



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2005-06

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2005-06

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR**



**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review, 2005-06** 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



सत्यमेव जयते

RAJIV MEHRISHI
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT

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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, 2005-06** depicts the progress of socio-economic development of the State.

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)



VEENU GUPTA
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, 2005-06** 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.

(VEENU GUPTA)

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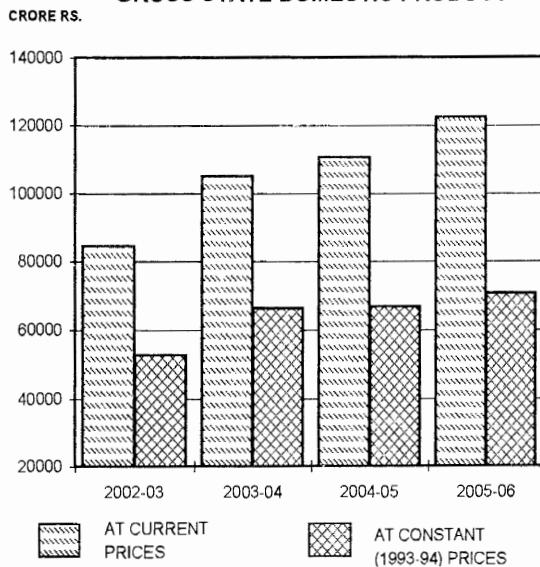
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

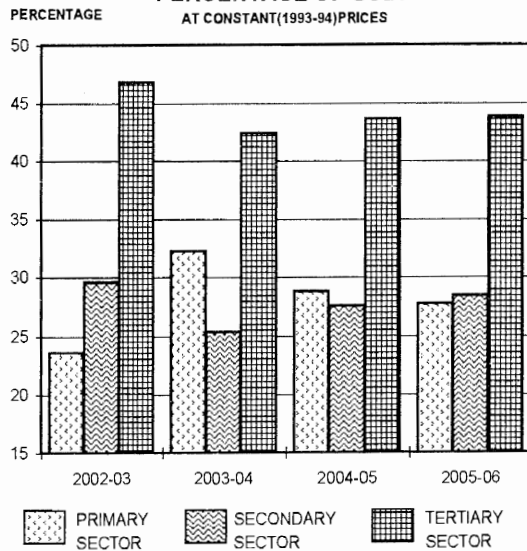
Particular	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		84405	105009	110446	122308
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		52747	66441	66853	70491
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		-4.17	24.41	5.18	10.74
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		-6.87	25.96	0.62	5.44
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		23.58	32.24	28.82	27.74
(b) Secondary		29.61	25.36	27.57	28.45
(c) Tertiary		46.81	42.40	43.61	43.81
4. Net State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		73864	93846	98573	109623
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		46177	59690	59911	63354
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		12641	15738	16212	17695
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		7903	10010	9853	10226
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation					
(a) At Current Prices	Crore Rs.	12035	13459	15231	-
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	10.71	11.83	13.17	-
7. Index for Agricultural Production +		133.47	321.24	288.93@	-
(Base 1979-82 = 100)					

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

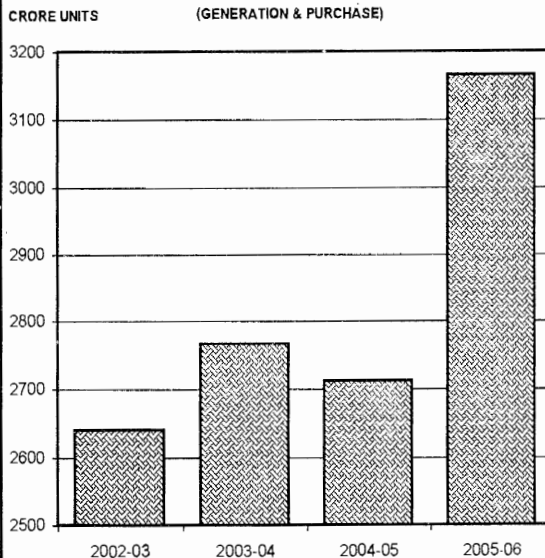
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



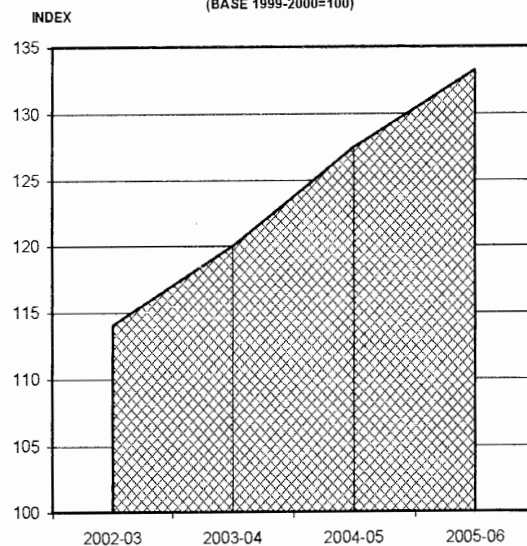
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP



