



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2004-05

Economic Review

2004-05

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.



सत्यमेव जयते

**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is presented in the State Legislative Assembly in advance of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review, 2004-05** 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 RAJE)

Chief Minister



RAJIV MEHRISHI
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
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 developmental activities of the State under various programmes launched by the State Government. The **Economic Review, 2004-05** 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, this publication will prove its usefulness to those readers who share their interest in the economic development of the State.

(RAJIV MEHRISHI)



SIYA RAM MEENA
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE, 20 POINT
PROGRAMME, MANPOWER, PROJECT
MONITORING UNIT, SECRETARIAT,
JAIPUR.

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, regularly, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The **Economic Review, 2004-05** 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, this publication will be useful for all individuals, government departments and corporate bodies who are engaged or interested in the study and analysis of the socio-economic development of the State.

(SIYA RAM MEENA)

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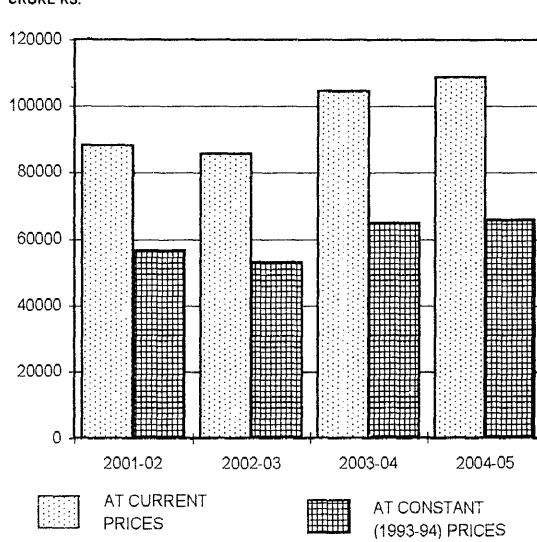
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

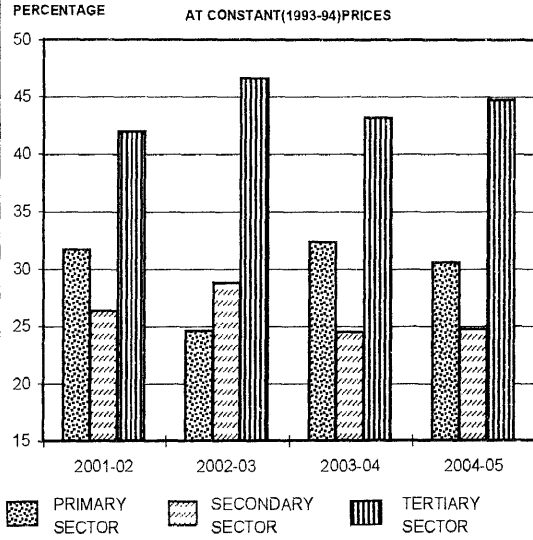
Particular	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		88077	85464	104483	108734
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		56636	52950	64781	65781
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		11.52	-2.97	22.25	4.07
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		9.40	-6.51	22.34	1.54
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		31.69	24.58	32.39	30.57
(b) Secondary		26.39	28.81	24.49	24.72
(c) Tertiary		41.92	46.61	43.12	44.71
4. Net State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		78089	74467	92339	95298
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		50238	46256	57750	58390
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		13621	12745	15486	15673
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		8763	7917	9685	9603
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation					
(a) At Current Prices	Crore Rs.	10163	11720	13615	
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	-7.85	15.32	16.17	
7. Index for Agricultural Production + (Base 1979-82 = 100)		244.94	133.47	320.82**	

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

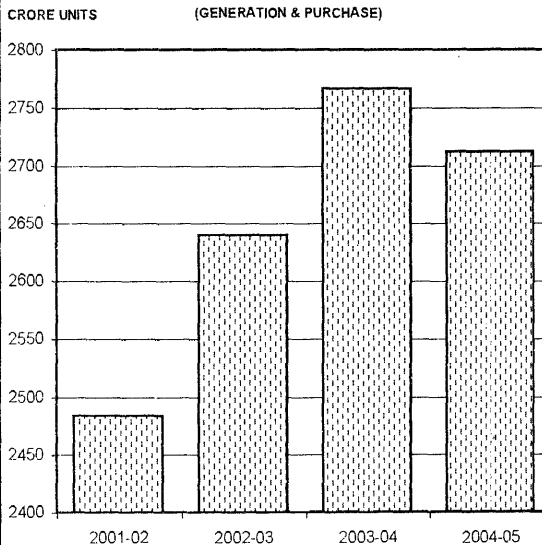
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



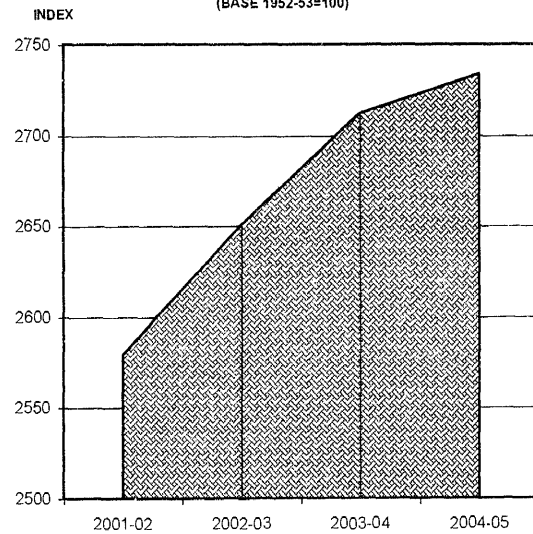
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP
AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES



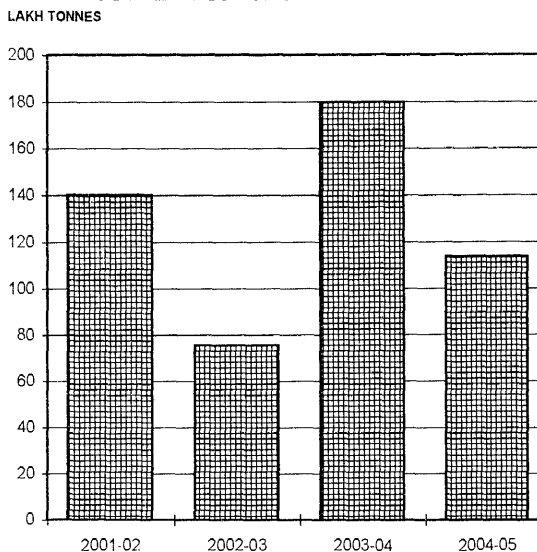
POWER PRODUCTION
(GENERATION & PURCHASE)



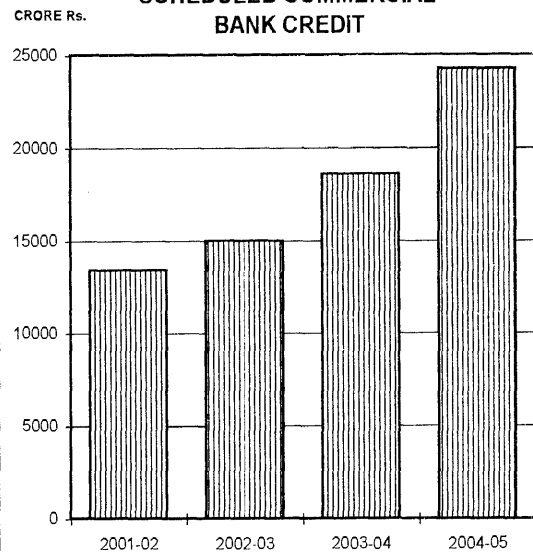
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
(BASE 1952-53=100)



TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



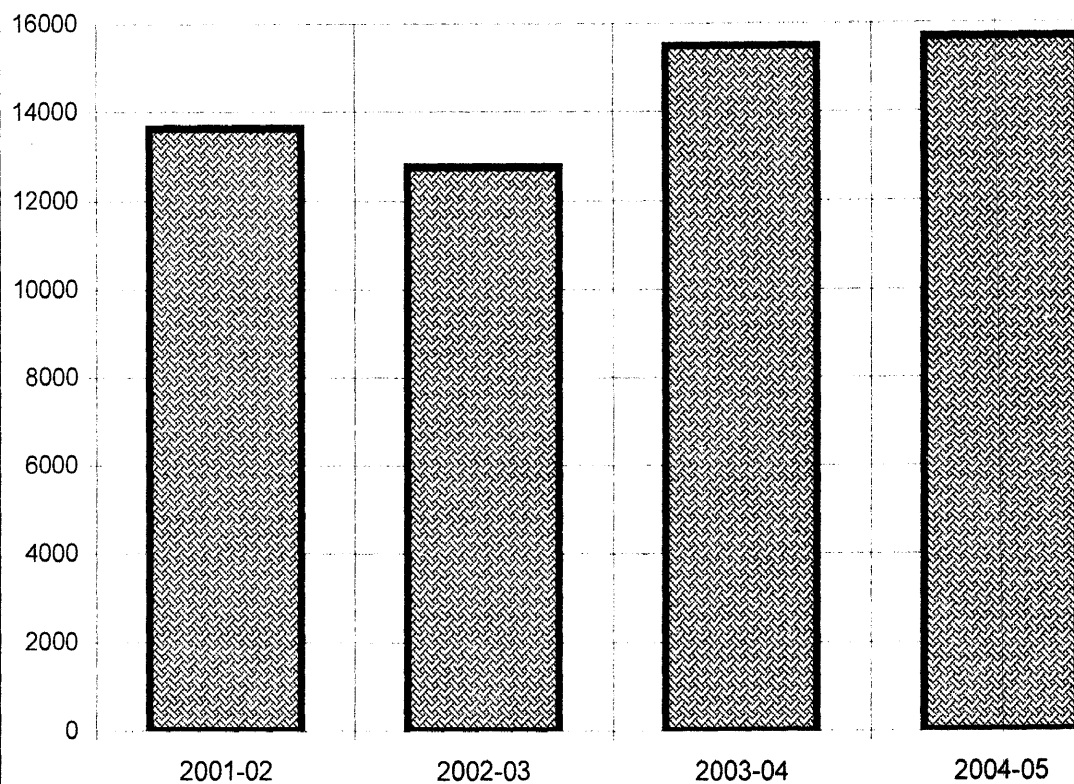
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

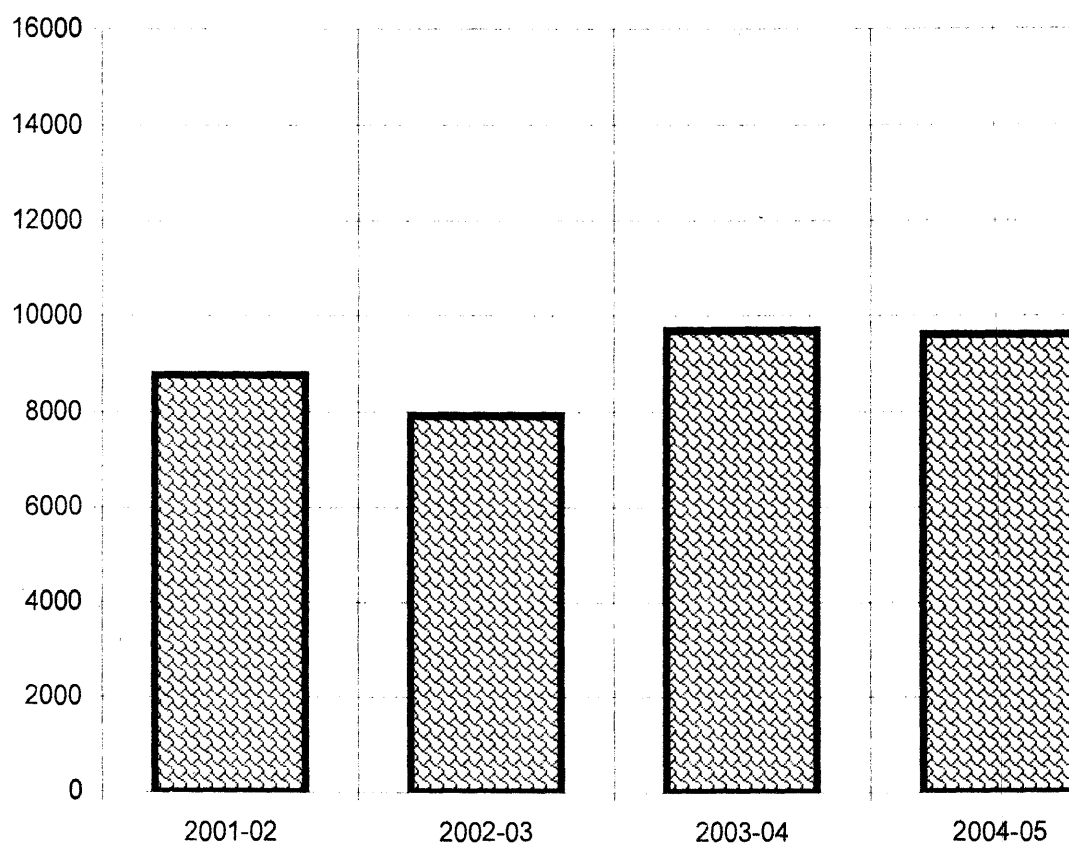
Rs.

AT CURRENT PRICES



Rs.

AT CONSTANT(1993-94) PRICES



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particular	Unit	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Food-grain Production +	Lakh MT	140.02	75.35	179.85	113.51**
9. Index for Industrial Production* (Base 1993-94 = 100)		164.99	199.71	200.93	207.73**
10. Wholesale Price Index * (Base 1952-53 = 100)		2579.15	2650.43	2712.10	2733.99
Percentage Increase		2.18	2.76	2.33	0.81
11. Consumer Price Index * for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		423	442	452	467
(b) Ajmer Centre		452	472	487	510
12. Power Generation (Generation + Purchase)	Crore Units	2484	2640	2767	2712
Growth Rate	Percent	-2.97	6.28	4.81	-1.99
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Crore Rs.	13411	14971	18566	24242
Percentage increase		16.73	11.63	24.01	30.57

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2002-03, quick for 2003-04 and advance for 2004-05

- Relates to calendar year

** Provisional

- + Relates to agriculture year

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	2001	Lakh Sq. Km	32.87	3.42
2. Total Population	2001	in Lakh No.	10286	565
3. Density of Population	2001	Per Sq. Km	324	165
4. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	27.8	23.4
5. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	16.2	17.2
6. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	8.2	12.6
7. Literacy	2001	Percentage	64.8	60.4
8. Bank Offices	Sept., 2004	Per Lakh of Population	6.2	5.5
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept., 2004	Rs.	14380	6594
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept., 2004	Rs.	8617	3987
11. Gross Domestic Product* Current prices Constant (1993-94) Prices	2004-05	'000 Crore Rs.	2838.12 1529.37	108.73 65.78
12. Per Capita Income at Current prices Constant (1993-94) Prices	2004-05	Rs.	23308 12414	15673 9603
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	63	78
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	25.0	30.6
(b) Death rate	2002 @	Per Thousand Numbers	8.1	7.7

* - Advance Estimates

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2004-05

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. kms, is the largest State in the country. 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 12.6 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
• 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 28.41 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 17.2 and 12.6 percent respectively of the State's total population, as against the national average of 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent.

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	10286	28.41	21.34

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

- A narrow decline in the growth of population is observed.
- Sex ratio of 921 females per 1,000 males in Rajasthan is lower than that of the all India ratio of 933.
- The literacy level is 60.4 percent (census 2001). Female literacy in Rajasthan is 43.9 percent, which is still low as compared to all India female literacy rate of 53.7 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 consistently higher in the State 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 an 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 1998-99 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.)
1998-99	46457	8754	65596	12360
1999-2000	46574	8555	69491	12765
2000-01	45664	8175	69898	12514
2001-02	50238	8763	78089	13621
2002-03 P	46256	7917	74467	12745
2003-04 Q	57750	9685	92339	15486
2004-05 A	58390	9603	95298	15673
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 2004-05 has been estimated at Rs. 58,390 crores as against Rs. 57,750 crores in the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 1.11 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 9,603 as compared to Rs. 9,685 in the year 2003-04 registering a decrease of 0.85 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 95,298 crores for the year 2004-05 as compared to Rs. 92,339 crores during the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 3.20 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2004-05 at current prices works out to Rs. 15,673 as against Rs. 15,486 during the year 2003-04 registering an increase of 1.21 percent over the previous year.

Despite abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed state. All possible efforts are being made for a speedy industrial development. The Government's policy aims at rapid industrialisation and at making Rajasthan the most preferred state for investment. 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 measures of liberalisation, de-licensing policy and Single Window Clearance System is to attract 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 number of important industrial, ceramic, 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 December 2004 was 5,278.60 MW. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39,810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 38,561 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 is likely to reach a level of 1,63,952 kms by the end of the year 2004-05. The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan is likely to reach 47.90 kms 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 169.87 lakhs (160.34 lakhs domestic and 9.53 lakhs foreign) in the year 2004.

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.

Social and Economic status of the people in the State is in improving phase. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 percent in the literacy rate during the last decade. Rajasthan has also improved its ranking position from second last to seventh among States/UTs. of India. Male literacy rate is 75.7 percent in the State while it is 43.9 percent in case of Female. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools on one hand and to 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 Project, 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, 17,966 alternative education centers, 30,817 Government Primary Schools, 15,832 Government Upper Primary Schools,

6,097 Secondary and 3,245 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 126.65 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 16.53 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. At many places, ground water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent drought conditions further make it difficult to provide drinking water for remote areas/habitations.

Despite 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 December 2004, 37,680 villages and all the 222 cities have been covered under safe drinking water supply. Besides, drinking water has also been made available to about 53,614 dhanies. During the year 2004-05, 7,416 habitations were benefited with the drinking water facility which included 7,094 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

About 75 percent population of the State resides in rural areas where poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructure facilities 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.

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. Upto the end of December 2004, 20,893 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 15,760 are operational in rural and 5,133 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 2004, a rising trend has been observed in wholesale and consumer prices over the previous year in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1952-53=100) during the year 2004 stood at 2,733.99 as against 2,712.10 during the previous year 2003, which reveals an increase of 0.81 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 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively. The estimates for the year 2004-05 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 2003-04 is estimated to be Rs.1,04,483.15 crores as compared to Rs. 85,463.85 crores for the year 2002-03 showing an increase of 22.25 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2004-05, it is estimated to be Rs. 1,08,733.99 crores showing an increase of 4.07 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2003-04 is estimated at Rs. 64,780.58 crores as compared to Rs. 52,949.97 crores in the year 2002-03 registering an increase of 22.34 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2004-05 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 65,781.20 crores showing an increase of 1.54 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1998-99 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)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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	12361.46	14428.46	7878.74	14578.76	22763.10	51770.32
	(23.88)	(27.87)	(15.22)	(28.16)	(43.97)	(100.00)
2001-02	15743.85	17945.32	7637.27	14946.14	23744.04	56635.50
	(27.80)	(31.69)	(13.48)	(26.39)	(41.92)	(100.00)
2002-03(P)	10503.20	13013.51	7928.75	15254.71	24681.75	52949.97
	(19.84)	(24.58)	(14.97)	(28.81)	(46.61)	(100.00)
2003-04(Q)	18256.58	20981.68	8451.78	15867.58	27931.32	64780.58
	(28.18)	(32.39)	(13.05)	(24.49)	(43.12)	(100.00)
2004-05(A)	17157.83	20110.07	8598.04	16258.78	29412.35	65781.20
	(26.08)	(30.57)	(13.07)	(24.72)	(44.71)	(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 2003-04 is estimated to be Rs. 92,339.26 crores as compared to Rs. 74,467.25 crores in the year 2002-03 registering an increase of 24.00 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2004-05, it is estimated at Rs. 95,297.81 crores registering an increase of 3.20 percent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated at Rs. 57,749.87 crores in the year 2003-04 as against Rs. 46,256.16 crores during the year 2002-03 showing an increase of 24.85 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2004-05, it is estimated to be Rs. 58,389.72 crores showing an increase of 1.11 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1998-99 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is as follows:

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

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		Total NSDP
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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	11118.79 (24.35)	12898.29 (28.25)	6243.88 (13.67)	11979.33 (26.23)	20786.07 (45.52)	45663.69 (100.00)
2001-02	14460.11 (28.78)	16385.94 (32.62)	5916.87 (11.78)	12203.84 (24.29)	21648.59 (43.09)	50238.37 (100.00)
2002-03 (P)	9177.03 (19.84)	11422.80 (24.69)	6117.86 (13.23)	12359.86 (26.72)	22473.50 (48.59)	46256.16 (100.00)
2003-04 (Q)	16886.58 (29.24)	19357.51 (33.52)	6545.13 (11.33)	12809.66 (22.18)	25582.70 (44.30)	57749.87 (100.00)
2004-05 (A)	15742.56 (26.96)	18450.25 (31.60)	6590.08 (11.29)	13026.39 (22.31)	26913.08 (46.09)	58389.72 (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 contributes about 25 to 36 percent to the State's economy. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 80 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 40 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 2004-05 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 15,673 as compared to Rs. 15,486 of the previous year 2003-04 showing an increase of 1.21 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1993-94) prices, the per capita income for the year 2004-05 is estimated to be Rs. 9,603 as compared to Rs. 9,685 for the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 0.85 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2003-04, the total assets, at current prices, were 13.03 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 1,04,483.15 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector. In the year 1996-97, the contribution of GFCF from the public sector was 28.05 percent more than that of the private sector while in the year 2003-04, it was 47.55 percent more. Total GFCF in the year 2003-04 increased by 16.17 percent over the previous year. The value of Gross Fixed Capital formation in the State since the

year 1996-97 has been given in the table below:

Table - 2.2.1

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

Sector	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Public	5434.90	6067.38	5298.67	5010.96	5929.68	5186.91	6752.38	8114.83
Private	4244.50	4425.00	4568.79	4702.88	5099.12	4976.06	4967.20	5499.80
Total	9679.40	10492.38	9867.46	9713.84	11028.80	10162.97	11719.58	13614.63

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 2004-05

The approved outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2004-05 was kept at Rs. 6,797.50 crores. The major head-wise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1

Annual Plan 2004-05 - Major Head-wise Outlay

		(Rs. in crores)
S No.	Major Head of Development	Approved Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	142.23
2	Rural Development	491.15
3	Special Area Programmes	32.94
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	864.77
5	Energy	1914.37
6	Industries and Mines	82.78
7	Transport	531.79
8	Scientific Services	1.02
9	Social and Community Services	2433.93
10	Economic Services	261.63
11	General Services	40.89
TOTAL		6797.50

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

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

During the financial year 2004-05, the revised plan outlay of Rs. 1,146.26 crores was kept for the on going EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 938.27 crores as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) was expected to be received in the State account. In the year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 450.33 crores was incurred upto December 2004 and a sum of Rs. 393.03 crores as additional central assistance was credited in the State account from the Government of India.

