Exploration activities are also going on in Ganganagar area. Light oil has been discovered in Nanuwala well. ONGC has discovered good quality of gas @ 50,000-60,000 cubic meters per day in South Kharatar area, District Jaisalmer.

4.5 LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, the Labour Department of the State enforces various labour laws. The industrial climate in the State remained, by and large, peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 4,397 complaints, 2,731 were disposed of during the financial year 2003-04 (upto February 2004) and out of 2,118 industrial disputes, 1,731 cases were settled. During the year 2003-04, 22.26 lakh man-days were lost due to strikes and lockouts upto February 2004 whereas 16.69 lakh man-days were lost during the year 2002-03.

By the end of March 2003, there were 4,246 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 7.73 lakh. During the year 2003-04, 110 new trade unions with the membership of 11,773 have been registered. Now, total number of trade unions reaches 4,356 at the end of March 2004.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment creates a serious problem for the State's economy. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, the number of unemployed persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State during the year 2003-04, was 2,86,813, out of which, there were 40,696 women, 47,500 scheduled castes, 32,248 scheduled tribes and 64,821 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 6,674 against which 44,960 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 3,769 persons got placement for various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the year 2003-04, a total of 933 career talks were organised in schools and colleges and 97,742 persons were guided at the time of registration; a total of 4,800 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges. A total of 203 Rozgar Melas were organised in rural areas of the State during the period of January-December 2003.

Under the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister, programmes of vocational guidance and self-employment were organised in minority-dominated areas. Rozgar Melas were organised at Panchyat Samiti level for rural youth to be guided towards self-employment. Newspaper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fort-nightly by the Directorate of Employment wherein detailed information on vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities and scholarships, etc. is disseminated to employment seekers.

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

Table - 4.6.1

Employment in Public and Private Sector

(lakh Numbers)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be backbone of the economy as State is predominantly agrarian where 75 percent of the population is living in rural areas and about 70 percent depends on agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed and continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of the monsoon. The northwest region of the State comprising 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert, which depends absolutely on the rains for water requirement and agriculture. At present, less than one fourth of the agricultural area in the State is under irrigation. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon. The gross area sown has been around 132 lakh hectares during the year 2002-03.

The salient features of agriculture in the State are summarised as under:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short, around three months; the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- Ninety percent of rainfall is received during monsoon season. In addition to spatial variation, there is variation in the time spread of the rainfall.
- Sixty five percent of the total cultivation is under kharif season and is mostly dependent on rainfall which is aberrant and uncertain.
- Sixty percent of the irrigated area is under wells and tube wells. The ground water table is rapidly going down.

A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like climate, problematic soil and salinity adversely affect growth in the sector. Social constraints viz., rapid growth in population, wide spread illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technology gaps have reduced the capacity of the farming community to cope with the production fluctuation.

5.1 MONSOON

Prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, production and productivity not only depends upon 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. Last year, arrival of monsoon was about a week earlier than the normal arrival i.e. on 18th June 2003. In the first phase, the districts of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Kota received rains. The second phase of monsoon started in the first week of July; in this phase, rains occurred in all the districts of the State. In some districts, heavy rain occurred in the second, third and fourth week of July and weakened in the end of July 2003. In the first week of August upto 5th of the month, adequate rain was registered and average rains continued upto the second week of August but it weakened in the third week of the month. Monsoon again activated on 23rd August which registered a heavy rain. Although, there was not adequate rain all over the State in September yet it was good in some districts. In the year 2003, the rainfall during June to September was recorded at 552.9 mm against the normal rainfall of 547.8 mm, which is 1.0 percent more than the normal rainfall of the same period.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 27 to 37 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is generated by the agriculture and allied sector.

The details of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years are shown in the following table:

Table - 5.2.1

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2001-02 (Revised Final)	2002-03 (Final)	2003-04 (Likely)	2001-02 (Revised Final)	2002-03 (Final)	2003-04 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Cereals</u>	93.86	68.08	100.41	125.76	70.48	162.87
Kharif	69.24	48.15	78.17	57.40	17.23	94.22
Rabi	24.62	19.93	22.24	68.36	53.25	68.65
<u>Pulses</u>	33.57	18.02	40.67	14.26	4.84	26.14
Kharif	23.52	13.35	26.92	6.46	1.13	15.11
Rabi	10.05	4.67	13.75	7.80	3.71	11.03
<u>Foodgrain</u>	127.43	86.10	141.08	140.02	75.32	189.01
Kharif	92.76	61.50	105.09	63.86	18.36	109.33
Rabi	34.67	24.60	35.99	76.16	56.96	79.68
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>	31.06	24.49	32.66	31.29	17.55	39.36
Kharif	12.61	9.30	10.84	11.83	4.35	12.44
Rabi	18.45	15.19	21.82	19.46	13.20	26.92
Sugarcane	0.09	0.10	0.05	4.32	4.22	3.33
<u>Cotton</u> *	5.10	3.86	2.90	2.81	2.52	5.32

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2003-04, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 189.01 lakh tonnes which is more by 150.94 percent as compared to that of 75.32 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2003-04 is expected to be higher at the level of 109.33 lakh tonnes as against 18.36 lakh tonnes during the previous year, showing an increase of 495.48 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2003-04 is expected to be at the level of 79.68 lakh tonnes as against 56.96 lakh tonnes during the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 39.89 percent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2003-04 is expected to be 94.22 lakh tonnes, which is higher by 446.84 percent than that of 17.23 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to production of kharif cereals are bajra and maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 66.51 and 20.68 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 against 7.16 lakh and 8.69 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 828.91 and 137.97 percent respectively.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2003-04 is expected to be 68.65 lakh tonnes against 53.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 61.75 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 as compared to 48.78 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 26.59 percent. Production of barley is likely to be 6.90 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 against 4.47 lakh tonnes of the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 54.36 percent.

Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals, provide an important source of dietary proteins, specially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 15.11 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 against 1.13 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 1237.17 percent. The production of gram is likely to be 10.75 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 against 3.41 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 215.25 percent.

Oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, soyabean and castorseed during kharif season and rape & mustard, taramira and linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2003-04 is estimated at 39.36 lakh tonnes against 17.55 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 124.27 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 12.44 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 as against 4.35 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 185.98 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 26.92 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 as against 13.20 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 103.94 percent. The production of rape & mustard is likely to be 26.62 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 as against 11.79 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03 which registers an increase of 125.78 percent over the previous year.

Production of sugarcane is likely to be 3.33 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 as against 4.22 lakh tonnes in the year 2002-03, showing a decrease of 21.09 percent.

Cotton is an important cash crop of the State, grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The production of cotton is likely to be 5.32 lakh bales during the year 2003-04 as against 2.52 lakh bales in the year 2002-03, showing an increase of 111.11 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

Organised management and the availability of agriculture inputs, including seeds, constitute an essential component for achieving higher levels of production. Accordingly, use of high yielding seeds and fertilizers are major components of the strategy aimed at increasing foodgrain production.

Under the agriculture extension and input management programmes, various measures are being taken to reduce the adverse effect of erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agricultural production.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1

Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	20.61	19.00	25.59
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	8.90	19.00	14.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	72.39	91.40	89.52
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	260.41	276.00	207.39
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	81.98	100.40	78.68
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	76.77	97.00	75.04
4. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	229.46	356.47	338.71
	Rabi	'000 Ton	321.05	394.07	439.62
5. Distribution of Rhizobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	8.37	9.00	9.50
	Rabi	Nos.	5.25	12.00	10.31
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	31.62	41.75	43.98
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	33.49	39.25	35.00

Items	Season	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Quality Control					
Samples analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	4200	5000	3796
ii) Fertilizers		Number	5566	6000	4671
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1375	1200	1395
8. Water Management Programme					
i) Sprinkler Sets		Number	9004	11718	11440
ii) Pipeline Extension		Lakh Meter	9.52	16.50	16.00
9. Soil and Water Sample Analysis					
		Lakh Number	2.54	2.48	2.46
10. Land Improvement Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Oil seed Production		MT	33340	40000	33847
ii) National Pulses Develop. Programme		MT	2020	5000	2970
iii) Work Plan		MT	15263	64000	2730

5.4 HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has plenty of scope for horticulture activities. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. Besides, Horticulture crops provide protective food such as vitamins and minerals to human beings and also help in improving the environmental conditions and checking pollution. Emphasis has, therefore, been on extending the area under orchards and introducing new crops through intensive training to farmers and field level functionaries. Thrust is also on growing vegetable and development of agro processing industries. During the financial year 2003-04, against the revised plan allocation of Rs. 96.80 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 66.50 lakhs was incurred towards training to hali / mali / farmers / udhyansakha, distribution of vegetables demonstration units to farmers belonging to SC, assistance for plant protection and other various activities.

5.5 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is a serious threat to productive land. Soil also suffers heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled flow of water not only results in loss of water and good topsoil but also damages valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate measures of soil and water conservation can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has executed soil conservation works in an area of 25.84 lakh hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 1,026.86 crores since its inception till the end of March 2004. Under the State Plan, works have been executed to the tune of Rs. 409.88 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 358.34 lakhs in the year 2003-04.

The following schemes (under centrally sponsored schemes and rural development programme) are being executed by the Department:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR): Barring Ganganagar, this programme is being implemented in all the districts and covers 201 Panchayat Samitis where irrigation facility is less than 30 percent. During the year 2003-04, an expenditure of Rs. 3,127.49 lakhs was incurred against the provision of Rs. 3,127.50 lakhs and 84,424 hectares of area has been treated.

(ii) Wasteland Development Programme and other Schemes: This scheme is being executed in 14 districts of the State. During the year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 1,847.33 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,725.71 lakhs was incurred which is 93.42 percent of provision made and an area of 29,312 hectares was treated.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 2,579.46 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,860.25 lakhs was incurred which is 72.12 percent of the total provision and 42,085 hectares of area was treated.

(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State by funding through the Rural Development Department. During the year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 1,899.81 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,538.70 lakhs was incurred which is 80.99 percent of the total provision and 30,334 hectares of area was treated.

(v) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): This scheme is being executed in 29 districts of the State. During the year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 5.59 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 163.37 lakhs was incurred including the committed liability of the previous year 2002-03 and an area of 4,829 hectares was treated upto March 2004.

(vi) Gandhi Gram Yojana: Gandhi Gram Yojana was introduced from January 2001. The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department is the nodal department for the scheme. Under this scheme, one village has been selected from each panchayat samiti of the State and it will be developed on the basis of participatory approach. The selection and development of Gandhi Gram Village is based on five principles namely labour donation (voluntary), family welfare, girl education, environmental development and improved animal husbandry practices. Out of 237 Gandhi Grams selected in all the panchayat samitis, watershed development projects have been sanctioned in 206 Gandhi Grams.

Other Activities: Self Help Groups (SHG's) have been constituted for motivating landless labourers and marginal farmers. For achieving the purpose, 7,754 SHG's have been constituted till now which include 4,234 for men, 3,291 for women and 229 for disabled persons. Total membership of SHG's is 83,166.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is important that farmers should get adequate returns for their produce. Marketing facilities play an important role for ensuring the commitment and achieving the goal. The Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively and to prevent Mandi Tax evasion for which concerted efforts are being made on the part of concerned agencies.

For effective mandi management, out of the 123 mandis operating in Rajasthan, 48 have been computerised under the scheme of Market Information Network of Government of India, to connect Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board and Mandi Samitis with main mandis in the country through internet. Under the Agriculture Marketing Department, 8 Agmark Laboratories at different places in the State are also functioning to check food adulteration. Exgratia of Rs. 2,000 to 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 is being provided to farmer/agricultural labourers in case of disability and death occurred during agriculture work while working in mandi premises or on the way to the mandi. During the year 2003-04, financial assistance of Rs. 392.42 lakhs was provided to 1,810 persons.

The table given below depicts income earned through mandi taxes during the year 1999-2000 to 2003-04:

Table-5.6.1

Year	Income (crore Rs.)	Annual Growth (Percentage)
1999-2000	149.11	6
2000-01	137.65	-8
2001-02	132.90	-3
2002-03	130.95	-1
2003-04	160.82	23

Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is to construct rural roads and mandi buildings in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (KUMS) areas and also upgrade the roads already constructed under the Road Up-gradation Project. During the financial year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 110.00 crores was kept for execution of the task under taken, against which Rs. 141.18 crores have been spent. This includes Rs. 6.53 crores utilised for construction of buildings and mandi development works and Rs. 134.65 crores for up-gradation of roads and construction of new link roads. During this year, up-gradation on 2,639 km. road and maintenance on 5731 km. road had been completed besides construction of 290 km. of new roads.

5.7 STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, is entrusted with the task of constructing godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is the public enterprise, which has continuously been in profit for the last 21 years. In the financial year 2003-04, the corporation earned a profit of Rs. 2.54 crores.

The Corporation, with its warehouses at 87 places of the State, has a storage capacity of 6.79 lakh MT. Its average utilisation has been 47 percent. The Corporation is providing 70 percent, 60 percent and 10 percent rebate for storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, other farmers and co-operative societies. Besides, 7.5 percent rebate is provided to the depositors who reserve more than 15000 MT storage capacity for three months and it is 12.5 percent in case of co-operative societies. During the year 2003-04, the Corporation has constructed godowns of 11,850 MT storage capacity. As per direction of the State

Government, the Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of mustard, coriander, soyabean, wheat, taramira, linseed, sesamum, guwar, methi, cuminseed and isabgol stored by them in the warehouses. In order to provide more relief in the scheme, the term of the pledge loan has been increased from 90 days to 180 days and in special circumstances this limit is 150 days to 270 days. Besides, the rate of interest on the pledge loan has also been reduced from 16 percent to 12 percent. As per the State Government guideline, the corporation has provided free storage of wheat for drought relief works in view of severe drought in the State.

During the season of rabi 2002-03 and kharif 2003-04, the Corporation procured 0.97 lakh MT wheat and 6,246 MT of bajra & 6,219 MT of maize from farmers under the support price scheme at allotted purchase centres. In addition, the Corporation played a vital role in providing warehousing facilities to FCI, RAJFED and NAFED for storage of agricultural commodities procured under the support price scheme.

5.8 IRRIGATION

Rajasthan has 10 percent of the country's total area but only one percent of its water resources. There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2002-03 was 52.72 lakh hectares, which is 21.83 percent lower than that of 67.44 lakh hectares in the year 2001-02. The gross irrigated area is only 39.89 percent of gross cropped area during the year 2002-03. Out of this gross irrigated area, 73.73 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 25.57 percent by canals and 0.70 percent by other sources.

The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2000-01 to 2002-03 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.8.1
Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			(Area in '000 Hectare) Gross area irrigated		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1354	1452	960	1976	2186	1348
2. Tanks	38	105	8	41	109	8
3. Wells & Tube-wells	3473	3816	3377	4073	4399	3887
4. Others	42	47	27	45	50	29
Total	4907	5420	4372	6135	6744	5272

The Irrigation. Department of the State is striving hard to extend irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. An additional irrigation potential created in the State by the end of March 2004 through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 30.97 lakh hectares. During the year 2003-04, an additional irrigation potential of 20,298 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) was created.

For annual plan 2003-04, a revised outlay of Rs. 731.30 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which included Rs. 375.00 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 28.00 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 100.00 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 48.00 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 56 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 722.17 crores was incurred which includes Rs. 370.10 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 28.25 crores for Mahi, Rs. 99.94 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 47.03 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 55.92 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project (RWSRP).

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, four major, one modernisation (Gang Nahar), seven medium and 142 minor irrigation projects have been commenced. Out of these, five minor projects have been completed. District water harvesting work plan have been framed for water harvesting and increasing ground water level. Under this, 47,698 works with an investment of Rs. 2,047.53 crores have been identified.

Colonisation

Land falling in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal proportion of 50 : 50 by the State Colonisation Department. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Upto March 2003, 11.62 lakh hectares (6.78 lakhs hectares command and 4.84 lakh hectares non-command) land had been allotted to about 1.73 lakh persons. During the year 2003-04, 19,029 hectares land was allotted to 3,333 persons. Under general allotment, 30 percent land is allotted to those belonging to SC/ ST categories, during the year 2003-04, 1,885 hectares land was allotted to 338 persons belonging to SC/ST.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. Work on this project has been continuing right from the first five-year plan period. The project has been taken-up

in two stages. The main canal was completed in December 1986. On completion of the project, annual irrigation potential of about 15.17 lakh hectares area would be available every year. By the end of March 2004, the construction of branches and distributaries of 7,524 km in length was completed as against proposed target of 9,060 km. On this work, an expenditure of Rs. 2,600.89 crores was incurred (Rs. 393.17 crores in first stage and Rs. 2,207.72 crores in the second stage) which brought 12.13 lakh hectares of area under irrigation.

For the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 177.00 crores was provided, out of which Rs. 3.20 crores were provided for stage I and Rs. 173.80 crores for stage II; 34,000 hectares area was to be covered by constructing 241.13 km. lined canals. An expenditure of Rs. 155.64 crores (Rs. 4.71 crores of stage I and Rs. 150.93 crores of stage II) was incurred upto March 2004 and an additional irrigation potential of 38,000 hectares has been created by constructing 227.18 km. lined canals.

Beside irrigation, the Project has been providing drinking water in the command area. Kanwar Sain Lift Canal is providing drinking water to Bikaner city and 99 villages situated out of the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of Churu district while the main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and the enroute towns and villages. The Canal is also providing drinking water to Jaisalmer city and Ramgarh village. After completion of the project, 1.80 crore population of eight districts of western Rajasthan will avail drinking water facility. Water will also be available to industries and electricity generating centres.

In first phase, Kanwar Sain Lift Canal has provided irrigation facilities in 60 thousand hectares area upto March 2004. In the second phase, the target is to provide irrigation facility in 5.37 lakh hectares area from six water-lifting schemes namely Sahwa, Gajner, Bangarsar, Kolayat, Phalodi and Pokaran by lifting water upto a maximum height of 60 meters. Under these schemes, irrigation facility has been made available to 1.21 lakh hectares area upto March 2004 by completing work on 1041 km. of canal including completion of Bangarsar Lift Canal and part work on others. During the year 2003-04, construction of 227.18 km. of canal length has been completed.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is an irrigation-cum-drinking water supply project. The project envisages construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective is to

supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Nasirabad and other en-route cities, towns, villages and to irrigate 81800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 33.2 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water. 8 TMC water has been reserved for irrigation purpose.

The sanctioned original cost of the project was Rs. 309.07 crores which was revised to Rs. 657.91 crores (March 2000 prices). Upto the end of March 2003, an expenditure of Rs. 495.26 crores was incurred and during the financial year 2003-04, an expenditure of Rs. 47.02 crores was incurred on construction work and compensation paid against land and property acquired for dam and canals. Main canal and distributory network is in progress. Till now, irrigation potential of about 42,500 hectares has been created.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

The Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a joint venture of Gujarat and Rajasthan. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The construction of dam and appurtenant works have already been completed under first phase unit-I and most of the main canal works have been completed and remaining works of distribution system of canal are in progress. The revised project envisages 80,000 hectares CCA with an estimated cost of Rs. 801.92 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 701.14 crores has been incurred upto March 2004.

By the end of March 2003, an area of 62,943 hectares has been irrigated against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares. During the financial year 2003-04, the work of excavation/earth filling to the tune of 1.65 lakh cubic meters, lining work in 0.57 lakh sq. mtr. and 81 Nos. pucca works were completed. Besides, an additional CCA of 2,507 hectares was brought under irrigation against the target of 2,500 hectares. Therefore, upto March 2004, CCA of 65,450 hectares has been covered against the target CCA of 80,000 hectares.

5.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry in Rajasthan is not mere adjunct to agriculture but is a major and independent economic activity contributing about 9 percent of the gross state domestic product. It provides additional source of income to cultivators, marginal farmers, landless labourers and the economically and socially backward peasants in the form of dairy products, mutton, eggs. The importance of cheaper animal energy in agricultural operation hardly needs any emphasis. The livestock is the corner stone of the health and prosperity of rural population.