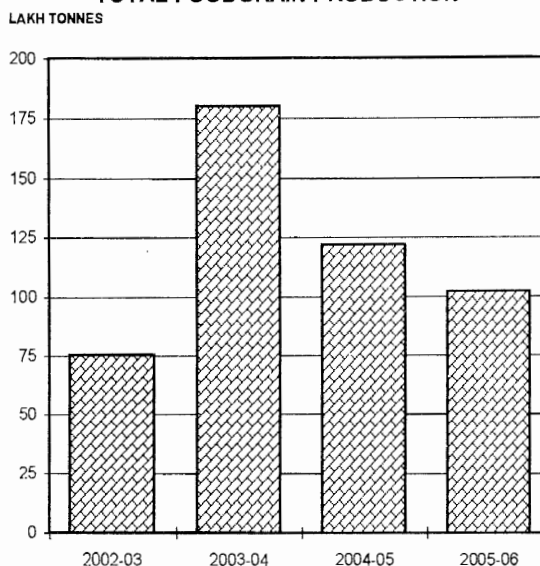
POWER PRODUCTION (GENERATION & PURCHASE)



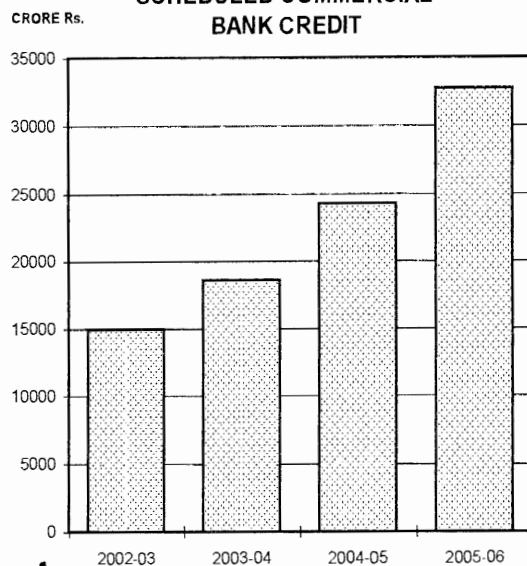
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)



TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



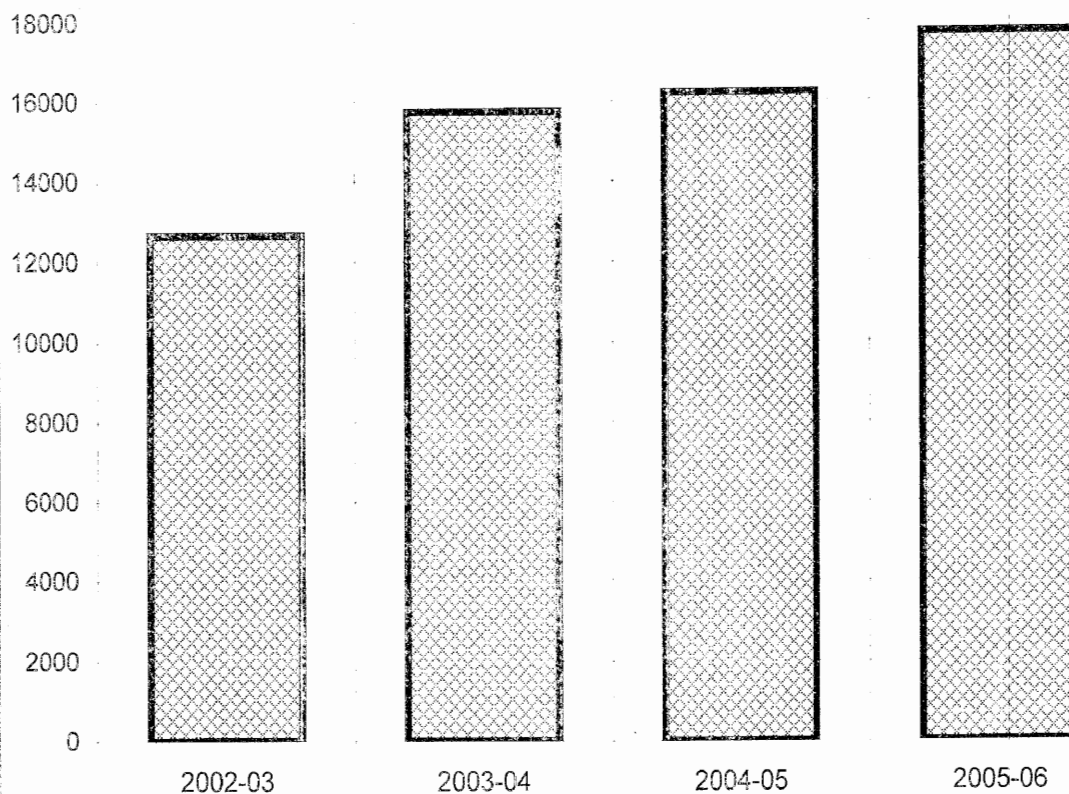
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