During current financial year, a project on Health Development System, Rajasthan sanctioned by the World Bank is in execution w.e.f. September 2004. Besides, some other EAPs are in the pipeline for approval at GOI/GOR level for seeking external assistance from various International Financial Agencies.

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 September 2004 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2003	2004	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1018	1010	14505	14430
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	3131	3497	51088	56170
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1411	1789	23349	28303
2. State Bank of India &					
A. Associates & Nationalised Bank					
	a) No. of offices	2032	2056	46356	46782
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	28256	30682	1001805	1174063
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	15422	19806	543499	661978
B. Foreign Bank					
	a) No. of offices	3	3	192	199
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	96	130	61633	72707
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	43	84	54320	65987
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	288	301	5614	5810
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	4709	5782	238670	264310
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1690	2563	145682	182876
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3341	3370	66667	67221
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	36192	40091	1353196	1567250
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	18566	24242	766850	939144

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2004 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 2003. The deposits have increased by 10.77 percent in Rajasthan in 2004 over 2003 while it was 15.82 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 60.47 percent in September 2004 in Rajasthan and at the all India level it was 59.92 percent, whereas in

September 2003 it was 51.30 percent and 56.67 percent in Rajasthan and at the all India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September 2004 over corresponding period of 2003 has increased by 30.57 percent while this increase was 22.47 percent at the all India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 18,042 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 608.02 lakhs on 1st October 2004) 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 from wholesale price and consumer price indices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting regularly the wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities from selected centres in the State and 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 2004 stood at 2733.99 as against 2712.10 in 2003 which shows an increase of 0.81 percent over the previous year. The Price Index of Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group registered the highest increase of 8.73 percent followed by Manufacturing Group (5.67 percent). However, the index of Food Group was decreased by 1.09 percent and Industrial Raw Material Group by 0.09 percent.

Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2002 to 2004 and percentage variation over the previous years 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	
		2002	2003	2004	2004	2003
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food	2575.98	2603.06	2574.78	-1.09	1.05
2.	Industrial Raw Material	2108.90	2295.52	2293.36	-0.09	8.85
3.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	5422.29	5924.72	6441.72	8.73	9.27
4.	Manufacturing	2675.52	2759.31	2915.66	5.67	3.13
	General Index	2650.43	2712.10	2733.99	0.81	2.33

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 of the State. A rising trend in consumer price continued during the year 2004. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2004 recorded an increase of 3.32 percent at Jaipur centre and 4.72 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	
	2002	2003	2004	2004	2003	2002	2003	2004	2004	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	456	464	478	3.02	1.75	472	484	500	3.31	2.54
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	652	656	697	6.25	0.61	606	628	660	5.10	3.63
3. Fuel & Light	489	495	510	3.03	1.23	469	512	568	10.94	9.17
4. Housing	269	282	300	6.38	4.83	548	565	625	10.62	3.10
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	359	370	385	4.05	3.06	388	392	401	2.30	1.03
6. Miscellaneous	515	531	538	1.32	3.11	433	447	464	3.80	3.23
General Index	442	452	467	3.32	2.26	472	487	510	4.72	3.18

The above reveals table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during the year 2004.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India since the year 1999 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
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
2004	467	3.32	510	4.72	514	3.63

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. Since 1999 onwards, UNME indices for the centres in the State and All India 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	
1	2	3	4	5
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
2004	423	446	408	432

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2004 is

higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Jaipur centre (3.42 percent), followed by Jodhpur (2.51 percent) and Ajmer (0.90 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 3.85 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 1999-2000 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	1999-2000	310	309
2	2000-01	311	304
3	2001-02	309	311
4	2002-03	325	323
5	2003-04	323	332
6	2004-05*	339	342

* Average of six months (July to December 2004)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for agricultural labourers for the year 2003-04 recorded a decrease of 0.62 percent over the previous year. During the year 2004-05, the six monthly index (July to December 2004) was 4.95 percent more 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 component 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 the prices below the market rates through fair price shops under PDS. The

State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to provide relief, especially to the weaker sections of the society. Upto the end of December 2004, 20,893 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 15,760 are operationalised in rural and 5,133 in urban areas. Out of 20,893 shops, 4,265 are under cooperative sector and remaining 16,628 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 of the Act till November 2004, 17,630 cases were decided by the State Commission and 1,38,289 cases by the District Fora.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Rapid industrialisation is essential for keeping the developmental momentum, creating employment avenues and achieving adequate share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Products (SDP). Measures like liberalisation and de-licensing undertaken by the State Government help in accelerating industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries is responsible for 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, industrial scenario is stepping up and 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 2004-05, a total of 7,896 small and artisan units were registered upto December 2004 against the target of 11,200 units. These units, with the total investment of Rs. 149.18 crores have generated direct employment for 29,368 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), proposals for establishment of 91 major and medium industries, with an investment of Rs. 586 crores, were submitted to the Government of India wherein 10,157 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana: During the financial year 2004-05, a target to benefit 18,200 youth was kept under the scheme against which loan has been sanctioned in 10,981 cases, 7,651 youth were trained and loan was disbursed to 2,660 youth upto December 2004.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and apprise 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 2004-05 (upto December 2004), 18 shivirs at district level and 181 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 110 persons have been trained upto December 2004 against the target of 150 persons for the year 2004-05.

Household Industries: Under Household Industry Scheme, training in stitching, knitting, computer and leather garments is imparted to women in urban areas for making them self-dependent. As against the target of 3,925 to be trained in the year 2004-05, 2,187 women have been trained and 1,737 women are under training upto December 2004.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan' is playing an effective role for marketing the products prepared by the industrial units, craftsman, handicraftsman and weavers by organising industrial fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2004-05, 11 fairs/exhibitions were organised upto December 2004 against the target of 35 wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 15 crores were entertained.

Handloom: A subsidy of Rs. 7000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is provided under Handloom Development Scheme. During the year 2004-05, sanction was granted for construction of 418 handloom houses upto December 2004 against the target of 630; efforts are being made for obtaining funds from Government of India. Besides, for the benefit of handloom workers, the schemes like health package, Kargha-ghar, new insurance scheme and Deendayal Hathakargha Incentive scheme are also implemented.

Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme: To combat the problem and challenges faced by the new entrepreneurs in setting up their industrial units and pre-industrial requirements, training programmes are being organised through DICs. Under this programme, 1,219 youth were trained upto December 2004 against a target of 1,600 during the year 2004-05.

Apart from these, the State Government has announced 'Investment Incentive Policy'. Under which varied rebate in taxes like stamp duty, conversion fee, mandi tax and entertainment tax, etc has been provided. Steps are being taken to establish rural and urban haats for marketing the products of small scale industrial units. Besides, the scheme 'Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities' introduced by the Government of India for promoting export, has also been under taken by the State Government.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is functioning for creation of 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. Presently, the agency is working for the development of artisans of the wool, leather and minor mineral (stone-ceramic-pottery) sub-sectors.

During the financial year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), 150 artisans in leather, 430 in wool and 190 in stone-ceramic-pottery sub-sector were benefited through various training programmes organised for skill up-gradation in design, product development and market linkages. A new ceramic cluster has been developed in Bikaner with the help of Central Glass Ceramics Research Institute Khurja (UP). Under the coordination activities, RUDA provided marketing opportunity to 984 persons to sell their products in National and International Trade Fairs organised at SARAS Jaipur, Srinagar, Dehradun, Trivendrum and New Delhi.

Associating itself with the District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP), 340 Micro-Enterprises Sub-project have been sanctioned by the competent authorities. RUDA has undertaken the job of imparting skill and micro enterprises management training including market and design support activities for the Common Interest Groups (CIGs) constituted under DPIP. Besides, a Kota Doria Project in Kaithun with the support of UNIDO, Detailed Need Assessment Study (DNAS) in four tribal project districts under SGSY and an Integrated Bamboo & Lantana Crafts Product Development Project under AHVY have also been taken up.

Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State especially for large and medium scale projects. It assists investors in every possible way right from project conceptualisation to its final implementation. Through concerted efforts, BIP 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 Hon'ble 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.

Since introduction of single window system, 785 meetings have been conducted upto December 2004 wherein 1,452 projects involving investment of over Rs. 9,303.48 crores have been cleared.

An interactive website 'investrajasthan.com' has been launched for providing necessary information to the investors through internet. Other important websites of the State have also been linked with this website. The Single Composite Application Form (SCAF) has also been provided which can be filled and sent electronically.

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 the prime agency for identification and establishment of Growth Centres, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres and Export Promotion Industrial Parks.

RIICO has developed 294 industrial areas by December 2004. During the year 2004-05 upto December 2004, RIICO has developed 470.27 acres of land. A term loan assistance of Rs. 2,627.00 lakhs was sanctioned, Rs. 3,224.93 lakhs were disbursed and the recovery of term loan was Rs. 8,922.35 lakhs upto December 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 financial year 2004-05, a rebate of Rs. 21.97 lakhs was provided to 19 entrepreneurs and for developing tribal areas, an amount of Rs. 73.07 lakhs was provided by the corporation upto December 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 March 2005, an expenditure of

Rs. 465.47 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004. Phase-II of Gem and Jewellery Zone at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) is likely to be completed in November 2005; an expenditure of Rs 1516.80 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.

II-For handicrafts, special economic zone is being established at Boranada Industrial Area in Jodhpur. It is likely to be completed in November 2005; an expenditure of Rs. 1,065.61 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.

- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 3,486.00 lakhs is being established at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar and 196 plots have been planned in this park. The project is likely to be completed in November 2005, Rs. 944.89 lakhs have been incurred upto December 2004.
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 2,138.98 lakhs is being established in Boranada Industrial Area, Jodhpur. Upto December 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 1,514.61 lakhs has been incurred.
- Apparel Park costing Rs. 3,214.00 lakhs is being established at Mahal, Jaipur and 262 plots have been planned. It will boost export of garments from Rajasthan. The project is likely to be completed by November 2005; an expenditure of Rs. 38.52 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,366.00 lakhs is being established in Jodhpur in 193.54 acres of land and 188 plots have been planned in aforesaid park and an expenditure of Rs. 779.00 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,047.00 lakhs is being established in Kota. Work on this project is in progress, upto December 2004, an expenditure of 554.00 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 August 2005. An expenditure of Rs. 379.00 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.
- Corporation has established eight growth centres at Abu Road (Sirohi), Khara (Bikaner), Karni (Bikaner), Jhalawar, Palsana (Sikar), Dholpur, Parbatsar (Nagaur) and Hameergarh (Bhilwara) which are functioning well and Rs. 8,016.51 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004. Apart from these, 10 mini growth centres are also established at Sangaria (Jodhpur), Gogelaw (Nagaur), Niwai (Tonk), Kalladwas (Udaipur), Falna (Pali), Hindaun City (Karauli), Baran (Baran), Bayana (Bharatpur), Dhoinda

(Rajsamand) and Khushkhera (Alwar); on these an expenditure of Rs. 1,773.62 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004.

- Earth Station costing Rs. 365.00 lakhs is to be established in IT Park (Jodhpur) in 8,000 sq. mtr. of land for which work is in progress and an amount of Rs. 291.32 lakhs has been spent upto December 2004.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is functioning 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 2004-05 (upto December 2004), the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 408.01 lakhs while turnover of raw materials was Rs. 10,061 lakhs and marketing of goods was Rs. 237 lakhs. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi & Bhilwara and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, revenue of Rs. 247.41 lakhs, Rs. 145.76 lakhs, Rs. 4.24 lakhs & Rs. 0.50 lakhs and Rs. 133.55 lakhs respectively was collected upto December 2004.

With a view to encourage products of Rajasthani handicrafts and making them available under a single roof to both domestic and foreign tourists, 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. Construction work is likely to be completed in the year 2005-06.

The Corporation is also carrying out incentive activities such as Samuhik Bima Yojana, Awards to Craftsmen, etc. Under the state level Award Scheme, Rs. 15,000 in cash, tamra patra and ang-vastra are provided to the awardee. 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 functions for 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 a limit of Rs. 10.00 crores are provided by the Corporation. It has an effective network throughout the State through which it is providing financial assistance to entrepreneurs through 35 Branch Offices, 7 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.

Following steps have been taken to provide facilities to entrepreneurs during the year 2004-05:

- Existing rebate of half percent has been raised to one percent on timely payment of Corporation dues.
- Existing loan sanctioning powers has been enhanced at both branch and regional levels.
- Flat interest rate has been reduced to seven percent from existing rate of eight percent.
- Loan scheme has been introduced for financial assistance to schools, colleges and technical institutions.
- Existing penal interest rates have been reduced to 1-2 percent.
- Motivational incentive of five percent has been provided to revenue officials on recoveries of dues as arrears of land revenue under section 32-G of SFC Act.

Progress made by the Corporation against the target during the year 2004-05 and previous year's achievement is as under:

Table 4.1.1

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 2004-05	(Rs. in crores)	
			Achievement (upto December)	
			2003-04	2004-05
1.	Loans Sanctioned	300.00	80.27	211.46
2.	Loans Disbursement	200.00	74.77	139.22
3.	Recovery	250.00	128.35	146.85

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 2003 and 2004 in the State is as under:

Table - 4.1.2

Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	2003	2004 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2004 over 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghee	Tonne	1307	1605	22.80
2.	Milk all Kinds/Skimmed Milk/Milk Powder	Tonne	112162	116467	3.84
3.	Rice/Raw Rice	Tonne	19541	48877	150.13
4.	Dall (All Kinds)	Tonne	77815	86262	10.86
5.	Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil	Tonne	53002	49761	-6.11
6.	Edible Oils	Tonne	127007	114107	-10.16
7.	All Kind Oil Cakes	Tonne	172318	154941	-10.08
8.	Spirit (All Types)	Litres	707354	604325	-14.57
9.	Liquors (All Types)	Lakh Litre	376.39	363.91	-3.32
10.	All Kind Cotton Clothes	Lakh Mt.	189.87	94.07	-50.46
11.	Ginned Cotton	Tonne	29145	1823	-93.75
12.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	188.01	108.04	-42.53
13.	Synthetic Yarn	Lakh Kg.	693.15	696.56	0.49
14.	Synthetic Cloth	Lakh Mt.	482.07	475.41	-1.38
15.	Leather Footwear Western Type	Pair	140235	196584	40.18

S. No.	Item	Unit	2003	2004 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2004 over 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Urea	Tonne	379693	359592	-5.29
17.	Super Phosphate	Tonne	179972	159652	-11.29
18.	Sulphuric Acid	Tonne	287292	254078	-11.56
19.	Sodium Chloride (Salt)	Lakh Kg.	143.28	3.58	-97.50
20.	All Type Gases	Lakh. Cu.Mt.	231.73	131.60	-43.21
21.	Cement (All Types)	Lakh Tonne	84.47	90.01	6.56
22.	Insulators	Nos.	891523	520288	-41.64
23.	Lime All Types	Tonne	127972	32301	-74.76
24.	Zinc Ingot	Tonne	155978	137603	-11.78
25.	Bars and Rods	Tonne	6724	4399	-34.58
26.	Copper Tubes	Tonne	656	487	-25.76
27.	Tin Container	Lakhs no.	25.67	24.11	-6.08
28.	Ball Bearings	Lakhs no.	290.80	324.15	11.47
29.	Dairy Machinery Equipments	Nos.	4344	5246	20.76
30.	Mono Block Pumps	Nos.	189853	2402	-98.73
31.	Transformers	Nos.	6589	6083	-7.68
32.	P.V.C. Insulated Flexible	KMs.	21368	12260	-42.62
33.	Radiators	Nos.	2034	1272	-37.46
34.	Precious Stones (All Types)	Lakh Carat	13.59	8.79	-35.32
35.	Crushed Bones	Tonne	3639	3636	-0.08
36.	Water Meter	Nos.	63511	152627	140.32

The above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2004 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 10 items, whereas production of 26 items decreased during the year 2004. 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 2004 over 2003	Items
1	2
1.1 Increase upto 10 percent	Milk all Kinds/Skimmed Milk/ Milk Powder, Synthetic Yarn and Cement (All Types).
1.2 Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Dall (All Kinds) and Ball Bearings.
1.3 Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Ghee, Leather Footwear Western Type and Dairy Machinery Equipments.
1.4 Increase more than 100 percent	Rice and Water Meter.
2.1 Decrease upto 10 percent	Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil, Synthetic Cloth, Liquors (All Types), Urea, Tin Container Crushed Bones and Transformers.
2.2 Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Edible Oils, All Kind Oil Cakes, Spirit (All Types), Sulphuric Acid, Super Phosphate and Zinc Ingot.
2.3 Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Cotton Yarn, All Type Gases, Insulators Bars & Rods, Copper Tubes, P.V.C. Insulated Flexible, Precious Stones (All Types) and Radiators.
2.4 Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	All Kind Cotton Clothes, Ginned Cotton, Sodium Chloride (Salt), Lime (All Types) and Mono Block Pumps.

4.2 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

The role of Khadi and Village Industries is also vital in state's rural economy. An important aspect of Gramodyog Programme is to provide employment to the 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, financial assistance was sanctioned to 291 additional industrial unit's upto December 2004 against the target of 758 industrial units during the year 2004-05. Production in Khadi industries was worth Rs. 10.74 crores upto December 2004 against the target of Rs. 20.00 crores for the year 2004-05. Similarly, the production in village industries was worth Rs. 7.78 crores against the target of Rs. 79.59 crores. An additional employment was provided to 4,314 person's upto December 2004 against a target of 15,400 persons during the year 2004-05.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The functions 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, 6,099 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out during the year 2004-05 upto November 2004.

During the financial year 2004-05, 333 new factories and 41 boilers were registered in which about 7,560 new workers got employment upto December 2004. To create safety awareness, 22 safety training programmes and seminars were organised for benefiting 547 workers and supervisors. A total of 87 samples were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. The samples were taken from 74 chemically hazardous factories with the aim 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 Tungston 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 2004-05, 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	Achievement	
		Target	Upto December 2004	
		2004-05	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	5700	4575	80.26
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	480	346	72.08
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	48.50	43.25	89.18
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	150	107.90	71.93
Drilling	Meter	9200	6031	65.55

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC), established to boost up the mining activities in the State and to provide scientific and systematic approach towards mining activities. w.e.f. 20th February 2003, it was 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 2004-05 are shown below:

Table - 4.4.2

Mineral	Achieve.(upto Dec. 2004)		Likely Achieve.(upto March 05)	
	(Lk. MT)	Value (crore Rs.)	(Lk. MT)	Value (crore Rs.)
Gypsum & Selenite	19.21	68.33	25.00	85.13
Limestone	11.10	39.52	21.20	68.08
Power	16.19*	586.92	25.69*	930.00
Lignite	3.42	30.84	12.00	103.52
Rock Phosphate	8.01	176.87	12.80	269.46

* Note: Power generation is in lakh units.

Search of Oil and Gas: In order to expedite the exploration and development of oil and natural gas in the State, a Directorate of Petroleum was set up in August 1997. Petroleum being an emerging sector in Rajasthan, it is for the first time that light oil has been discovered which has brought Rajasthan on the oil map of India.

Good quality of oil has been discovered in Barmer-Sanchore Basin. Extensive exploration is being carried out in this area. During the year 2004-05, 37 wells have been drilled and oil has been discovered in 30 wells; testing is underway in remaining seven wells. Out of 52 wells drilled in this area so far, testing is underway in 17 wells. Light oil has been discovered in a well NB-I drilled near village Nagana Kawas (near Baytu). Preliminary recoverable reserve estimates are in the range of 50 to 200 million barrels.

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 has been remained, by and large, peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 4,109 complaints, 2,332 have been disposed of during the financial year 2004-05 (upto December 2004) and out of 1,988 industrial disputes, 1,604 cases have been settled. During the year 2004-05, 13.15 lakh man-days were lost due to strikes and lockouts upto December 2004 whereas 22.26 lakh man-days were lost during the year 2003-04.

By the end of March 2004, there were 4,356 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 7.84 lakh. During the year 2004-05,

80 new trade unions with the membership of 8,293 have been registered. Now, total numbers of trade unions are 4,436 at the end of December 2004.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a serious threat to the State's economy. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, number of unemployed persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State during the period from January to December 2004, was 2,18,688, out of which, there were 33,900 women, 33,993 scheduled castes, 20,063 scheduled tribes and 55,436 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 7,254 against which 56,432 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 6,498 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the year 2004-05, a total of 800 career talks were organised in schools and colleges and 80,527 persons were guided at the time of registration; a total of 5,110 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges. A total of 251 Rozgar Melas were organised in rural areas of the State during the period of January-December 2004.

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 relating to 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 Organised (Public and Private) Sector

(Lakh Numbers)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004(upto June)	9.33	2.42	11.75

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, highly susceptible and vulnerable 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 absolutely depends 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 216.64 lakh hectares during the year 2003-04.

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 about only 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 which to a larger extent dependents on scanty, low and irregular rains.
- Sixty percent of the irrigated area is under wells and tube wells and 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 the agriculture production. Besides, social constraints viz., rapid population growth, 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 proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. Last year, arrival of monsoon in June 2004 was about a week earlier than the normal arrivals. In the first phase, the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar and Pali received mild to medium rains during June 2004. The second phase of monsoon arrived in the first week of July 2004; in which rains occurred in most of the districts of the State. In the year 2004, the rainfall during June to September was recorded to the tune of 484.7 mm which was 11.52 percent less than the normal rainfall of 547.8 mm of the same period.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 26 to 31 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)		
	2002-03 (Revised Final)	2003-04 (Final)	2004-05 (Likely)	2002-03 (Revised Final)	2003-04 (Final)	2004-05 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	68.25	101.02	71.40	70.51	157.07	94.42
Kharif	48.32	78.17	49.44	17.26	94.22	31.61
Rabi	19.93	22.85	21.96	53.25	62.85	62.81
Pulses	18.03	38.61	32.33	4.84	22.78	19.09
Kharif	13.35	26.98	21.72	1.13	15.11	9.16
Rabi	4.68	11.63	10.61	3.71	7.67	9.93
Foodgrain	86.28	139.63	103.73	75.35	179.85	113.51
Kharif	61.67	105.15	71.16	18.39	109.33	40.77
Rabi	24.61	34.48	32.57	56.96	70.52	72.74
Oil-Seeds	24.49	32.29	43.62	17.55	39.95	51.08
Kharif	9.30	10.84	13.81	4.36	12.53	14.22
Rabi	15.19	21.45	29.81	13.19	27.42	36.86
Sugarcane	0.10	0.06	0.05	4.22	3.09	2.07
Cotton *	3.86	3.44	3.01	2.52	7.09	6.50

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2004-05, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 113.51 lakh tonnes which is less by 36.89 percent as compared to that of 179.85 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2004-05 is expected to be at the level of 40.77 lakh tonnes as against 109.33 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 62.71 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2004-05 is expected to be higher at the level of 72.74 lakh tonnes as against 70.52 lakh tonnes during the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 3.15 percent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2004-05 is expected to be 31.61 lakh tonnes which is lower by 66.45 percent than that of 94.22 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 16.34 and 11.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 against 66.51 lakh and 20.68 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 75.43 and 42.26 percent.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2004-05 is expected to be 62.81 lakh tonnes against 62.85 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 55.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 as compared to 58.76 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 6.16 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 7.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 against 4.09 lakh tonnes of the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 87.53 percent.

Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals, provide an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 9.16 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 against 15.11 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 39.38 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be 9.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 against 7.07 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 35.36 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 2004-05 is estimated at 51.08 lakh tonnes against 39.95 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 27.86 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 14.22 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 as against 12.53 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 13.49 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 36.86 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 as against 27.42 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 34.43 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 34.96 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 as against 26.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 which registers an increase of 29.77 percent over the previous year.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.07 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 as against 3.09 lakh tonnes in the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 33.01 percent.

Cotton an important cash crop of the State is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The production of Cotton is likely to be 6.50 lakh bales during the year 2004-05 as against 7.09 lakh bales in the year 2003-04 showing a decrease of 8.32 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

Organised management and the better 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 2003-04 and 2004-05 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1
Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 04]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	29.54	19.00	22.08
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	14.06	14.00	12.60
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	89.52	89.50	79.10
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	257.79	265.00	254.51
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	78.68	106.40	84.75
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	87.38	75.18	96.74
4. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	338.71	400.12	246.24
	Rabi	'000 Ton	439.92	428.50	393.52
5. Distribution of Rhizobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	9.50	11.00	7.07
	Rabi	Nos.	10.31	8.95	5.79
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	43.98	42.00	38.71
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	42.46	39.50	23.25

Items	Season	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 04]
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Quality Control					
Sample analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	3796	5000	3446
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4671	6000	2887
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1395	1600	905
8. Water Management Programme					
i) Sprinkler Sets		Number	11560	24000	2607
ii) Pipeline Extension		Lakh Meter	18.05	13.55	5.62
9. Soil and Water Sample Analysis					
		Lakh Number	2.49	2.48	2.18
10. Land Improvement Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Oil seed Production		MT	33847	-	-
ii) Isopom		MT	-	60000	69523
iii) Work Plan		MT	2736	40000	20000

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 the people 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 2004-05, against the plan allocation of Rs. 229.20 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 32.78 lakhs was incurred upto December 2004.

5.5 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is a serious threat to productive land as soil suffers heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled flow of water not only

results in loss of water and damage of fertile topsoil but also damages valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate measures of soil and water conservation can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

Under watershed development and soil conservation scheme, two prevailing approaches are being adopted in the State for agriculture and rural area development: first, 'Command Area Development' is being implemented for complete development of command area where irrigation water availability has been ensured through dams, rivers, canals, etc. The second approach 'Watershed Area Development' is adopted in the areas where rains are uncertain, erratic and aberrant also where agriculture is fully dependent on rain water and in the area of mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Since its inception till the end of December 2004, the Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has executed soil conservation works in an area of 26.94 lakh hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 1,102.18 crores. Under the State Plan, works have been executed to the tune of Rs. 212.16 lakhs upto December 2004 against the provision of Rs. 502.07 lakhs in the year 2004-05.

The following schemes (under centrally sponsored schemes and rural development programme) are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA): Barring Ganganagar, this programme is being implemented in all the districts covering 201 panchayat samitis where irrigation facilities are less than 30 percent. During the year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 896.28 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 against the provision of Rs. 3,127.50 lakhs and 44,946 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 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 2,341.19 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 705.28 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 which is 30.12 percent of the provision and an area of 17,702 hectares has been treated.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 8,081.12 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,798.09 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 which is 59.37 percent of the total provision and 28,861 hectares of area has been treated.

(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): The programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State. During the year 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 2,936.29 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 980.26 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 which is 33.38 percent of the total provision and 17,029 hectares of area has been treated.

(v) Other Rural Development Programmes: Under these programmes, an expenditure of Rs. 82.86 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 against the target of Rs. 237.45 lakhs during the year 2004-05 and an area of 1,356 hectares has been treated.

(vi) Gandhi Gram Yojana: Under this scheme, one village is 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.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is important that farmers should get adequate returns for their produce. Marketing facilities are necessary for ensuring the commitment. The Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively and to prevent Mandi Tax evasion.

With the objective of effective mandi management, out of the 124 mandis operating in Rajasthan, 48 have been computerised and made operational linking Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board and Mandi Samitis with main mandis in the country through internet under the scheme of Market Information Network of Government of India. Apart from this, computerisation process is underway. Under the Agriculture Marketing Department, 8 Agmark Laboratories at different places in the State are also functioning to check food adulteration. Exgratia of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 50,000 is being provided to farmers/agricultural labourers in case of death or disability occurring during agriculture work or marketing in mandi yard. During the year 2004-05, financial assistance of Rs. 259.66 lakhs was provided to 1,303 persons upto December 2004.

The table given below depicts income earned through mandi taxes during the year 2000-01 to 2004-05:

Table-5.6.1

Year	Income (crore Rs.)	Annual Growth (Percentage)
2000-01	137.65	-8
2001-02	132.90	-3
2002-03	130.95	-1
2003-04	160.82	23
2004-05 (upto December 2004)	121.25	

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 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 120.00 crores was kept for execution of the task under taken, against which Rs. 58.05 crores have been spent upto December 2004. This includes Rs. 2.25 crores utilised for construction of buildings and mandi development works and Rs. 55.80 crores for up-gradation of roads and construction of new link roads. During this year upto December 2004, up-gradation on about 1,096 kms road had been completed in addition to construction of 419 kms 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 2004-05, the corporation earned a tentative profit of Rs. 5.92 crores upto December 2004.

The Corporation, with its 87 warehouses in the State has a storage capacity of 6.92 lakh MT. Its average utilisation has been 64 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 2004-05, the Corporation has constructed godowns of

11,250 MT storage capacity upto December 2004 against the target of 22,050 MT. The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of their agriculture produce i.e. Mustard, Coriander, Soyabean, Wheat, Taramira, Linseed, Sesamum, Guwar, Methi, Cuminseed and Isabgol stored by them in the warehouses. Initially, the normal term of 90 days pledged loan extendable to 150 days which in special circumstances increased for the duration of 180 days to 270 days. Besides, the rate of interest on the pledge loan has also been reduced from 16 percent to 12 percent.

During the season of rabi 2003-04, the Corporation procured 0.57 lakh MT wheat 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 the 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	(Area in '000 Hectare)					
	Net area irrigated			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. By the end of March 2004, irrigation potential of 31.10 lakh hectares was created in the State through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During the year 2004-05, an additional irrigation potential of 32,374 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) has been created upto December 2004 against the target of 58,000 hectares.

For annual plan 2004-05, a revised outlay of Rs. 613.54 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which included Rs. 160.00 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 53.00 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 72.00 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 45.00 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 120.00 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 256.79 crores was incurred upto December 2004 which includes Rs. 44.82 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 20.85 crores for Mahi, Rs. 29.09 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 23.72 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 77.29 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project (RWSRP).

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, five major, one modernisation (Gang Nahar), seven medium and 144 minor irrigation projects are under construction. Out of these, three medium and 40 minor projects would be completed by the end of the year 2004-05. 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. 2,048 crores have been identified.

Colonisation

Land falling in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal 50 : 50 proportion of by the State Colonisation Department. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Upto March 2004, 12.58 lakh hectares (7.17 lakhs hectares command, 4.68 lakh hectares non-command and 0.73 lakh hectares barani) land had been allotted to about 1.85 lakh persons. During the year 2004-05, against the target of 50,000 hectares land, 21,387 hectares land was allotted to 3,408 persons upto December 2004. Under general allotment, 30 percent land is allotted to those belonging to SC/ ST categories, upto the same period, 1,323 hectares land was allotted to 218 persons belonging to SC/ST against the target of 500 persons.

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 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. 2,601.80 crores was incurred (Rs. 393.17 crores in first stage and Rs. 2,208.63 crores in the second stage) which brought 12.13 lakh hectares of area under irrigation.

For the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 177.00 crores was sanctioned (including Rs. 107.61 crores to be provided by GOI as loan assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), out of which Rs. 4.77 crores were made available for stage-I and Rs. 172.23 crores for stage-II; to create irrigation potential in 39,000 hectares of area by constructing 312 kms lined canals. An expenditure of Rs. 115.85 crores (Rs. 3.81 crores of stage-I and Rs. 112.04 crores of stage-II) was incurred upto December 2004 and an additional irrigation potential of 15,750 hectares has been created by constructing 131.09 kms lined canals.

In addition to 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 side 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 the 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 2004-05, construction of 104 kms of canal length has been completed upto December 2004 against the target of 210 kms.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is an irrigation-cum-drinking water supply project envisaging construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective of the project is to supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Nasirabad and other en-route cities, towns, villages also 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.

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 2004, an expenditure of Rs. 542.28 crores was incurred. During the financial year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 23.72 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 the end of December 2004, irrigation potential of about 47 thousand 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. 802 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 730.48 crores has been incurred upto March 2004.

By the end of March 2004, an area of 65,450 hectares has been irrigated against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares. During the financial year 2004-05, the work of excavation/earth filling to the tune of 2.48 lakh cubic meters, lining work in 1.93 lakh sq. mtr. and 232 Nos. pucca works were completed upto December 2004. Besides, an additional CCA of 3,600 hectares was brought under irrigation against the target of 7,000 hectares. Thus, upto December 2004, CCA of 69,050 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 provisional results of livestock census 2003, there are 491.36 lakhs livestock and 61.92 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 2003-04 was 8,054 thousand tonnes. This was 2.62 percent more than the estimated production of 7,848 thousand tonnes in the previous year. Egg production in the year 2003-04 was estimated at 67.22 crores in number showing an increase of 5.71 percent over the production of 63.59 crores in the previous year. Meat production in the year 2003-04 was estimated at 62.86 thousand tonnes which was 7.12 percent more than the production of 58.68 thousand tonnes in the previous year. The estimated wool production in 2003-04 was 149 lakh kgs which was 23.25 percent less than that of 194.13 lakh kgs during the previous year.

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, on an average one Veterinary Institution is functioning for about 14,492 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 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.

During the year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), 41.54 lakh animals were vaccinated against various diseases, 76.79 lakh animals were given treatment, 5.59 lakh animals were castrated, 6.71 lakh artificial inseminations were performed and 70.97 lakh doses of various vaccines have been produced in vaccine producing laboratories of the State.

Besides, 4.85 lakh animals vaccinated against F.M.D. by the end of December 2004.

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

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 120.55 lakhs sheep upto December 2004 during the year 2004-05. Besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 67.08 lakhs sheep, 42.75 lakhs sheep were vaccinated, 6.97 lakhs unfit rams were castrated and 0.22 lakh wool samples were analysed by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner upto the same period. 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 farm is also functioning for the development of sheep at Fatehpur (Sikar).

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern'. Under this programme, 8,234 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 affiliated with the Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation' (RCDF).

District Dairy Unions, with their own financial resources have increased their installed milk handling capacity from 9.00 lakh litres to 13.45 lakh litres per day. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT. In the financial year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), District Dairy Unions have procured milk at an average of 13.43 lakh kgs per day and during the same period, it has been marketed at an average of 8.91 lakh litres per day. During this period, 9928 MT of ghee has also been marketed. At present, more than 5.55 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 2,119 Mahila Dairy Societies. Self help groups have been constituted in villages to make women self-dependent. The State economy is being strengthened by reimbursing an amount over Rs. 1.00 crore against milk produced per day through Co-operative Dairy Institution. RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the financial year 2004-05, 1.70 lakh MT cattle feed has been marketed upto December 2004. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasses Brick Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

Outside the State, Sale of dairy products has also been started. Apart from this, new products of good quality like flavoured milk and sweet curd, paneer and plain 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 2004-05	Achievement during 2004-05 (upto Dec., 04)
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. Per Day	12.33	13.43
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. Per Day	10.83	8.91
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	MT	209789	170482
4.	Revived Societies	Number	600	446
5.	New Societies	Number	912	542
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	340	254

5.12 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although is a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fishing in 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 2004-05, 8,500 MT of fish and 202 million fish seed were produced upto December 2004 against the respective target of 18,000 MT and 270 million.

5.13 FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's 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, an increase of 518 sq. km during the assessment period 1997-99 and an increase of 2496 sq. km during the assessment period 1999-2001. 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 schemes with consultation of Panchyati Raj Institutions. With a view to ensure public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, 3,937 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. These committees are managing and protecting 413 lakh hectares of forest land. This programme lays emphasis on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes. The State Government has recently constituted state level, divisional and district level committees to emphasis on Joint Forest Management and Forest Development Agencies.

A target of plantation in an area of 17,000 hectares and distribution of 120 lakh seedlings was kept under the Twenty Point Programme during the year 2004-05. Plantation on 38,701 hectares of land has been completed and 82.17 lakh seedlings were distributed by December 2004.

During the year 2004-05, a financial target of Rs. 2,555.49 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. 1,024.11 lakhs have been completed upto the end of December 2004 against the funds released/revalidated by the Government of India. Against the provision of Rs. 9869.19 lakhs under State Plan for the year 2004-05, development works of Rs. 1977.58 lakhs were completed upto December 2004. Apart from this, a new externally aided project, namely, Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project funded by JBIC, Japan has commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 16.72 crores was incurred upto December 2004 against the outlay of Rs. 90 crores.

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. During the year 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 697.57 lakhs has been kept for various development activities; plantation and other forestry works had been carried out on 790 hectares of land upto December 2004.

5.14 WILD LIFE

Rajasthan is rich in wild life because of its size and geographical location. 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 and has two National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries. Jodhpur District has a safari park in Manchhia and many small deer parks. Besides, there are 32 closed wild life areas spread over 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 confined to 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, 20 State Level Federations, 27 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 22,963 co-operative societies, are registered in the State. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 973 crores and working capital of Rs. 13,570 crores.

Apart from other activities, cooperative institutions are functioning for providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2004-05, against a target of Rs. 1,375 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 1620.70 crore (tentative) till December 2004. Similarly, during the financial year 2004-05, PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 157.48 crores (tentative) upto December 2004 under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 250.00 crores. In order to streamline the loan procedure, 25.49 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been provided to the farmers so far.

A number of useful schemes in co-operative sector like Nai Sadi Naya Sahkar, Sahkar Gram Yojana, Gyan Sagar Loan Yojana, Self Help Loan Facility, Sahkar Sugam Credit Card Yojana, Avika Credit Card Yojana, Jan-Mangal Awas Loan Yojana, Kaya Kalp Yojana, Krishi Bima Yojana, Krishak Mitra Loan Yojana, Gramin Durghatna Bima Yojana, Asfal Kua Compensation Yojana, Sanjeevani Yojana, etc. are also functioning in the State.

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 for providing better supply of electricity to the consumers 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.

Upto March 2004, the installed capacity in the State was 5,167.43 MW. During the year 2004-05, an additional power generation of 111.17 MW has been added upto December 2004. Therefore, at the end of December 2004, power generation capacity reached the level of 5,278.60 MW.

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 have been shown in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1
Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(In crores unit)	
	2003-04 (Provisional)	2004-05(upto Nov. 04) (Provisional)
1	2	3
1. Generation (Participatory projects)	344.872	199.592
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2421.865	1726.536
Total (1+2)	2766.737	1926.128
3. Consumption		
(a) To other State/ System	57.471	43.323
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	13.610	NA
(c) Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	2532.774	1896.174
(i) Jaipur	918.170	696.390
(ii) Ajmer	892.681	662.705
(iii) Jodhpur	721.923	537.079

Power consumption is likely to be 1896.174 crore units upto November 2004 during the year 2004-05 as against 2,532.774 crore units consumed during the last year. Electricity was made available for agricultural operations at an average of seven hours per day during the month of April to December 2004.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 38,518 villages have been electrified and about 6.87 lakh wells energised by the end of March 2004. During the year 2004-05, 43 villages have been electrified and 20,857 wells energised upto December 2004 against the respective target of 261 villages and 40,000 wells. Thus, a total of 38,561 villages have been electrified and about 7.08 lakh wells energised upto December 2004.

Transmission: By the end of March 2004, 287 kms of 400 KV lines & two sub-stations of 2,010 MVA capacity, 7,095 kms of 220 KV lines & 47 sub-stations of 8,905 MVA capacity and 11,379.53 kms of 132 KV lines & 232 sub-stations of 9,845 MVA capacity had already been installed in the State. Against the target of laying 620.18 kms of 400 KV lines, 7545.05 kms of 220 KV lines and 1629.53 kms of 132 KV lines for the year 2004-05, 333.20 kms of 400 KV lines, 49.38 kms of 220 KV lines and 60.32 kms of 132 KV lines have been laid upto December 2004. Similarly, against the provision of four sub-stations (400 KV) of 2,955 MVA capacity, 51 sub-stations (220 KV) of 9,405 MVA capacity and 244 sub-stations (132 KV) of 10,445 MVA capacity for the year 2004-05, one sub-station (400 KV) of 315 MVA and five sub-stations (132 KV) of 125 MVA capacity have been installed upto December 2004.

Sub-Transmission: Till the end of March 2004, 28,228.23 kms of 33 KV lines and sub-stations of 8,537.46 MVA power capacity had been installed. For the year 2004-05, the target has been to lay 1,300 kms of 33 KV lines against which the work on 706.93 kms lines has been completed upto December 2004. Similarly, against the provision of sub-stations of 573.25 MVA power capacity of 33 KV for the year 2004-05, sub-stations of 376.20 MVA power capacity have been installed upto December 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. Upto December 2004, wind power plants of 186.92 MW capacity have already been installed. The work of installation of about 40 MW power plants is in progress and is expected to be commissioned by March 2005. Wind power plant of 25 MW capacity has been commissioned in District Jaisalmer and electricity generation has started during July 2004.

10 KW SPV Stand Alone Power Plant: RREC has taken up the electrification of remote un-electrified villages through SPV Stand Alone Power Plant under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Yojana. Under this scheme, 49 villages have been electrified through SPV power plant and 30 more villages are expected to be completed by March 2005.

100 KW Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Power Project: 100 KW Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Power Project has been commissioned in June 2004 at Gaurir village in Jhunjhunu district with 2/3rd financial assistance from MNES, Government of India.

6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads

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

On 31st March 2004, total road length in the State was 1,58,240 kms. During the year 2004-05, 5,712 kms road length is likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,63,952 kms by the end of March 2005. The density of roads per hundred sq. kms in Rajasthan is likely to reach a level of 47.90 kms at the end of March 2005. Category-wise classification of roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2005

Item	(In Kms)				
	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	5604	0	0	51	5655
2. State Highways	8617	4	1	5	8627
3. Major District Roads	5919	42	59	97	6117
4. Other District Roads	17257	346	2050	0	19653
5. Village Roads	66706	10393	43022	3779	123900
Total	104103	10785	45132	3932	163952

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, 19,634 villages were connected by roads at the end of March 2004; this figure is expected to reach 20,696 by the end of March 2005. During this year, about 4,082 kms new roads connecting 739 villages have been constructed upto December 2004. Besides, 8,718 panchayat headquarters have been connected by BT roads upto December 2004.

'Pradhan Mantri Gram 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 December 2004, sanction of Rs. 1,740.30 crores has been received from the Government of India under PMGSY for connecting 4,015 villages by constructing 14,009 km BT roads against which 2,643 villages have been connected by constructing 9,205 km BT roads. Rajasthan is leading 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. 88.00 crores for the year 2004-05. During the year 2004-05, 41 works amounting to Rs. 95.83 crores are in hand, out of which 15 works have been completed upto December 2004 and 26 works are in progress. Proposals of 32 works amounting to Rs. 100.30 crores are pending with the concerned Ministry.

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 (km.)	Cost (Crore Rs.)	Proposed Year of completion
1.	Golden Quadrilateral				
	(a) Jaipur Bypass Phase-II Zone D	4	32	154	March 2005
	(b) Jaipur-Kishangarh (NH-8)	6	93	610	March 2005
	(c) Kishangarh-Bhilwara-Udaipur-Ratangarh (Gujarat Border)	4	431	1012	March 2005
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

The State government has launched a major project for renovation and development of rural roads at the cost of Rs. 825.00 crores. In ensuing two years, 2,500 kms of metalled roads are likely to be upgraded to bituminous roads, pending renovation of 12,000 kms of roads are to be cleared alongwith construction of important roads. The work on this project has started from December 2004.

To pool additional resources for road development, a 'Road Development Fund Act-2004' was passed by the State Assembly to create a Road Development Fund. Cess levied on petrol and diesel is being collected. About Rs. 200.00 crores per year are likely to be received under the fund which will be utilised only for road development. Besides, a mega project for development of 1,166 kms of four State Highways with an investment of Rs. 1,500 crores has been launched. For this purpose, a new joint venture on equal matching basis between the State government and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL & FS) has been established.