As per livestock census 1997, there are 546.74 lakhs livestock and 44.06 lakhs poultry in the State. The western districts of the State are famous for indigenous cattle breeds.

The main livestock products are milk, eggs, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in the year 2002-03 was 7,908 thousand tonnes. This was 2.46 percent more than the estimated production of 7,718 thousand tonnes in the year 2001-02. Egg production, in numbers, in the year 2002-03 was estimated at 65.40 crores, showing an increase of 8.60 percent over the production of 60.22 crores in the year 2001-02. Meat production in the year 2002-03 was estimated at 58 thousand tonnes, which was 3.11 percent more than the production of 56.25 thousand tonnes in the year 2001-02. The estimated wool production in 2002-03 was 204 lakh kg. which was 3.71 percent more than that of 196.71 lakh kg. during the year 2001-02.

The State Government is providing animal health care upto the village level through a network of veterinary institutions. At present, 12 Veterinary Polyclinics, 175 First Grade Veterinary Hospitals, 1,238 Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,727 Sub-centres are functioning in the State. Besides, disease diagnostic labs are also working in all the districts of the State. At present, one Veterinary Institution is functioning for about 15,273 cattle units in the State.

Breeding policy in the State focuses mainly on conservation and improvement of the indigenous breeds by selective breeding and up-gradation. Cross breeding is 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, Chittorgarh, Bali (Pali) and Jaipur districts. One Goat Breeding Centre is running in Ramsar village of Ajmer district for goat development and goat feed and fodder production.

During the year 2003-04, 55.22 lakh animals were vaccinated against various diseases, 104.13 lakh animals were given treatment, 7.63 lakh animals were castrated, 8.77 lakh artificial inseminations were performed and 154.56 lakh doses of various vaccines have been produced in vaccine producing laboratories of the State. Besides, 7.78 lakh animals vaccinated against F.M.D. by the end of the financial year 2003-04.

Piggery programme is also being implemented in the State and a Foreign Breed Piggery Farm has been established in Alwar district. For poultry development, one government poultry farm and one IPDB is operational in the State.

5.10 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

In the State, Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 158.06 lakhs sheep. Besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 85.46 lakhs sheep, 72.95 lakhs sheep were vaccinated, 10.03 lakhs unfit rams were castrated and 0.28 lakh wool samples were analysed by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner during the financial year 2003-04. On line facility of Veterinary Advice Clinic has been provided in all the districts (except Baran). Under animal improvement programme, artificial insemination, castration and treatment camps have been organised through out the year. Mass vaccination programme is being carried out to prevent animal diseases in the State. A sheep breeding form is also functioning for the development of sheep at Fatehpur (Sikar).

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on cooperative basis. Under this programme, 7,692 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (PDCS) have been registered and affiliated with District Dairy Unions. At present, 16 Districts Dairy Unions are functioning in the State which are further affiliated with the Apex Body, "Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation" (RCDF).

District Dairy Unions, with their own efforts, have increased daily milk producing capacity from 9.00 lakh litres to 13.45 lakh litres. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT. In the financial year 2003-04, District Dairy Unions have procured milk at an average of 10.33 lakh kgs per day and during the same period, it has been marketed at an average of 8.55 lakh litres per day. At present, more than 5.20 lakh milk producers are being benefited by co-operative based milk development schemes who are receiving reasonable price of their milk.

Dairies functioning under the RCDF are providing direct employment to about 3,000 persons and indirect employment to about 10,000 persons through village level co-operative societies. Employment is also being provided to women through 1,829 Mahila Dairy Societies. Self help groups have been constituted in villages to make women self-dependent. RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the financial year 2003-04, 2.15 lakh MT cattle feed was marketed. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasis Brick Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

Sale of dairy products has been started outside the State. Apart from this, new products like flavoured milk and sweet curd have been introduced for the use of general public. The improved qualities of saras paneer and curd have been made available in new attractive packing. Milk Parlours have also been started in Jaipur city and on principal National Highways.

Key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target 2003-04	Achievement during 2003-04 (upto March 2004)
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. Per Day	14.71	10.33
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. Per Day	8.23	8.55
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	MT	186243	214622
4.	Revived Societies	Number	449	549
5.	New Societies	Number	804	731
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	338	285

5.12 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fish culture in the form of major, medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals which have an excellent potential for fisheries development. The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional standard of population, generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State, which is the major input for fish production. During the year 2003-04, 14,300 MT of fish and 303 million fish seed were produced against the respective target of 17,000 MT and 250 million.

5.13 FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the economy. As per report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 464 sq. km in forest cover during assessment period 1993-97 and an increase of 518 sq. km during

the assessment period 1997-99. Rajasthan is the only State in the country which has registered spontaneous hike in forest cover during last four consecutive bi-annual surveys.

Planning for forest development has been done in accordance to the guidelines of the national forest policy. As per targets declared by the State Government, specific emphasis is on the conservation of flora and fauna, conservation of bio-diversity, conservation of soil and moisture, fulfillment of needs and getting active cooperation of villagers in forest protection and management.

The State Government issued new directives with regard to policy formation for improvement of forest development related schemes with consultation of Panchyati Raj Institutions. With a view to ensuring public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, 3,667 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. This programme, under revised guidelines, lays emphasis on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes.

A target of plantation in an area of 8,500 hectares and distribution of 60 lakh seedlings was kept under the 20 Point Programme during the year 2003-04. Plantation on 14,502 hectares of land has been completed and 99.19 lakh seedlings were distributed by March 2004.

During the year 2003-04, a financial target of Rs. 3,648.23 lakhs was kept under various centrally sponsored schemes. Major activities include ecological development, minor forest produce development, soil conservation and development of sanctuaries, national parks and zoos, etc. Developmental works of Rs. 2,635.23 lakhs have been completed upto the end of March 2004 against the funds of Rs. 3,137.87 lakhs released/revalidated by the Government of India. Against the revised financial outlay of Rs. 4,280.80 lakhs under State Plan for the year 2003-04, development works of Rs. 3,889.75 lakhs was completed. Apart from this, a new externally aided project, namely, Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project funded by JBIC, Japan had been commenced during this financial year, against the outlay of Rs. 3,500 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 3,141.24 lakhs was incurred upto March 2004.

The Central Government has sanctioned a project 'Combating Desertification'. During the year 2003-04, against the provision of Rs. 64.27 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 38 crores was incurred. World Food Programme which was being implemented successfully in

13 districts of the State will now be implemented in four districts namely Udaipur, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Dungarpur. Thus, special emphasis is being given to prevent desertification and welfare of Scheduled Tribe persons.

Under 'Samanvit Gramin Vanikaran Yojana', launched by the Government of India, 13 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) have been constituted in Udaipur(central), Jaipur(central), Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Baran, Karauli, Bundi, Banswara, Sikar, Dholpur and Pali. On the sanction of the Central Government, FDAs proposed works are executed through Village Protection and Management Committees.

5.14 WILD LIFE

Rajasthan, because of its size and geographical location, is very rich in wild life. The State provides a variety of habitat that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species, viz., great Indian bustard, tiger, leopard, chinkara, sloth bear, wolf, black necked storks, etc.

The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism. The State has two National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries. Jodhpur District has a safari park in Manchia and many small deer parks. Besides, there are 32 closed wild life areas spread over an area of 14,865 sq. km. which are being looked after by the wild life wing of the Forest Department.

5.15 CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing a vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in rural areas. Initially, this movement was mainly confined to the field of agricultural credit; later on, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, milk production and distribution, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. Ninety percent credit loans and 30 percent of total agricultural inputs are being provided to farmers by co-operative institutions in the State.

At present, 19 State Level Federations, 26 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 32 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5,244 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 206 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samities (KVSS), making a total of about 22,348 co-operative societies, are registered in the State. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 897 crores and working capital of Rs. 12,512 crores.

Cooperative institutions play an important role in providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2003-04, against a target of Rs. 1,425 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 1,150.00 crore (tentative) till March 2004. Similarly, during the financial year 2003-04, PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 202.22 crores (tentative) under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 270.00 crores. In order to streamline the loan procedure, about 20.10 lakh Kisan Credit Cards were provided to farmers till March 2004.

6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 POWER

In the power sector, following five companies, one each for generation and transmission alongwith three for distribution are functioning in the State:

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.,
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,
3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,

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, the State also gets power from wind energy, Central Sector's Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel Projects.

At the end of the year 2002-03, the installed capacity in the State was 4,547.18 MW. During the year 2003-04, an additional power generation of 690.54 MW had been added. Therefore, upto the end of March 2004, power generation capacity reached the level of 5237.72 MW.

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 have been shown in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1

Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(In crores unit)	
	2002-03 (Provisional)	2003-04 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1. Generation (Participatory projects)	270.587	349.871
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2369.789	2335.259
Total (1+2)	2640.376	2685.130
3. Consumption		
(a) To other State/ System	74.080	50.000
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	13.079	13.000
(c) Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	2410.063	2532.66
(i) Jaipur	868.173	918.17
(ii) Ajmer	859.137	892.69
(iii) Jodhpur	682.753	721.80

Power consumption is likely to be 2,532.66 crore units during the year 2003-04 as against 2,410.063 crore units consumed during the last year. Electricity was made available for agricultural operations at an average of 8 hours per day during the month of April to March 2004.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 38,148 villages have been electrified and about 6.64 lakh wells energised by the end of March 2003. During the year 2003-04, 137 villages have been electrified and 22,817 wells energised against the respective target of 500 villages and 20,000 wells. Thus, a total of 38,285 villages have been electrified and about 6.87 lakh wells energised upto March 2004.

Transmission: Till the end of March 2003, 287 km. of 400 KV lines & two sub-stations of 1,695 MVA capacity, 7,095 km. of 220 KV lines & 46 sub-stations of 8,605 MVA capacity and 10,949.52 km. of 132 KV lines & 215 sub-stations of 8,985 MVA capacity had already been installed in the State. Against the target of laying 300 km. of 400 KV lines, 400 km. of 220 KV lines and 350 km. of 132 KV lines for the year 2003-04, 330.023 km. of 400 KV lines, 301.767 km. of 220 KV lines and 430.012 km. of 132 KV lines were laid upto March 2004. Similarly, against the provision of two sub-stations (400 KV) of 945 MVA capacity, three sub-stations (220 KV) of 300 MVA capacity and 18 sub-stations (132 KV) of 450 MVA capacity for the year 2003-04, two sub-station (220 KV) of 200 MVA and 18 sub-stations (132 KV) (one each at Bisau, Deshnokh, Kolayat, Menrela, Mokhampura, Punasa, Srikanpur and Todabhim) of 450 MVA capacity have been installed upto March 2004.

Sub-Transmission: Till the end of March 2003, 27,719.53 km. of 33 KV lines and sub-stations of 8315.8 MVA power capacity had been installed. For the year 2003-04, the target was to lay 800 km. of 33 KV lines against which the work on 1252.953 km. lines has been completed upto March 2004. Similarly, against the provision of sub-stations of 300 MVA power capacity of 33 KV for the year 2003-04, sub-stations of 543.90 MVA power capacity have been installed upto March 2004.

6.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Before setting up the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC) in August 2002, development of non-conventional energy sources and work relating to the establishment of the 140 MW Mathania Power Project was carried out by two different undertakings, viz., Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Limited (RSPCL) respectively. Now, REDA has been merged

with the new company RREC (formerly RSPCL). Progress under key activities of RREC is as under:

Wind Power Projects: Proposals from Private sectors are being received for installation of Wind Power Projects in Rajasthan. Till now, wind power plants of 186.11 MW capacity have already been installed. The work of installation of about 100 MW power plants is in progress. The RREC has taken the work of installation of wind power plant of 25 MW capacity at village Soda, District Jaisalmer for which 10 MW capacity power plant has already been installed till March 2004 and remaining installation of 15 MW capacity wind power plant is in progress.

Village Electrification Programme: Under the village electrification programme, a 10 KW power plant has been commissioned in the year 2001-02 in 22 un-electrified villages. The work of electrifying 38 un-electrified villages is in progress against the target of the year 2002-03. The work order for electrifying 27 villages has been issued in March 2004 and the work is likely to be completed by September 2004.

Biomass Power Plants: Biomass based power generation is also considered, now, a non-conventional energy source. RREC, under the State Policy (1999) is promoting setting up of such power plants. In principle, clearance has been accorded for an aggregate capacity of 35 MW. Construction of a 7 MW capacity biomass plant has started at Padampur (Ganganagar District).

DLS Programme: Under the Rural Electrification programme, 9,750 DLS have been installed against the target of 12,133 DLS for the year 2003-04. The remaining work will be completed by July 2004. Till now, 58,000 DLS have been installed in 1,900 villages under this programme.

Small Hydel Power Projects (Jakham): Activities for installation of 2x2.75 MW capacity Small Hydel Power Project at Jakham Dam in Chittorgarh district is in progress. Necessary clearance is being taken from National Board for Wild Life as this Dam is in the area of Sitamata Wild Life Sanctuary.

6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads

Transport System is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. Roads play effective role in all-round development of any region. A good road network helps in the success of all developmental activities being taken in the sphere of agriculture, trade & commerce, education, health, and even in maintenance of law and order situation.

On 31st March 2003, total road length in the State was 1,52,880 km. During the year 2003-04, 4,298 km. road length is likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,57,178 km. by the end of March 2004.

The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan is 45.93 km. at the end of March 2004. Category-wise classification of roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2004.

Item	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	5592	0	0	62	5654
2. State Highways	8514	7	0	2	8523
3. Major District Roads	5278	22	68	65	5433
4. Other District Roads	15956	836	1500	365	18657
5. Village Roads	60751	10864	43517	3779	118911
Total	96091	11729	45085	4273	157178

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

There are 37,889 inhabited villages in the State (1991 census). Out of these, 18,450 villages were connected by roads at the end of March 2003; this figure is expected to reach 19,696 by the end of March 2004. During this year, about 4,298 km. new roads connecting 1,246 villages have been constructed. Besides, 8,751 panchayat headquarters had been connected by BT roads till March 2004.

“Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY)” was launched by the Prime Minister on 25th December 2000 with the objective of connecting all villages by all weather roads in the country. Under this, villages having population of 500 and above as per 2001 census are to be connected by roads till end of the year 2007.

Upto March 2004, sanction of Rs. 1,086.13 crores had been received from the Government of India under PMGSY for connecting 2,562 villages by constructing 9,026 km. BT roads against which 1,904 villages have

been connected by constructing 6,826 km. BT roads. Rajasthan is the leading State in the country in implementation of PMGSY.

For up-gradation and improvement of riding quality of National Highways, the Government of India has indicated an allocation of Rs. 93.00 crores for the year 2003-04. During the year 2003-04, improvement of riding quality in 1,687 km. of National Highways has been completed upto March 2004 and 51 works amounting to Rs. 56.84 crores are in hand; Work is in progress on 358 km.

The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is executing an ambitious campaign of four/six laning of National Highways under NHDP-Dream project of the Prime Minister. The project-wise details are given below:

Table - 6.3.2

S. No.	Road	Lane (Number)	Length (in km.)	Cost (in Crore Rs.)	Proposed Year of completion
1.	Golden Quadrilateral				
	(a) Jaipur Bypass Phase-II Zone D	4	32	154	June 2004
	(b) Jaipur-Kishangarh (NH-8)	6	93	610	Sept. 2004
	(c) Kishangarh-Bhilwara-Udaipur-Ratangarh (Gujrat Border)	4	431	1012	May 2004
2.	North South Corridor Agra-Dholpur-Mumbai	4	9	35	May 2005
3.	East West Corridor Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri	4	641	1280	May 2007

Maintenance and strengthening of roads is very important task for keeping them fit. The 'Road Up-gradation Project,' funded by NABARD loan, takes care of this. A sum of Rs. 588.32 crores was proposed for repair works of 20,671 km. roads in the State for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03. The project is being implemented by PWD and RSAMB; NABARD has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 350.00 crores and the works was started in the month of January 2002. Upto March 2004, work on 19,851 km. roads with an expenditure of Rs. 514.00 crores has been

completed. In last 100 days, 172 km. roads have been renewed. Works on others are in full swing.

Private sector has been encouraged to make investments on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, by-passes and tunnels etc. Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 has been enacted in the State to provide legal and regulatory framework for the BOT policy. Rajasthan Road Development Rules, 2002 have been framed to provide a transparent system for bidding and decision on BOT project. Upto March 2004, 20 projects costing Rs. 173.44 crores have been completed and opened for traffic and 5 project costing Rs. 117.01 crores are in progress. The Government has identified 27 projects costing Rs. 438.96 crores for construction of roads/by-passes on BOT basis.

Strengthening, widening and renewal of State Highways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being done under Central Road Fund (CRF). Under this scheme, 253 works amounting to Rs. 355.82 crores for 5,095 km. roads have been approved. Upto March 2004, work on 3,192 km. roads have been completed (renewed and upgraded) at an expenditure of Rs. 203.54 crores.

During the year 2003-04, a Missing Link Project amounting to Rs. 287.79 crores was sanctioned to construct 2,715 km. missing BT length. Funding pattern would be as Rs. 92.27 crores, Rs. 163.52 crores and Rs. 32.00 crores for Krishi Upaj Mandi, PWD State Plan and Earth Work under Famine Relief works respectively. Earth works of Rs. 21.25 crores (2430 km.) were completed during Drought Relief Works. PWD and RSAMB has started works in 22 and 10 districts respectively and an expenditure of Rs. 70.49 crores has been incurred by constructing 257 km. BT roads upto March 2004.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,915 vehicles, including 270 private vehicles, covering a total of 55.84 crores km. during the year 2003-04. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 94 percent. There was a target of replacing 700 old buses by new ones against which chassis of 688 buses have been purchased during the year 2003-04.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 34.19 lakh upto the year 2002, which has reached 37.40 lakh by the end of the year 2003, showing an

increase of 9.39 percent. Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of the year 2001, 2002 and 2003 are given below:

Table 6.3.3
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Numbers in the		
	Year		
	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	2157764	2379599	2623342
3. Auto Rickshaws	45288	49390	53985
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	8125	10097	12812
(ii) For carrying passengers	7881	8454	9209
5. Car & Station Wagons	155866	174171	197469
6. Jeeps	114982	119298	125663
7. Tractors	369137	386022	401010
8. Trailors	54355	55520	56675
9. Taxies	23195	26879	31607
10. Buses & Mini-buses	50626	52631	55314
11. Trucks	142444	152589	168653
12. Miscellaneous	3524	3896	4281
Total	3133277	3418636	3740110

Against a target of Rs. 625.00 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2002-03, the achievement was of the Rs. 646.05 crores which is 103.37 percent of the target. During the year 2003-04, the revenue-earning target was kept at Rs. 675.00 crores against which a revenue of Rs. 726.88 crores was earned.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2002 was 5,894.34 km. which is 9.4 percent of the total route of 63,140 km. in the country. Out of the total railway route of 5,894.34 km. in the State, 3,026.98 km. (51.4 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2,778.57 km. (47.1 percent) under meter gauge and 88.79 km. (1.5 percent) under narrow gauge; the corresponding percentage for all

India was 71.4 percent, 23.4 percent and 5.2 percent in respective gauges. As on 31st March 2002, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17.2 km. in the State, as against 19.2 km. for the country.