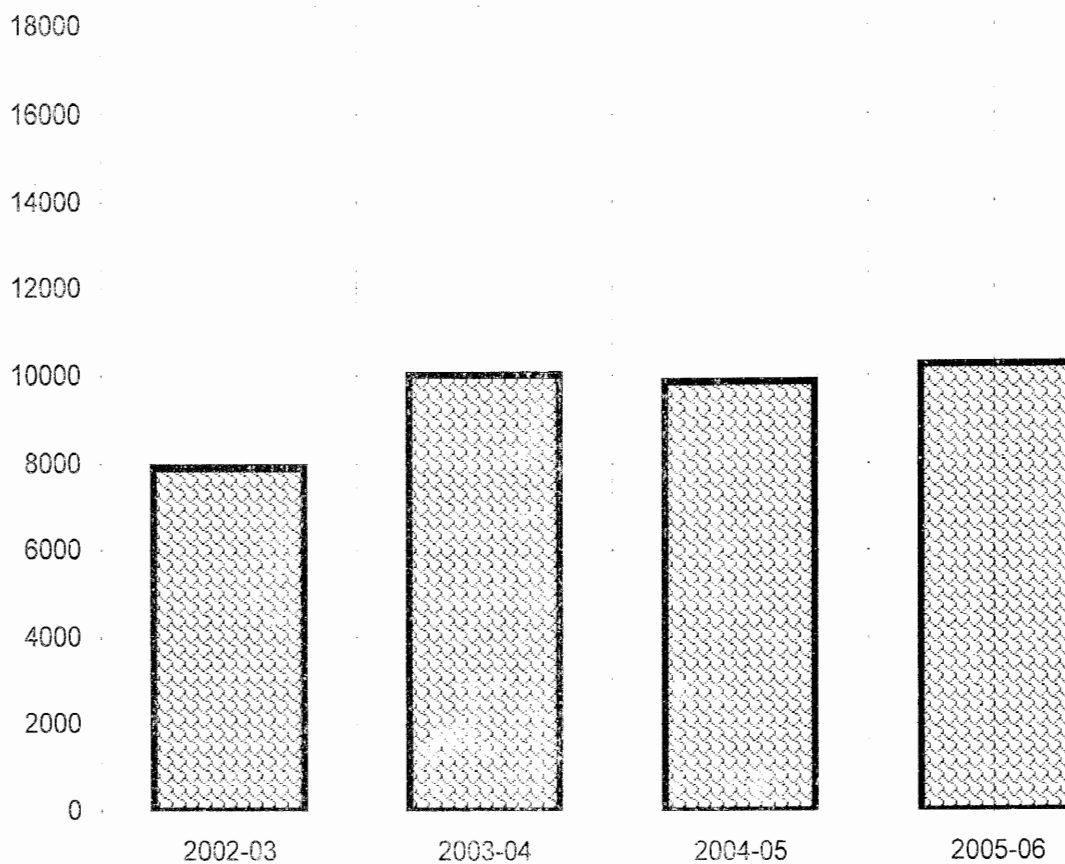
Rs.

AT CURRENT PRICES



Rs.

AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particular	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Food-grain Production +	Lakh MT	75.35	180.09	121.49	102.06@
9. Index for Industrial Production* (Base 1993-94 = 100)		199.71	200.93	224.15@	202.83@
10. Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100)		113.98	119.91	127.39	133.25
Percentage Increase		3.49	5.20	6.24	4.59
11. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		442	452	467	495
(b) Ajmer Centre		472	487	510	537
12. Power Generation (Generation + Purchase)	Crore Units	2640	2767	2712	3165
Growth Rate	Percent	6.28	4.81	-1.99	16.70
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Crore Rs.	14971	18566	24242	32738
Percentage increase		11.63	24.01	30.57	35.05

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2003-04, quick for 2004-05 and advance for 2005-06