To attract the private sector under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) project, Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 was amended to release subsidy to private entrepreneurs for non-viable projects. Six projects aggregating to an amount of Rs. 127.77 crores were sanctioned to private entrepreneurs and two projects costing Rs. 32.19 crores were completed during last year. Upto December 2004, 22 projects costing Rs. 209.75 crores have been completed and opened for traffic and eight projects costing Rs. 192.57 crores are in progress. The Government of Rajasthan has identified 24 projects costing Rs. 377.91 crores for construction of roads/bypasses on BOT basis. A private investment flow of about Rs. 100.00 crores is expected in road sector during the year 2004-05 under BOT projects.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,454 vehicles, including 232 private vehicles, covering a total road length of 42.12 crore kms upto December 2004 against the target of 56 crore kms for the year 2004-05. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 95 percent. There was a target of replacing 500 old buses by new ones during the year 2004-05 against which chassis of 300 buses have been purchased upto December 2004. During the year 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been kept for providing facilities to passengers.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 37.40 lakh upto the year 2003, which has reached 41.57 lakh by the end of the year 2004, showing an

increase of 10.47 percent. Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of the year 2002, 2003 and 2004 are given below:

Table 6.3.3
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Numbers in the Year		
	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	2379599	2623342	2940515
3. Auto Rickshaws	49390	53985	59443
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	10097	12812	16426
(ii) For carrying passengers	8454	9209	10292
5. Car & Station Wagons	174171	197469	226329
6. Jeeps	119298	125663	134441
7. Tractors	386022	401010	426235
8. Trailors	55520	56675	57542
9. Taxies	26879	31607	36520
10. Buses & Mini-buses	52631	55314	57542
11. Trucks	152589	168653	186431
12. Miscellaneous	3896	4281	4738
Total	3418636	3740110	4156877

Against a target of Rs. 675.00 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2003-04, the achievement was of the Rs. 727.21 crores which is 107.73 percent of the target. During the year 2004-05, the revenue-earning target was kept at Rs. 805.00 crores against which a revenue of Rs. 533.32 crores was earned upto December 2004.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The 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 10,450 including 9,648 in the rural areas and 802 in urban areas at the end of 2003-04. 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 702 offices during the year 2003-04.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,338 at the end of March 2004 as against 2,305 at the end of March 2003. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2003-04 was 33. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March 2003 to 2004 are given below:

Table 6.5.1

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S. No	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2003	2004
1.	Post Offices	Number	10450	10450
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	2360	702
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2305	2338
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	71864	80594
	(i) Local PCO	Number	6140	6709
	(ii) STD / PCO's	Number	41783	50005
	(iii) Village PT	Number	23941	23880
5.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	18779	33033
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	1426	1915
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	198	199

6.6 RAJASTHAN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RUIDP)

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project aims at socio-economic development of population in major cities of the State. Currently, the project covers six Divisional Headquarters namely Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner. Initial cost of the project in Indian Rupee was estimated at Rs. 1,529 crores which was revised to Rs. 1,775 crores due to depreciation in the 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 remaining cost of Rs. 550 crores (31 percent), Rs. 456 crores would be the share of the State Government and Rs. 94 crores of the Urban Local bodies. At present, due to depreciation in the value of rupee vis-a-vis dollar, Rs. 1629 crores are available for the project.

It is proposed to upgrade and expand the infrastructure facilities of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban roads traffic management and fire services, etc. in six cities covered under the project. Besides, it also aims to strengthen the functional capacity of Urban Local Bodies by training the staff, increasing revenue resources and computerisation etc.

For the civil works of the project, 199 bids worth Rs. 1,093.18 crores have been invited upto January 2005 through competitive international bidding process. Out of this, orders worth Rs. 982.59 crores for 174 works have been issued which are being executed in all the six towns. Construction of five ROB's and fly-overs, 78 kms roads, 37 tanks for water supply, 996 kms of water supply pipelines, 12 pumping stations for water supply, 150 tube wells, 558 kms sewer lines, improvement in 58 slums, 47 kms drains, five fire stations and two works of heritage conservation were completed upto December 2004. ADB approved Bisalpur-Jaipur Project which will take care of following works involved with water supply from Bisalpur to Balawala, near Sanganer:

- Laying of 105 kms long 2.1 meter diameter steel pipe line from Bisalpur to Balawara.
- Construction of the pump house & reserve and water treatment plant of 400 MLD capacity.

PHED is taking up this complementary transfer and distribution system components for Jaipur City under Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project (Phase II) with JBIC finance.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Social and Economic status of the people in the State is in improving phase. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 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 rate is 75.7 percent in the State while it is 43.9 percent in case of Female. 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 Project, Total Literacy, Post Literacy, Continuing Literacy, etc.

Elementary Education and Literacy

In the National Education Policy, priority has been given to the universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being launched in the State to provide useful and essential education to 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 17,966 alternative education centres, 30,817 government primary and 15,832 government upper primary schools are functioning in the State wherein about 126.65 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years are studying.

In order to promote girls education and to ensure adequate enrolment and retention of children in government schools, free books are being provided to all girls of classes I to VIII and all boys of classes I to V. The coverage of distribution of free books has been extended for the year 2004-05 and now, free books are being provided to all boys and girls of classes I to XII (except boys of classes IX to XII of general caste and other backward classes whose parents are income tax payer). Free text books worth Rs. 58.71 crores have been distributed to about 1.16 crore boys and girls.

The Shiksha Karmi Project aims at universalisation of education in remote and socio-economically backward villages where the existing primary education set up is inadequate 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 8,525 shiksha karmis. 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 in 19 district of the State to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education and to provide quality education to children.

In view of achieving the goal of cent percent enrolment and retention of children in the age group of 6-14 in school, Child Tracking System has been introduced. Under the mid-day-meal scheme, about 77 lakh students are being benefited. State Institute of Educational Management and Training has been established at Goner for imparting training to officials of education department associated with management.

Following measures have also been taken to promote girl education:

- Besides exempting the tuition fees for girls of classes I to XII, boy's fund has also been exempted for girls in classes I to VIII in government schools.
- 8,545 female para teachers have been appointed in government upper primary schools at Panchayat headquarters.
- For providing social security to females, 10 percent of 37,709 posts of IIIrd grade teachers to be appointed have been reserved for widows and divorcees.
- 20 percent seats in B.Ed. and shiksha shastri courses have been reserved for females. Besides, 21 women teachers training institutes with 2,610 seats are also functioning in the State.
- 8,109 Mahila Shikshan Shivirs have been organised for benefiting illiterate women.
- For providing educational facilities at secondary and senior secondary level to girls in rural areas, 6 girls hostel have been constructed at divisional headquarters and 25 at district headquarters of the State.

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 shape of public campaign, 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 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 illiterate 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 routine life.

After successful completion of the Post Literacy Campaign in all 32 districts of the State, the Continuing Education Programme has been launched in 31 districts except Dholpur, which 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 by the end of December 2004. Amongst the total enrolled persons, 53.78 lakh are female, 15.86 lakh scheduled caste and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribe persons. So far, 65.36 lakh persons have been made neo-literate. Under the Post Literacy Programme, 54.45 lakh persons have been enrolled; of these, 38.85 lakh neo-literates have completed Primer I of PLP and have participated in skill development programme through continuing education centres. Upto December 2004, 40.57 lakh persons have been benefited; of these 4.73 lakh persons belong to scheduled castes and 5.13 lakh to scheduled tribes. Under this programme, 71.86 lakh persons have been made neo-literate upto December 2004.

The Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 234.81 crores for Literacy programme in the State out of which Rs. 192.83 crores will come as share of Government of India and Rs. 41.98 crores will be provided by the State Government. The Government of India and Government of Rajasthan have released sanctions of Rs. 129.04 crores

and Rs. 28.38 crores respectively; against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 129.68 crores has been incurred by the end of December 2004.

Secondary Education

At present, 6,097 secondary and 3,245 senior secondary schools are running in the State. A total of 16.53 lakh students including 4.76 lakh girls in the age group of 14-17 years are studying in these schools. Free books are being provided to all boys and girls of classes VI to XII (except boys of classes IX to XII of general caste and other backward classes whose parents are income tax payer).

To promote girl education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this, an amount of Rs. 1,000 per year is being provided as an incentive for girl students securing 75 percent marks or more in class X of secondary board examination and for highest marks in 8th Board examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as District Level. This incentive is provided for regular studies for two years.

Under another scheme, girl students securing highest marks in class X of secondary board examination; one from each i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minority classes and general castes are awarded by the 'Priyadarshini Award'. Besides, girl students one each from every faculty (Arts, Commerce and Science) and above mentioned caste group, securing highest marks in class XII of secondary board examination are also awarded.

Higher Education

At present twelve universities, 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), 114 government colleges, 8 self-financing and 612 private sector colleges are also running. Thus, total 734 higher education institutions including 263 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 2004-05, out of total 3.11 lakh students in higher education institutions, 1.06 lakh were female students.

Achievements in the field of Higher education during the year 2004-05 are:

- In order to enhance private participation in higher education, NOC's have been issued to open 228 new colleges. Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 27.50 crores has been sanctioned to private colleges.

- 36 vocational courses have been started in 12 private colleges.
- Book Bank Scheme has been introduced to provide free text books to scheduled castes/scheduled tribe female students of government colleges whose parents are non-tax payers. Under this, Rs. 5.01 lakhs have been sanctioned.
- To enhance efficiency and accountability of the system, a MIES has been introduced for the first time.

Technical Education

Engineering: Private sector participation in technical education has produced good results. The total number of engineering colleges in the private sector has gone up to 38. Thus, including 6 government engineering colleges in the public sector, a total of 44 engineering colleges are functioning in the State; the total intake capacity has gone upto 14,055 during the year 2004-05.

Master of Computer Application (MCA): The number of MCA institutions in the State has gone up to 23 in the year 2004-05. This includes 19 in private and 4 in public sector. These are functioning with an intake capacity of 1,330 students per year.

Master of Business Administration (MBA): Private sector participation has also led to an increase in MBA institutes by 17 in the year 2003-04; the number has gone up to 32 in the year 2004-05. At present, 37 MBA institutes including 5 in the public sector, with an intake capacity of 2,350 students are functioning in the State.

Pharmacy Course: At present, 34 pharmacy institutions in the private sector and 2 in public sector are running. Thus, a total of 36 institutions are functioning in the State; the intake capacity is 2,069 students during the year 2004-05.

Polytechnic: At present, 15 government co-educational polytechnic colleges and 6 women polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 2,160 students are functioning in the public sector. Besides, 2 private polytechnic colleges namely Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur and Birla Technical Training Institute, Pilani with intake capacity of 380 students are also running. These offer diploma level courses in various engineering branches.

All India Technical Education Council, New Delhi sanctioned an Entrepreneur Management and Development Project in five polytechnic

colleges at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Alwar and Udaipur. Under this project, five employment oriented small duration courses were completed in Jodhpur polytechnic college.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present 106 ITIs (including eight for women) with 10,284 seats in the public sector, and 62 ITIs with 4,956 seats in the private sector, are functioning in the State which are providing vocational training in 28 engineering courses and 17 non-engineering courses of 1 to 3 years duration.

A new vocational training programme on Computer Operator cum Programming Assistant has been introduced in ITI, Jhalawar. Similarly, vocational programme on Information Technology and Electronic has been started in ITI centres at Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner and Jaipur (Women ITI).

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

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit language is an emblem of our rich and prosperous cultural heritage. A separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 for promoting and propagating Sanskrit education in the State. During the year 2004-05, two shastri colleges have been upgraded to Acharya level, two Varistha upadhaya schools to Shastri level, five Praveshika schools to Upadhyay level, five Upper primary schools to Praveshika level. Besides, 105 new Primary schools have also been opened.

7.2 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The State is committed to control and eradicate 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

December 2004 is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7.2.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	215
2. Dispensaries	209
3. Primary Health Centres – Rural	1,677
4. Primary Health Centres - Urban	29
5. Community Health Centres	298
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres	10,387
9. In-patient Beds	38,873

During the year 2004-05 upto December 2004, 1,079 leprosy cases were detected under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 1.05 lakh new cases were detected upto December 2004 against the target of 0.76 lakh cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1.47 lakh eye operations were performed upto December 2004 against the target of 3.00 lakh eye operations. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 69.60 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto December 2004 against the target of 59.86 lakhs during the year 2004-05. Under the 'National Aids Control Programme', blood of 1.92 lakh persons were tested of which 524 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 2004-05 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec.,04)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.29	11.85
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.29	12.51
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.29	12.15
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakhs No.	17.29	12.94
5. OPV	Lakhs No.	17.29	11.85

To attain the national goal for complete eradication of the Polio, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the year 2004 in six phases. Progress is given as under:

Table - 7.2.3

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Date	Target (Lakh NO.)	Achievements	
		Actuals (Lakh NO.)	Percentage
4 th January 2004	112.28	113.44	101.03
22 nd February 2004	113.44	113.90	100.41
4 th April 2004	113.90	111.60	97.97
23 rd May 2004	113.90	112.97	99.18
10 th October 2004	112.71	111.79	99.18
21 st November 2004	112.71	113.29	110.51

Following two welfare schemes for the people living below the poverty line are also being implemented in the State:

1. Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh: This scheme was launched to provide financial assistance to those who are living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. During the year 2004-05 (upto September 2004), an assistance of Rs. 39.76 lakhs has been sanctioned to 106 patients. Financial assistance is also provided to non-card holder of BPL whose annual income is not more than Rs. 24 thousand. An amount of Rs. 210.63 lakhs has been reimbursed to 642 persons of non-BPL families.

2. Medicare Relief Card: Medicare Relief Cards are given to identified families living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. Card holders are entitled to free medical facilities. During the year 2004-05 (upto November 2004), Rs. 1.75 crores have been spent on the free treatment of 6.12 lakh card holders.

Employees State 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 State 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 State Insurance Scheme is also undertaking other programmes such as measure for birth control and child immunisation. During the year 2004-05, about 15.84 lakh outdoor and 8,884 indoor patients were treated upto December 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 which are available in ESI hospitals. Apart from this, in cases where necessary, patients are also referred to hospitals outside the State. For such specialty treatment, a revolving fund of Rs. 137.45 lakhs has been created and Rs. 115.69 lakhs have been provided to insured persons upto December 2004.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

A outlay of Rs. 615.74 lakhs was kept under Annual Plan 2004-05 for Ayurved Department out of this Rs. 213.80 lakhs have been spent upto December 2004. This amount includes Rs. 131.00 lakhs sanctioned under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana for purchasing medicines and construction of buildings for Ayurvedic hospitals and one time grant of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for establishing Ayurved University in the State. Apart from this, Rs. 269.81 lakhs have been kept under Centrally Sponsored Scheme out of which Rs. 16.79 lakhs was spent upto December 2004. At present, 3,776 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4

Position of Ayurved and other Institution

Name of Pathy	(Number)						Grand Total
	<u>Hospital (beded)</u>		<u>Dispensary</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	25	58	3308	174	3333	232	3565
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	50	63	50	65	115
3. Unani	-	3	45	43	45	46	91
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 2004-05 (upto December 2004), about 1.81 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 2.04 lakhs IUDs were inserted. Besides, 3.62 lakh routine users and 3.97 lakh new users were covered under Oral Pills (OP) and Conventional Contraceptive (CC) programmes respectively. During the year 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 15.94 lakhs has been spent upto December 2004 for providing referral transport services to 3,415 pregnant women of poor BPL families; a total of 76,693 night deliveries were conducted and Rs. 232.73 lakhs have been spent on 24 hours delivery services upto the same period. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, 4,977 women have been benefited and an expenditure of Rs. 24.88 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2004 in the year 2004-05.

7.4 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of clean and safe drinking water in the State is very complex on account of geographical diversities and limited availability of ground and surface water. Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, water problem is being solved gradually. The present status of villages/habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

Table - 7.4.1

	Number	Covered (fully/partially) upto December 2004
Main Habitation (Villages)	37,889	37,680
Other Habitation	56,057	53,614
Total	93,946	91,294

During the financial year 2004-05, 7,416 habitations have been benefited upto December 2004 against a target of 9,000 habitations which include 7,094 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

7.5 HOUSING

Rajasthan Housing Board functions to provide houses for economically weaker sections and the people of low, middle and high income groups.

Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table:

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Unit	2003-04 Achievement	2004-05	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec., 2004)
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	2364	5900	3098
2. Houses completed	Number	1036	3500	1517
3. Houses allotted	Number	4523	5089	2236
4. Possession given	Number	6001	6961	3908
5. Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	78.06	171.12	45.61
6. Recoveries	Crore Rs.	153.77	180.00	139.04

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

The contribution of Social Welfare Department of the State has been valuable in providing momentum to development of weaker sections through efficient implementation of various programmes/schemes related to educational and economic development, social up-liftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other deprived sections of the society. The provisions for Social Welfare activity under plan, non-plan and CSS were kept to the tune of Rs. 68.92 crores, Rs. 168.65 crores and Rs. 83.25 crores respectively for the year 2004-05.

During the financial year 2004-05, 527 government and 65 aided hostels are 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 post-metric scholarship scheme for these castes, about 1.05 lakh boys/girls have been benefited by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 27.02 crores upto November 2004.

In order to provide qualitative education to boys and girls in far flung villages of the State; residential schools with German Aid at each district of Dungarpur, Banswara, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Kota and Nagaur have been constructed and made operational for education. Construction of residential schools in Dausa and Bhilwara districts is in progress.

Expenditure incurred on education, food, residence, uniform, course books, stationery and medical facilities for the boys and girls of these schools is born by the State government. A sum of Rs. 4.97 crores was spent upto November 2004 in the financial year 2004-05.

During the financial year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 12.98 crores have been incurred upto November 2004 by SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, Rajasthan to benefit 16,995 identified families of scheduled caste for making them self dependent by providing economic resources and for benefiting marginal farmers of these castes with improved variety of seeds and modern agricultural implements & irrigation facilities.

Financial assistance has also been provided to gadiya luhar community for construction of houses. During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 3.52 lakhs is provided as assistance to 52 gadiya luhar families upto December 2004.

Social Security

Under Social Upliftment and Protection Scheme, during the year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), economic assistance of Rs. 62.70 lakhs has been provided to 278 victims of social evils. Polio sufferers are benefited by free operation facility made available in polio correction camps. In the financial year 2004-05, 300 handicapped have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs upto December 2004.

So far as women welfare is concerned, the construction of mahila sadan at Sanganer, Jaipur with the capacity of 150 inmates is completed. 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 another five divisional headquarters and 10 short period stay houses, 13 hostels for working women and 5 residential accommodations for criminal adolescent girls have almost been completed at various places.

Innovative schemes like Palanhar yojana, Anuprati yojana, Vishwas yojana, Astha yojana and Bradhajan Loan yojana have also been planned to uplift the weaker sections of the society.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

Up-liftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families living below poverty line has been an important component of the State policy.

The State Government is committed to safe guard the economic and social interest of these families through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation. The programmes undertaken for the economic development of Scheduled Castes include:

Rehabilitation of Scavengers: To eliminate the old traditional system carrying/handling human night soil; the scheme of rehabilitation of scavengers is run by the Corporation. Under this, identified desirous scavengers are provided training in the trade of their choice and bank loan and subsidy upto Rs. 50,000 based on trade choice is also provided.

Kiosk Yojana: Under this scheme, KIOSK are provided to scavengers and their dependents, for kiosk land is allotted free of cost by the local body under the Chief Minister Employment Programme. 6'x7' size kiosks are constructed by the Awas Vikas Ltd. at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per kiosk.

Bhoomi Avantan Yojana: In the Command Area of Indira Gandhi Canal Project, land is being allotted by Colonization Department to the persons belonging scheduled castes living below the poverty line. An amount of Rs. 10,000 or 50 percent cost of land (whichever is less) is being provided as assistance towards land cost to the beneficiary.

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 standard of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Efforts are made to fulfill the constitutional obligation by following:

- 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 2004-05, provision of Rs. 383.13 crores, Rs. 21.14 crores and Rs. 39.38 crores were kept under State plan, Special central assistance and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively for development of tribals against which a respective sum of Rs. 87.38 crores, Rs. 15.42 crores and Rs. 17.17 crores has been utilised.

Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2004-05 is given in the following table:

Table – 7.7.1

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2004-05	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec., 04)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Seed distribution	Quintal	15060	19236
2.	Fertilizer distribution	MT	39750	29696
3.	Sericulture	Beneficiaries Number	1350	1050
4.	Deepening of wells	Number	2000	662
5.	Plant Protection	Lakh hectares	2.50	0.55
6.	Horticulture	Families Number	5838	4918
7.	Indira Awas	Number	2138	1255
8.	Distribution of DPS	Number	900	267
9.	Village Electrified	Number	-	9
10.	Training	Beneficiaries Number	1475	615
11.	Wells Energised	Number	-	565
12.	Share Capital Subsidy	Beneficiaries Number	10000	9000
13.	Distribution of Mini-kit	Beneficiaries Number	43000	44920
14.	Distribution of free books	Lakh Bene. Numbers	12.82	12.82

7.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning for the welfare of women and children. Schemes being implemented in the State are as under:

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 the sanctioned 35,821 anganwari centres, 35,733 are functioning till December 2004.

Through ICDS programme, efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Mal-nutrition among children in the State alongwith social milieu building breast feeding for holistic development and better care of children and women: specially pregnant and nourishing mothers. 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 nourishing mothers as well as adolescent girls.

During the year 2004-05, special efforts are being made to outreach and strengthen the ICDS programme. These are as under:

- New post of Sahyogini has been created on 26,521 anganwari centres, out of which 17,000 posts have been filled. Responsibility of increase the outreach of the programme and disseminating knowledge with home-based services has been entrusted to them.
- Janani scheme with involvement of Sahyogini, has been launched for safe delivery and proper care of pregnant women.
- Against the target of 35.71 lakhs beneficiaries, on an average 32.79 lakhs children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and nourishing mothers and adolescent girls are being provided supplementary nutrition daily through anganwari centres. An achievement of 198 nutrition days has been registered during current financial year.
- In all, 59,428 MT of nutritional commodities has been distributed among beneficiaries, registering 83.68 percent achievement.
- Against the enrolment target of 14.28 lakhs children in pre-school education, 13.22 lakhs children (92.58 percent) in the age group of 3-6 years have been enrolled.
- Micro plans have been formulated with the association of Medical & Health Department to organise nutrition and health day fixed once in a month at every anganwari centre to increase immunisation coverage and strengthen health services.
- Establishment of 500 crèches is under progress to provide day care facilities to the children of working women in rural areas.
- In the state, 1,000 anganwari centres are being developed as model centres. Mothers committees have been constituted to increase community participation on the model anganwaries. These committees will be associated for organising daily activities at anganwaries.

- With the assistance of UNICEF, an action plan for management of severely mal-nourished children is being implemented to reduce prevalence of mal-nutrition in the State. Aanchal Se Aangan Tak Programme is also being implemented with the same objective.
- Almost all the personnel associated with the implementation of ICDS schemes have been trained. Remaining will be trained by the end of current financial year.
- Two rounds of Vitamin-A supplementation have been organised during this year with the object to improve micronutrient deficiencies. IFA tablets have been distributed among adolescent girls in World Bank assisted project.
- Buildings for 3,333 anganwari are being constructed under World Bank assisted ICDS-III project, out of which 3,072 anganwari buildings have been completely constructed and possessions of 2,537 buildings have been taken by the department. Construction of office cum godown buildings at 66 project head quarters is also under taken out of which 51 have been completed and possession of 36 buildings has been taken over by the department.
- Anganwari centres have been made effective by providing pre-school kit, medicine kit, stationery, play material, utensils, furnitures, weighing scales, etc. Intensive activities of IEC (Information, Education and Communication) have also been taken up for community involvement in ICDS programme.