6.5 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal and telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,451 including 9,648 in the rural areas and 803 in urban areas at the end of 2002-03. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office was 33-sq. km. and 5,404 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 2,360 offices during the year 2002-03.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,305 at the end of March 2003 as against 2,220 at the end of March 2002. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2002-03 was 85. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March 2000 to 2003 are given below:

Table 6.5.1

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S. No	Item	Unit	As on March			
			2000	2001	2002	2003
1.	Post Offices	Number	10394	10416	10434	10451
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	2310	2310	2354	2360
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	1958	2061	2220	2305
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	49329	56719	62338	71864
	(i) Local PCO	Number	5876	5695	5730	6140
	(ii) STD / PCO's	Number	19726	27199	32673	41783
	(iii) Village PT	Number	23727	23825	23935	23941

6.6 RAJASTHAN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RUIDP)

This is an Asian Development Bank funded project sanctioned in the year 1999 for six principal towns of the State which came into existence w.e.f. January 2000. Initial cost of the project in Indian Rupee has been estimated at Rs. 1,529 crores which was revised to Rs. 1,775 crores due

to depreciation of value of rupee vis-à-vis dollar. The Asian Development Bank is financing this project by sharing 69 percent (Rs. 1,225 crores) of the project cost as a loan. Out of the total project cost, 31 percent (Rs. 550 crores), Rs. 456 crores would be the share of the State Government and Rs. 94 crores of the Urban Local bodies. It is proposed to upgrade and expand the infrastructure facilities of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban roads and traffic management, fire services, etc. in six principal towns of the State viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner. Besides, the project also aims to strengthen the functional capacity of Urban Local Bodies by training staff, increasing revenue resources and computerisation etc.

For the civil works of the project, 219 bids worth Rs. 1,162 crores have been invited upto March 2004 through competitive international bidding process. Out of this, work orders worth Rs. 922.37 crores for 160 works have been issued. To execute the project, works have been started physically in all six towns and a work plan has been prepared. Construction of three ROB's and fly-overs, 62 kms. road, 13 tanks for water supply, 679 kms. of water supply pipelines, two pumping station for water supply, 68 tube wells, 335 kms. sewer lines, improvement in 44 slums, 33 kms. drains, 10 fire stations and three works of heritage conservation were completed upto 31 March 2004. It has also been decided to take up work of Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project under RUIDP.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is the State where social and economic status of the people is in improving phase. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 61.03 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.55 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 22.48 percent in literacy rate during last 1991-2001 decade. Rajasthan has also improved its ranking position from second last to seventh among States/UTs. of India. Male literacy is 76.46 and Female literacy rate in the State is 44.34 percent. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools on one hand and reduce the drop out rate on the other. The State Government is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy in the State through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Shiksha Karmi Yojana, Total Literacy, Post Literacy and Continuing Literacy, etc.

Elementary Education and Literacy

In the National Education Policy, priority has been given to the universalisation of elementary education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being launched in the State to provide useful and relevant education for children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. This also includes activities to bridge social-regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is aimed to enable children to learn about mastering their natural environment in a manner that allows the fullest harnessing of their human potential both spiritually and materially.

At present, apart from 21,222 alternative education centres, 28,930 government primary and 11,764 government upper primary schools are functioning in the State wherein about 110.33 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years are getting education.

In order to ensure adequate enrolment and retaining the students in government schools at elementary level, free books are being provided to all girl students of classes I to VIII and all boys of classes I to V. Free text books worth Rs. 2,939.87 lakhs have been distributed to 96.65 lakh boys and girls. All the boys and girls studying in Class I to VIII of government schools have been exempted from all types of government fees including tuition fees. Besides, all girls of classes I to VIII and all boys of classes I to III have been exempted from students fund fees. Now only,

50 percent students fund fees are being charged from the boys of SC, ST and OBC category of classes IV to VIII.

A special enrolment drive under the 'Shiksha Aapke Dwar' has been launched by the State Government with a view to ensuring cent percent enrolment and retention of children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Presently, 0.62 lakhs children are estimated to remain out of schools. The Shiksha Karmi Project aims at universalisation of education in remote and socio-economically backward villages where the existing primary education set up is in-adequate and schools are non-functional due to absenteeism of teachers. Under this project, 3,646-day schools (PS/UPS) are functioning in 3,646 villages of 150 blocks covering 31 districts through 8,532 shiksha karmies. The percentage of enrolled children of the catchments area in the age group of 6-14 years is 99.03 percent. District Primary Education Programme is being implemented to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education and to provide quality education to children.

To provide education facilities in urban slums, Janshala Programme with financial assistance from five U.N. agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP and ILO) is also running in four cities viz., Jaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jodhpur. A total of 666 government primary and upper primary schools in these cities have been covered. At present, 191 community Janshalas are functional.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), financial and administrative sanction of Rs. 1,061 lakhs was issued for the year 2003-04 of which Rs. 530.50 were ear-marked for construction of 237 additional classrooms, 400 water tanks and 640 toilets in government primary/upper primary schools. Besides, Rs. 530.50 lakhs were ear-marked for distribution of free text book. A sum of Rs. 561.54 lakhs were sanctioned for the year 2003-04 under Eleventh Finance Commission for construction of 399 primary school buildings.

A total of 78 government primary schools and 84 upper primary schools have been renamed on the name of Martyrs of Operation Vijay (Kargil) and other post Kargil defence operations.

Literacy Programmes

Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) aims at imparting functional literacy with emphasis on national integration, family welfare, health care and eradication of social evils like child marriage and dowry, etc. The

Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education has adopted the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy in the State. To give it a public campaign shape, efforts are being made to involve all classes of the society and social agencies like youth clubs, voluntary organisations, teachers, educational institutions and panchayati raj institutions in the campaign.

The literacy programme is a time bound, voluntary and devotional programme which is implemented in three phases. In the first phase, illiterates are identified through area survey then illiterates of 15-35 years age group are enrolled for TLC. Three primers in local language are taught within a period of about 200 hours to provide them basic knowledge of literacy. On completion of first phase, it is supposed that learners have become able to read and write in their own language and do simple mathematics. Thereafter, the post literacy programme of second phase starts wherein the neo-literates are made to put into practice the acquired skill and increase the knowledge obtained during the previous stage. The duration of this programme is of almost one year. Dropout learners and the illiterates who could not attend the TLC programme, can participate in the project of residual illiteracy programme. In the last and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken up and learners are provided the facility of continuing their learning habits and using the same in their daily routine life.

After successful completion of the total literacy campaign in all 32 districts of the State, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) has been launched in all the districts. In 28 districts (Ajmer, Dungarpur, Tonk, Banswara, Bharatpur, Sikar, Pali, Udaipur, Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Baran, Alwar, Churu, Bundi, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jalore, Barmer, Kota, Jhalawar, Sirohi and Dausa), the continuing education programme is at a progressive stage, while in remaining 4 districts (Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur), continuing education programme will be started soon.

Under the Total Literacy Programme, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these, 80.57 lakhs have been enrolled and benefited by the end of March 2004. Amongst the total enrolled persons, 53.76 lakh are female. Out of the total beneficiaries, 15.86 lakh scheduled caste and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribe persons have been enrolled and 65.36 lakhs have been made neo-literate so far. Under the Post Literacy Programme, 54.38 lakhs persons have been enrolled; of these, 38.74 lakh neo-literates have completed Primer I of PLP and have participated in skill development programme through continuing education centres. Upto

March 2004, 27.86 lakh persons have been benefited; of these 2.79 lakh persons belong to scheduled castes and 3.57 lakh to scheduled tribes. Under this programme, 69.74 lakh persons have been made neo-literate upto March 2004.

The Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 21,439.71 lakhs for literacy programme in the State, out of which Rs. 17241.34 lakhs will come as share of Government of India and Rs. 4,198.37 lakhs will be provided by the State Government. The Government of India and Government of Rajasthan have released sanctions of Rs. 11,833.05 lakhs and Rs. 2,838.01 lakhs respectively; against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 11,247.85 lakhs has been incurred by the end of March 2004.

Secondary Education

At present, 6,097 secondary and 3,245 senior secondary schools are running in the State. A total of 16.52 lakh students in the age group of 14-17 years are studying in these schools.

Efforts are being made by establishing 'State Open School' on the pattern of 'National Open School' system to strengthen and expand school education in remote places of the State and to provide education to the youth deprived from regular education due to their social and economic reasons.

State level, Divisional level and District level offices of secondary education have been computerised to strengthen the information net work. Personal Information System (PIS) has been built up which is being strengthened.

In view of the importance of Information Technology, computer education as an additional subject had been introduced in 624 senior secondary schools running with science or commerce faculties in the academic session 2001-02. During the session 2003-04, computer education was started in all the remaining secondary and senior secondary schools with electric facility and having 50 or more students in classes IX to XII.

Higher Education

At present twelve universities including six in the field of general education, one sanskrit, one National law University, two agriculture universities, one ayurved and one open university are functioning in the

State. Apart from these, 6 deemed universities (including two technical universities), 111 government colleges and 398 private sector colleges are also running. Thus, total 509 higher education institutions include 197 colleges of women are running in the State. Two institutions namely 'Rajasthan School of Art' and 'Rajasthan Sangeet Sansthan' are also running in Rajasthan. In the academic session of 2003-04, out of total 2.82 lakh students in higher education institutions, 1.02 lakh were female students. Out of the revised outlay 280.83 lakh for the year 2003-04, Rs. 271.35 lakhs have been utilised.

Achievements of the financial year 2003-04 in the field of Higher education are:

- In order to enhance private participation in higher education, NOC's have been issued to open 175 new colleges (including 113 for co-education and 62 for women).
- In view of regional necessity, NOC's have been issued to introduce new faculties and subjects in 51 private colleges for providing more opportunities of higher education.
- Book Bank Scheme has been introduced to provide free text books to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes female students of government colleges whose parents are non-tax payers. Out of Rs. 5.01 lakhs provided for Book Bank Scheme, Rs. 4.52 lakhs have been utilised.

Technical Education

Engineering: Private sector participation in technical education has yielded good results. The total number of engineering colleges in the private sector has gone up to 33. Thus, including 6 government engineering colleges and 2 deemed university level engineering colleges in the public sector, a total of 41 engineering colleges are functioning in the State; the total intake capacity has gone upto 11,515 during the year 2003-04.

Master of Computer Application (MCA): The number of MCA institutions in the State has gone up to 23 in the year 2003-04. Previously this number was only 12, presently, 23 MCA institutions include 18 in private and 5 in public sector. These are functioning with an intake capacity of 1,370 students per year.

Master of Business Administration (MBA): Private sector participation has also led to an increase in MBA institutes by 6 in the year 1998-99,

the number has gone up to 17 in the year 2003-04. At present, 26 MBA institutes including 9 in the public sector, with an intake capacity of 1,460 students per year are functioning in the State.

Pharmacy Course: At present, 25 pharmacy institutes are running in the private sector and 3 in public sector. Thus, a total of 28 institutes are functioning in the State; the intake capacity is 1,600 students per year during the year 2003-04.

Polytechnic: At present, 15 government co-education polytechnic colleges and 6 women polytechnic colleges are functioning in the State. These offer diploma level courses in various engineering branches. Besides, 2 private polytechnic colleges are also running. These colleges are providing 15 engineering diploma courses and 6 non-engineering diploma courses.

With a view to meet the increasing demand of engineering diploma holders in the field of Information Technology, computer-engineering courses have been introduced in government polytechnic colleges at Jodhpur and Kota. Apart from these, a new course in information technology has been introduced in Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur and Birla Technical Training Institute, Pilani. The total intake capacity of these institutions is 2,480.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present 106 ITIs (including eight for women) with 10,220 seats in the public sector, and 46 ITIs with 3,608 seats in the private sector, are functioning in the State which are providing vocational training in 26 engineering courses and 15 non-engineering courses of 1 to 2 years duration.

Four vocational training and production centres, one each at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur are functioning with the objective of preparing un-employed youth eligible for self-employment. Vocational centres are providing employment oriented six months duration training for non-formal vocational activities to youth. Besides, training is provided to the youth under the scheme of apprentice training through government and private industrial establishments.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit language is a part of our ancient cultural heritage. A separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 for development of Sanskrit education in the State. During the year 2002-03, 50 primary schools had been upgraded to upper primary,

10 upper primary to praveshika and 10 praveshika level schools to senior upadhyay. Sanction to fill up 80 different posts in up-graded Sanskrit schools was accorded in the year 2003-04.

7.2 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The 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 as well as private institutions at various levels.

Number of various government allopathic medical institutions at the end of the year 2003-04 is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7.2.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	120
2. Dispensaries	209
3. Primary Health Centres – Rural	1,473
4. Primary Health Centres - Urban	29
5. Community Health Centres	297
6. Maternity and Child Welfare	118
7. Aid Posts	13
8. Sub-Centres	9,926
9. In-patient Beds	38,687

During the year 2003-04, against the target of 800 cases, 2,000 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme". Under the "National TB Eradication Programme", 99,969 new cases were detected against the target of 76,140 cases. Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme", about 2.27 lakh eye operations were performed, against the target of 2.20 lakh eye operations.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", against the target of 56.47 lakhs during the year 2003-04, about 81.60 lakh blood slides were collected and examined. Under the "National Aids Control Programme",

blood of 1.87 lakh persons was tested of which 393 cases were found HIV positive.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards against serious diseases, an Intensive Child Immunisation Programme has been launched in the State. Progress during the year 2003-04 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.21	17.15
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.21	17.67
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.21	15.81
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakhs No.	20.57	18.05
5. OPV	Lakhs No.	17.21	17.13

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the current financial year in six phases. Progress is given as under:

Table - 7.2.3

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Phase	Target	Achievements	
	(2003-04) (Lakh NO.)	Actuals (Lakh NO.)	Percentage
I	105.23	103.40	98.26
II	105.23	104.82	99.62
III	112.28	110.68	98.57
IV	112.28	111.13	98.97
V	112.28	113.44	101.03
VI	113.44	113.90	100.41

Employees Staff Insurance Scheme

Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme which is functioning in the State since 1956 with the objective to provide ideal medical facilities to the insured labourers of various industries and factories etc. and their family members during sickness. Under the Employees Staff Insurance Scheme, four allopathic hospitals, one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 62 ESI dispensaries at various places, and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State. Apart from the medical aid to labourers, the Employees Staff Insurance Scheme is undertaking other programmes such as birth control and child immunisation. During the year 2003-04, about 23.29 lakh outdoor and 11,919 indoor patients were treated upto March 2004. Specialised facilities are provided to the insured persons and their family members. Cases are also referred to the government hospitals having such specialised services. Apart from this, in cases where necessary, patients are also referred to hospitals outside the State. Out of the revolving fund of Rs. 137.45 lakhs created for special treatment of insured persons, Rs. 137.87 lakhs have been provided as advance.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

A revised outlay of Rs. 365.43 lakhs was approved under Annual Plan 2003-04 for Ayurved Department, of this Rs. 341.55 lakhs have been spent. The amount includes Rs. 198.31 lakhs sanctioned under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana for purchasing medicines and construction of buildings for medical institutions and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for establishing Ayurved University in the State. At present, 3,733 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4

Name of Pathy	Position of Ayurved and other Institution						(Number)
	Hospital (beded)		Dispensary		Total		Grand Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	23	55	3293	161	3316	216	3532
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	50	63	50	65	115
3. Unani	-	3	39	39	39	42	81
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	1	2	1	4	5

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

An intensive family welfare programme is being implemented with a view to contain population growth. Impetus is being given on Woman and Child Health Services with the cooperation of various departments and mass public participation. For the purpose of qualitative improvement in various Family Welfare Programmes, instead of target approach, community need approach is being adopted. Under this, the worker himself/her-self determines target according to the demand of public. During the year 2003-04, about 3.00 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 2.66 lakhs IUDs were inserted. Besides, 4.51 lakh and 5.04 lakh new users were covered under Oral Pills (OP) and Conventional Contraceptive (CC) programmes respectively. A sum of Rs. 10.65 lakhs has been spent for providing referral transport services to 2,673 pregnant women of poor BPL families; a total of 59,217 night deliveries were conducted and Rs. 178.04 lakhs have been spent on 24 hours delivery services during the year 2003-04. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, 8,369 women have been benefited and an expenditure of Rs. 41.84 lakhs has been incurred in the year 2003-04.

7.4 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of non-availability of clean and safe drinking water for the people of the State is very complex on account of geographical diversities and limited availability of ground and surface water. With continuous efforts of the State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually. The present status of habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

Table - 7.4.1

	Number	Covered (fully/partially) upto March 2004
Main Habitation	37,889	37,675
Other Habitation	56,057	53,297
Total	93,946	90,972

During the financial year 2003-04, 11,420 habitations have been benefited against a target of 11,000 habitations which include 9,434 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

7.5 HOUSING

Rajasthan Housing Board functions to provide houses for economically weaker sections, low-income and middle-income groups. Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board is given in the following table:

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Unit	2002-03 Achievement	2003-04	
			Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	2434	3917	1448
2. Houses completed	Number	4908	1912	1036
3. Houses allotted	Number	2603	7109	4523
4. Possession given	Number	3806	10183	6001
5. Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	71.19	105.31	78.06
6. Recoveries	Crore Rs.	130.98	133.00	153.79

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

Being fully committed to the cause of up-liftment and welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, the State Government reiterates its dedication towards Social and Economical up- liftment of the weaker sections. To achieve the goal, the Government is striving hard for economic, social and educational development of the weaker sections. The provisions for Social Welfare activity under plan, non-plan and CSS were kept to the tune of Rs. 68.97 crores, Rs. 161.03 crores and Rs. 76.44 lakhs respectively for the year 2003-04.

During the financial year 2003-04, 526 government and 68 aided hostels were running with the facility of free residence, food, uniform and stationery to boys and girls of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, scavengers, freed and roving castes. Under the scholarship scheme, a provision of Rs. 35.66 crores was kept during the year 2003-04 for pre-matric and post-matric students of these castes.

With a view to ensure maximum success of SC, ST and OBC applicants in competitive examinations at various levels, pre-examination training

centres are running in all districts of the State. Under this, during the year 2003-04, 800 applicants were benefited with an investment of Rs. 53.21 lakhs.

In order to provide qualitative education to boy and girls in far flung villages of the State, 10 residential schools; one each in Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Dausa, Kota, Jalore, Banswara, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur and Bhilwara districts, are being set up with German Aid. A sum of Rs. 18.26 crores was spent in the financial year 2003-04.

With an objective of making the selected persons of SC/ST, self dependent by providing economic resources facility and for benefiting marginal farmers of these castes with improved variety of seeds and modern agricultural implements, 47,746 families have been benefited during the financial year 2003-04 through SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, Rajasthan.

A total of 223 women of BPL families belonging to OBC have been benefited under 'New Swarnim Yojana' by providing a loan amounting to Rs. 102.00 lakhs during the financial year 2003-04. Similarly, 176 persons of minority communities have been benefited by providing them a loan amounting to Rs. 48.26 lakhs for sanctioned economic activities on concessional rates.

Social Security

Under Social Upliftment and Protection Scheme, during financial year 2003-04, Rs. 108.72 lakhs as economic assistance were provided to 305 victims of social evils. Polio sufferers are benefited by free operation facility made available in polio correction camps. In the financial year 2003-04, 2,667 disabled persons were benefited by investment of an amount of Rs. 72.42 lakhs.

So far as women welfare is concerned, the construction of mahila sadan at Sanganer, Jaipur with the capacity of 150 inmates is complete. This will carry occupational training facility along with the residential accommodation, so that distressed women could be rehabilitated after imparting them proper job oriented training. Apart from Mahila Sadan at Sanganer, construction of buildings for 'Nari Niketan' at remaining five divisional head quarters is also under progress. Provision for construction of 10 short period stay houses, 13 hostels for working women and 5 residential accommodations for criminal adolescent girls has also been made.

7.7 TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

Article 46 of the Constitution of India entrusts the Government with the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational standards of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Efforts are made to fulfill the constitutional obligation by following under mentioned broad objectives:

- i) To narrow the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State, and
- ii) To improve living standard of the tribal and tribal communities.

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for overall development of tribals. During the year 2003-04, provision of Rs. 304.50 crores, Rs. 28.02 crores and Rs. 72.12 crores were kept under state plan, special central assistance and centrally sponsored schemes for development of tribals against which a respective sum of Rs. 209.91 crores, Rs. 27.69 crores and Rs. 45.03 crores has been utilised.

Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2003-04 is given in the following table:

Table - 7.7.1

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2003-04	
			Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Seed distribution	Quintal	14510	17769
2.	Fertilizer distribution	MT	37650	61155
3.	Sericulture	Beneficiaries Number	1300	1300
4.	Deepening of wells	Number	1745	1325
5.	Plant Protection	Beneficiaries Number	5000	13578
6.	Horticulture	Families Number	6533	5647
7.	Indira Awas	Number	2206	4766
8.	Distribution of DPS	Number	350	317
9.	Village Electrified	Number	92	86
10.	Training	Beneficiaries Number	1407	1063
11.	Wells Energised	Number	500	783
12.	Share Capital Subsidy	Beneficiaries Number	10950	10000
13.	Distribution of Mini-kit	Beneficiaries Number	4300	8201

7.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning to look after the welfare of women and children. Various schemes being implemented in the State are discussed below:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme

At Present, ICDS programme is being implemented in all 237 panchayat samitis and 20 urban blocks of the State having population of one lakh and above. A total of 257 child development projects are in operation and out of total sanctioned 35,710 anganwari centres, 35,686 anganwari centres are functioning.

Through ICDS programme, services for supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkups, nutrition and health education, referral services and pre-school education are provided to the children of age group of 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls. Referral services including immunisation and health checkups, etc. are being provided in the State with the help of Medical and Health Department.

The Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) during the year 2000-01 to, inter alia, promote nutrition level for the children in the age group 0-3 years. The number of beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition is about 26.01 lakhs and 9.70 lakhs under the State Plan and PMGY respectively during the financial year 2003-04. Thus, against the target of 35.71 lakh beneficiaries, 32.41 lakhs are receiving nutrition from anganwari centres which is 90.76 percent of the target.

During the year 2003-04, under World Bank assisted ICDS-III, construction work on 3,333 anganwari centre buildings at a cost of Rs. 4,166.25 lakhs has been taken up. Till now, 2,774 anganwari buildings have been completely constructed and possessions of 2,178 have been taken by the department. Works on 393 buildings are in progress at various stages. Under ICDS, hand pump facility is provided to 1,417 anganwari centres, with an amount of Rs. 566.80 lakhs. Till now, drilling of 1,136 hand pumps has been completed of which 1,135 are commissioned.

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. Initially, the programme was launched with UNICEF support in 6 districts in 1984.

Later on, the programme was extended to 14 districts. At present, all 32 districts of the State stand covered. To expand the programme, decision has been taken to increase the number of Gram Sathins to 9,189 against which 3,979 Sathins have been selected. There is provision of one Pracheta at each block for effective implementation of the programme. Till March 2004, number of Prachetas appointed is 57 and the process for selecting rest of the Sathins and Prachetas is continued.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): To improve the access of rural women to the institutional credit, 74,181 self help groups have been formed in all 32 districts of the State. Out of these, 10,908 groups have been sanctioned loan of Rs. 22.44 crores from banks, 36,396 groups are engaged in internal loaning of Rs. 18.48 crores. During the year 2003-04, an additional 35,550 groups have been formed against the target of three SHG at each anganwari centre.

Zila Mahila Sahayata Samitis: Adopting a proactive approach to combat cases of atrocity and violence against women, a Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti at each district head quarter has been set-up under the Chairmanship of District Collector to provide emergency shelter, grievance redressal and counseling services to the victims. The samitis also use the available funds of 'Samajik Suraksha Kosh' to which Rs. 20,000 have been contributed by the government. The Samitis have received 4,426 cases so far out of which 3,712 cases have been disposed off. In the year 2003-04, 627 cases were received, out of which 441 were disposed off. A contribution of Rs. 7.82 lakhs has been received in Suraksha Kosh and a financial assistance of Rs. 5.33 lakhs has been given to 226 women.

Community Marriages: To curb ostentatious and superfluous expenditure on marriage ceremonies, a provision has been made to encourage group marriages by providing financial support of Rs. 1,000 per couple forming part of group marriages of at least ten couple. Under this scheme, an amount upto the maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 is provided per event to the organisers of such community marriages. In this scheme, 106 pairs were benefited during the year 2003-04.

Women Policy: A Women Policy has been framed in the State. It aims at social and economic improvement in the present status of girls and women. Reforms under the policy include the over all development of girls and women and to safeguard them from exploitation. A nodal officer has been nominated in every department, who is responsible to monitor the policy. A state level council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to look into issues relating to Policy.

7.9 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

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

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented from 1st December, 1997 in place of earlier Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes namely NRY, UBSP and PMI-UPEP with the Centre and State share in the ratio of 75:25. The basic objective of this programme is to provide self-employment opportunities and to develop various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio/economic up-liftment of BPL families. This programme has two components namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(a) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP): This component is being implemented in all 183 ULBs of the State. Under this, during the year 2003-04, 4,329 persons were benefited against the target of 5,000 under Self Employment and 1,799 persons were trained against the target of 2,500 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2003-04, 360 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been constituted and revolving funds provided to 78 Thrift and Credit Societies (T & Cs).

(b) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme is aimed at creation and development of useful assets pertaining to the basic amenities by providing employment to the persons living below poverty line in urban areas. This programme is applicable to the urban local bodies having a population of less than 5 lakhs (1991 census). Under this programme, 0.89 lakh man-days have been generated against the target of 2 lakh man-days in the financial year 2003-04.

2. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): This programme was started in the year 1996-97 funded through additional central assistance (70 percent loan and 30 percent grant). The objective of this programme is to create and develop the basic, physical, social and environmental amenities in the identified/regularised kachhi bastis/slums. It is being implemented in all 183 ULBs. During the year 2003-04, a provision of Rs. 1,402 lakhs was kept and an expenditure of Rs. 1,165 lakhs has been incurred.

3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana: The Government of India has launched a scheme 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana' for providing loan and subsidy assistance to the BPL for constructing one room dwelling units. The loan and subsidy parts will be shared in equal proportion. A unit cost of Rs. 50,000 has been fixed for the cities having population

in the range of 10-50 lakhs and Rs. 40,000 for other cities. For this, the guidelines have been issued to all concerned ULBs. This Yojana is being implemented in association with HUDCO. Under this, 3,690 houses were constructed upto March 2003. During the year 2003-04, the Government of India has sanctioned another 700 houses to be constructed.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS): This programme is aimed at achieving minimum basic sanitation requirement and liberation of scavengers. In this scheme, dry latrines are converted / constructed into pore flush latrines. During the year 2003-04, about 10,500 latrines were constructed / converted.

5. Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY): This programme was started by the Government of India in the year 1997-98 with cent percent central grant. Under this, a grant of Rs. 500 is given to a girl child born on or after 15th August, 1997 in BPL family. The grant is applicable upto the birth of two girls irrespective of number of children in the BPL family. The implementation of this scheme has been started in all ULBs. During the year 2003-04, 700 girls have been benefited.

Funds are being provided to ULBs for various other programmes and schemes like fire services, EFC & SFC grants and grants in lieu of municipal octroi.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development Programmes aim at reducing the level of poverty, creating employment opportunities and building up infrastructure for rapid development. These programmes tackle the area specific problem or aim at providing direct assistance to the rural poor in terms of providing economic assets, or employment on rural works etc. Rural development programmes are being implemented through Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department at the State level and by the Zila Parishads (DRDA's are merged in Zila Parishads) at the district level.

The schemes/programmes being implemented under rural development are briefly described below:

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.99 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS which is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The closing balance of the above-mentioned schemes excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS), formed part of the opening balance of SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas; benefits are extended to both individuals and self-help groups. Emphasis is laid on the latter. The approach is to identify a few 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL) towards developing the activities in 'cluster' fashion so as to maximize self-employment.

Subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500, in case of SC/ST, it is 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For self-help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of scheme cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. For the year 2003-04, the allocation under the scheme was Rs. 32.41 crores. During this financial year, Rs. 30.15 crores had been released and Rs. 31.58 crores have been utilised benefiting 28,594 swarozgaris. Besides, Rs. 1,968.79 crores have also been utilised in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY.

2. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched by the Government of India on 15th August 2001 by merging two erstwhile schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, wheat is allotted free of cost by the Government of India. The objective of SGRY is to provide wage employment and food security in rural areas along with creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works like soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, afforestation and creation of village infrastructure are taken up. In the year 2003-04, against the receipt of Rs. 208.28 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 220.76 crores has been incurred and 268.62 lakh mandays generated.

3. Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme

Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) are being implemented in affected districts on "watershed approach" according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. DDP covers 16 districts-Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Udaipur- whereas 11 districts-Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur are covered in DPAP. From 1st April 1999, funding pattern is changed, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

To ensure transparency in the works of the project, it has been made mandatory to transfer the created assets to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Under DDP, during the year 2003-04, total receipts have been of Rs. 128.56 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 110.44 crores has been incurred. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 25.23 crores were received against which Rs. 28.21 crores were utilised.

4. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

The geographical area of Rajasthan is 342 lakh hectares, out of which about 200 lakh hectares (58 percent) is estimated as wasteland and degraded lands. Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country in terms of wasteland. The basic objective of the scheme is to take up Integrated Wasteland Development based on Village/Micro Watershed Plans. The IWDP is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented through

MRD since 1992-93. The funding pattern of the scheme has been revised from 100 percent central assistance to sharing in the ratio of 11:1 between the Central and State government. The scheme covers all the Non- DDP/DPAP blocks of the State. During the year 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 22.42 crores have been received against which Rs. 22.95 crores have been spent.

5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana was introduced by the Government of India with the aim of providing shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was first launched during the year 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP which continued as a sub-scheme of JRY. From 1.1.96, it is being implemented as an independent scheme. With effect from 1st April 1999, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing facility free of cost to the members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST below poverty line.

During the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses has also been included in this scheme. Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 22,000 are provided for the construction of new houses in the plains and hilly / difficult area respectively. For up-gradation of Indira Awas, Rs. 10,000 per unit is provided. The funds allocated under this scheme are to be spent in the ratio of 80 : 20 for construction of new houses and up-gradation of Indira Awas. During the year 2003-04, an allocation of Rs. 39.54 crores has been made for construction of 19,769 new houses. In the financial year 2003-04, Rs. 41.52 crores were released and 31,678 new houses were constructed with the utilisation of Rs. 42.55 crores. Similarly, an allocation of Rs. 9.06 crores has been made for upgradation of 9,065 houses; Rs. 9.30 crores have been released and 9,755 indira awas have been upgraded with the utilisation of Rs. 9.62 crores.

6. Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCS)

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the "Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing under which funds are shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25. Under the scheme, families with annual income below Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 7,500 by the Government of India and Rs. 2,500 by Government of Rajasthan) is to be provided as subsidy and remaining cost of house is to be provided on loan from commercial banks. The loan has to be repaid by the

beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 40,000. During the financial year 2003-04, a target of constructing 820 new houses was kept with an outlay of Rs. 0.82 crores; of which Rs. 0.58 crore have been utilised and 455 new houses have been constructed, besides, 328 houses are under construction.

7. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awas (PMGY-GRAMIN AWAS)

The Government of India has introduced a new scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" in the year 2000-01 to achieve the objective of sustainable development at the village level. This scheme is based on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana and is being implemented exclusively in the rural areas. In addition, proposals regarding houses for the poor may include the provision of roads, drainage, drinking water, plantation, improvement of habitation and construction of houses. The funding provision for these items is being limited to 10 percent of proposed cost and upto 20 percent of the proposed fund is for conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca/semi-pucca houses. Under this centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India provides 70 percent loan and 30 percent grant to the State Government. For the year 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores was fixed for construction of 3,713 new houses and up-gradation of 2,123 houses against which an amount of 14.24 crores was utilised; 7,140 houses and 2,720 houses have been constructed and upgraded respectively.

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

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest works to the tune of Rs. 2 crores per year to the head of the district in his/her constituency. Elected members of Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation in one or more districts. During the year 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 70.00 crores was received and with an expenditure of Rs. 80.79 crores, 7,581 works were completed. Under the scheme, various works have been taken up which have contributed to the well being of the general public, community works like construction of school buildings, community halls, library buildings, roads, hospital buildings, drinking water facilities, ambulance for government hospitals etc. have been taken up for the benefit of the common people.

9. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD)

This scheme was started in the year 1999-2000 with the objective to develop local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned; he/she is authorised to recommend works to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year in his/her constituency. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. Twenty percent of the allocation is proposed for the maintenance of community assets already created in the constituency. NGOs/Trusts/Registered Societies may be included as implementing agencies on the condition that at least 30 percent of the amount of proposed work is to be shared as contribution by such agencies. For the year 2003-04, an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores was made; and 16,579 works completed with utilisation of Rs. 137.79 crores.

10. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area is known as Mewat area. This area is economically backward. In order to develop the area, the Government of Rajasthan sponsored this programme in the year 1987-88 with the objective of creating necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this scheme, during the year 2003-04, 144 works were completed by spending Rs. 2.85 crores.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced in the Seventh Plan as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about balanced development of border areas which encounter area-specific problems like inaccessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Subsequently, during the Eight & Ninth Five Year Plan, the Government of India further extended the area cover. Since 1993-94, its scope was extended to include many other schemes needed for ensuring effective administration and balanced development of border areas. The programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts.

Funds are being allocated to the State on the basis of length of international border. During the year 2003-04, 715 works costing Rs. 43.73 crores were completed.

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 9,189 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas. This Department exercises administrative control over panchayati raj institutions. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayati Raj Department has increased manifold.

With the objective to ensuring community participation in planning of rural development schemes and their implementation, ward/gram sabhas are organised. Gramsabhas are chaired by Sarpanch and ward sabhas by Panch. In the meetings of gram and ward sabhas, the presence of SC, ST, OBC and women have been made mandatory. Meetings of Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas are to be held within 15 days of national festivals days namely 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October excluding the festivals dates. Welfare schemes, approval of development works, physical verification of works completed, social audit of accounts and issuing utility certificates and cancellation of non-eligible persons from BPL list etc. are discussed in the gram sabhas.

The schemes benefiting individuals and the public at large in rural areas are being implemented through panchayati raj institutions. At present, programmes like Mid-day-Meal, Allotment of Residential Plots at Concessional Rate, Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana, etc. are being carried out by the Panchayati Raj Department.

The Panchayati Raj Department is implementing 'Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana' under National Social Assistance Programme. In the event of death of principal earning member of age between 18-64 years, the dependent family is given Rs. 10,000 as assistance. During the year 2003-04, Rs. 1,126.00 lakhs has been transferred.

Under National Nutrition Programme, Mid-day-Meal scheme is being run throughout the State wherein cooked food (Ghooghari) is being distributed among the children studying in class I to V of all the government and aided schools. Accordingly, cooked food of 100 gm.

wheat having at least 300 calories and 8-12 gm. protein per educational day is being made available to every student for his/her presence on that day. During the financial year 2003-04, the Government of India provided Rs. 100 crores including Rs. 30 crores additional central assistance to the State. This amount has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Residential plots are allotted on concessional rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per sq. mtr. to the members of rural families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, rural artisans, scavengers, landless labourers, handicapped, house less, gadiya-luhars, the families selected under integrated rural development programme, flood affected and those who have lost their house or whose houses have become inhabitable due to floods are entitled to get a piece of land measuring 150 sq. yards. During the financial year 2003-04, against a target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates, 35,055 residential plots have been allotted. Beneficiaries include 15,446 and 6,625 families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively.

For strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions, a provision of Rs. 9,386.67 lakhs was made on recommendations of 2nd State Finance Commission for the year 2003-04.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan is functioning as a leading agency for imparting training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the personnel related with rural development. This sansthan is carrying out the programmes like capacity building of panchayati raj institutions, district poverty initiative project, guidance to panchayat training centres and training programmes. Through these programmes, the sansthan is endeavouring to promote activities under panchayati raj system.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

Twenty Point Programme, aimed at development activities promotes human well being and welfare, covers programmes like employment to rural labour, drinking water facilities, health to all, up-liftment of SC & ST, public housing, slum improvement, environment protection, electrification of villages and energisation of wells for agricultural and allied activities. In the year 2003-04, more than 90 percent progress is achieved against the annual target under 12 points identified for rank determination. Details of performance under the programme during the year 2003-04 are shown in the following table:

Table 9.1.1

Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SGRY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Man-days (in lakh)	-	265.50	-
	Creation of Assets	Number	-	63377	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	400.00	464.16	116.04
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No. of Villages	4960	11420	230.24
4.	Community Health Centres	Number	12	10	83.33
5.	Primary Health Centres	Number	0	1	-
6.	Immunisation (a) DPT	'000 No.	1720	1715.17	99.72
	(b) Polio	'000 No.	1720	1713.24	99.61
	(c) BCG	'000 No.	1720	1767.04	102.73
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	257	257	100.00
8.	Anganwaris	Cum. No.	35710	35686	99.93
9.	SC Families assisted	Number	150000	228671	152.45
10.	ST Families assisted	Number	73500	88167	119.96

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	a) Indira Awas Yojana (new construction)	Number	19769	31653	160.11
	(b) Indira Awas Yojana (upgradation)	Number	9885	10180	102.98
12.	EWS Houses	Number	600	600	100.00
13.	LIG Houses	Number	40	40	100.00
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	Number	50000	46177	92.35
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh Number	60	99.19	165.32
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	8500	21801	256.48
17.	Villages Electrified	Number	245	370	151.02
18.	Pump Sets Energised	Number	10000	22817	228.17
19.	Improved Chullahs	Number	0	0	-
20.	Bio-Gas Plants	Number	200	192	96.00

9.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

The State faced severe famine conditions in the year 2002-03. During the famine period, 4.48 crore people and 4.52 crore livestock of 40,990 villages were affected. Employment was provided to about 75 lakh people on 15 days rotation basis in the month of June 2003 for which 75 percent of labour charges was provided in terms of wheat while rest 25 percent was paid in cash. The Central Government provided 32.05 lakhs MT wheat free of cost for payment of labour charges in relief works.

A total of 5,582 fodder depots were opened and 20.41 lakhs MT fodder was distributed at subsidised rates through depots. A total of 9.31 lakh cattle have been benefited through cattle shivirs and gaushalas. Following the support price and subsidised policy, additional fodder production is encouraged. Drinking water was provided to 10,530 villages/dhanis and 74 towns of water deficit districts through 27,000 tankers to benefit 31.05 lakh persons with drinking water facility. Besides, drinking water was also made available to the villages/dhanis of Bhilwara, Pali, Rohit, Dudu, Bhinder, Vallabhnagar, Rajsamand and Phulera through Rail transportation. An aid of 50 Kg. of wheat and Rs. 50 per month was provided on compassionate ground to about 5.15 lakh helpless, orphan and sick persons.

For providing relief to affected persons under disaster management, Calamity Relief Fund has been created in the State, for which 75 percent and 25 percent fund is shared by the Central and State Government respectively. For smooth functioning of relief works, Rs. 288.12 crores were received from Central Relief Fund (CRF) and Rs. 174.74 crores from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the year 2002-03, Rs. 436.65 crores were spent. In the year 2003-04, Rs. 179.72 crores (including Rs. 134.79 crores central share and Rs. 44.93 crores state share) were received from CRF and Government of India provided an amount of Rs. 772.08 crores under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for managing relief works jointly. During this financial year, Rs. 350.80 lakhs were received against interest, besides, Rs. 458.00 lakhs were received from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. On relief works, Rs. 858.93 crores were spent.

The State Government endeavoured to combat famine conditions prevailing in the State in a planned manner. Viewing this, Disaster Management Authority and Disaster Management Group have been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary respectively. Emphasis is being laid on formulating contingency schemes at district level in which participation of Panchayati Raj Institution, NGOs and public has been sought.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

Small saving plays a vital role in the State's economy as cent-percent of the net collections are received back in the form of long-term loan from the Government of India. Small Savings, thus, form a significant part of the financial resources of the State. The State Government has been implementing various special incentive schemes to encourage small savings.

Rs. 4,114.58 crores have been collected during the year 2003-04, which is Rs. 409.98 crores more than the collection made during the year 2002-03. As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 4,100 crores in the year 2003-04, the State Government has already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 4,125.51 crores against net small saving collections.