- 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	325	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, 2005	Per Lakh of Population	6.2	5.5
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept, 2005	Rs.	16995	7293
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept, 2005	Rs.	11569	5284
11. Gross Domestic Product * Current prices	2005-06	000' Crore Rs	3200.6	122.3
Constant (1993-94) Prices			2586.6 **	70.5
12. Per Capita Income at * Current prices	2005-06	Rs.	25788	17695
Constant (1993-94) Prices			20813 **	10226
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	2003 @	Per Thousand Numbers	60	75
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	2003 @	Per Thousand Numbers	24.8	30.3
(b) Death rate	2003 @	Per Thousand Numbers	8.0	7.6

* - Advance Estimates

@ - Provisional

** -At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2005-06

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan spread in a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. kms., is the largest state in the country. It is a land-locked state in North-Western India and has borders with 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 hill range runs from South-West to North-East through heart of the State, and forms a natural barrier to the monsoon winds. The region to the west and the North-West of Aravali hills comprising twelve districts 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 Divisions and Districts which are further sub-divided into Tehsils, Municipalities, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats.

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

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Particulars
Area (Lakh sq. km.)*	2001	3.42
Number of:		
• Divisions	2005	7
• Districts	2004	32
• Sub-Divisions	2004	188
• Tehsils	2004	241
• Municipalities	2004	183
• Towns	2001	222
• Panchayat Samitis	2004	237
• Gram Panchayats	2004	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. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.2 and 12.6 percent of the State's total population, as against the national average of 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

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 (Lakh 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 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 325 persons per square km. of the country.

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. The position of birth and death rates at the State and all India level is given in the table below:

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

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
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
2003	30.3	24.8	7.6	8.0

Above table depicts that in the State, there is slight decrease in birth rate from the year 2000 but it is still higher in comparison of All India rate. So far as death rate is concerned it is gradually decreasing in the State and marginally less than it observed at All India level.

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. Rajasthan is the most water deficient State in the country. The normal rainfall in the State is 54.78 cm with wide variations in its distribution.

Agriculture continues to be the large contributor of the State's economy in terms of the State Domestic Product and the employment, particularly in rural areas. The agriculture scenario in the State is characterised by its dependence on the monsoon. 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 depleting at faster rate.

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.

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 and State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agriculture production which is subject 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 2000-01 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.)
2000-01	45664	8175	69898	12514
2001-02	50238	8763	78089	13621
2002-03	46177	7903	73864	12641
2003-04 P	59690	10010	93846	15738
2004-05 Q	59911	9853	98573	16212
2005-06 A	63354	10226	109623	17695

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 both at constant and 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 2005-06 has been estimated at Rs. 63,354 crores as against Rs. 59,911 crores in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 5.75 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2005-06 is estimated at Rs. 10,226 as compared to Rs. 9,853 in the year 2004-05 registering an increase of 3.78 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 1,09,623 crores for the year 2005-06 as compared to Rs. 98,573 crores during the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 11.21

percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2005-06 at current prices works out to Rs. 17,695 as against Rs. 16,212 during the year 2004-05 registering an increase of 9.14 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 are 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. The per capita consumption of electricity (2003-04) in the State is 294 kwh which is lower than the national average of 390 kwh.

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 2005 was 5,379.36 MW. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39,810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 38,541 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 endeavoured to strengthen the road network and due to

concerted efforts, the road length is likely to reach a level of 1,66,970 kms. by the end of the year 2005-06. The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan is likely to reach 47.66 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 and Rules, 2002 provides a regulatory framework for the BOT policy and 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. A new scheme 'Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojna' was launched in the State during the year 2005-06.

Rajasthan, well-known for its natural resources, art and culture, chivlary and bravery is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels, and also the luxury train "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. State is a land of amazing natural beauty with rich in its amazing variety of traditional skills; its handicraft, tie and dye work, hand block printing, quilts, blue pottery, statue making, marble craft, embroidery, brass work, miniature painting, enamel ware, woolen hand knitted carpets, sandal ware and exquisite gems and jewellery. The total arrivals of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 83.65 lakhs (77.57 lakhs domestic and 6.08 lakhs foreign) in the year 2001 to 198.80 lakhs (187.47 lakhs domestic and 11.33 lakhs foreign) in the year 2005.

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. '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 improving. 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, 16,311 Rajiv Gandhi Pathshalas, 31,298 Government Primary Schools, 16,650 Government Upper Primary Schools, 7,068 Secondary and 3,688 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 141.89 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years.

The State is committed to achieve the goal of 'Health for All'. The 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 2005, 37,846 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 2005-06, 10,181 habitations were benefited with the drinking water

facility which included 9,931 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 2005, 21,023 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 15,870 are operational in rural and 5,153 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 2005, 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 1999-2000=100) during the year 2005 stood at 133.25 as against 127.39 during the previous year 2004, which reveals an increase of 4.60 percent.