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 are covered. For effective implementation of the programme, against the target of 9,189 Sathins, one at each Gram Panchayat, 7,006 Sathins have been selected upto December 2004 out of which 3,947 have been trained.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): The main objective of the SHG is 'one for each and each for one'. To improve the access of rural women to the institutional credit, so far 84,057 self help groups have been formed in all the 32 districts of the State. Out of these, bank loans of Rs. 29.43 crores have been sanctioned for 14,810 groups, 35,075 groups are engaged in internal loaning of Rs. 20.05 crores and 49,607 groups have opened their bank loan accounts. During the year 2004-05, 14,805 groups have been formed upto December 2004 against the target of

25,650 SHGs and the training has been imparted to 8035 office bearers of the groups. A Self Help Group institute has been proposed to be constructed during the year 2004-05 and a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been kept for establishing the institute.

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 have received 4,185 cases so far out of which 3,254 cases have been disposed off.

Balika Samridhi Yojana: This scheme came into existence to encourage birth of girl child. So far, 1,558 girl children have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 6.64 lakhs.

Besides, schemes like Norad, Step, Swadhar, Swayamsidha, Community Marriage, Child Marriage Prevention Schemes are operational in the State.

7.9 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

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

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana: 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. During the year 2004-05 (upto December 2004), 1,784 persons were benefited against the target of 4,000 under Self Employment and 1,462 persons were trained against the target of 2,000 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2004-05, 162 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been constituted upto December 2004 and revolving fund was provided to 26 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, 0.47 lakh man-days have been generated upto December 2004 against the target of one lakh man-days in the financial year 2004-05 upto December 2004.

2. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): 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 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 30.05 crores was kept out of which Rs. 22.54 crores has been released and an expenditure of Rs. 4.97 crores has been incurred upto December 2004.

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 families 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 with a population of 10-50 lakhs and Rs. 40,000 for other cities. This Yojana is being implemented in association with HUDCO. Under this, 4,098 houses were constructed since inception of the scheme till December 2004. During the year 2004-05, the Government of India has sanctioned a project of constructing 2,000 houses and a proposal of construction of 335 houses in kachi bastis have been sent to HUDCO office, Jaipur.

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 flush latrines. During the year 2004-05, about 2,000 latrines have been constructed/converted upto December 2004 against the target of 6,061 latrines.

5. Shahari Jan Sahabhagi Yojana: The Yojana launched w.e.f. 8th December 2004 has two major parts: (i) **General Awareness:** Public awareness for beautification of city/ward, sanitation, public health-vaccination, door to door waste collection and environment improvement through plantation and maintenance which would be generated by organising camps, seminars and workshops. (ii) **Development Works:** Various development works would be taken up by associating public, NGO's, Donor agencies and ULBs. Under this, expenses will be met out

by contributing 50 percent share of State Government, 30 percent and 20 percent respective shares of public and ULBs.

6. Heritage Conservation: Heritage is a major component of tourism scenario. In view of this 23 main cities of Rajasthan have been selected for conservation and preservation of Indian heritage and sustainable development. Heritage development will attract tourist on one hand and will create awareness among citizen on the other.

7. Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance and Development Corporation Limited (RUIFDCO): The key functions of the corporation are project development and financing. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs from Urban Reforms Incentive Funds Scheme has been transferred as seed money to the corporation for financing related works.

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 of the State. These programmes tackle the area specific problem or provide direct assistance to rural poor in terms of economic assets, or employment through rural works. 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. In the State, it is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The closing balance of the above-mentioned schemes excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS), 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 BPL family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The yojana 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 adopted is to identify '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.

Subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up, 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 2004-05, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 40.57 crores. Upto December 2004, Rs. 23.97 crores have been released and Rs. 22.61 crores utilised benefiting 18,368 swarozgaris. Besides, Rs. 16.26 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). This is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, wheat is provided 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 assets, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works related to soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, afforestation and creation of village infrastructure are taken up. In the year 2004-05, against the receipt of Rs. 177.38 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 192.01 crores has been incurred upto December 2004 and 189.08 lakh mandays were 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 while 11 districts-Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur are covered under 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 2004-05, total receipts had been of the Rs. 63.43 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 97.17 crores has incurred upto December 2004. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 11.66 crores have been received and Rs. 20.53 crores were utilised upto December 2004.

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 a sharing pattern 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 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 12.43 crores have been received and Rs. 15.05 crores have been spent upto December 2004.

5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1985-86 with the aim of providing shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line as a sub-scheme of RLEGP and JRY; Since 1.1.96, it is being implemented as an independent scheme with 75 percent funding from the Government of India and 25 percent that of the State government.

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.

Since 1st April 2004, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 12,500 per unit are provided for construction of new houses and up-gradation of houses and the funds allocated under this scheme are to be spent in the respective ratio of 80:20. During the year 2004-05, an allocation of Rs. 52.01 crores had been made for construction of 20,805 new houses; upto December 2004, Rs. 44.56 crores were released; 13,001 new houses were constructed by utilising Rs. 35.86 crores. Similarly in the same period, an allocation of Rs. 12.66 crores had been made for upgradation of 10,132 houses; Rs. 10.83 crores had been released and 5,887 houses have been upgraded with the utilisation of Rs. 9.16 crores.

6. Credit cum Subsidy Scheme

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the 'Credit cum Subsidy Scheme' for rural housing under which funds are shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, families having annual income below Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are to be benefited. A sum of Rs. 12,500 (75 percent by the Government of India and 25 percent by the Government of Rajasthan) is to be provided as subsidy and remaining cost of house through loan from commercial banks repayable by the beneficiaries. During the financial year 2004-05, a target of constructing 270 new houses had been kept with an outlay of Rs. 0.34 crore; of which Rs. 0.21 crore have been utilised upto December 2004 and 100 new

houses have been constructed, besides, 238 houses are under construction.

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

The Government of India introduced 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' 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. Under this centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India provides 70 percent amount on loan and 30 percent as grant to the State Government. For the year 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 10.61 crores had been fixed for construction of 3,061 new houses and up-gradation of 1,529 houses against which an amount of Rs. 6.93 crores was utilised upto December 2004; 1,874 new houses were constructed and 902 houses upgraded.

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

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works in his/her constituency to the tune of Rs. 2 crores per year to the head of the district. Elected members of Rajya Sabha may suggest works in one or more districts. During the year 2004-05, an expenditure of Rs. 38.35 crores have been incurred upto December 2004 and 2,433 works completed. Under the scheme, various works for the well being of the general public, including 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.

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

The objective of the scheme is to develop local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year for the 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 the proposed work will have to be contributed by such agencies. For the year 2004-05, an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crores has been made; 6,945 works completed upto December 2004 with utilisation of Rs. 61.87 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 known as Mewat area is economically backward. In order to develop the area, the Government sponsored this programme 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 2004-05, 92 works have been completed upto December 2004 by spending Rs. 1.27 crores.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) is being implemented with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to accelerate the normal development activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring out balanced development of border areas which encounter area-specific problems like inaccessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts.

Funds are being allocated to the State on the basis of length of international border. During the year 2004-05, 306 works costing Rs. 23.19 crores have been completed upto December 2004.

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 bears the responsibility of implementing the different development activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the Panchayati Raj institutions. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayats has increased manifold.

The schemes for the benefit of 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, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, etc. are being carried out by the Panchayati Raj department.

Under National Nutrition Programme, Mid-day-Meal scheme is being run throughout the State wherein cooked food is being distributed among the children of all the government and aided schools studying in class I to V. For diversifying the prevailing food ghoghari, a decision has been taken to provide dal-roti, roti-sabji, chawal, etc. during three days of the week and ghoghari during rest of the days. During the financial year 2004-05, Rs. 25.00 crores had been transferred to the Panchayati Raj institutions as against the target of Rs. 75.00 crores.

Under the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rule-1996, there is a provision to allot residential plots of 150 sq. yards by Gram Panchayat 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, gadiya-luhars, the families selected under integrated rural development programme, flood affected families who lost their house or whose houses have become un-inhabitable. During the year 2004-05, against a target of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates, 19,240 residential plots have been allotted. Besides, 53,105 plots have also been allotted to houseless eligible families under Prashasan Aapke Dwar Abhiyan-2004.

'Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana' is being implemented under National Social Assistance Programme; in the event of death of principal earning member at the age between 18-64 years, the dependent family is given Rs. 10,000 as assistance. During the year 2004-05, Rs. 304.38 lakhs had been transferred to the Panchayati Raj institutions as against the target of Rs. 1,126.00 lakhs and 6,267 BPL families were benefited.

For strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions, a revised provision of Rs. 13,554.10 lakhs was made on recommendations of 2nd State Finance Commission for the year 2004-05 against which Rs. 8,552.74 lakhs were received of which an amount of Rs. 8,158.15 lakhs has been transferred to the Panchayati Raj institutions and remaining Rs. 394.59 lakhs have been kept in the PD account of the Panchayati Raj department for encouraging gram panchayats to increase their income.

In the provision of tenth five year plan, 'Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana' has been started for development and improvement in facilities in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and Jhalawar by the Planning Commission. Mainly, water harvesting, animal husbandry and

employment related works have been identified. Works worth Rs. 37.50 crores had been sanctioned against which an amount of Rs. 31.06 crores has been spent in the selected district; 141 anicuts and 119 community wells are constructed so far.

To implement the concept of 'mini secretariat' at the gram panchayat level, guidelines have been issued to designate at least one gram panchayat as model panchayat in each panchayat samiti.

A planning cell has been constituted in Panchayati Raj department for preparing draft on development scheme of the districts through district planning committees. Besides, a task force has been constituted to prepare guidelines and necessary formats for making district annual plan.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan is functioning as a leading agency for imparting training to elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj institutions and the personnel related to rural development. This sansthan is carrying out the programmes like capacity building of panchayati raj institutions, district poverty initiative projects, guidance to panchayat training centres and other training programmes. The government is endeavouring to promote activities under Panchayati Raj system by taking up various programmes of human welfare.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

Twenty Point Programme aimed at development activities to promote human well being and welfare, covers programmes including employment to rural labour, drinking water facilities, health to all, upliftment of SC & ST, public housing, slum improvement, environment protection, electrification of villages and energisation of wells for agricultural and allied activities. At all India level, the State stood first in implementation of TTP in the year 2003-04 by virtue of strict monitoring. During the year 2004-05, more than 90 percent progress is achieved in six points against 12 points identified for rank determination. Details of performance under the programme are shown in the following table:

Table 9.1.1

Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2004-05	Achievement (upto Dec., 04)	
				Actual	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SGRY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Man-days (in lakh)	-	189.08	-
	Creation of Assets	Number	-	35218	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	400.00	232.76	58.19
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No. of Villages	9000	7416	82.40
4.	Community Health Centres	Number	12	1	8.33
5.	Primary Health Centres	Number	-	2	-
6.	Immunisation (a) DPT	'000 No.	1745.92	1139.77	65.28
	(b) Polio	'000 No.	1745.92	1141.15	65.36
	(c) BCG	'000 No.	1745.92	1177.46	67.44
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	257	257	100.00
8.	Anganwaris	Cum. No.	35821	35759	99.83
9.	SC Families assisted	Number	240000	157270	65.53
10.	ST Families assisted	Number	73500	43084	58.62

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2004-05	Achievement (upto Dec., 04)	
1	2	3	4	Actual	Percent
11.	(a) Indira Awas Yojana (new construction)	Number	20805	13001	62.49
	(b) Indira Awas Yojana (upgradation)	Number	10402	5987	57.56
12.	EWS Houses	Number	1280	300	23.44
13.	LIG Houses	Number	490	267	54.49
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	Number	50000	44765	89.53
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh Number	120.00	82.17	68.47
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	17000	38701	227.65
17.	Villages Electrified	Number	245	52	21.22
18.	Pump Sets Energised	Number	10000	20857	208.57
19.	Improved Chullahs	Number	-	-	-
20.	Bio-Gas Plants	Number	100	-	-

9.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the period of June to September 2004, 460.71 mm rainfall was recorded against an average normal rainfall of 539.80 mm in the State which is 15 percent less than that of the normal. Some districts suffered a loss due to excessive rains. The State government has sanctioned Rs. 48.00 crores to PWD/District Collectorates, Rs. 30.00 crores to Local

Bodies Department and Rs. 2.00 crores to Agriculture Marketing Board for renovation of roads. Besides, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned to Irrigation Department for maintenance of canals.

The State government by a notification dated 12 May 2004 declared 649 villages of Rajsamand, Udaipur and Bhilwara districts as scarcity affected. Relief works with an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores were carried out in these villages during 20th May to 31st August 2004. In the month of June 2004, employment was provided to a maximum of 0.67 lakh labourers. Besides, 18,613 villages of 25 districts were declared as scarcity affected which was more than 50 percent drought affected. Relief works were carried out in these villages on a 10 days rotation basis. For providing relief in drought affected villages, 2.00 lakhs MT of wheat procured from Government of India was distributed to labourers in lieu of wage and an amount of Rs. 3.85 crores was allotted to district collectors for providing fodder through 1,384 fodder depots. In addition to this, Rs. 14.20 crores were also allotted for providing drinking water in drought affected villages.

Food Stamp Scheme: The scheme has been introduced in the State under which 10 quintals of wheat has been made available to each of the 9,189 gram panchayats. For proper implementation of the scheme, 100 coupons of 10 kgs each were provided to sarpanchs for distributing to persons suffering from hunger. Nutrition programme was implemented under ICDS in saharia community dominated tehsils wherein an additional assistance of Rs. 53.00 lakhs for Kishanganj and Shahbad tehsils of Baran district and Rs. 68.00 lakhs for Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district was provided.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

Small savings play a vital role in the State's economy as cent-percent of the net collections can be taken 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.

A target of Rs. 4,200 crores was fixed for net collections for the year 2004-05. Against the target, an amount of Rs. 3,610.90 crores has been collected upto December 2004 which is 85.97 percent of the target. As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 4,200 crores in the year 2004-05, the State Government already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 3,726.19 crores upto December 2004 against net small saving collections.

Collections under various small saving schemes during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1

Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Security	Year 2003-04 (April to December)		Year 2004-05 (April to December)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	25316.97	14690.93	22657.87	11461.93
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	66349.16	4853.29	78413.65	-1237.07
3.	Recurring Deposit	111042.58	64575.18	130308.64	69455.29
4.	Time Deposit	73193.02	43580.80	159188.67	98983.16
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	-	-22444.04	-	-9876.81
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	70052.21	24098.66	64348.34	40952.61
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	121976.61	108372.94	141592.50	117957.06
8.	National Saving Schemes	-	-721.31	-	-742.32
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	10854.17	7150.87	10899.34	7061.04
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	16986.55	11653.27	10125.66	6174.74
11.	Retd. Government Employees Fund	308.92	258.91	-	-
12.	Senior Citizen Scheme	-	-	21178.05	20900.32
Total		496080.19	256069.50	638712.72	361089.95

The above table reveals 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. 2,406.28 crores in the financial year 2003-04 which was 93.97 percent of total net collections and in the financial year 2004-05, net collection under these schemes was Rs. 3,273.54 crores which was 90.66 percent of total net collections.

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 Science and Technology sector by adopting 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 been functioning for strengthening the administrative structure which also functions as an advisory committee for promoting departmental activities.

Under Student Project Programme, 57 projects have been sanctioned for the year 2004-05 and a financial support to a maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 per project is provided. An emphasis has been laid on Biotechnology need in view of rapid growth in the field of biology, food, fodder, animal productivity, animal health, environment and energy. The draft of Bio-technology policy has been approved by the cabinet and an application centre of Bio-technology is being furnished in the existing science park in Jaipur; wherein a Traffic Park is also 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 Research and Development, Science & Society Division, Science Communication & Popularisation and Entrepreneurship Development Programme for entrepreneurship awareness and motivation. Apart from this, the emphasis is also on innovative schemes including Water Harvesting Structure Master Plan, Wasteland Mapping, Watershed Atlas, Ravenous areas Characterisation, Ground water Atlas, Natural Resource Information System, etc.

9.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

Department of Information Technology and Communication (DoIT & C) is functioning as Nodal Agency in the Government Sector to implement State's IT Policy. DoIT & C provides project oriented technical assistance for computerisation of the government departments. Alongwith its key objectives; it 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.

To expedite the formation and implementation of the new IT & C Policy and financial strengthening of the State through comprehensive development of IT & C, an IT task force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister and an Empowered Committee

has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for appraisal of IT projects of state government departments and removals of impediments in their implementation. To reformulate IT Policy specifically capable of synergizing with prevailing and emerging technologies & economic trends, consultants are proposed to be engaged to assist in preparation of a well thought and comprehensive IT Policy document.

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

Human Resource Development in IT: Department of Information Technology & Communication has conducted 10 training courses for government officials during the year 2004-05 and trained 156 persons. For effective implementation of e-governance programmes/projects, training programmes for Government employees and people residing in both of rural and urban areas have been planned to create IT based society in the State and to build core competencies in human resources. During the year 2004-05, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been kept for imparting training at all six divisional headquarters; training institutes have already been empanelled for two years. A provision of Rs. 19 lakhs has been kept for the year 2004-05 towards incentive/awards for innovative and best practices to inculcate the use of IT in the State government departments.

e-Governance through Information Technology: e-Mitra is an Integrated e-platform (Integrated LokMitra and JanMitra) through which urban and rural population of the State would be able to have desired information and avail the services connected with various government departments. Presently, such services are being provided by LokMitra and JanMitra centres in urban and rural areas of Jaipur and Jhalawar. these services would now be provided at e-Mitra centres. In the first phase of action plan 2004-05, LokMitra and JanMitra Service delivery counters are to be set up in urban and rural areas of six divisional headquarters and Jhalawar. The integrated e-Mitra software is in advanced stage of development. Meanwhile LokMitra system has been made operationalised in Udaipur and Bikaner. Presently, nine extension counters of LokMitra are working at various locations in Jaipur. All preparatory works to start e-Mitra centre at Jhalawar have been taken up and LokMitra services are being started at existing JanMitra kiosks. A MoU has been signed between BSNL and District Administration, Jhalawar for collection of BSNL bills. It is envisaged that 2,000 persons are likely to get employment by e-Mitra.

Videoconferencing facility: All the 32 District Collector offices of the State have been connected to CM Secretariat with videoconferencing

facility; this would speed up the decisions taken by the government after discussions with district level authorities.

Secretariat Networking: It is proposed to create a state-of-art network connecting over 3,500 users within the secretariat campus and also integrating this with Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RSWAN), State Data Centre and network of other Departments/Government buildings. In the current financial year, a project has been approved by the Finance Department for creation of IT infrastructure to support 1,000 users/nodes within the secretariat campus and its linkages with computer network of other government buildings/networks. Designing of network and implementation strategy is being worked out. Total Service Providers are being engaged for providing complete facility management services for smooth operation and management of network and procurement of necessary network equipment, cabling, IP EPABX, IP Phones, Hardware, System Software, etc.

Land Record Computerisation Project: Under this, an ambitious project covering all the 32 districts and 241 tehsils of the State is being carried out with financial support of the Government of India. Land records of all the 241 tehsils have been computerised; computerised jamabandis and records are being made available to farmers.

Computerisation of Major Revenue Earning and Public Dealing Government Departments: Computerisation of activities of the Commercial Taxes, Excise, Transport and Registration & Stamps departments is in progress. DoIT&C is providing technical assistance in computerisation of Registration & Stamps Department. Till now, 259 Sub-Registrar Offices across the State have been computerised. To achieve the objective of 'Anywhere Registration', a pilot project for providing connectivity amongst the 24 Sub-Registrar Offices with District Server of Jaipur is under process. Besides, activities of Agriculture Department, RAJFED, U.I.T. Ajmer & Kota, Agriculture Marketing Board, BIP, Rajasthan Tax Board, Divisional Commissioner Office-Jaipur, Rajasthan State Road Transport Development & Construction Nigam, Ayurved Department, Food & Civil Supply Department, Police HQ, Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam, Election Department, Government Library, Zila Parisad, SMS Medical College and Hospitals are also being computerised.

Apart from this, various other computerisation activities like State Data Centre, Setting of Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RSWAN), Upgradation of GIS tool Vikas Darpan, Telemedicine Facility Swasthaya Mitra, Online FIR 'Aarakshi', Computer system/Laptop to each Hon'ble members of 12th Vidhan Sabha of Rajasthan, e-Procurement System for Hardware and Software and Police Paramarsh Centre are in progress.

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 destination for both domestic and international tourists in India. Fairs and festivals are matchless examples of vibrant cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Some of the tourist attractions 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. With the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB), various works for promotion of tourism are being undertaken in the cities of six divisional headquarter; these are widening of roads, construction of over bridges, beautification of cities and heritage conservation.

The Government is striving to promote the quality of the product and services made available for tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information regarding facilities to connect tourist places 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 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 698.49 lakhs has been utilised upto December 2004 against the revised provision of Rs. 2250.01 lakhs. The developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourist sites. During the year 2003, the number of tourist in Rajasthan was 131.74 lakhs (125.45 lakhs domestic and 6.29 lakhs foreign), while this number of tourists was 169.87 lakhs (160.34 lakhs domestic and 9.53 lakhs foreign) in the year 2004. The increase in the flow indicates that Rajasthan is, gradually, becoming more and more popular as a tourist destination.

9.7 JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur is multi-dimensional art centre of the State; it functions as an venue for poly-dimensional arts and cultural

activities. The main objectives of this Kendra are to assist, expand and promote various arts and research activities with special reference to Rajasthan. During the financial year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 117.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 43.00 lakhs under non-plan was allotted to the Kendra against which respective amount of Rs. 57.82 lakhs and Rs. 29.74 lakhs was spent upto December 2004. 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 are likely to 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 of 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 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 poor sections. 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 5,588 villages of 42 blocks has been started and about 1.72 lakh BPL members were benefited upto December 2004. A total of 16,822 common interest groups (including 6,383 women CIGs) have been formed; 11,055 sub-projects with a total cost of Rs. 315 crores have been sanctioned upto December 2004 against which an expenditure of Rs. 214.53 crores has been incurred and Rs. 152.64 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 2003-04 was 15.88 percent over the previous year and in case of Non-tax Revenue excluding interest receipts it is 44.13 percent.

While the Central Government has started a debt swap facility, the State Government on its own initiative approached the financial institutions from whom it had made borrowings in excess of Rs. 1,500 crores in the past. The borrowed cost of capital was very high (upto 17 percent in some cases) and it was crucial in the interests of prudent fiscal management to retire/replace these high cost borrowings urgently.