Collections under various small saving schemes during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1

Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Security	Year 2002-03		Year 2003-04	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	47689.08	24708.84	47655.95	26625.35
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	75009.32	3569.33	95993.82	7683.93
3.	Recurring Deposit	132642.28	64825.02	154565.34	86078.22
4.	Time Deposit	111032.74	43226.82	128813.58	80226.20
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	-	-18186.74	-	-37116.65
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	103680.68	61402.98	98143.58	32496.33
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	149761.04	135674.46	171439.78	152350.34
8.	National Saving Schemes	1267.47	79.99	936.48	-113.85
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	25175.78	20994.68	27799.04	22504.31
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	41553.84	34013.58	51002.93	40517.17
11.	Retd. Government Employees Fund	192.63	151.15	226.13	206.44
Total		688004.86	370460.11	776576.63	411457.79

It is revealed from the above table that Monthly Income Scheme, Recurring Deposits, Time Deposits and Kisan Vikas Patra, continued to be the most popular schemes. These four schemes accounted for Rs. 3051.29 crores in the financial year 2002-03 which was 82.36 percent of total net collections and in the financial year 2003-04, net collection under these schemes was Rs. 3,511.51 crores which was 85.34 percent of total net collection.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

The Department of Science and Technology is functioning to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate the activities under 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. 'Rajasthan State Council of Science & Technology' has reconstituted for strengthening the administrative structure, functions as an advisory committee for promoting departmental activities.

Under student project programme, 50 projects have been sanctioned for the financial year 2003-04. S & T department provides a financial support upto a maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 per project. The Department is emphasising the need of Biotechnology in the light of rapid growth in the field of biology, food, fodder, animal productivity, animal health, environment and energy. In view of the above, administrative approval of Bio-technological policy has been given by the Chief Minister and an application centre of Bio-technology is being furnished in the existing science park of the department in Jaipur. Besides, in Science Park, a Traffic Park is established in an area of 2.75 acres which will make the children aware of the traffic rules.

The Science and Technology Department is implementing the programmes like Pilot/Special Project on appropriate Technologies, Specialised Training in Improved Technology, Technology Demonstration Camps, S & T for Women, Science Communication and Popularisation, Entrepreneurship Development Programme Camps for entrepreneurship awareness and motivation. Activities relating to Research and Development, Assistance to Science Clubs and Information Development have also been taken up. S & T Department is also working on innovative schemes including water harvesting structure master plan, wasteland mapping, etc.

9.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT & C) is functioning as Nodal Agency in Government Sector to implement State's IT

Policy and provides project oriented technical assistance for computerisation of the government departments. Alongwith its key objectives, DOIT & C is engaged in formulating IT policies, creating awareness and providing technical consultancy to the government departments in the State. The State Government is fully committed to provide a SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible and Transparent) governance, in view of this, computerisation of various departments and agencies is being done continuously.

Important projects/schemes implemented relating to Information Technology have been described below:-

Human Resource Development in IT: The LNM Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is being established at Roopa Ki Nangal (Jaipur) through joint efforts of the State Government and LN Mittal Foundation for providing top class education leading upto Ph.D in the field of Information Technology, Electronics, Communication and other modern emerging technologies. The State government has provided 100 acres land free of cost to the IIIT. Besides, the Government will provide financial assistance of Rs. 15 crores to LN Mittal Foundation. Second instalment of Rs. 5 crores has been made available to the foundation in this financial year and courses have been started from academic session 2003-04 at HCMRIPA. Department of Information Technology & Communication has conducted training courses for Government Officials and Professionals. Computer education has also been made compulsory in Secondary, Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges of the State.

Creation & Upgradation of IT Infrastructure: viewing impetus to IT and telecom industry, the Government has provided free right of way to all the telecom companies through a single window clearance system. Gramdoot, a pioneer e-governance and infrastructure oriented project, has been launched in Jaipur District. Under this, optical fibre network has been laid across 13 tehsils and 407 villages in Jaipur District for providing cable TV, Internet and e-governance services. Besides, 203 kiosks are being manned by trained local villagers and equipped with requisite hardware, software and optical fibre connectivity. At present, Rajasthan has India's largest non-telecom fibre-optic network, currently spanning over 2900 kms. Gramsat-is another project which has been devised by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to create satellite based network in rural areas. The project will provide one-way video and two-way audio communication for rural masses of the State. It is being implemented at Jhalawar and Baran districts.

e-Governance through Information Technology: Integrated Citizens Service Centre-**Lok Mitra** is functioning in Government Hostel with its

two extension counters in Jaipur City on pilot basis with the aim to provide services like payment of water & electricity bills etc. to urban population. This year one more extension counter of Lokmitra has been started at Ajmeri Gate. Facility for payment of BSNL & Cellone bills has also been added to the services being provided by Lokmitra. District Collectorates of five Divisional Headquarters have been connected to CM Secretariat with videoconferencing facility.

Secretariat Networking: This network would increase connectivity and information sharing between Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Chief Secretary, Secretaries and Officers of the Police Department, District Collectors, and SP's over the statewide communication backbone. It is a long-term plan and the total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 800 lakhs.

Hotline Communication Backbone: Internet facility has been recently integrated into the high efficiency based Hotline Network, which was installed in the State connecting the entire 32 Districts, Secretariat and 3 places in New Delhi.

Rajasthan Computerised Registration System (RajCrest): A Single Window Service has been developed to speed up the work of Registration and Stamps Department. It is functioning for timely registration, transparent and reliable transaction of documents relating to sale of immovable property, lease, gift, partition, mortgage, bond and power of attorney etc. Single Window Services has been successfully functioning at 69 Sub-Registrar Offices across the State. The steps are being taken to implement the package RajCrest at 125 ex-officio out of remaining 276 offices.

Land Record Computerisation Project: An ambitious project covers all the 32 districts and 241 tehsils of the State. This project is being carried out with financial support of the Government of India. Upto March 2004, land records of 226 tehsils have been computerised and made operational.

Computerisation of Transport Department: This covers online issue of vehicle registration certificates, driving licenses, cash collection receipts, fitness certificates of vehicles and preparation of various accounting and MIS reports. The system has been successfully implemented at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Sikar.

In CM Secretariat, a number of the modules of Chief Minister's Information System (CMIS) have been implemented. Besides, computerisation of Hospitals and Treasury is also being done and a website **WWW.rajasthan.gov.in** has been designed which is the one stop entry point for all State government web-sites.

9.6 TOURISM

The State with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs and festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important tourism destinations for both domestic and international tourists in India. Some of the tourist attractions of Rajasthan such as Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colourful Fairs and Festivals, Thar Desert, Hilly Tourist Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks, are internationally famous and popular.

A Comprehensive Tourism Policy has been made by the State Government to ensure optimum utilisation of the rich tourism potential of the State, generate employment opportunities especially in rural areas, develop a ready market for rich and varied handicrafts and preserve and accelerate the contribution of tourism towards socio-economic development of the State.

The Government and the Tourism Industry both have been striving to promote the quality of the product and services made available for visiting tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information, facilities to connect visiting sites and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Department of Tourism is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

During the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 1010.82 lakhs has been utilised against the budget provision of Rs. 1200.01 lakhs. The developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourist sites. Rajasthan attracted 87.28 lakh tourists (83.00 lakhs domestic and 4.28 lakhs foreign) during the year 2002, while the number of tourists was 131.74 lakhs (125.45 lakhs domestic and 6.29 lakhs foreign) in the year 2003. The tourist flow indicates that Rajasthan as a tourist destination is, gradually, becoming more and more popular.

9.7 JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur is multi-dimensional art centre of the State Government. It functions as an avenue for poly-dimensional arts and cultural activities. The main objectives of this Kendra are to assist, expand and promote various arts and research based studies with special reference to Rajasthan. During the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 66.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 40.70 lakhs under non-plan was allotted to the Kendra against which respective amount of Rs. 65.99 lakhs

and Rs. 40.70 lakhs was spent. Four sections, namely, Music and Dance, Theatre, Visual arts and Documentation are functioning in Jawahar Kala Kendra.

9.8 DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVE PROJECT

District Poverty Initiative Project was launched in July 2000 with the financial assistance of World Bank in seven districts of the State namely Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk for upliftment of rural poor in 7,039 villages of 42 blocks. About 3.5 lakh poor BPL families will be benefited under this project. Total project cost of Rs. 643.63 crores is shared between World Bank (80%) as loan, State Government as counterpart funding (15%) and Beneficiary Contribution is 5 percent. The level of beneficiary contribution would be sector specific and not less than 10 percent of the total sub-project cost.

The long term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the seven selected poorest districts. The project is being implemented through Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) by forming Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and allowing them to select a sub-project to benefit them. These sub-projects may be in the nature of community infrastructure, land based, social services and income generating.

Out of 7,039 villages, work in 5,282 villages of 42 blocks has been started and 95,197 BPL families were benefited upto March 2004. A total of 9,653 common interest groups (including 3,678 women CIGs) have been formed; 6,923 sub-projects with a total cost of Rs. 171.59 crores have been sanctioned upto March 2004 against which an expenditure of Rs. 132.86 crores has been incurred and Rs. 69.49 crores has been received from World Bank upto the same period.

10. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State Government has embarked on the path of economic reforms that encompass all major infrastructure sectors of the State's economy. Details of some of the reforms undertaken in various economic sectors are given below:

10.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The growth in own tax revenue during the year 2002-03 was 10 percent over the previous year whereas growth in share in central taxes during this period was less than 6 percent. The growth in non-plan revenue expenditure during 2002-03 was 7 percent as compared to previous year. If payment of interest of Rs. 4,300 crores is excluded, the growth in non-plan revenue expenditure in the year 2002-03 works out to be less than six percent. The State has taken various measures during the year 2003-04 to improve its finances. According to pre-actual figures for the year 2003-04, the increase over previous year in case of State's Own Tax Revenue is 15.88 percent and in case of Non-tax Revenue excluding interest receipts it is 41.39 percent.

With a view to address developmental effectiveness of all Government expenditure, an Expenditure Reforms Commission has been constituted. The Commission would submit its final report by 1st January 2005.

For new employees appointed on and after 1st January 2004, a new defined contribution based fully funded pension scheme has been introduced. These employees would be provided medical insurance cover instead of reimbursement and the long term advances for House Building and Conveyance would be arranged at competitive rates through financial institutions/banks.

Arrangements have been made with banks/financial institutions to provide short term/long term advance to the existing employees. The State Government would do the work of forwarding the loan applications, verification of salary details etc. and also make monthly deductions from salary on account of repayment.

10.2 TAXATION

The State Government has passed the VAT Legislation and has made all preparations for introducing the same. As soon as the consensus emerges for introducing the VAT, it will be implemented in the State.

The Commercial Taxes Department has introduced a system of self-assessment for its dealers. The department has moved a step ahead by introducing software, which enables the assessing authorities to assess such dealers who are dealing in tax paid goods. The dealers can now, know their status of assessment from the website of the department. The department is making effort to bring more categories of dealers under the system of computerised assessment.

The State has, by and large, applied the unified floor rates decided by the empowered committee of the States Finance Ministers.

TIN (Trader Identification Number) has been issued by the Commercial Taxes Department to all registered dealers of the State.

In all the 11 zones, registration certificate to the dealers are being issued through the computerised network.

Tax on professions, trade and callings was abolished from 1st April 2004.

To make registration procedure simpler, the department of Stamps and Registration has prescribed a time ceiling of 24 hours for 10 types of registration papers which will be delivered after registration within 24 hours and registration of another 30 types of documents can be completed in 25 minutes.

In view to make registration of documents faster and to ensure their delivery in time, the number of Registration Offices in Jaipur city has been increased from three to six.

50 percent concession has been provided in stamp duty on transfer of agricultural land in favour of women.

For the convenience of the people, 28 different kinds of documents have been standardised and made available on the website of the Stamp and Registration Department.

Panel of retired officers has been formed to complete the formalities of site inspection, if required, to speed up the registration process.

67 Sub-Registrar Offices have been computerised under 'SARTHI' project and work has also been started to computerise all ex-office of Sub-registrars.

To ameliorate the hardship of persons who purchase houses built by Housing Board, the facility of registration of last purchaser has been provided.

A scheme of partial waiver of stamps duty and penal interest has been introduced to dispose of pending disputed cases.

In order to support the entertainment industry, State has decided to reduce entertainment tax from 70 percent to 50 percent w.e.f. 1st April 2004.

A new composition scheme under the Land and Building Tax Act was launched for better realisation of the arrears of land and building tax.

In view to encourage tourism, road tax exemption has been granted for the period of 5 years to Double Decker Vehicles registered in the period of one year from 6th January 2003 and used for tourist purposes.

A rebate of 50 percent in road tax is granted to the vehicles with air conditioner and heaters.

Tax exemption has been granted to 32 vehicles of RSRTC used for mobile schools functioning for children of backward bastis and roving castes.

Motor Vehicle Tax has been reduced to 1.25 percent of vehicles costs subject to maximum limit of Rs. 25,000 for loaders, dumpers, rig machines, cranes and compressors etc. used in mining trade and industrial institutions.

To reduce vehicle created pollution, rebate in motor vehicle tax is granted to vehicles using CNG/LPG. In the case of such vehicles, road tax at the rate of 1/8 of present rate will be charged.

10.3 INDUSTRY

In order to promote investment in the State, Investment Incentive Policy has been announced by the State Government. Under this policy, provision of cent percent rebate on luxury tax and 50 percent on stamp duty and conversion fees has been granted on investment for new establishments and modernisation/extension of existing industrial units. Besides, a rebate of 50 percent is also provided on electricity, mandi and entertainment tax for the period of seven years. Interest subsidy of five percent (one percent additional interest subsidy to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes investors) has been provided on new investment for industrial units.

For marketing the products of small scale industries and handicrafts, rural haats are being established in 10 districts of the State. Besides, urban haat bazaars are also being established in Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Under the Single Window Clearance Scheme, 1,294 projects have been sanctioned in 681 meetings, in these projects; an investment of Rs. 9,369.22 crores is involved.

A fund of Rupees one crore is being created for the welfare of craftsmen and their family members who are suffering from incurable diseases and also to provide group life insurance and monthly pension to meritorious artisans/craftsman.

Stone Park is being established in Jodhpur by investment of Rs. 380.00 lakhs for development of stone industries.

To promote garment export, Apparel Park is being established in Jaipur with investment of Rs. 3,214.00 lakhs.

Financial assistance in terms of loan is provided by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to medium level industrial units. An agreement signed between the State Government, RFC and SIDBI has resulted in 1 to 1.5 percent reductions in interest on loan sanctioned after 1st January 2004. This has provided some relief to entrepreneurs.

10.4 POWER

Rajasthan Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam has started construction of 1x125 MW Lignite based Thermal Power Plant at Giral in Barmer District for which 10 lakhs MT Lignite per year will be needed. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 618.00 crores. After completion of this project, cost of generation/unit will be around Rs. 2.44 during first year which will be gradually reduced to Rs. 1.50 after 12 years of operation.

A total of 19 schemes costing Rs. 1,255.05 crores have been approved by the Ministry of Power for implementation of APDRP for up-gradation of transformer and bifurcation of loads, reconditioning, setting up of call centres, customer indexing, metering upto distribution transformer level and replacement of defective meters etc.

10.5 IRRIGATION

'Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project' funded by World Bank has been introduced in the State. Under this, 'Jal Prabandhan Krishakon Ke Dwar' (Water Management by Farmers) is launched wherein 506 water consumer associations have been constituted. These associations will ensure farmers participation in irrigation management system. Revival and modernisation of 91 canal systems has been initiated which

is likely to help in increasing irrigated area by one lakh hectares and the farmers at tail to get regular water.

With the view to provide sufficient funds for early completion of the ongoing irrigation projects, the Government of India has enhanced the ceiling of Central Loan Assistance (CLA) from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 560 crores under AIBP. Due to enhancement in CLA, the share of Rs. 335 crores due on part of Rajasthan has been transferred to the Government of Gujarat. The work of Bikaner Canal -a component of Gang Canal Modernisation- has been sanctioned under Fast Track Programme of AIBP which is likely to be completed by the end of financial year.

In Chambal catchment area of the State, two major, eight medium and 71 minor irrigation projects have been identified and action plan is prepared which on completion is estimated to provide irrigation in an area of 2.00 lakh hectares.

The State Government is to extend its cooperation in effective implementation of ambitious project of Government of India to connect main national rivers. After completion, the project will provide excess water of Sharda River for irrigation in the State.

10.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The State Government has taken a decision to invite participation of private entrepreneurs to take up more and more projects under BOT.

The State Government has identified 27 projects with cost of about Rs. 442.33 crores for construction of roads/bypasses on BOT basis. Five projects amounting to Rs. 117.01 crores are in progress.

For improving road conditions, the State Government had decided to take up 'Road Upgradation Project' amounting to Rs. 588.32 crores to improve and renew 20,671 km. of roads during the years 2001-02 and 2002-03. The funds are being dovetailed from the PWD Plan, RSAMB and in terms of loan from NABARD. Under this project, works on 19,886 km. roads have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 515.41 crores.

The work relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of State Highways (SHWs) and Major District Road (MDRs) is being done under 'Central Road Fund'. Under this, 253 works amounting to Rs. 355.82 crores have been approved to renew and upgrade 5,095 km. of roads. Upto April 2004, 3,478 km. roads have been renewed and upgraded with an expenditure of Rs. 215.17 crores.

During the year 2001-04, improvement in riding quality in 2,045 km. of National Highways is being done. Work in 1,687 km. road length has been completed.

Four laning of National Highways is being executed by NHAI. During the year 2002-03, NHAI has taken up the work of four laning on 521 km. length of Kishangarh-Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Ratanpur on NH-8, NH-79 and NH-76. The road from Jaipur to Kishangarh is planned to be six laned. The estimated cost of these works is about Rs. 1,776 crores. Survey of east-west corridor i.e. Pindwara-Udaipur-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri road is likely to be started soon.

For timely execution of the projects, the system of potential bid assessment and automatic penalty for delay has been introduced which has resulted into timely completion of 85 percent projects.

10.7 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Rajasthan Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 2000 has come into force from 1st June 2003 to establish human dignity and eradicate the evil custom of carrying night soil on human head.

Efforts are being made to improve the financial position of Urban Local Bodies.