The State Government has endeavoured towards all over development of the State and promoting critical dimensions of Human Development (HD): longevity-ability to live a long and healthy life, education-ability to acquire knowledge, and income-essential for decent standard of living. In this direction positive signs are being noticed. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 80 of the year 2001 has reduced to 75 in the year 2003 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Life expectancy at birth has also increased in respect of both male and female to be 60.3 years and 61.3 years during the period of 1997-2001 against 59.8 years and 60.9 years respectively of the period, 1995-99. Literacy has also shown a positive change in the year 2001 over the previous decade by reaching total literacy, male and female literacy rates at 60.4, 75.7 and 43.9 from 38.6, 55.0 and 20.4 respectively. Similarly, Per Capital Income (PCI) at constant prices reached Rs. 10,226 in the year 2005-06 while it was Rs. 8,175 in the year 2000-01. Measures are also being taken for women empowerment through various gender empowerment schemes.

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 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. The estimates for the year 2005-06 are advance and 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 2004-05 is estimated to be Rs.1,10,446.06 crores as compared to Rs. 1,05,008.82 crores for the year 2003-04 showing an increase of 5.18 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2005-06, it is estimated to be Rs. 1,22,308.32 crores showing an increase of 10.74 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 66,852.83 crores as compared to Rs. 66,441.33 crores in the year 2003-04 registering a marginal increase of 0.62 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2005-06 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 70,490.94 crores showing an increase of 5.44 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 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.
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)	10037.57	12439.13	7549.87	15616.31	24691.11	52746.55
	(19.03)	(23.58)	(14.31)	(29.61)	(46.81)	(100.00)
2003-04(P)	18731.40	21418.51	8129.82	16853.68	28169.14	66441.33
	(28.19)	(32.24)	(12.24)	(25.36)	(42.40)	(100.00)
2004-05(Q)	16562.12	19266.37	8848.95	18432.80	29153.66	66852.83
	(24.77)	(28.82)	(13.24)	(27.57)	(43.61)	(100.00)
2005-06(A)	16833.03	19555.80	9408.22	20056.98	30878.16	70490.94
	(23.88)	(27.74)	(13.35)	(28.45)	(43.81)	(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 2004-05 is estimated to be Rs. 98,573.30 crores as compared to Rs. 93,846.37 crores in the year 2003-04 registering an increase of 5.04 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2005-06, it is estimated at Rs. 1,09,623.21 crores registering an increase of 11.21 percent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated at Rs. 59,910.96 crores in the year 2004-05 as against Rs. 59,689.74 crores during the year 2003-04 showing a marginal increase of 0.37 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2005-06, it is estimated to be Rs. 63,353.69 crores showing an increase of 5.75 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is as follows:

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

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	12840.72	14545.40	6728.89	12982.53	19045.85	46573.78
	(27.57)	(31.23)	(14.45)	(27.88)	(40.89)	(100.00)
2000-01	11118.79	12898.29	6243.88	11979.33	20786.07	45663.69
	(24.35)	(28.25)	(13.67)	(26.23)	(45.52)	(100.00)
2001-02	14460.11	16385.94	5916.87	12203.84	21648.59	50238.37
	(28.78)	(32.62)	(11.78)	(24.29)	(43.09)	(100.00)
2002-03	8703.65	10859.83	5748.29	12763.71	22553.39	46176.93
	(18.85)	(23.52)	(12.45)	(27.64)	(48.84)	(100.00)
2003-04 (P)	17361.51	19796.62	6279.66	13924.17	25968.95	59689.74
	(29.09)	(33.17)	(10.52)	(23.33)	(43.50)	(100.00)
2004-05 (Q)	15154.29	17599.56	6947.55	15422.14	26889.26	59910.96
	(25.29)	(29.38)	(11.60)	(25.74)	(44.88)	(100.00)
2005-06 (A)	15385.52	17842.02	7453.23	16961.47	28550.20	63353.69
	(24.29)	(28.16)	(11.60)	(26.77)	(45.07)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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

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

(i) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector contributes about 24 to 33 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 23 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 41 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 2005-06 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 17,695 as compared to Rs. 16,212 of the previous year 2004-05 showing an increase of 9.14 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1993-94) prices, the per capita income for the year 2005-06 is estimated to be Rs. 10,226 as compared to Rs. 9,853 for the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 3.78 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2004-05, the total assets at current prices were 13.79 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 1,10,446.06 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector. In the year 1997-98, the contribution of GFCF from the public sector was 37.12 percent more than that of the private sector while in the year 2004-05, it was 52.23 percent more. Total GFCF in the year 2004-05 increased by 13.17 percent over the previous year. The value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since

the year 1997-98 has been given in the table below:

Table - 2.2.1

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

Sector	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Public	6067.38	5298.67	5010.96	5250.94	5681.44	6980.66	7861.87	9192.21
Private	4425.00	4568.79	4702.88	4674.09	5190.00	5054.72	5596.85	6038.39
Total	10492.38	9867.46	9713.84	9925.03	10871.44	12035.38	13458.72	15230.60

2.3 TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07)

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. Against the allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 17,066.00 crores has been incurred during first three years i.e. 2002-05 of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).