The borrowings of the Government from HDFC Limited for on-lending for House Building Advances were repriced from weighted average cost @ 13 percent to a low of 7.75 percent w.e.f. 1st March 2004 and 7.5 percent w.e.f. 1st July 2004, the consequential savings on the borrowings were passed on to the employees facilitating a transition from the regime of Government sponsored lending for HBA to a market linked pricing mechanism.

Likewise borrowings of the Government for social housing schemes from LIC-GIC and its associate insurance companies were repriced from 13 percent to 8 percent rate of interest in case of LIC and 9 percent in case of borrowings from GIC and other Insurance Companies. While reducing the rate of interests on these loans, the State Government has borne 50 percent of the NPV loss on account of the interest rate differential.

With the help of a replacement borrowing strategy, an amount of Rs. 893.90 crores bearing interest rate of 7 percent per annum was used to retire high cost loans taken earlier from NABARD, NCDC and HUDCO. The State Government has prepaid loans amounting to Rs. 91.61 crores to HUDCO, Rs. 12.26 crores to NCDC and Rs. 787.67 crores to NABARD.

The Government of Rajasthan has already undertaken debt swap of Rs. 5,798.37 crores during the period commencing from the year

2002-03 to 2004-05 to retire borrowings @ 15 percent to 12.5 percent rate of interest with cheaper additional market borrowings/small saving loans.

10.2 TAXATION

Surcharge and turnover tax imposed under Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994 has been abolished and following measures have been taken for major improvement and revision in various tax structures:

- Under self assessment practice, form 5-A or 5-B or 5-C have been shortened and simplified. The receipt of the filled forms submitted by the trader will be deemed as tax assessment. Out of the forms received, random scrutiny will be done only in five percent of the cases. These forms and accounts of such traders can not be examined without written permission of competent authority.
- Gold Card Scheme is being implemented for those traders in respect of whom neither any tax is due nor any case of tax evasion is pending and also deposit at least 16 percent tax more than last year.
- Provisions have been made to expedite pending appeals.
- Amnesty scheme has been implemented for disposal of pending cases; it will minimise litigations and also benefit the traders.
- The interest on late tax deposit is reduced to 12 percent from 18 percent. Similarly, interest rate on refund to trader has also been reduced to 6 percent from 8 percent.
- Applications regarding change of 'business place' will be disposed off within a period of 60 days.
- In case of ex-parte assessment decision by Deputy Commissioner (Administration), provision has been made to file an appeal before Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) against the order. This option to appeal is also available before the Tax Board.
- Grievance redressal committees have been constituted at regional levels to dispose off complaints.

To promote registration of property through sale, donation, exchange, lease transfer and lease for the period more than 20 years, stamp duty has been reduced to 8 percent from 11 percent.

Stamp duty on purchase of a storey or flat in a three or more storied building has been reduced to 8 percent from 11 percent on first transfer or purchase from builder or owner of the property. The subsequent transfer during the period of five years, stamp duty on first, second, third

and any later transfer would be charged at the rate of 5 percent, 4 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Concession has been provided on execution of donation deed in favour of any female relative. Similarly, existing 11 percent of stamp duty on market rate has been reduced to 5 percent on execution of donation deed in favour of male relative such as real brother, son, grandson, father or husband.

Land and building tax involving an annual demand, for the period before 1st April 2002, not exceeding Rs. 10,000 has been retrospectively exempted and in case of tax liability more than Rs. 10,000, on deposit of 50 percent tax amount upto 31 December 2004, the provision has been made to exempt remaining tax amount alongwith interest and penalty. Similarly, commercial & semi-commercial cases involving an annual tax amount not exceeding Rs. 5,000 was also retrospectively exempted and the cases of more than Rs. 5,000, on deposit of 50 percent tax amount upto 31 December 2004, a provision to exempt the remaining tax amount alongwith interest and penalty has been made.

In properties where tax assessment has not been done, land and building tax on residential property in an area not exceeding 700 sq. yards and commercial & semi-commercial property in an area not exceeding 150 sq. yards has been retrospectively exempted from tax liability. In other property cases having more area, the remaining tax amount alongwith interest and penalty has been exempted on depositing 50 percent tax amount upto 31 December 2004.

Tax liability has been retrospectively exempted in respect of land and building utilised for industrial purpose.

In view to encourage tourism, all taxes chargeable under Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Act, 1951 had been exempted for the period of 5 years from the date of registration of Double Decker Vehicles and used for tourist purposes. Tax exemption has been further proposed to extend for the year 2005-06.

A rebate of 50 percent in special road tax is proposed to the tourist vehicles with a capacity of over 30 seats and having air conditioner and heater which are likely to be registered in the State during financial year 2005-06.

In view to use of alternative energy as fuel and reduce vehicle created pollution, an exemption of 50 percent in special road tax is granted to vehicles using CNG/LPG/Solar energy.

10.3 INDUSTRY

For promoting trade, export and development of industries/handicrafts in the State, policies viz. trade, export and industrial are being framed.

For marketing the products of small scale industries and handicrafts, rural haats are being established in 10 districts of the State. On the pattern of Delhi haat, urban haat bazar has been started at Jodhpur and it is under consideration for Jaipur.

Under Investment Incentive Policy, during the year 2004-05, 545 applications were received of which certificates were issued in 387 cases wherein Rs. 947.87 crores are likely to be invested upto November 2004.

Under the Single Window Clearance Scheme, in 785 meetings, efforts have been made for clearing 1,452 projects involving an investment of Rs. 9,303.48 crores in the State.

To promote garment export, Apparel Park is proposed to be established at Mahal (Jaipur) with an investment of Rs. 3,214.00 lakhs.

Computerisation is under taken for on line registration of industries in the State. Under special package, efforts are also being made to revive sick units.

A yarn bank is being established for benefiting handloom weavers and making yarn prices stable.

To develop infrastructure facilities in salt producing areas, roads are being constructed with an investment of Rs. 333.93 lakhs.

Employment opportunities to about 62 thousand person's upto December 2004 have been made available through various small, medium and large industries.

10.4 POWER

Under the revised Agriculture Connection Policy, all applications pending for connections will be disposed off and connections are to be released during the period of 2004-05 to 2006-07.

A holistic and consumer focused State Energy Policy, 2005 is being prepared in consultation with stakeholders for sector-wise reforms.

In view to improve the overall financial position of Distribution Companies, a Business Plan to revise the Financial Restructuring Plan of August 2003 is under preparation.

Major investments under the Feeder Renovation Programme have been planned to accelerate the pace of implementation.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources Policy, 2004 has been issued to promote electricity generation.

10.5 IRRIGATION

Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP has been enhanced to Rs. 400 crores from Rs. 275 crores during the year 2004-05; this will increase the possibilities of investing more on Narmada-Mahi project and also reduce reimbursing liability of the State Government.

A State level committee has been constituted to give suggestion for proper utilisation, development and management of water.

An interstate cell has been set up for giving suggestions to the State government for disposing off interstate water related problems.

10.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The State government has launched a major project for renovation and development of rural roads at the cost of Rs. 825.00 crores. In ensuing two years, 2,500 kms of metalled roads are likely to be upgraded to bituminous roads, pending renovation of 12,000 kms of roads are to be cleared alongwith construction of important roads. The work on this project has started from December 2004.

To supplement the plan resources for road development, a 'Road Development Fund Act-2004' was passed by the State Assembly to create a Road Development Fund. Cess levied on petrol and diesel is being collected, about Rs. 200 crores per year are likely to be received under this fund which will be utilised only for road development.

A mega project for development of 1,200 kms of four State Highways with an investment of Rs. 1,500 crores has been launched. For this purpose, a new joint venture on equal matching basis between the State government and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL & FS) has been established. Construction work is likely to commence from June 2005.

The work relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of State Highways (SHWs) and Major District Roads (MDRs) is being done under 'Central Road Fund'. Under this, 295 works amounting to Rs. 415.51 crores have been approved to renew and upgrade 5,651 kms of roads; 4,784 km. roads have been renewed and upgraded with an expenditure of Rs. 285.25 crores.

A length of 990 kms of five State Highways has been upgraded to National Highways which is 20 percent of the total National Highways length in the State. Under the Golden Quadrilateral Project of NHDP, work of six laning of NH-8 Jaipur to Kishangarh is in progress and likely to be completed by March 2005. Four laning of Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran-Shivpuri road is likely to be completed under East-West Corridor by May 2007.

To ensure accountability and quality of construction of roads, it has been decided that the newly constructed roads will be maintained by the same contractors for the period of five years who originally constructed. Similarly, in case of renovation and up-gradation of roads, this period will be 2-3 years.

New quality control mechanism has been evolved and quality control cells have been created in such a way that every two districts will be monitored by a cell. Besides, independent quality monitors are also appointed to ensure quality.

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	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	P 4	Q 5	A 6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1938085	2299317	1709586	2820018	2690057
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	24.54	26.11	20.01	26.99	24.74
2 वानिकी	105511	124730	123239	130277	137347
Forestry %	1.33	1.42	1.44	1.25	1.26
3 मत्स्य पालन	5456	6708	6355	6948	7551
Fisheries %	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
4 खनन	191025	188239	224766	229907	234534
Mining %	2.42	2.14	2.63	2.20	2.16
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	672660	642301	721417	752746	792196
Manufacturing (Registered) %	8.52	7.29	8.44	7.20	7.29
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	452298	510950	471981	546851	589621
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.73	5.80	5.52	5.23	5.42
7 निर्माण	734175	836161	828124	847480	898541
Construction %	9.29	9.49	9.69	8.11	8.26
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	359192	391588	433457	471065	491861
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	4.55	4.45	5.07	4.51	4.52
9 रेलवे	85973	104050	115248	130265	147239
Railways %	1.09	1.18	1.34	1.25	1.35
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	284245	214182	278863	320870	368318
Other Transport & Storage %	3.60	2.43	3.27	3.07	3.39
11 संचार	111049	117850	143071	162394	184327
Communication %	1.40	1.34	1.68	1.55	1.70
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1090589	1259307	1186911	1442313	1547815
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	13.81	14.30	13.89	13.81	14.24
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	265798	304975	382822	448553	525570
Banking & Insurance %	3.36	3.46	4.48	4.29	4.83
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये	469897	572653	615347	651329	682634
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	5.95	6.50	7.20	6.23	6.28
15 लोक प्रशासन	372463	390608	405297	454451	477173
Public Administration %	4.72	4.43	4.74	35	4.39
16 अन्य सेवार्ये	759800	844126	899901	1032848	1098615
Other Services %	9.62	9.58	10.53	9.89	10.10
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	7898216	8807745	8546385	10448315	10873399
Gross State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

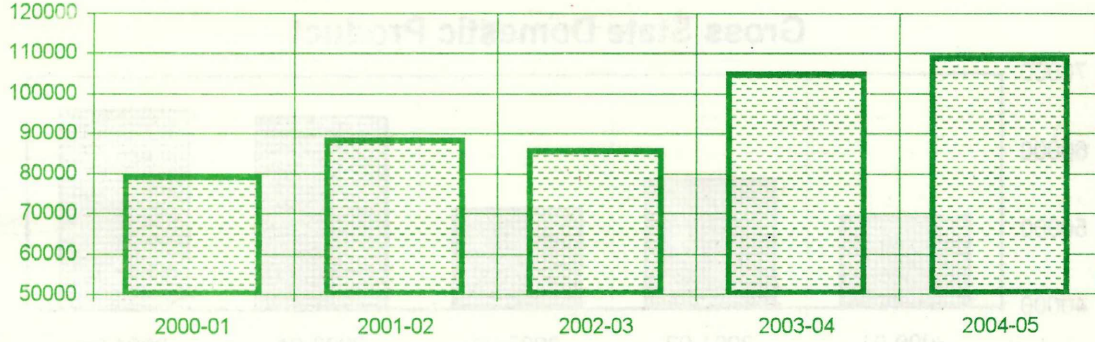
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

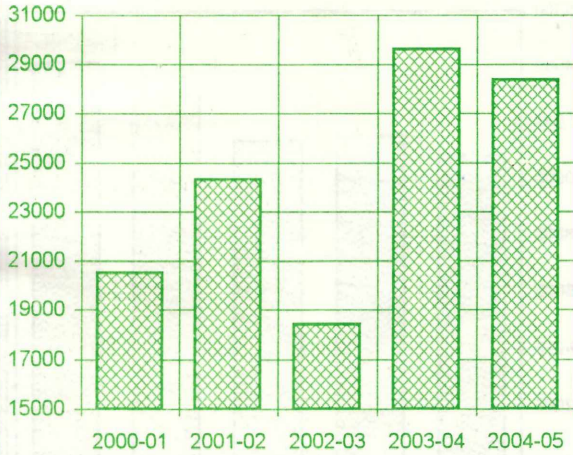
करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Gross State Domestic Product



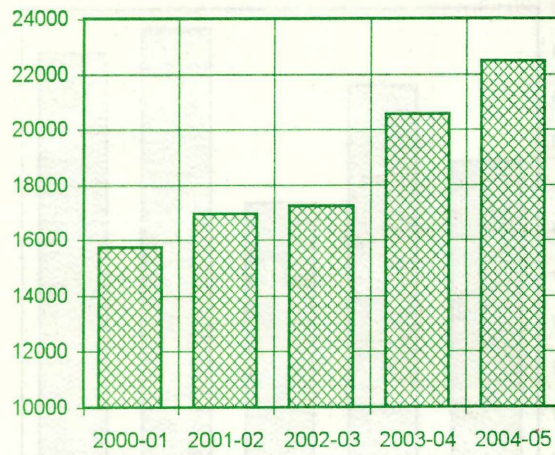
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



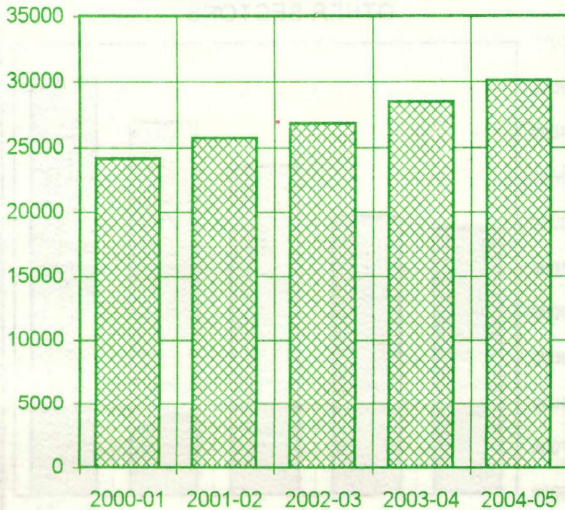
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



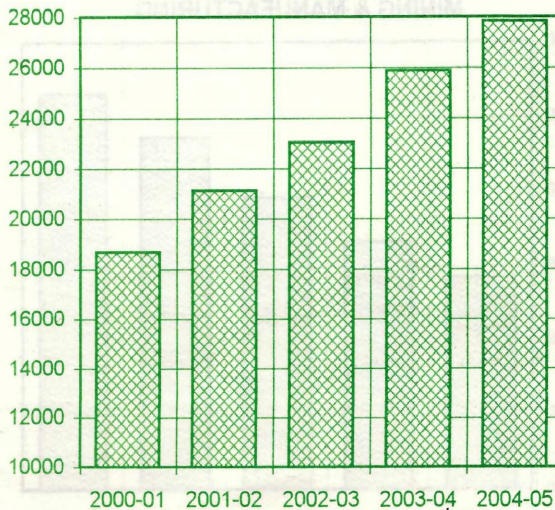
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

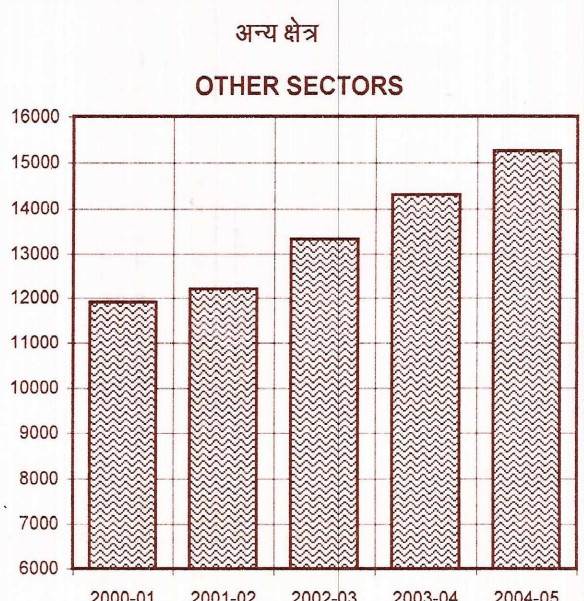
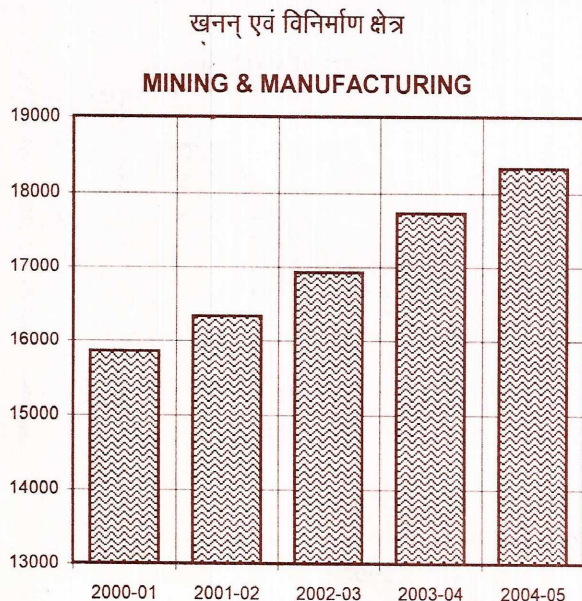
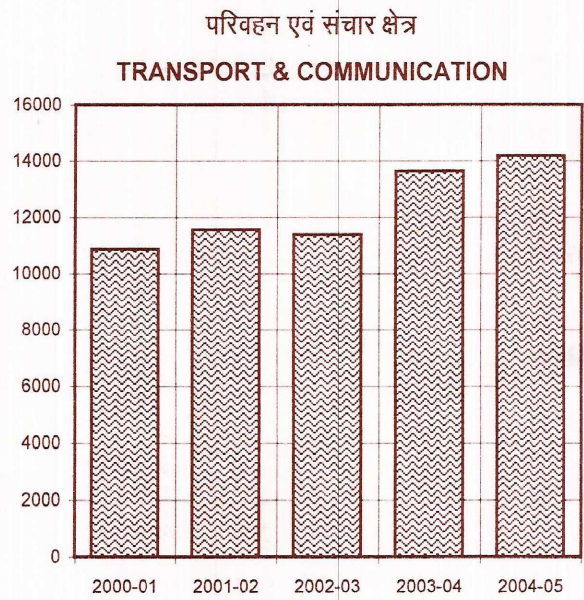
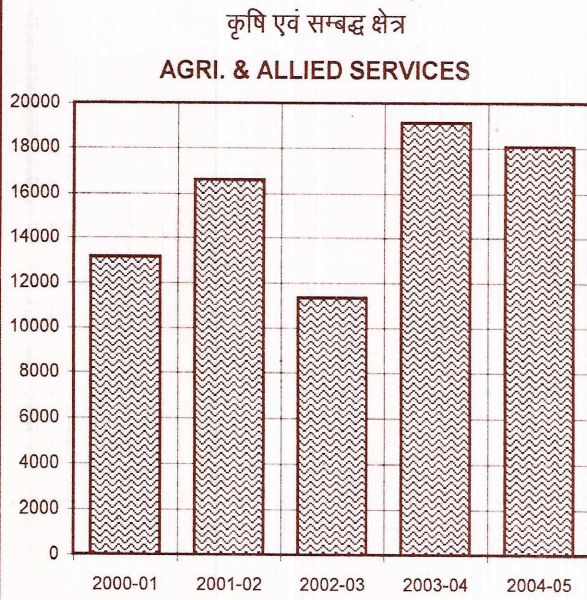
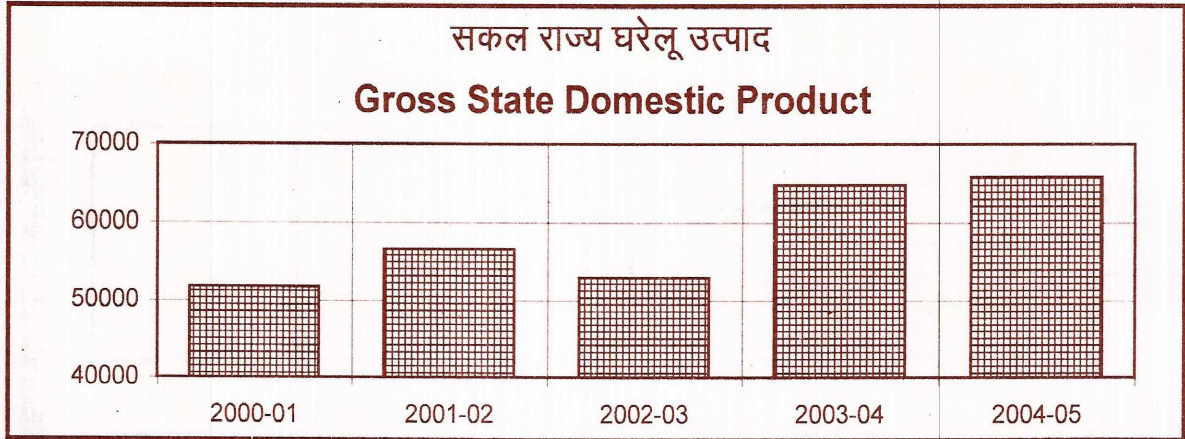
OTHER SECTORS



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

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

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.