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-प्रचलित कीमतों पर

1. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
			P	Q	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	2230223	1938208	2344737	1773394	2685317
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 28.39	24.44	26.52	20.78	26.83
2 वानिकी	94719	105518	124789	123586	124287
Forestry	% 1.22	1.33	1.41	1.45	1.24
3 मत्स्य पालन	5515	5456	6711	6362	8055
Fisheries	% 0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
4 खनन	187134	191037	192548	229434	252847
Mining	% 2.38	2.41	2.18	2.69	2.53
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	706582	672702	711285	779890	809139
Manufacturing (Registered)	% 8.99	8.48	8.04	9.14	8.08
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	454686	452327	505589	482349	502439
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 5.79	5.71	5.72	5.65	5.02
7 निर्माण	750384	735120	788549	812391	830054
Construction	% 9.55	9.27	8.92	9.52	8.29
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	330000	359208	386136	422312	463006
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 4.20	4.53	4.37	4.95	4.62
9 रेलवे	80122	85973	100388	109694	119863
Railways	% 1.02	1.08	1.13	1.29	1.20
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	217503	284263	263742	287046	290522
Other Transport & Storage	% 2.77	3.59	2.98	3.36	2.90
11 संचार	95418	111049	129241	143755	159899
Communication	% 1.21	1.40	1.46	1.68	1.60
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1007370	1090658	1208315	1140702	1364031
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 12.82	13.75	13.67	13.36	13.63
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	238913	265798	310993	351142	396474
Banking & Insurance	% 3.04	3.35	3.52	4.11	3.96
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का					
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें	427001	499916	559524	599842	620698
Real Estate, Ownership of	% 5.44	6.31	6.33	7.03	6.20
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services					
15 लोक प्रशासन	346863	372463	388914	419855	449190
Public Administration	% 4.42	4.70	4.40	4.92	4.49
16 अन्य सेवायें	682948	759848	820702	853706	933556
Other Services	% 8.69	9.58	9.28	10.00	9.33
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	7855381	7929544	8842163	8535460	10009377
Gross State Domestic Product	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A-अग्रिम अनुमान

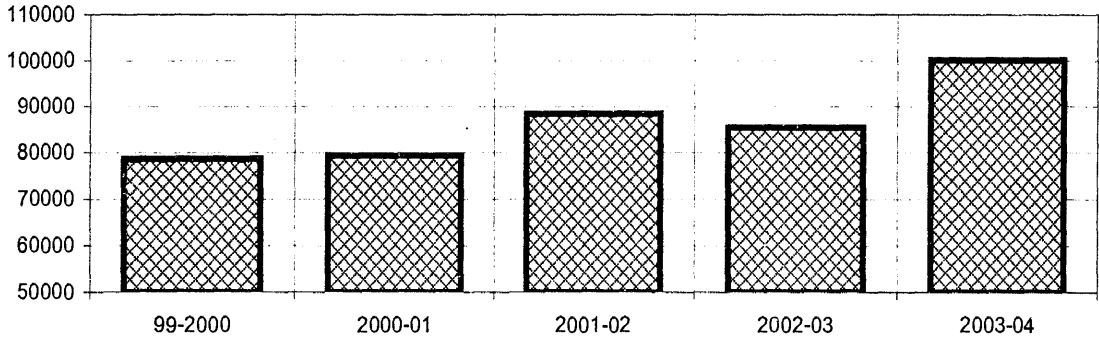
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

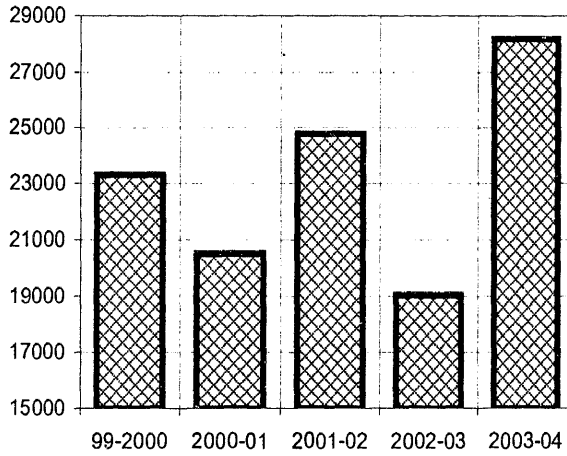
करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Gross State Domestic Product



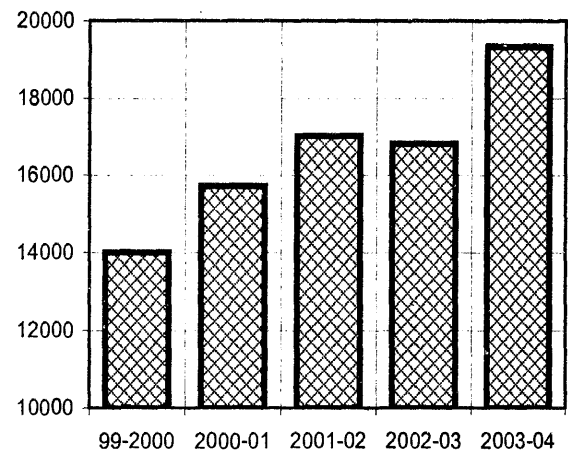
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



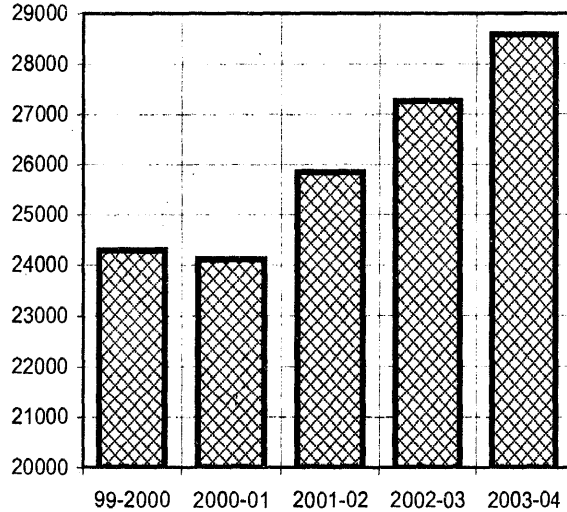
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



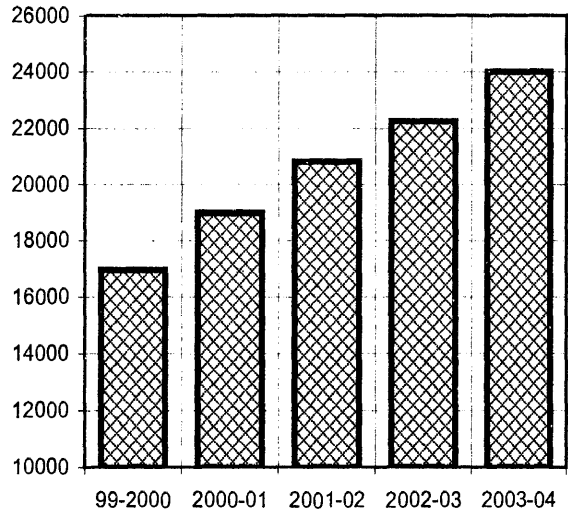
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



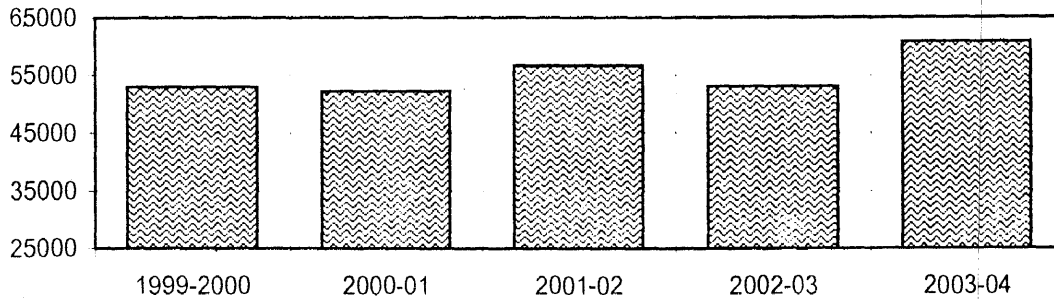
औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT(1993-94) PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

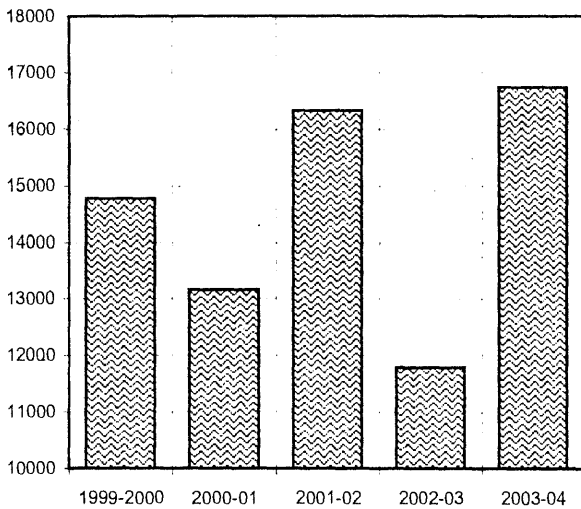
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

Gross State Domestic Product



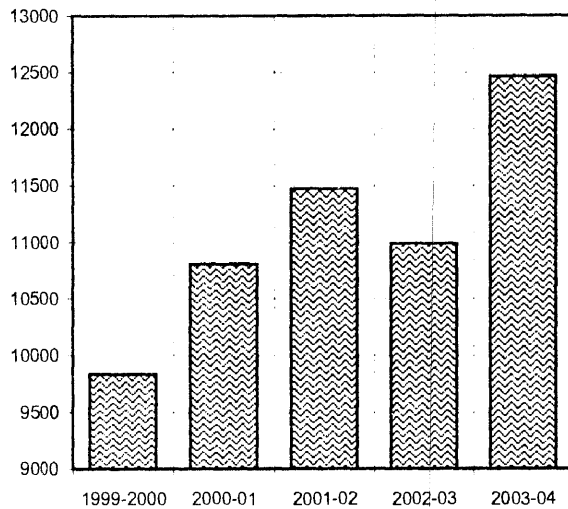
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



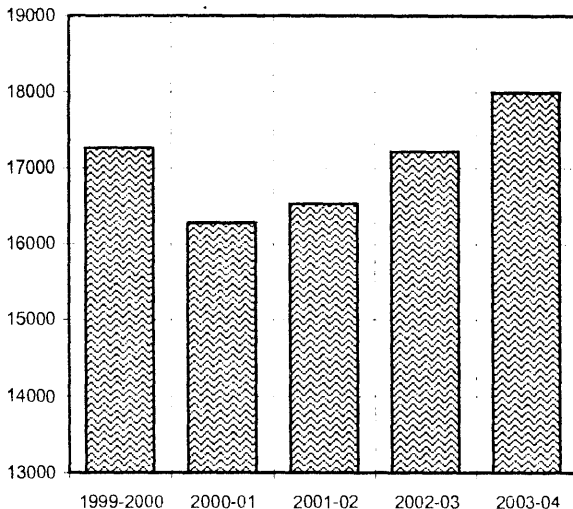
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



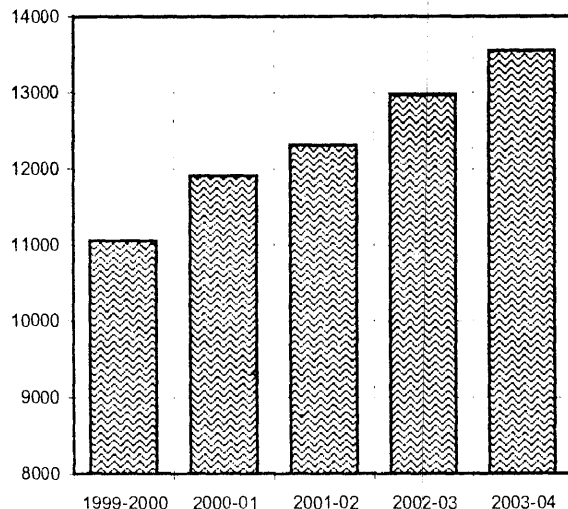
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



2. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

2. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 P	2002-03 Q	2003-04 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1403365	1236318	1549699	1093874	1588039
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	26.52	23.71	27.37	20.66	26.15
2 वानिकी	69770	75818	77797	80184	80627
Forestry %	1.32	1.45	1.37	1.51	1.33
3 मत्स्य पालन	3969	3711	4363	4089	5195
Fisheries %	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
4 खनन	128643	127198	138001	167318	192640
Mining %	2.43	2.44	2.44	3.16	3.17
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	590988	502332	507756	537938	558026
Manufacturing (Registered) %	11.17	9.63	8.97	10.16	9.19
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	288129	285651	306298	297844	305727
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.44	5.48	5.41	5.62	5.03
7 निर्माण	511954	496827	479095	487126	494315
Construction %	9.67	9.53	8.46	9.20	8.14
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	206483	215398	221368	231369	248373
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	3.90	4.13	3.91	4.37	4.09
9 रेलवे	75778	78551	83270	87225	91368
Railways %	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.65	1.50
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	136089	170362	151168	157204	159964
Other Transport & Storage %	2.57	3.27	2.67	2.97	2.63
11 संचार	96823	106929	114746	123134	132135
Communication %	1.83	2.05	2.02	2.32	2.17
12 व्यापार, हॉटल तथा जलपान गृह	674900	725196	797666	730919	862630
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	12.75	13.90	14.08	13.80	14.20
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	179629	199946	206632	219546	233267
Banking & Insurance %	3.39	3.83	3.65	4.15	3.84
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें	313817	340961	345353	363141	371882
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	5.93	6.54	6.10	6.86	6.12
15 लोक प्रशासन	216541	223953	224829	233350	245162
Public Administration %	4.09	4.29	3.97	4.41	4.04
16 अन्य सेवायें	395142	426310	454607	480767	504479
Other Services %	7.47	8.17	8.03	9.08	8.31
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	5292020	5215461	5662648	5295028	6073829
Gross State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

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

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-प्रचलित कीमतों पर

3. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

Sector क्षेत्र	(लाख रु.) (Lakh Rs.)				
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
			P	Q	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	2040518	1736450	2130160	1545183	2442607
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	29.36	24.73	27.05	20.59	27.42
2 वानिकी	90631	101264	120363	118979	119494
Forestry %	1.30	1.44	1.53	1.59	1.34
3 मत्स्य पालन	4879	4785	6003	5615	7267
Fisheries %	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08
4 खनन	143639	150992	155679	195490	221595
Mining %	2.07	2.15	1.98	2.60	2.49
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	492058	510160	548356	616572	645432
Manufacturing (Registered) %	7.08	7.27	6.96	8.22	7.25
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	407230	399653	447125	417457	430413
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.86	5.69	5.68	5.56	4.83
7 निर्माण	724020	706960	758471	780264	795738
Construction %	10.42	10.07	9.63	10.40	8.93
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	220904	242126	260475	287434	318223
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	3.18	3.45	3.31	3.83	3.57
9 रेलवे	62433	65779	79381	87089	95545
Railways %	0.90	0.94	1.01	1.16	1.07
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	163200	223955	196740	212583	207746
Other Transport & Storage %	2.35	3.19	2.50	2.83	2.33
11 संचार	71986	83424	97289	106798	117153
Communication %	1.04	1.19	1.23	1.42	1.32
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	988546	1069922	1185472	1115540	1336313
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	14.22	15.24	15.05	14.86	15.00
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	231768	258000	302642	341895	386239
Banking & Insurance %	3.34	3.67	3.84	4.56	4.34
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें	326667	388755	436367	463396	469528
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	4.70	5.54	5.54	6.17	5.27
15 लोक प्रशासन	308166	330777	344008	371480	397079
Public Administration %	4.43	4.71	4.37	4.95	4.46
16 अन्य सेवायें	672488	748133	807581	839011	917099
Other Services %	9.68	10.65	10.25	11.18	10.30
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	6949133	7021135	7876112	7504786	8907471
Net State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	12765	12570	13738	12753	14748
Per Capita Income(Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

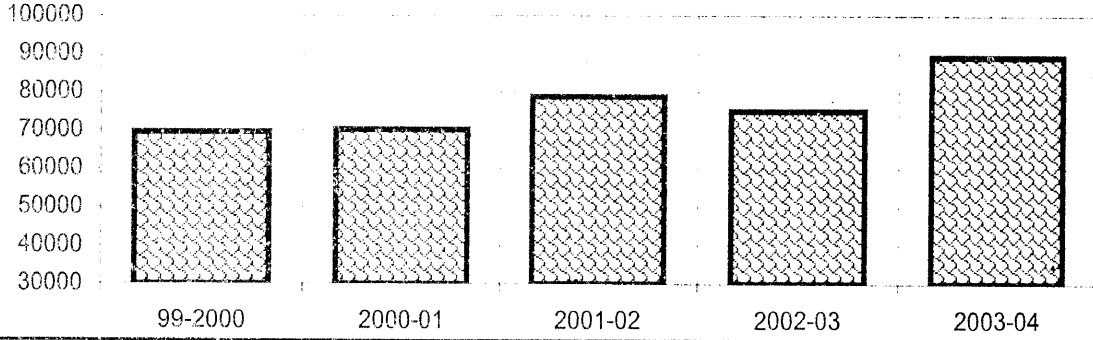
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – प्रचलित कीमतों पर

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

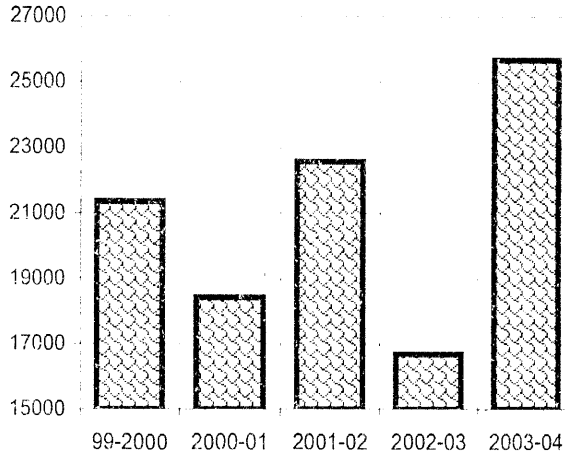
करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



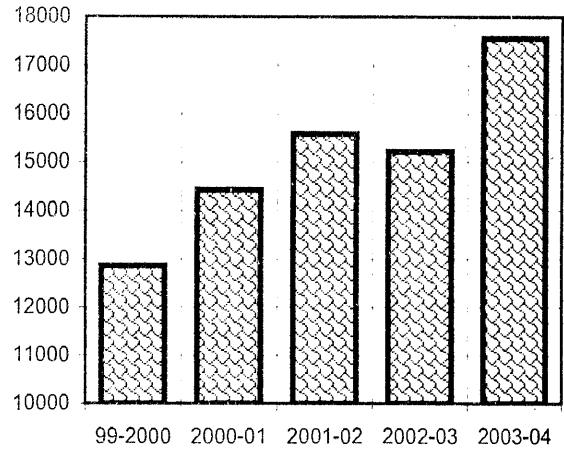
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



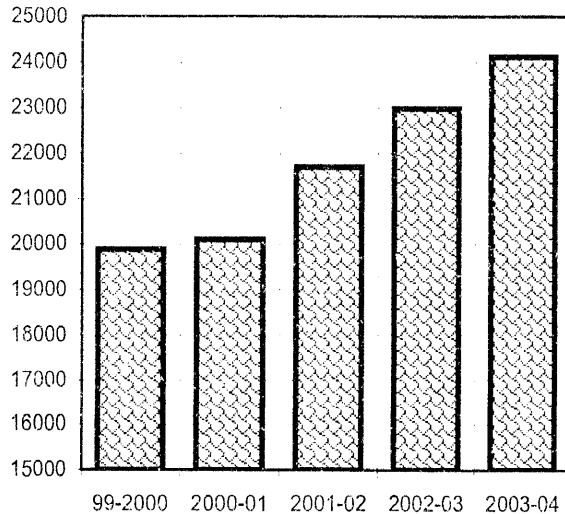
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



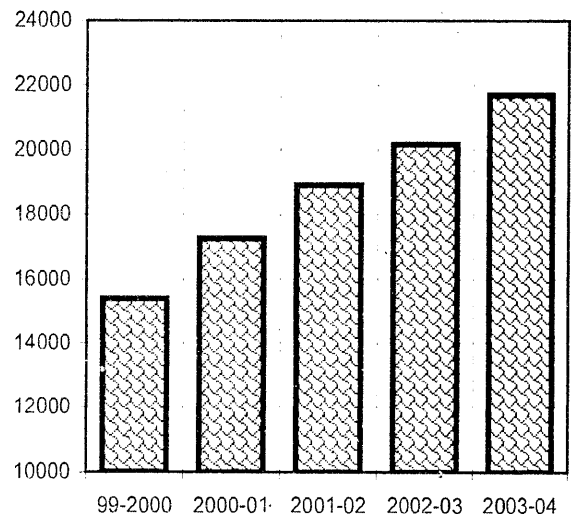
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



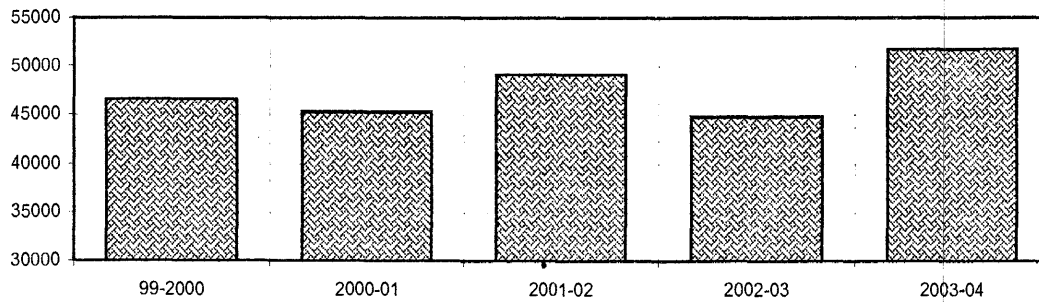
औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT(1993-94) PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