The major head-wise allocation of funds and expenditure (2002-03 to 2004-05) in the Tenth Plan is as follows:-

Table 2.3.1

Tenth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at Current Prices)	Outlay (at Constant 2001-02 Prices)	Expenditure 2002-03 to 2004-05
1	Agriculture and Allied Services.	1934.02	1644.65	341.34
2	Rural Development	2683.69	2314.47	1636.25
3	Special Area Programme	197.18	169.36	120.76
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	3475.44	2983.84	2100.31
5	Energy	8460.43	7236.45	5344.85
6	Industries and Mines	1113.56	975.38	236.97
7	Transport	2950.10	2551.86	1577.81
8	Scientific Services	14.18	12.23	3.70
9	Social and Community Services	9642.80	8279.21	5059.27
10	Economic Services	1258.32	1060.40	527.87
11	General Services	102.03	90.15	116.87
	TOTAL	31831.75	27318.00	17066.00

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

The approved outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2005-06 was kept at Rs. 8,350.00 crores. The major head-wise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1

Annual Plan 2005-06 - Major Head-wise Outlay

		(Rs. in crores)
S. No.	Major Head of Development	Approved Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	219.99
2	Rural Development	735.56
3	Special Area Programmes	33.07
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1045.07
5	Energy	1999.08
6	Industries and Mines	108.99
7	Transport	781.55
8	Scientific Services	2.97
9	Social and Community Services	2853.97
10	Economic Services	305.13
11	General Services	264.62
TOTAL		8350.00

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

In the State, twelve externally aided projects, funded by different external aid agencies like World Bank (four), JBIC, Japan (three), KFW, Germany (three) and ADB (two) relating to various State Developmental sectors;

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 2005-06, the revised plan outlay of Rs. 872.56 crores has been kept for on going EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 709.65 crores as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) has been expected to be received in the State account. In the year 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 523.81 crores has been incurred upto December 2005 and a sum of Rs. 332.81 crores as additional central assistance has been credited in the State account from the Government of India.

In addition to above four externally aided projects are in the pipeline for approval of GOR/GOI 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 Yojna 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 they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below poverty line.

The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credits allowed in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at the national level upto September 2005 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1010	1010	14430	14396
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	3497	3995	56170	62461
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	1789	2275	28303	35631
2. State Bank of India					
A. Associates & Nationalised Bank					
	a) No. of offices	2056	2090	46782	47470
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	30682	34588	1174063	1394356
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	19806	26939	661978	917006
B. Foreign Bank					
	a) No. of offices	3	3	199	229
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	130	182	72707	91903
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	84	138	65987	85596
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	301	312	5810	6151
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	5782	6418	264310	332699
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	2563	3386	182876	242575
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3370	3415	67221	68246
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	40091	45183	1567250	1881419
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	24242	32738	939144	1280808

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Quarterly Statistics, September, 2005.

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2005 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 2004. The deposits have increased by 12.70 percent in Rajasthan in 2005 over 2004 while it was 20.05 percent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 72.46 percent in September 2005 in Rajasthan and at the All India level it was 68.08 percent, whereas in

September 2004 it was 60.47 percent and 59.92 percent in Rajasthan and at the All India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September 2005 over corresponding period of 2004 has increased by 35.05 percent while the increase was 36.38 percent at the All India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 18,141 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 619.53 lakh on 1st October 2005) and covers an average area of 100 sq. km. of the State.

3. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price stability is essential for sustaining 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 wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

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

With the recommendation of 'Advisory Committee' constituted for revision of base year of Wholesale Price Index in Rajasthan, Directorate of Economics and Statistics has changed the base year of Wholesale Price Index from (1952-53=100) to (1999-2000=100). Accordingly, series of Wholesale Price Index has been revised.

Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2005 stood at 133.25 as against 127.39 in the year 2004, which shows an increase of 4.60 percent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group increased by 1.68 percent, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants by 15.54 percent and Manufactured Products Group by 1.24 percent.

Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2003 to 2005 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

Table - 3.1.1
Wholesale Price Index

S.No. Major Group	Annual Average			% variation over <u>previous year</u>	
				2005	2004
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Primary Articles	112.45	114.58	116.51	1.68	1.89
(A) Agricultural Articles	114.13	115.36	116.53	1.01	1.08
(B) Minerals	99.77	108.73	116.42	7.07	8.98
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	169.40	182.73	211.13	15.54	7.87
3. Manufactured Products	108.85	118.07	119.54	1.24	8.47
All Commodities	119.91	127.39	133.25	4.60	6.24

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. An increasing trend in consumer prices continued during the year 2005. The General Index of Consumer Prices for the year 2005 recorded an increase of 6.00 percent at Jaipur centre and 5.29 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

(Base year 1982=100)

Group	Jaipur Centre					Ajmer Centre				
				% Variation					% Variation	
	2003	2004	2005	over pre. year		2003	2004	2005	over pre. year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	464	478	505	5.65	3.02	484	500	522	4.40	3.31
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	656	697	712	2.15	6.25	628	660	655	-0.76	5.10
3. Fuel & Light	495	510	486	-4.71	3.03	512	568	499	-12.15	10.94
4. Housing	282	300	379	26.33	6.38	565	625	763	22.08	10.62
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	370	385	385	0.00	4.05	392	401	411	2.49	2.30
6. Miscellaneous	531	538	566	5.20	1.32	447	464	491	5.82	3.80
General Index	452	467	495	6.00	3.32	487	510	537	5.29	4.72

Since the year 2000, the average General Consumer Price Indices (1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India 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
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
2005	495	6.00	537	5.29	536	4.28

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 2000 onwards, UNME indices for all the three 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
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
2005	438	465	430	451

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2005 is higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Jodhpur centre (5.39 percent), followed by Ajmer (4.26 percent) and Jaipur (3.55 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 4.40 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 2000-01 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	2000-01	311	304
2	2001-02	309	311
3	2002-03	325	323
4	2003-04	323	332
5	2004-05	346	342
6	2005-06*	369	355

* Average of six months (July to December 2005)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2004-05 recorded an increase of 7.12 percent over the previous year. During the year 2005-06, the six monthly index (July to December 2005) was 8.85 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 2005, 21,023 authorised fair price shops are running in the State, which includes 15,870 in rural and 5,153 in urban areas. Out of 21,023 shops, 4,272 are under cooperative sector and remaining 16,751 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 2005, 23,492 cases were decided by the State Commission and 2,03,660 cases by the District Forum.

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 Industry 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 2005-06, a total of 9,501 small and artisan units were registered upto December 2005 against the target of 11,200 units. These units, with the total investment of Rs. 220.85 crores have generated direct employment for 34,299 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), proposals for establishment of 47 major and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 1,013.00 crores were submitted to the Government of India wherein 6,340 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna: During the financial year 2005-06, a target to benefit 18,700 youth was kept under the scheme against which loan has been sanctioned in 13,178 cases, 9,201 youth were trained and loan was disbursed to 3,293 youth upto December 2005.

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 2005-06 (upto December 2005), 21 shivirs at district level and 227 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 114 persons have been trained upto December 2005 against the target of 170 persons for the year 2005-06.

Household Industries: Under Household Industry Scheme, training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods is imparted to women in urban areas for making them self-dependent. As against the target of 4,725 to be trained in the year 2005-06, 3,289 women have been trained upto December 2005.

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 2005-06, 25 fairs/exhibitions were organised upto December 2005 against the target of 35 wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 27.87 crores were entertained.

Handloom: A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is provided under Handloom Development Scheme. During the year 2005-06, sanction was granted for construction of 532 handloom houses upto December 2005 against the target of 630. 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, 1,978 youth were trained upto December 2005 against a target of 1,600 during the year 2005-06.

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. For the development of ceramic industries, 10,000 sq.mts. land has been allotted to establish "Ceramic Testing Laboratory" at Bikaner. To promote Plastic Industries in the State, a branch of "Central Institute of Plastic and Engineering Technology" Chennai, has been established at Sitapura, Jaipur.

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 2005-06 (upto January 2006), 446 artisans in leather, 512 in wool and 203 in stone-ceramic-pottery sub-sector were benefited through various training programmes organised for skill up-gradation in design, product development and market linkages. Under the coordination activities, RUDA provided marketing opportunity to 2,002 persons to sell their products in fourteen National events and 860 persons in three International Trade events. Apart from these, Kota Doria, Bansur Leather Cluster, C.L.R.I.-HRD Project for the capacity building of leather artisans and Bamboo Craft Training projects are also being under taken by RUDA.

Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State Government, 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 and other projects in the State.

Bureau is the secretariat for the Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion under chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister and a State Level Empowered Committee for Single Window Clearance System is constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Since introduction of single window system, 843 meetings of State and district level committees have been conducted upto September 2005 wherein 1,498 projects involving investment of over Rs. 10,618.80 crores have been cleared.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organisation engaged in fostering growth of industrialisation in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyse planned rapid industrialisation of Rajasthan.