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	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 P	2003-04 Q	2004-05 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1236146	1574385	1050320	1825658	1715783
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 23.88	27.81	19.84	28.18	26.08
2 वानिकी	75808	77792	79821	82123	84226
Forestry	% 1.46	1.37	1.51	1.27	1.28
3 मत्स्य पालन	3711	4363	4089	4375	4615
Fisheries	% 0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
4 खनन	127181	137993	167121	186011	206382
Mining	% 2.46	2.44	3.16	2.87	3.14
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	502263	458699	498061	502338	505049
Manufacturing (Registered)	% 9.70	8.10	9.41	7.76	7.68
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	285611	305028	294814	342840	354755
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 5.52	5.38	5.57	5.29	5.39
7 निर्माण	454716	508229	494962	488389	506819
Construction	% 8.78	8.97	9.35	7.54	7.71
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	215286	222657	237634	253191	259256
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 4.16	3.93	4.49	3.91	3.94
9 रेलवे	78551	88113	93124	99801	106957
Railways	% 1.52	1.55	1.76	1.54	1.63
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	170338	121826	152861	193167	243674
Other Transport & Storage	% 3.29	2.15	2.89	2.98	3.70
11 संचार	111915	132373	138129	145950	154213
Communication	% 2.16	2.34	2.60	2.25	2.34
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	725095	812897	752143	923630	910696
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 14.01	14.35	14.19	14.26	13.84
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	199946	209264	233276	254621	277919
Banking & Insurance	% 3.86	3.69	4.41	3.93	4.23
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये	340914	323241	374672	390639	406281
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	% 6.59	5.71	7.07	6.03	6.18
15 लोक प्रशासन	223300	222337	222244	243575	255754
Public Administration	% 4.31	3.93	4.20	3.76	3.89
16 अन्य सेवार्ये	426251	464353	501726	541750	585741
Other Services	% 8.23	8.20	9.47	8.36	8.90
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	5177032	5663550	5294997	6478058	6578120
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

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 P	2003-04 Q	2004-05 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1736327	2079557	1470217	2559292	2406068
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	24.84	26.63	19.74	27.72	24.49
2 वानिकी	101257	120316	118659	125525	132416
Forestry %	1.46	1.54	1.59	1.36	1.44
3 मत्स्य पालन	4785	5867	5301	5627	5895
Fisheries %	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
4 खनन	150980	147724	183776	188435	192575
Mining %	2.16	1.89	2.47	2.04	2.10
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	510118	459746	516385	522469	533566
Manufacturing (Registered) %	7.30	5.89	6.94	5.66	5.81
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	399624	453940	410278	480069	517342
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.72	5.82	5.51	5.20	5.56
7 निर्माण	706015	803052	789196	801711	844728
Construction %	10.10	10.28	10.60	8.68	8.75
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	242110	263421	293124	317379	323514
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	3.46	3.37	3.94	3.44	3.51
9 रेलवे	65779	81090	90672	102904	116786
Railways %	0.94	1.04	1.21	1.11	1.27
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	223937	153274	217323	258661	305392
Other Transport & Storage %	3.20	1.97	2.92	2.80	3.32
11 संचार	83424	88335	109568	124368	141165
Communication %	1.19	1.13	1.47	1.35	1.54
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1069853	1236662	1162182	1415306	1518322
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	15.31	15.84	15.61	15.33	15.20
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	258000	295694	372945	437651	513583
Banking & Insurance %	3.69	3.79	5.01	4.74	5.59
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्य	358736	445342	469539	484338	491382
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	5.13	5.71	6.31	5.24	5.35
15 लोक प्रशासन	330777	346109	357795	403743	423044
Public Administration %	4.73	4.43	4.81	4.37	4.42
16 अन्य सेवार्य	748085	828767	879765	1006448	1064003
Other Services %	10.70	10.60	11.81	10.90	11.58
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	6989807	7808896	7446725	9233926	9529781
Net State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	12514	13621	12745	15486	15673
Per Capita Income(Rs.)					

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

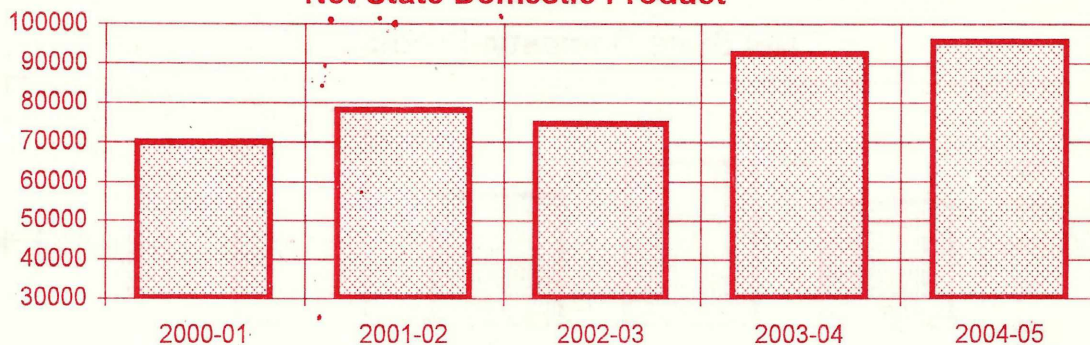
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

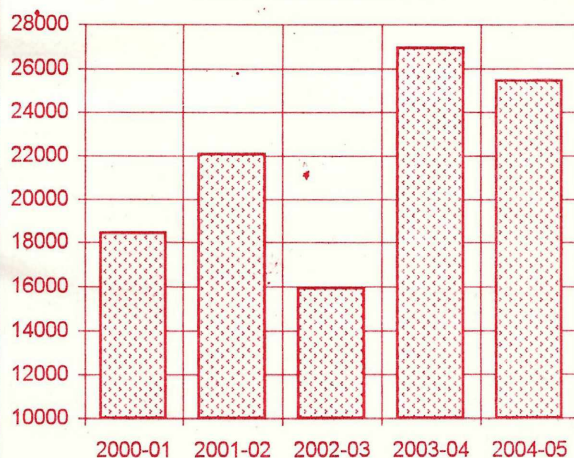
करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



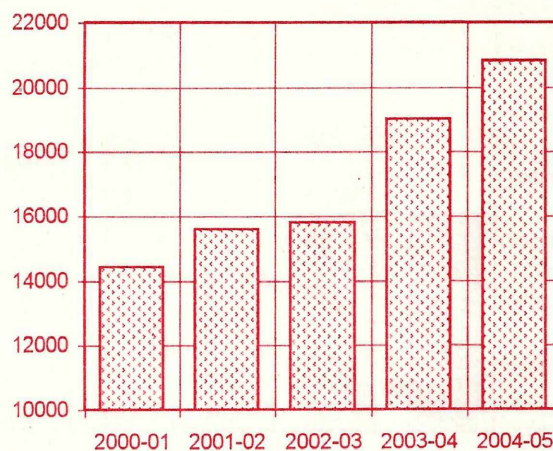
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



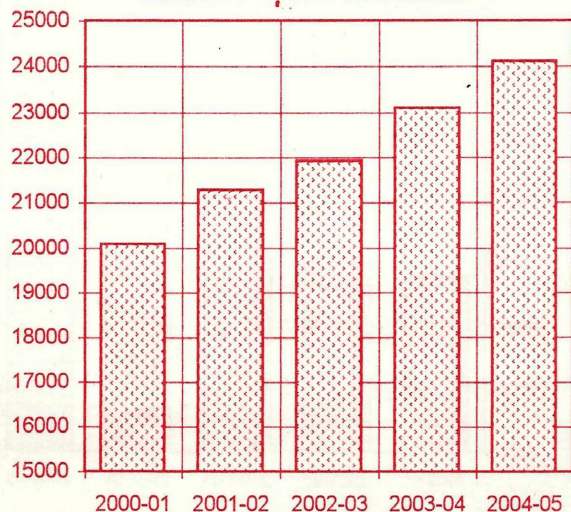
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



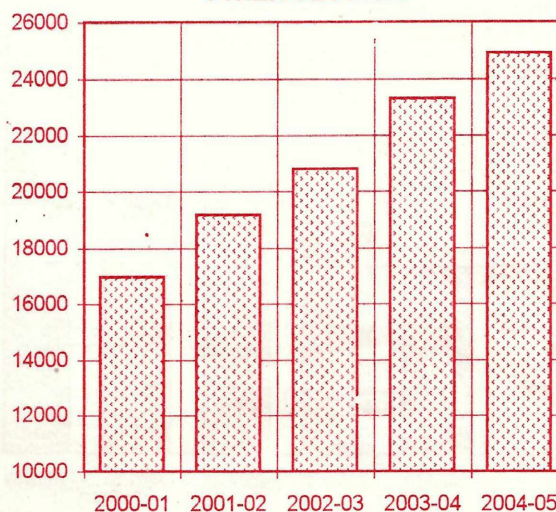
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS

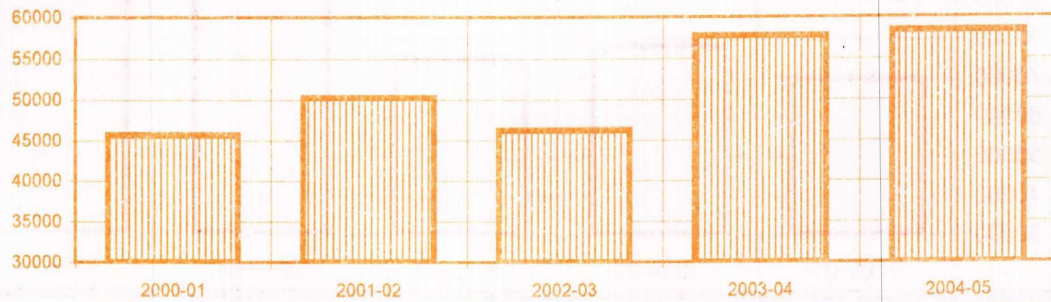


औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद -- स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

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

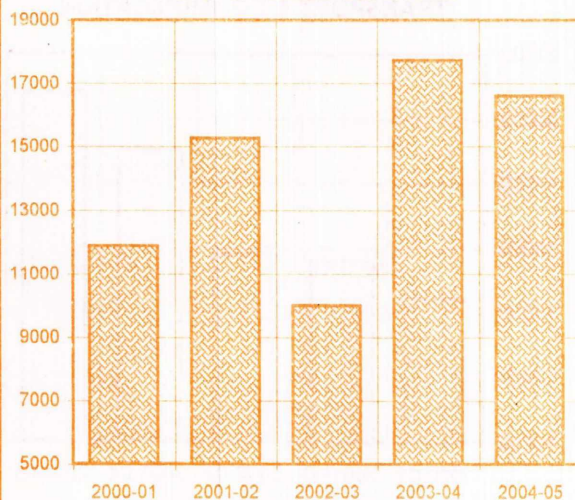
करोड़ रु0 Crore Rs.

शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



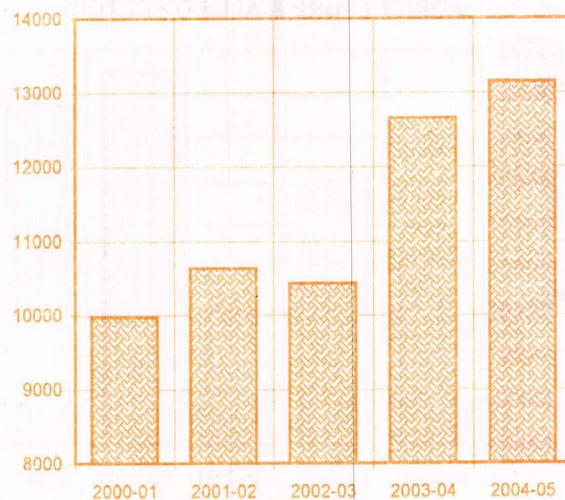
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



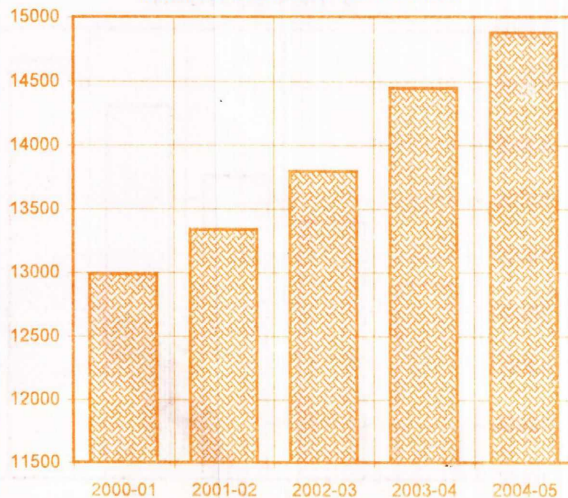
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



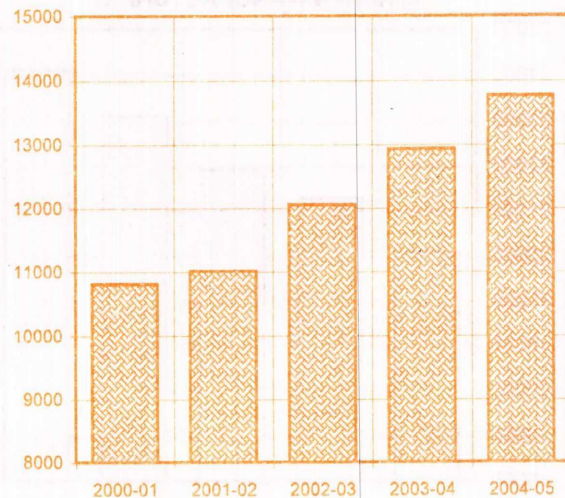
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



4. औद्योगिक उदभव 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		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
क्षेत्र				P	Q	A
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)		1111879	1446011	917703	1688658	1574255
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	24.35	28.78	19.84	29.24	26.96
2 वानिकी		73478	75473	77513	79827	81940
Forestry	%	1.61	1.50	1.68	1.38	1.40
3 मत्स्य पालन		3269	3844	3478	3656	3769
Fisheries	%	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06
4 खनन		101202	113266	143586	163610	185060
Mining	%	2.22	2.25	3.10	2.83	3.17
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)		374316	322903	353935	349370	342697
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	8.20	6.43	7.65	6.05	5.87
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)		250072	268784	257851	305144	316311
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	5.48	5.35	5.57	5.29	5.42
7 निर्माण		433489	484271	467922	457870	472373
Construction	%	9.49	9.64	10.12	7.93	8.09
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति		140056	144426	156278	168582	171259
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	3.07	2.87	3.38	2.92	2.93
9 रेलवे		64162	72058	76514	81243	86857
Railways	%	1.41	1.43	1.65	1.41	1.49
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण		128647	80415	111719	152280	203027
Other Transport & Storage	%	2.82	1.60	2.42	2.64	3.48
11 संचार		94499	113971	118685	125405	132506
Communication	%	2.07	2.27	2.57	2.17	2.27
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह		709843	796925	735417	906115	892354
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	15.55	15.86	15.90	15.69	15.28
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा		194249	202754	226438	247293	270069
Banking & Insurance	%	4.25	4.04	4.90	4.28	4.62
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें		270502	247413	293012	302697	311575
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	5.92	4.93	6.33	5.24	5.34
15 लोक प्रशासन		198343	196854	196224	217007	228625
Public Administration	%	4.34	3.92	4.24	3.76	3.92
16 अन्य सेवायें		418363	454469	489341	526230	566295
Other Services	%	9.16	9.05	10.58	9.11	9.70
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		4566369	5023837	4625616	5774987	5838972
Net State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)		8175	8763	7917	9685	9603
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	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें A- Food Crops	208.30	160.77	147.48	208.23	110.30	268.48
1 अनाज Cereals	209.24	197.14	183.74	245.02	139.73	299.50
रबी Rabi	232.82	225.92	188.98	217.04	168.49	199.55
खरीफ Kharif	168.44	146.14	174.51	294.81	88.75	477.09
2 दलहन Pulses	206.01	75.02	61.99	121.45	40.90	195.26
ब- अखाद्य फसलें B- Non Food Crops	472.20	490.62	286.23	404.36	234.07	548.11
1 तिलहन + Oilseed	619.34	649.34	363.60	555.69	320.43	763.47
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	195.51	220.53	180.31	64.01	56.58	159.35
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	335.43	303.61	229.71	333.84	103.61	201.41
4 तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	1371.04	1428.72	849.39	843.40	826.15	817.28
5 अन्य फसलें * Other Crops	85.33	62.77	44.80	35.26	34.25	25.03
समस्त फसलें All Crops	257.71	222.52	173.45	244.94	133.47	320.82

* 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

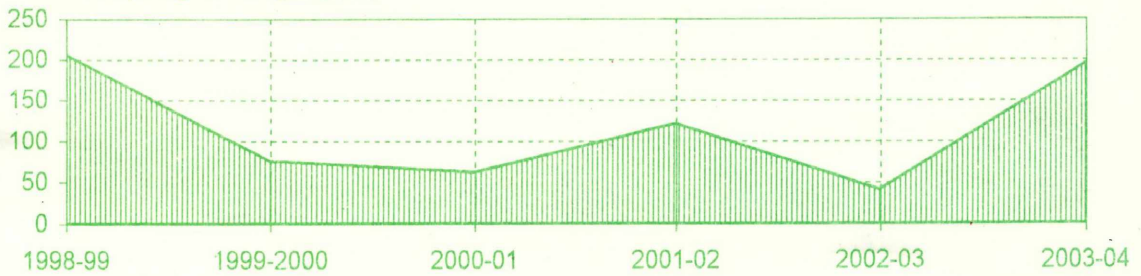
खाद्य फसलें FOOD CROPS



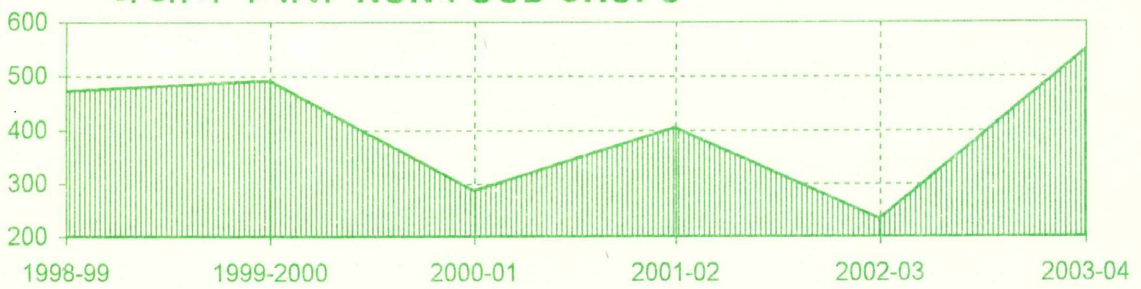
अनाज CEREALS



दलहन PULSES



अखाद्य फसलें NON-FOOD CROPS



तिलहन OIL SEEDS

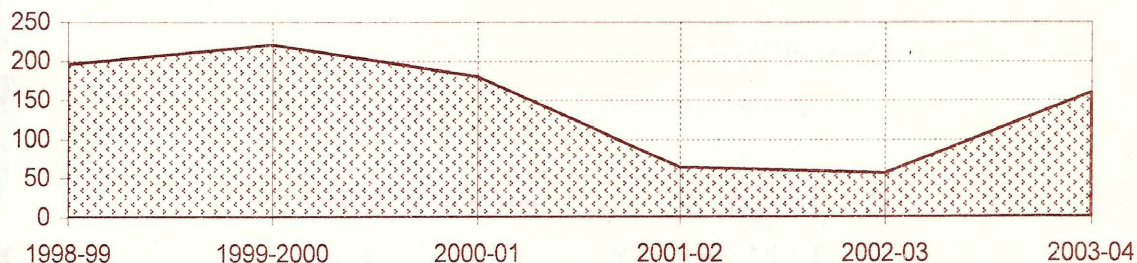


राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

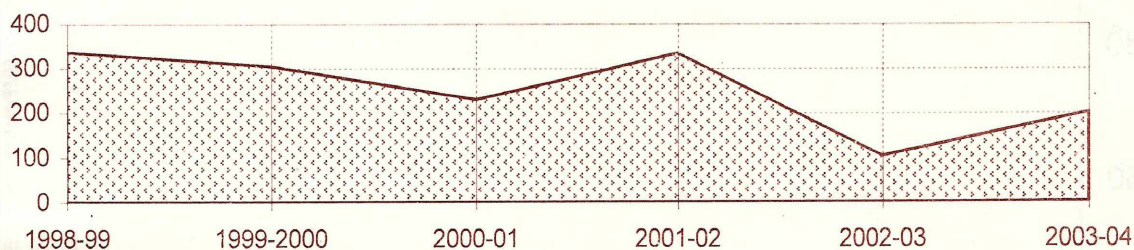
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

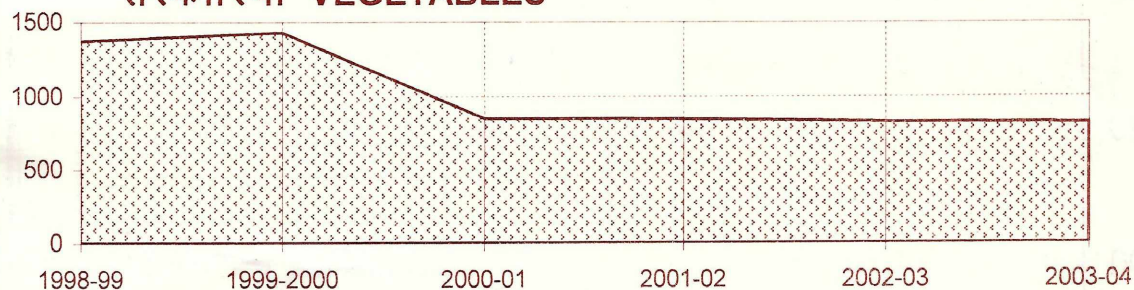
रेशे(कपास एवं सण) FIBRES(COTTON & SANHEMP)