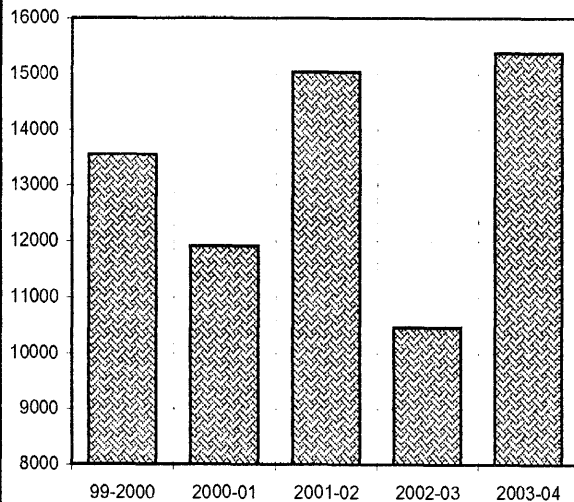
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

Net State Domestic Product



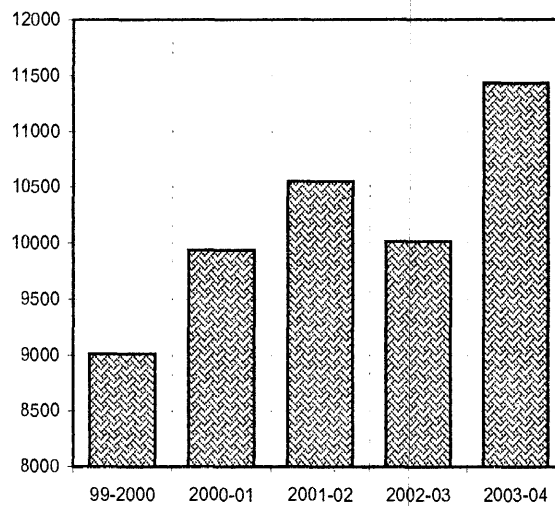
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



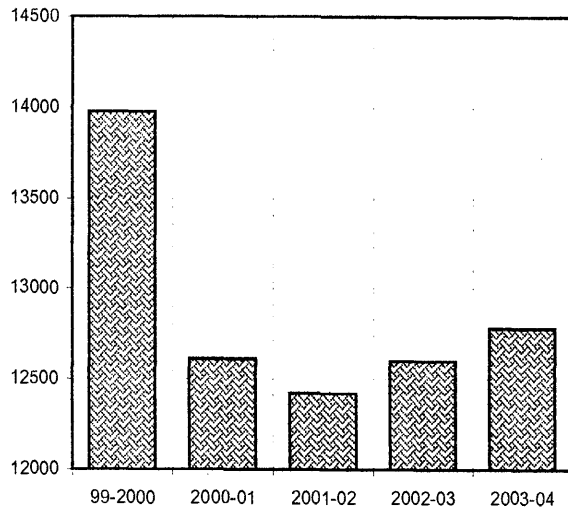
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



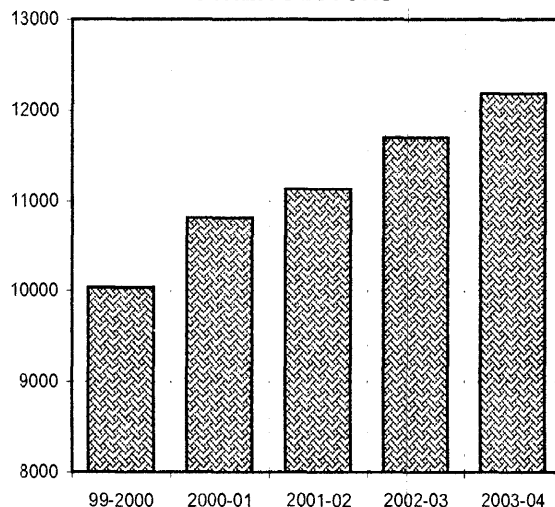
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन—स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

4. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	P 4	Q 5	A 6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1284071	1113511	1423276	963729	1454063
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 27.57	24.60	28.97	21.53	28.09
2 वानिकी	67501	73518	75465	77820	78230
Forestry	% 1.45	1.62	1.54	1.74	1.51
3 मत्स्य पालन	3534	3398	4138	3928	5078
Fisheries	% 0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10
4 खनन	99433	96694	106144	134048	157895
Mining	% 2.13	2.14	2.16	2.99	3.05
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	418099	297928	266093	252223	220229
Manufacturing (Registered)	% 8.98	6.58	5.42	5.63	4.25
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	254790	252270	272875	264379	272219
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 5.47	5.57	5.55	5.91	5.26
7 निर्माण	490971	474581	455510	462122	467806
Construction	% 10.54	10.48	9.27	10.32	9.04
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	134393	139418	141286	146963	159409
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 2.89	3.08	2.88	3.28	3.08
9 रेलवे	62749	64162	68584	71746	75053
Railways	% 1.35	1.42	1.40	1.60	1.45
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	96487	129898	109824	114959	116800
Other Transport & Storage	% 2.07	2.87	2.24	2.57	2.26
11 संचार	81627	89513	94786	100258	105917
Communication	% 1.75	1.98	1.93	2.24	2.04
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	660311	709947	781728	714261	845218
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 14.18	15.68	15.91	15.95	16.33
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	174124	194249	200790	213440	226876
Banking & Insurance	% 3.74	4.29	4.09	4.77	4.38
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का					
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें	248618	271090	270474	282896	285887
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	% 5.34	5.99	5.50	6.32	5.52
15 लोक प्रशासन	192845	198427	197332	203729	213254
Public Administration	% 4.14	4.38	4.02	4.55	4.12
16 अन्य सेवायें	387825	418081	445352	470359	492773
Other Services	% 8.33	9.24	9.06	10.51	9.52
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	4657378	4526685	4913657	4476860	5176707
Net State Domestic Product	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	8555	8104	8571	7608	8571
Per Capita Income(Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A-अग्रिम अनुमान

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

5. राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार (1979-80 से 1981-82=100)

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

फसल Crop	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें A- Food Crops	224.22	208.30	160.77	147.48	208.23	110.27
1 अनाज Cereals	224.74	209.24	197.14	183.74	245.02	139.69
रबी Rabi	228.53	232.82	225.92	188.98	217.04	168.49
खरीफ Kharif	218.11	168.44	146.14	174.51	294.81	88.64
2 दलहन Pulses	222.89	206.01	75.02	61.99	121.45	40.90
ब- अखाद्य फसलें B- Non Food Crops	454.20	472.20	490.62	286.23	404.36	233.93
1 तिलहन + Oilseed	584.40	619.34	649.34	363.60	555.69	320.39
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	196.30	195.51	220.53	180.31	64.01	56.63
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	447.09	335.43	303.61	229.71	333.84	101.10
4 तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	810.53	1371.04	1428.72	849.39	843.40	825.12
5 अन्य फसलें * Other Crops	91.82	85.33	62.77	44.80	35.26	34.25
समस्त फसलें All Crops	267.27	257.71	222.52	173.45	244.94	133.42

* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित है।

Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco

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

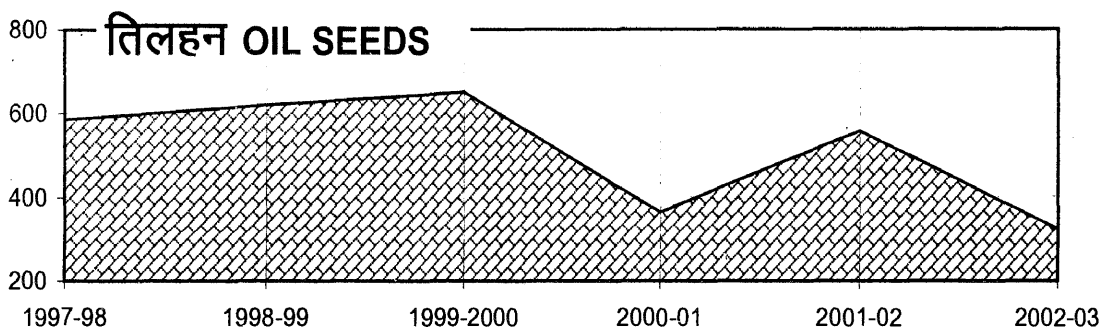
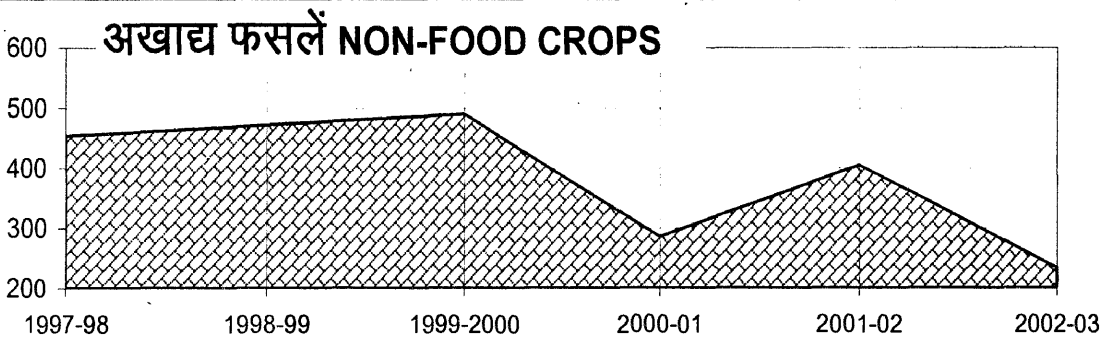
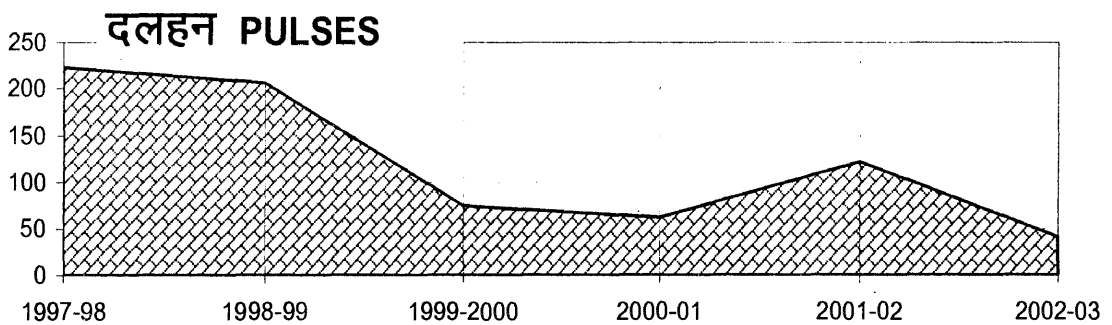
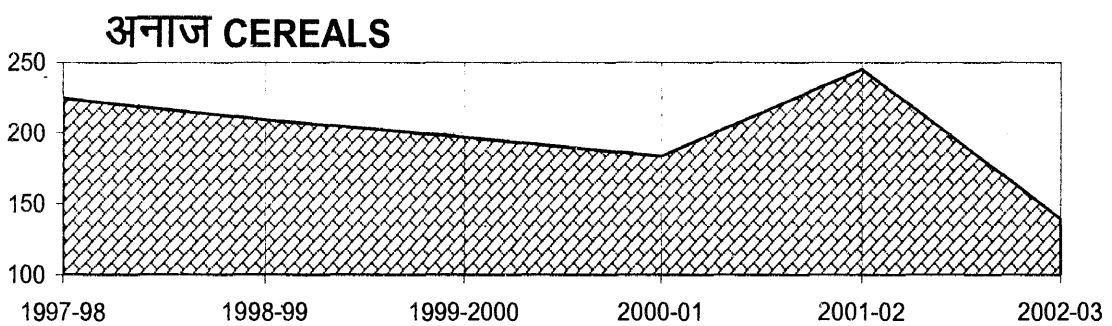
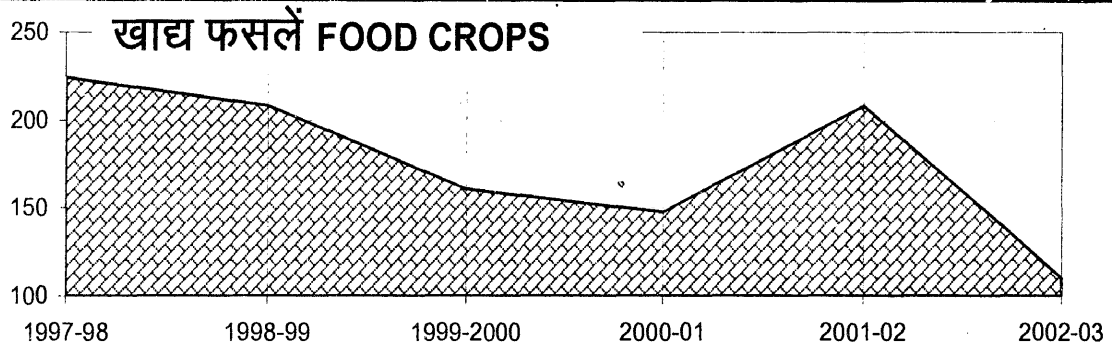
Includes Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor seed, Linseed and Rape & Mustard

प्रावधानिक Provisional

राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

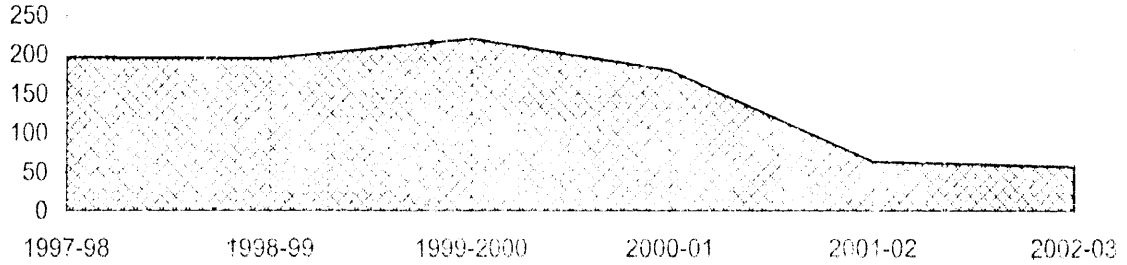


राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

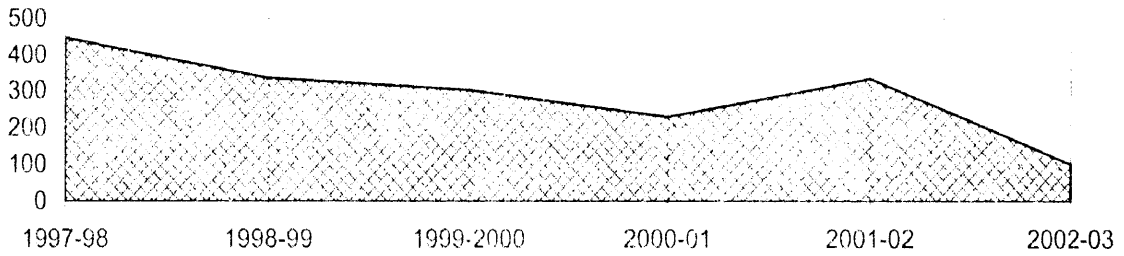
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

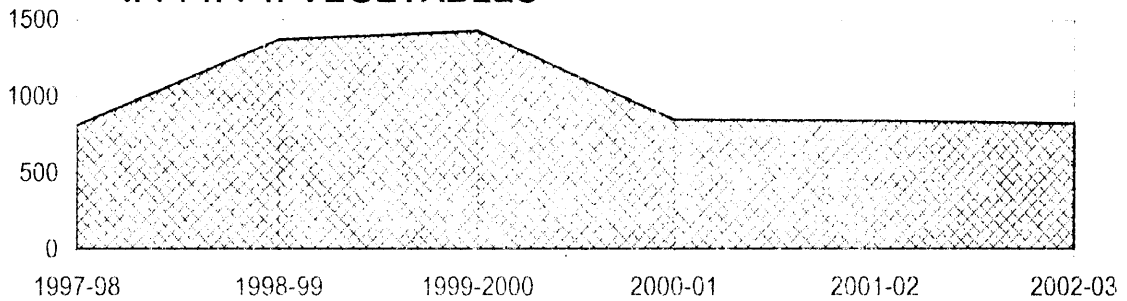
रेशे (कपास एवं सण) FIBRES (COTTON & SANHEMP)



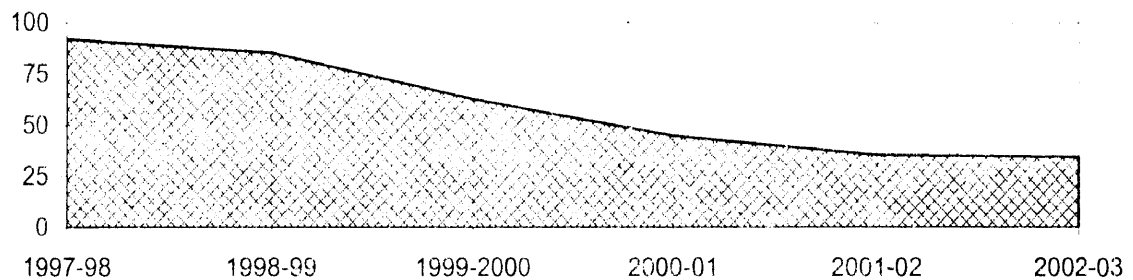
मसाले SPICES & CONDIMENTS



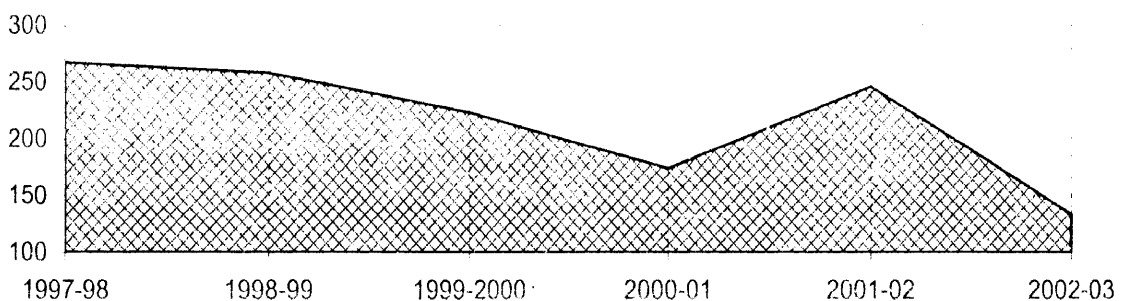
तरकारियां VEGETABLES



अन्य फसलें OTHER CROPS



समस्त फसलें ALL CROPS

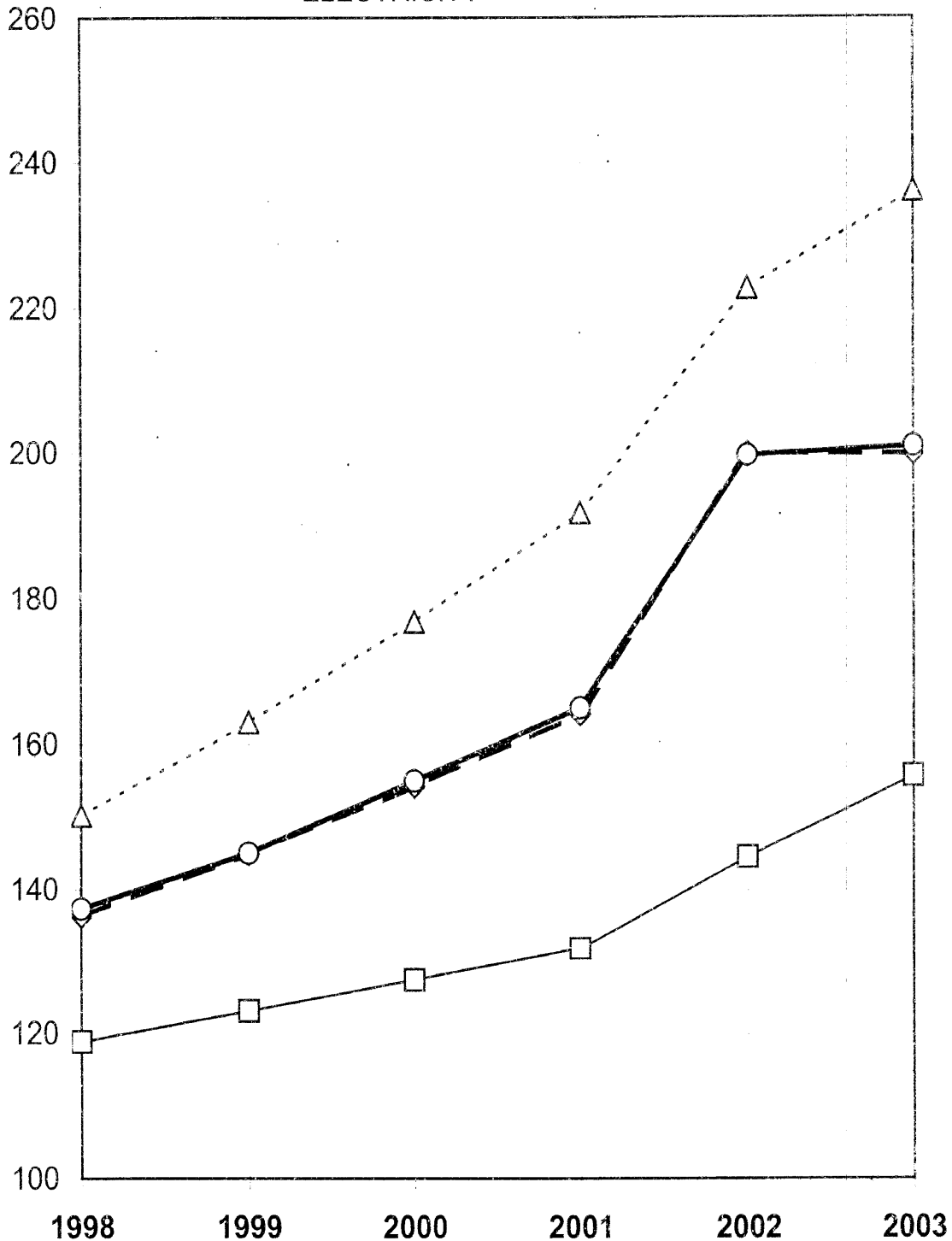


राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1993-94=100

- ◇— विनिर्माण —□— खनन
MANUFACTURING MINING
- △--- विद्युत —○— सामान्य
ELECTRICITY GENERAL



6. राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1993-94=100

Base 1993-94=100

वर्ग	1998*	1999*	2000*	2001	2002	2003#
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण						
Manufacturing	136.28	144.98	154.24	164.10	199.97	199.84
2 खनन						
Mining	118.84	123.01	127.33	131.80	144.56	155.70
3 विद्युत						
Electricity	150.24	162.98	176.81	191.81	222.73	236.00
सामान्य						
General	137.32	145.03	155.00	164.99	199.71	200.93

* चक्र वृद्धि दर पर आधारित

Based on Compound Growth Rate

प्राक्धानिक

Provisional

7. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1952-53=100

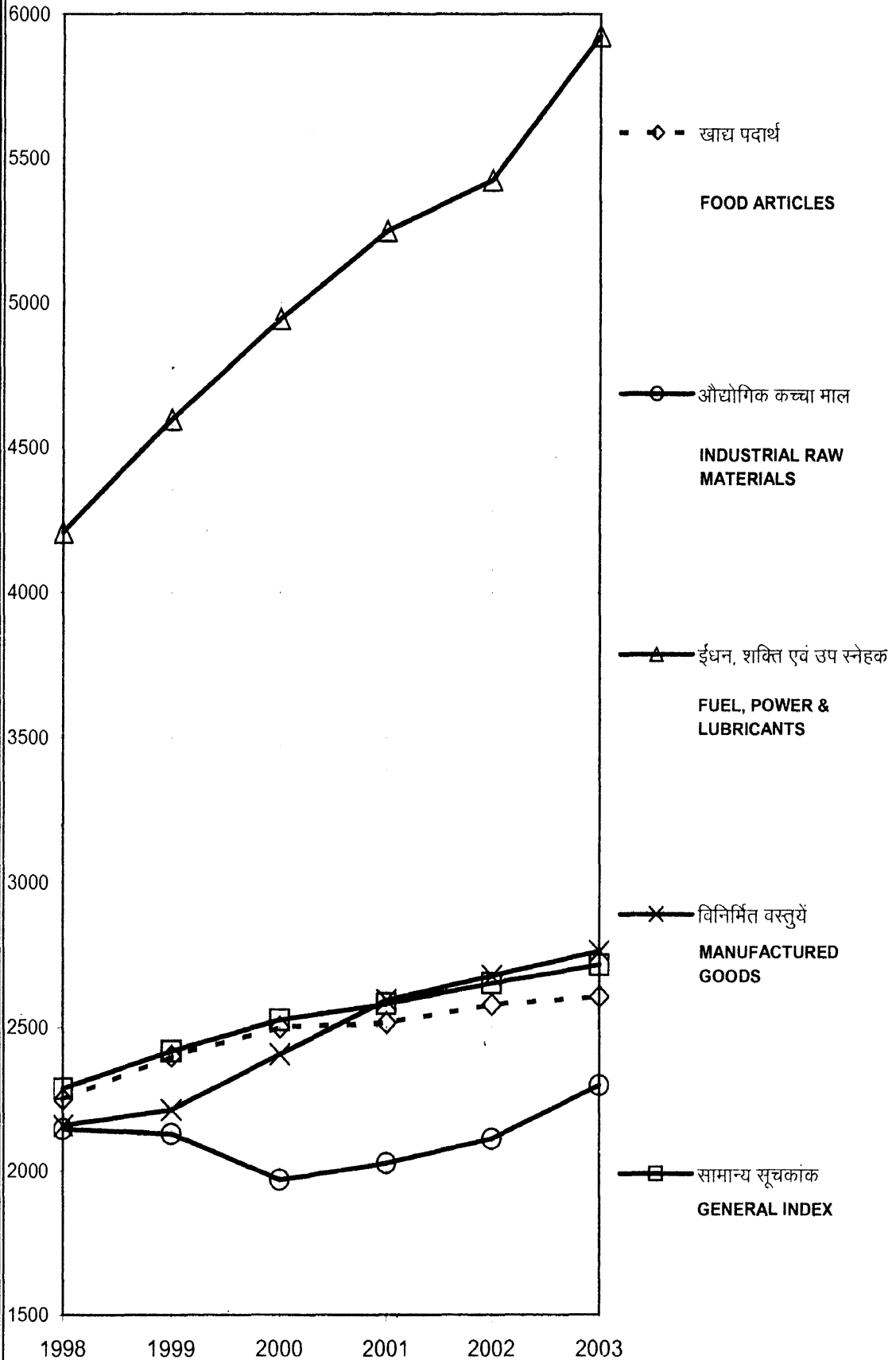
Base 1952-53=100

वर्ग	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 खाद्य पदार्थ	2249.20	2399.40	2499.15	2513.25	2575.98	2603.06
Food Articles						
2 औद्योगिक कच्चा माल	2146.19	2128.31	1968.94	2025.22	2108.90	2295.52
Industrial Raw Materials						
3 ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक	4206.09	4597.57	4944.66	5247.63	5422.29	5924.72
Fuel, Power and Lubricants						
4 विनिर्मित वस्तुयें	2158.73	2212.59	2405.90	2590.87	2675.52	2759.31
Manufactured Goods						
सामान्य सूचकांक	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08	2579.15	2650.43	2712.10
General Index						

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53=100



8. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार 1982 =100

Base 1982=100

वर्ग	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर

Ajmer

(i) खाद्य

407 420 443 454 472 484

Food

(ii) सामान्य

392 411 433 452 472 487

General

जयपुर

Jaipur

(i) खाद्य

434 423 424 434 456 464

Food

(ii) सामान्य

387 390 403 423 442 452

General

9. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति

LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of District Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (in Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (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
1999-00	26	23406	261.79	227.95
2000-01	31	30583	330.41	310.48
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक

Figures for financial year

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

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जन-संख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India 2001*	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2001*	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2001*	Literacy Percentage # 2001*	Infant mortality Rate (per Thousand) 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.37	275	27.08	61.11	62
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.59	340	12.72	64.28	70
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.07	880	10.47	47.53	61
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.93	258	37.35	69.97	60
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.05	477	29.00	68.59	62
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.59	109	9.79	77.13	58
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	0.98	99	24.88	54.46	47
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.13	275	33.98	67.04	55
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.10	819	25.97	90.92	10
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.88	196	26.67	64.11	85
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.42	314	42.40	77.27	45
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.57	236	14.97	63.61	87
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.37	482	33.95	69.95	51
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.50	165	23.38	61.03	78
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.05	478	43.86	73.47	44
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.27	16.17	689	20.78	57.36	80
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.81	904	28.03	69.22	49
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.00	324	27.78	65.38	64

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

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

The literacy rates relate to the population ages 7 and above.

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

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य संवर्धन (रूपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 1995-96	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2000-2001	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2000*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2000-2001*
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.36	2.75	179.20	947	1193
2 आसाम Assam	1.17	0.78	35.21	372	488
3 बिहार Bihar	0.75	0.94	98.60	N.A.	87
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.62	1.96	70.76	1739 +	3360
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.13	0.44	151.44	N.A.	2681
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.16	0.56	36.58	1447 +	2179
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	2.22	60.00	N.A.	159
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.95	1.92	115.28	1859 +	1583
9 केरल Kerala	0.27	0.39	58.34	N.A.	1123
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.28	3.08	36.85	679	1035
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.87	3.08	75.76	1340	3185
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.30	1.56	36.92	382	645
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.79	0.50	163.35	1836	1789
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.96	3.42	29.78	670	943
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.91	1.30	146.84	N.A.	2654
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.86	2.39	115.69	N.A.	587
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.85	0.89	117.84	N.A.	712
अखिल भारत All India	1.41	32.87	87.56	1139	1417

* प्रावधानिक Provision

+ गत वर्ष समक Previous Year Data

10. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)	कुल ग्रामों से विद्युतिकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Villages 31.03.2003	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.2000	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. (K.M.) 31.3.99	दसवीं योजना अनुमानित उद्व्यय स्थिर कीमतों (2001-02) पर (करोड़ रुपये) 10th Plan projected Outlay at constant 2001-02 prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2002-03				
1	13	14	15	16	17
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	468	100.0	4838	65	46614.00
2 आसाम Assam	106	77.1	1724	109	8315.24
3 बिहार Bihar	45	71.2	813	51	21000.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	838	100.0	10864	48	40007.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	580	100.0	6842	65	10285.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	420	99.4	2505	53	10300.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	316	97.3	2201	11	14500.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	463	98.9	6526	79	43558.23
9 केरल Kerala	284	100.0	5637	382	24000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	278	97.3	4334	46	26189.93
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	538	100.0	6429	86	66632.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	346	79.4	2707	169	19000.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	870	100.0	9611	128	18657.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	291	97.4	4916	41	27318.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	645	100.0	7486	118	40000.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	188	56.9	2707	97	59708.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	225	82.7	2132	89	28641.00
अखिल भारत All India	373	83.8	4794	77	590948.35

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

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

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रूपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रूपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रूपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Dec,2003	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Dec,2003	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Dec,2003	Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Crore Rs.) 2002-2003*	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2002-2003*
1	18	19	20	21	22
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8	9827	6489	143975	18661
2 आसाम Assam	4.4	4837	1569	31721	11755
3 बिहार Bihar	4.1	3841	925	51345	6015
4 गुजरात Gujarat	6.9	14833	6365	N.A.	N.A.
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.2	13020	5969	57937	26632
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.6	16233	4292	14202	22576
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	7.8	12546	4871	N.A.	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	8.9	15104	9780	100406	18521
9 केरल Kerala	10.3	18899	8564	N.A.	N.A.
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.4	6347	3064	71387	11438
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.3	28973	23287	263225	26386
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5.9	5474	2800	38237	10340
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.4	23448	9546	N.A.	N.A.
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.6	6151	3355	75048	12753
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.5	14358	12580	136781	21738
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.7	6390	2028	176076	10289
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.4	11080	5229	N.A.	N.A.
अखिल भारत All India	6.2	12922	7486	1995229**	18912

* Quick Estimates – त्वरित अनुमान.

** शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद - Net National Product

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रूपये)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर राजस्व व्यय (रूपये)
STATE	Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2003-04 (B.E.)	Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2003-04 (B.E.)	Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2003-04 (B.E.)	Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2003-04 (B.E.)	Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2003-04 (B.E.)
1	23	24	25	26	27
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	3750.15	2561.25	505.10	4023.02	2405.23
2 आसाम Assam	3405.15	1440.54	707.97	4012.46	2493.93
3 बिहार Bihar	1494.47	1239.25	848.14	1661.72	807.84
4 गुजरात Gujarat	3547.00	2240.59	329.35	4553.19	2862.22
5 हरियाणा Haryana	4431.98	3140.59	289.01	4847.71	2826.68
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	6435.71	2303.70	697.57	9290.09	4616.52
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	7065.55	1775.58	732.84	5989.88	2982.93
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	3638.65	2866.36	558.26	4030.16	2355.74
9 केरल Kerala	3882.37	3250.87	596.13	4697.09	2718.61
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2490.66	1727.50	624.20	2587.30	1420.71
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3803.86	2881.43	293.50	4254.95	2040.59
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	2594.88	1702.40	904.30	3300.15	1655.13
13 पंजाब Punjab	5374.45	2803.33	288.93	6609.06	2931.15
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	2586.83	1802.67	585.48	3202.77	1775.77
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3555.49	3022.47	538.83	4172.52	2066.59
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	1904.08	1526.00	696.48	2325.47	1026.90
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2067.08	1670.50	622.88	3255.47	1398.87

11. राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	57867	68923	79854	90147	95782	114937	125236	140119	151459	160768	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	25558	29263	31476	32872	35431	Assam
बिहार	22812	25945	24483	32541	33662	39033	42226	48329	50774	56688	Bihar
गुजरात	49194	63516	71886	85837	91188	105305	107618	110449	124905	NA	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22131	26245	29789	35642	38649	43646	48910	55055	60212	65837	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4783	5825	6698	7755	8837	10696	12229	13504	14943	15946	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6343	6977	8097	9124	10286	11415	13961	14750	NA	NA	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	41079	47915	56215	65176	73046	87841	94972	104492	105658	113929	Karnataka
केरल	26326	31877	38762	44460	49484	56247	62514	69042	76182	NA	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	42339	47841	55049	60062	69216	77901	73755	84087	83011	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	113320	130073	157818	179311	195168	214557	243624	238554	265582	295191	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	18537	22224	27118	26504	32235	35581	38629	38728	42403	44684	Orissa
पंजाब	30248	34218	38615	44198	48704	55736	61178	66049	70751	NA	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	41487	47313	57516	64061	73180	78554	79295	88422	85355	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	57549	68666	78205	89241	103551	118275	126500	141150	148585	153729	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	80451	94019	106249	127778	137561	153853	165324	173669	188687	202904	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	53424	62032	73865	82075	97966	115516	126834	139969	156020	NA	West Bengal

12. राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर(1993-94) कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	57867	61114	64729	68809	67866	76116	79605	86513	90558	92755	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16614	17142	17822	18397	19121	Assam
बिहार	22812	25302	21781	26960	25921	27888	28907	34852	33044	37923	Bihar
गुजरात	49194	58058	61246	69966	71442	76571	75616	76102	83537	NA	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22131	23692	24276	27095	27483	29011	31230	33400	30562	36876	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4783	5244	5568	5955	6335	6792	7241	7693	8089	8454	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6343	6642	6982	7327	7742	8144	8509	8665	N.A	NA	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	41079	43387	46167	50302	53778	60620	63851	70090	69449	72399	Karnataka
केरल	26326	28501	29788	30890	31783	34064	36516	38444	40298	NA	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	39069	41464	44170	46380	49424	54614	49336	54088	51500	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	113320	116213	129567	136149	143723	147924	162361	156270	164351	174421	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	18537	19528	20539	19566	22136	22678	23821	23643	25406	25539	Orissa
पंजाब	30248	31139	32433	34819	35865	37743	39739	41106	42531	NA	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	38648	40225	44755	49821	51825	52920	52155	56626	52950	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	57549	64777	67014	70340	75842	79797	84433	90638	93066	93582	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	80451	85106	88244	97719	97634	100321	105833	107038	111673	111830	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	53424	57060	61290	65562	70971	75483	80676	85796	91976	NA	West Bengal

13.राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर
STATEWISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	51655	61789	71796	81517	85791	103915	112966	126321	136173	143975	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	15615	17170	18465	20211	22710	26273	28262	29419	31721	Assam
बिहार	20780	23630	21835	29449	30307	34837	38168	43666	45878	51345	Bihar
गुजरात	42560	56003	61736	74183	77266	89810	90763	92110	105023	N.A.	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19422	23136	26166	31345	33909	38358	42922	48573	53110	57937	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4250	5192	5930	6803	7807	9507	10882	12023	13320	14202	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5500	6001	6973	7851	8858	11128	12182	12805	N.A.	N.A.	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	36982	43065	50028	58071	64757	78756	84696	93333	93383	100406	Karnataka
केरल	23851	29022	35330	40699	44883	51061	56926	63094	69602	N.A.	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	37427	42096	48590	53141	61391	69051	64115	73480	71387	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	101767	116507	140730	158683	172530	191222	217065	210075	237112	263225	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	16185	19462	23822	22669	28000	31211	34223	33906	37049	38737	Orissa
पंजाब	27068	30528	34218	39112	43099	49612	54380	58613	62968	N.A.	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	36733	41689	50986	56912	65596	69491	70211	78761	75048	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	51643	61276	69719	79121	92690	105793	112741	126100	132567	136781	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	70935	82621	92811	112146	120125	133022	144160	150943	164137	176076	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48398	56265	67136	74422	89595	106170	116899	128729	143538	N.A.	West Bengal

14. राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर
STATEWISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	STATE
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	51655	54564	57951	61955	60321	68036	70904	77077	80490	82034	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	13796	14125	14467	14704	14574	15078	15671	16155	16785	Assam
बिहार	20780	23163	19582	24569	23404	24879	26130	31760	29944	34553	Bihar
गुजरात	42560	51104	52629	60653	60647	64921	63237	62964	69611	N.A.	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19422	20835	21254	23759	23965	25243	27064	28999	30492	32104	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4250	4664	4921	5199	5571	5966	6622	6703	7050	7444	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5500	5745	6031	6321	6652	7005	7270	7399	N.A.	N.A.	Jammu & Kashmir
कर्नाटक	36982	38917	40974	44737	47517	53961	56543	62373	61386	63968	Karnataka
केरल	23851	25908	26947	28026	28633	30644	32716	34451	36080	N.A.	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	34529	36601	39057	41101	43815	48415	42773	47037	43923	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	101767	103743	115188	119732	126339	130744	143201	137991	145620	154466	Maharashtra
उड़ीसा	16185	16974	17749	16524	18902	19482	20693	20319	21911	21862	Orissa
पंजाब	27068	27746	28771	30890	31726	33425	35061	36261	37445	N.A.	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	34269	35530	39682	44509	46457	46574	45267	49137	44769	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	51643	57936	59854	62320	67559	70599	74543	80139	81813	81818	Tamil Nadu
उत्तर प्रदेश	70935	74635	77046	85597	84686	85310	91201	91609	95708	96011	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	48398	51761	55631	59496	64484	68598	73528	78002	83815	N.A.	West Bengal