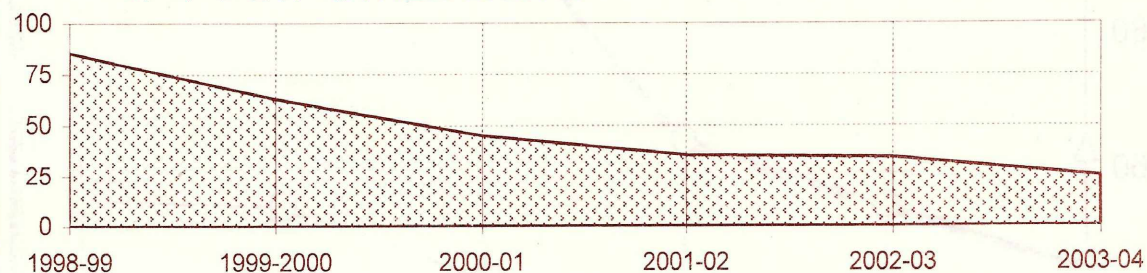
मसाले SPICES & CONDIMENTS



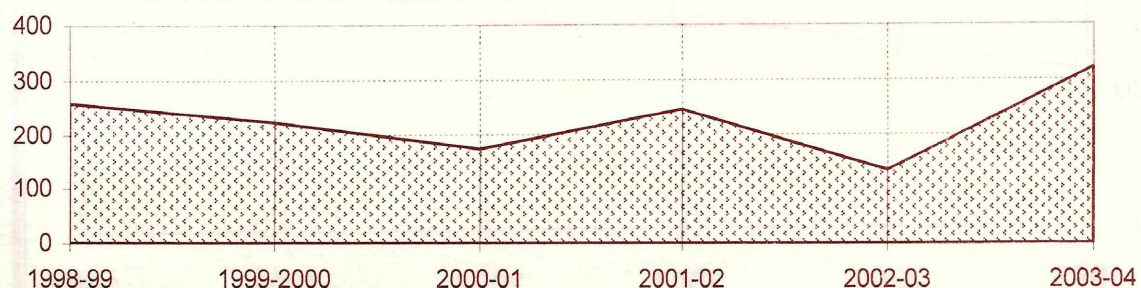
तरकारियां VEGETABLES



अन्य फसलें OTHER CROPS



समस्त फसलें ALL CROPS

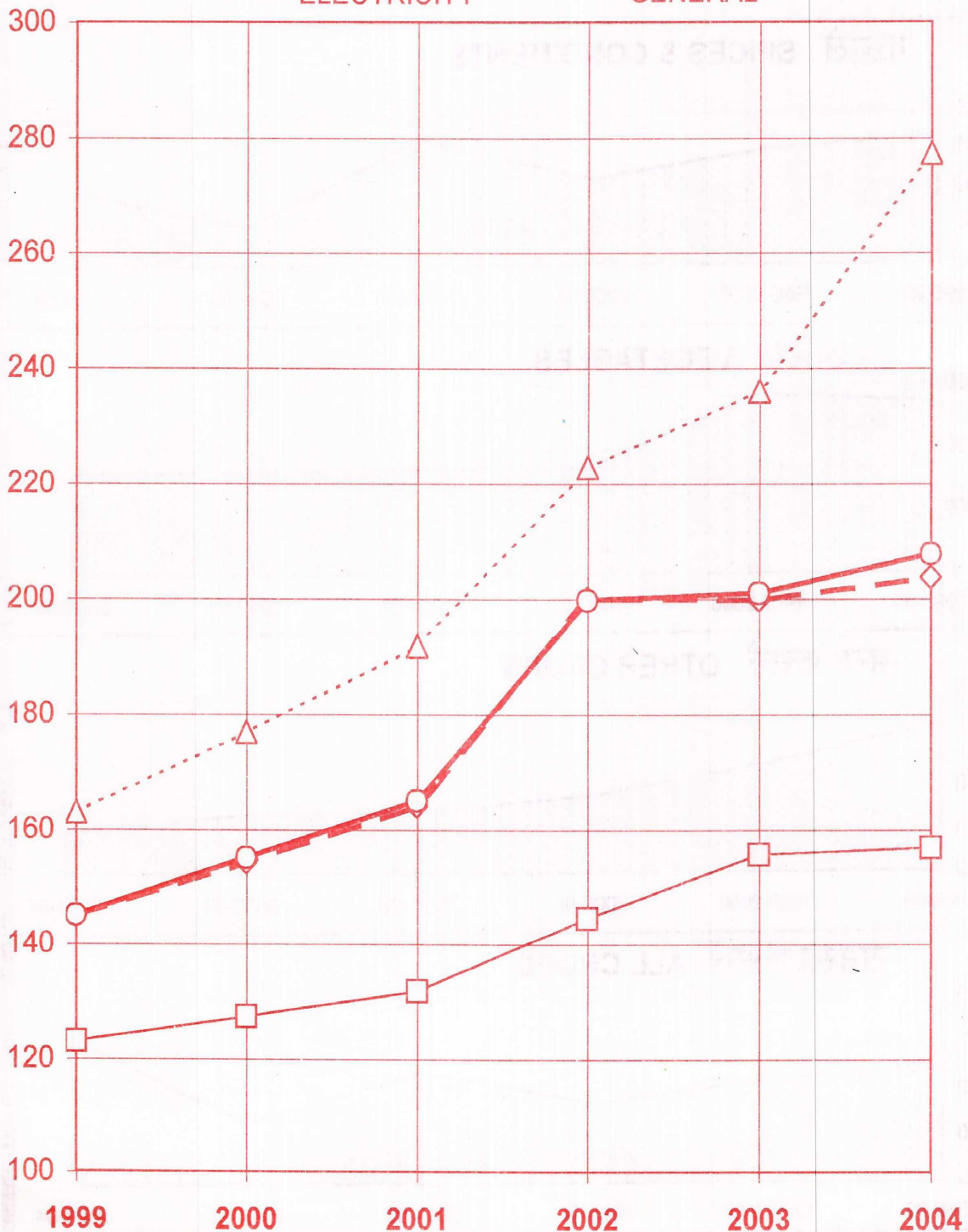


राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1993-94=100

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



6. राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1993-94=100

Base 1993-94=100

वर्ग Group	1999*	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण Manufacturing	144.98	154.24	164.10	199.97	199.84	203.66
2 खनन Mining	123.01	127.33	131.80	144.56	155.70	156.85
3 विद्युत Electricity	162.98	176.81	191.81	222.73	236.00	277.39
सामान्य General	145.03	155.00	164.99	199.71	200.93	207.73

* चक्र वृद्धि दर पर आधारित

Based on Compound Growth Rate

प्रावधानिक

Provisional

7. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1952-53=100

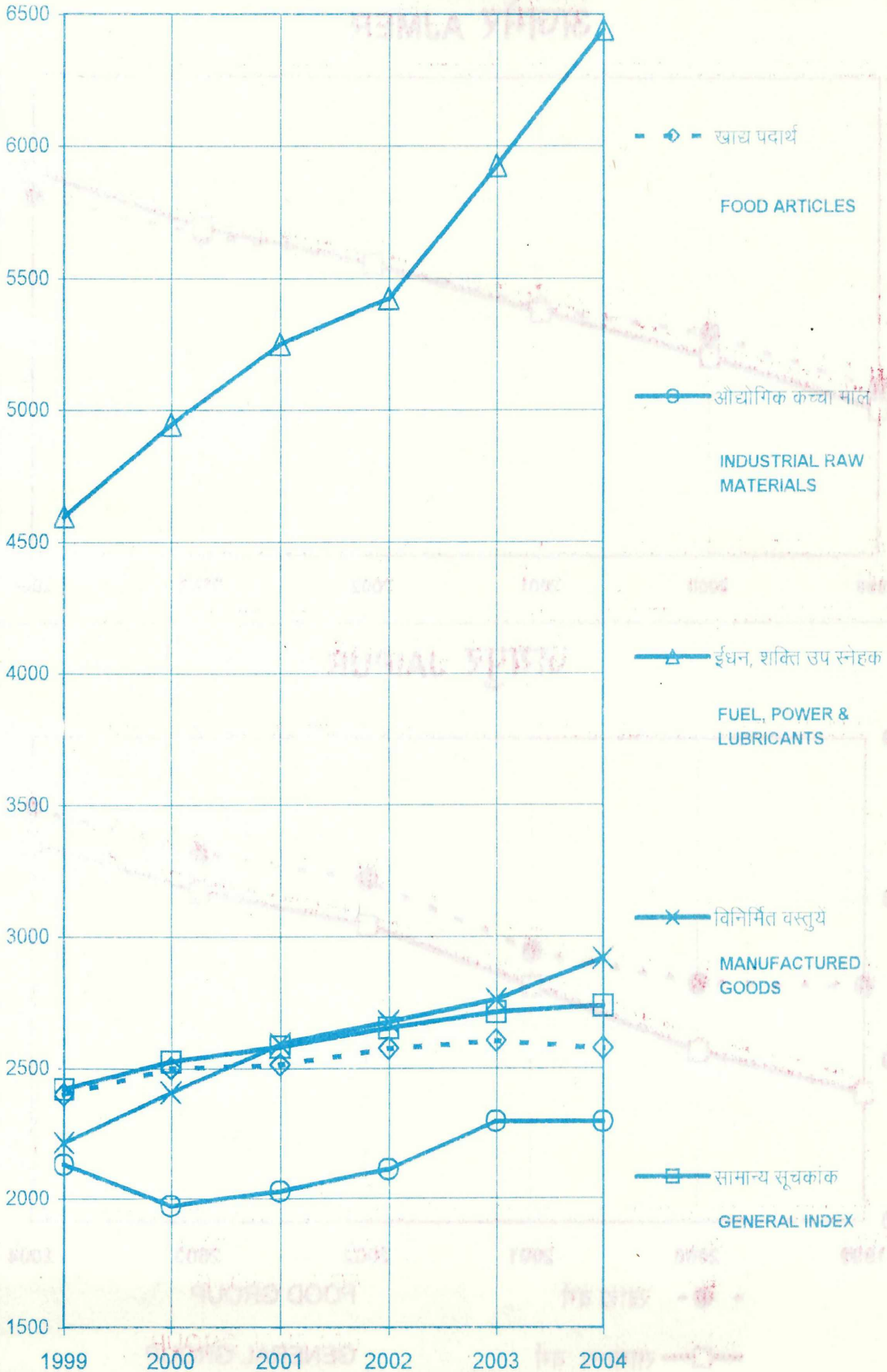
Base 1952-53=100

वर्ग Group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 खाद्य पदार्थ Food Articles	2399.40	2499.15	2513.25	2575.98	2603.06	2574.78
2 औद्योगिक कच्चा माल Industrial Raw Materials	2128.31	1968.94	2025.22	2108.90	2295.52	2293.36
3 ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक Fuel, Power and Lubricants	4597.57	4944.66	5247.63	5422.29	5924.72	6441.72
4 विनिर्मित वस्तुयें Manufactured Goods	2212.59	2405.90	2590.87	2675.52	2759.31	2915.66
सामान्य सूचकांक General Index	2417.31	2524.08	2579.15	2650.43	2712.10	2733.99

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

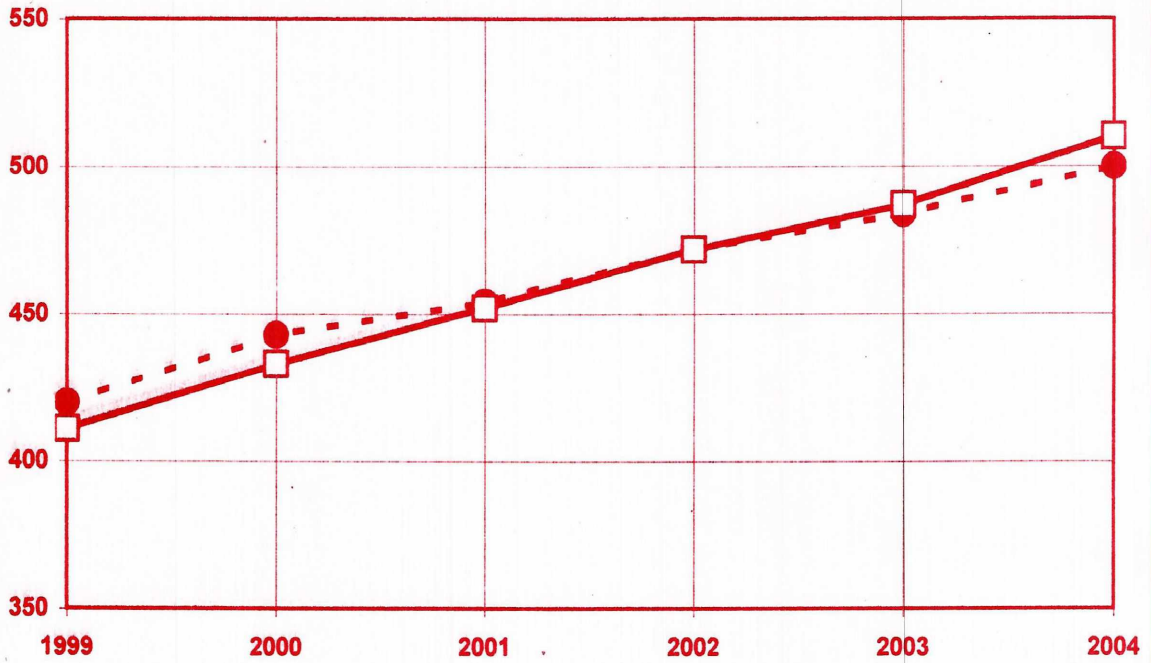
आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53 = 100



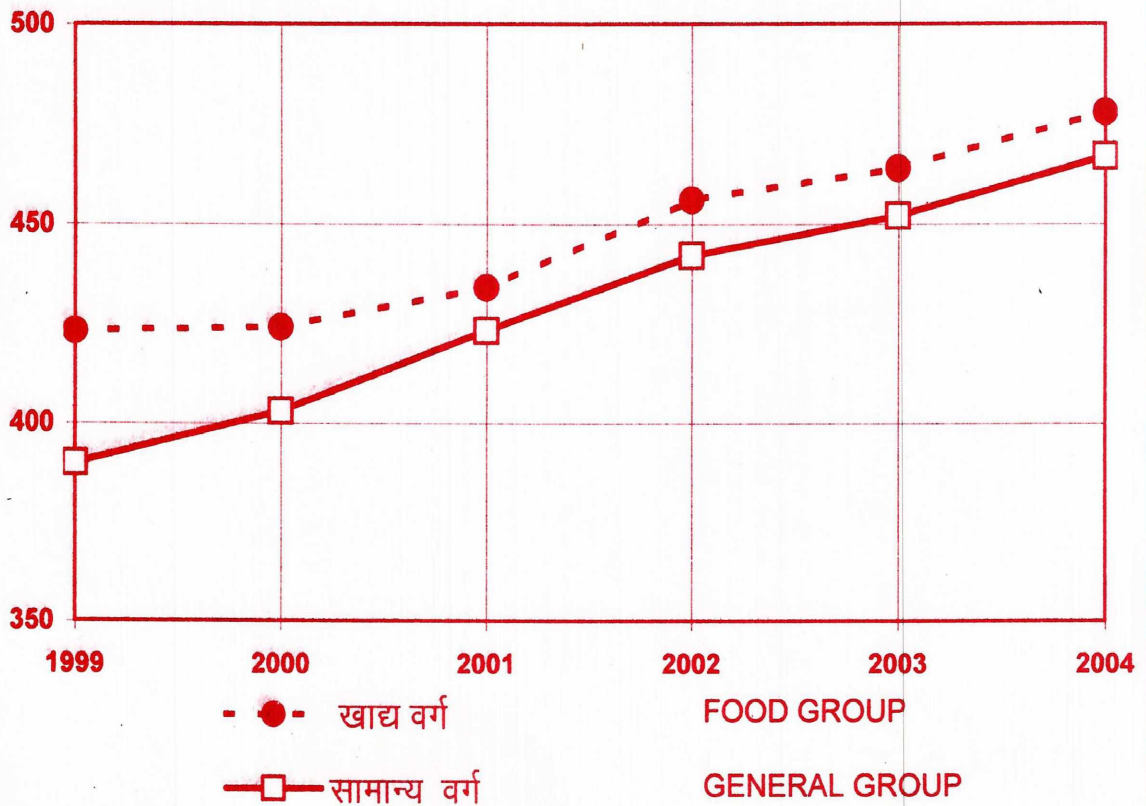
उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार BASE 1982=100

अजमेर AJMER



जयपुर JAIPUR



8. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार 1982 =100

Base 1982=100

वर्ग Group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर

Ajmer

(i) खाद्य Food	420	443	454	472	484	500
(ii) सामान्य General	411	433	452	472	487	510

जयपुर

Jaipur

(i) खाद्य Food	423	424	434	456	464	478
(ii) सामान्य General	390	403	423	442	452	467

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
2004-05	25	18613	227.65	167.77

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समंक

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	10.46	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	52
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	0.98	99	24.88	54.46	45
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	26.97	64.11	85
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.42	315	42.40	76.88	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	5.49	165	23.38	60.4	78
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.05	478	43.86	73.47	44
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.17	689	20.78	57.36	80
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.81	904	28.08	69.22	49
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.00	324	27.78	64.80	63

* 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.) 2000-01	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2001*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2001-02*
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.36	2.75	179.20	948	1360
2 आसाम Assam	1.17	0.78	35.21	370	361
3 बिहार Bihar	0.75	0.94	98.60	N.A.	75
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.62	1.96	70.76	1789+	3292
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.13	0.44	151.44	N.A.	3043
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.16	0.56	36.58	1447 +	2107
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 +	1837
9 केरल Kerala	0.27	0.39	58.34	N.A.	1062
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.28	3.08	36.85	674	975
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.87	3.08	75.76	1285	3005
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.30	1.56	36.92	369	526
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.79	0.50	163.35	1902	2216
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.96	3.42	29.78	663	842
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.91	1.30	146.84	N.A.	2343
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.86	2.41	115.69	970	595
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.85	0.89	117.84	N.A.	775
अखिल भारत All India	1.41	32.87	87.56	1119	1379

* 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 विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length	दसवीं योजना अनुमानित उद्ब्यय स्थिर कीमतों (2001-02) पर (करोड़ रुपये)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2002-03	Electrified Villages to Total Villages 31.03.03	vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.02	Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.) 31.3.99	10th Plan projected Outlay at constant 2001-02 prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	13	14	15	16	17
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	468	100.00	5670	65	46614.00
Andhra Pradesh					
2 आसाम	106	77.10	2201	109	8315.24
Assam					
3 बिहार	45	71.20	1200	51	21000.00
Bihar					
4 गुजरात	838	100.00	11599	48	40007.00
Gujarat					
5 हरियाणा	580	100.00	9222	65	10285.00
Haryana					
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	420	99.40	3949	53	10300.00
Himachal Pradesh					
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	316	97.30	3519	11	14500.00
Jammu & Kashmir					
8 कर्नाटक	463	98.90	6782	79	43558.23
Karnataka					
9 केरल	284	100.00	7210	382	24000.00
Kerala					
10 मध्य प्रदेश	278	97.30	5138	46	26189.93
Madhya Pradesh					
11 महाराष्ट्र	538	100.00	7507	81	66632.00
Maharashtra					
12 उड़ीसा	346	79.40	3263	169	19000.00
Orissa					
13 पंजाब	870	100.00	12527	128	18657.00
Punjab					
14 राजस्थान	291	97.40	5507	41	27318.00
Rajasthan					
15 तमिलनाडु	645	100.00	9019	118	40000.00
Tamilnadu					
16 उत्तर प्रदेश	188	56.90	3037	97	59708.00
Uttar Pradesh					
17 पश्चिम बंगाल	225	82.70	2142	89	28641.00
West Bengal					
अखिल भारत	373	83.80	5617	77	590948.35
All India					

* 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 (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रुपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रुपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रुपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept, 2004	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept, 2004	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept, 2004	Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Crore Rs.) 2002-03	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2002-03
1	18	19	20	21	22
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.7	11040	7605	145198	18820
2 आसाम Assam	4.3	5556	1807	31721	11755
3 बिहार Bihar	4.0	4089	1075	48633	5683
4 गुजरात Gujarat	6.8	16882	6970	N.A.	N.A.
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.2	14532	7112	57937	26632
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.4	17511	5643	14202	22576
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	7.6	13542	5037	N.A.	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	8.8	17551	12089	100406	18521
9 केरल Kerala	10.4	19840	10270	71064	21853
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.3	6946	3354	71646	11483
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.2	32256	27776	263225	26386
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5.8	6077	3448	38737	10340
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.4	24210	10944	64621	25855
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.5	6594	3987	74467	12745
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.4	15477	14123	136781	21738
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.6	6816	2300	176076	10289
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.3	12047	5901	153781	18756
अखिल भारत All India	6.2	14380	8617	2008770*	19040

* शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद - Net National Product

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2004-05 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2004-05 (B.E.)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रूपये) Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2004-05 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2004-05 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर राजस्व व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2004-05 (B.E.)
1	23	24	25	26	27
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	4068.71	2948.40	765.72	4317.84	2571.54
2 आसाम Assam	4597.70	1886.34	911.85	5288.33	3609.01
3 बिहार Bihar	1841.95	1478.24	1027.66	1842.60	844.23
4 गुजरात Gujarat	3878.30	2630.07	410.03	4432.21	2638.28
5 हरियाणा Haryana	4793.41	3339.43	267.65	5189.90	2870.49
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	6698.29	2460.44	724.89	9429.99	4586.15
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8173.26	2006.56	877.54	7163.85	4285.74
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	4620.60	3390.40	681.11	4607.40	2384.17
9 केरल Kerala	4313.00	3590.11	647.23	5736.30	3256.15
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2654.64	2016.81	817.04	2809.93	1437.36
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3933.16	3144.56	356.79	4691.95	2105.80
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	2984.49	2061.52	1156.40	3666.83	1708.95
13 पंजाब Punjab	6142.63	3125.85	340.04	7491.34	3541.42
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	2859.13	2092.74	740.64	3221.65	1834.82
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3850.45	3284.54	576.17	4368.63	2148.13
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2083.48	1738.04	841.59	2392.55	1008.58
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2433.59	1998.28	757.77	3300.30	1415.99

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	151396	162310	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	25558	29263	31476	32872	35431	Assam
बिहार	22812	25945	24483	32541	33662	39033	42236	46943	47116	54083	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	62520	69770	72349	80844	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	42339	47841	55049	60062	69216	77901	73715	84187	82523	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	61068	66254	69767	73110	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	41487	47313	57516	64061	73180	78554	78982	88077	85464	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	139863	156495	167137	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	90494	92835	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16614	17142	17822	18397	19121	Assam
बिहार	22812	25302	21781	26960	25921	27888	28914	34234	31278	36879	Bihar
गुजरात	49194	58058	61246	69966	71442	76571	75616	76102	83537	NA	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22131	23692	24276	27095	27483	29011	31230	33400	35062	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	37670	38235	40771	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37971	39070	41464	44170	46380	49424	54614	49294	53553	50570	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	37870	40003	41704	42284	43043	Punjab
राजस्थान	32970	38648	40225	44755	49821	51825	52920	51770	56636	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	85832	92001	98374	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	136296	145198	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	15615	17170	18465	20211	22710	26273	28262	29419	31721	Assam
बिहार	20780	23630	21835	29449	30307	34837	38178	42224	42184	48633	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	63715	63817	71064	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	37427	42096	48590	53141	61391	69051	64553	74087	71646	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	54257	59031	61976	64621	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	36733	41689	50986	56912	65596	69491	69898	78089	74467	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	128975	144389	153781	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	80637	82046	Andhra Pradesh
आसाम	13477	13796	14125	14467	14704	14574	15078	15671	16155	16785	Assam
बिहार	20780	23163	19582	24569	23404	24879	26137	31096	28155	33619	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	33565	34509	37037	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	33937	34529	36601	39057	41101	43815	48415	43099	47040	43770	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	33552	35327	36819	37336	38029	Punjab
राजस्थान	28977	34269	35530	39682	44509	46457	46574	45664	50238	46256	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	78254	83806	89792	West Bengal