During the year 2005-06 upto December 2005, RIICO has acquired 681.65 acres of land and developed 514.96 acres. A term loan assistance of Rs. 5,418.50 lakhs was sanctioned, Rs. 5,452.09 lakhs were disbursed and the recovery of term loan was Rs. 6,171.68 lakhs upto December 2005.

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 2005-06, upto December 2005, 25 plots have been allotted to SC entrepreneurs.

Special Projects of RIICO:

- Establishment of two special economic zones:
 - I-Gem and Jewellery Zone has been established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in Phase-I for which work is under progress, an expenditure of Rs. 523.05 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005. Phase-II of Gem and Jewellery Zone is being established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur), an expenditure of Rs 1,799.76 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
 - II-For handicrafts, special economic zone is being established at Boranada Industrial Area in Jodhpur, an expenditure of Rs. 1,147.89 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 3,486.00 lakhs is being established at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar, an expenditure of Rs.1,636.49 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 2,138.98 lakhs is being established in Boranada Industrial Area, Jodhpur. Upto December 2005, an expenditure of Rs. 1,795.04 lakhs has been incurred.
- Apparel Park, Mahal 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, an expenditure of Rs. 139.92 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
- 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. 797.00 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,047.00 lakhs is being established in Kota. Work on this project is in progress. Upto December 2005, an expenditure of Rs. 593.00 lakhs has been incurred.
- Another Agro Food Park is being established at SriGanganagar with cost of Rs. 912.00 lakhs in an area of 81.14 acres of land, an expenditure of Rs. 405.00 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.
- Corporation has established 8 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. 8,499.95 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005. 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. 2,309.48 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005.

- Earth Station costing Rs. 365.00 lakhs is being established in IT Park (Jodhpur) in 8,000 sq. metre of land for which work is in progress and an amount of Rs. 306.73 lakhs has been spent upto December 2005.

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 the activities of procurement and distribution of raw materials to SSI units, marketing of SSI products and the products of Rajasthani handicrafts through exhibitions and a network of emporium known as **Rajasthali**. It also provides training in various crafts and promoting exports in the State through Inland Container Depots and Air Cargo Complex. During the financial year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 452.39 lakhs while turnover of raw materials was Rs. 8,169.69 lakhs and marketing of goods was Rs. 384.48 lakhs. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, revenue of Rs. 242.35 lakhs, Rs. 133.07 lakhs, Rs. 44.34 lakhs and Rs. 161.51 lakhs respectively was collected upto December 2005.

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. A High level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary has approved the design of the Complex. The construction work has restarted on 15th January, 2004.

The Corporation is also carrying out incentive activities such as Samuhik Bima Yojna, Old age Pension Yojna and Rajasthan Hast Shilpi Avam Dustkar Kalyan Kosh Yojna.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from Rs. 2,000 to 20.00 crores.

The Corporation has its effective network throughout the State by operating its activities through 34 branch offices and 7 regional offices. The Corporation has launched an array of loan schemes to extend financial assistance to the entrepreneurs such as hospital and nursing homes, hotel & restaurant, SEMFEX for ex-servicemen, Mahila Udyam Nidhi for women entrepreneurs and loan schemes for professionals. Besides, the corporation also provides term loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest for setting up industrial units in the State.

Following schemes have been taken to provide facilities to entrepreneurs during the year 2005-06:

1. Scheme for Roll over cum principal replenishment.
2. Enhancement of maximum limit of loan under STL Scheme for Good Borrower.
3. Scheme for providing consultancy services by the corporation.
4. Scheme for settlement of Small Loan cases.
5. Scheme for settlement of 'Deficit/Write off/Decretal cases over Rs. 50,000 but upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
6. One Time Settlement Scheme for NPA Accounts.

Following table depicts the achievements made during the financial year 2005-06 upto December 2005:

Table 4.1.1

S. No.	Key Area	Target 2005-06	(Rs. in Crores)	
			Achievements (upto December)	
			2004-05	2005-06
1	Loan sanctions	330.00	211.47	226.14
2	Loan disbursement	220.00	139.22	174.09
3	Recovery	260.00	146.85	185.45

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 2004 and 2005 in the State is as under:

Table - 4.1.2

Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	2004	2005 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2005 over 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghee	Tonne	1659	2155	29.90
2.	Milk all Kinds/Skimmed Milk/Milk Powder	Tonne	125968	103035	-18.21
3.	Rice/Raw Rice	Tonne	48877	28146	-42.41
4.	Dall (All Kinds)	Tonne	105437	60992	-42.15
5.	Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati) Edible Hydrogenated Oil	Tonne	49761	61045	22.68
6.	Edible Oils	Tonne	119210	94725	-20.54
7.	All Kind Oil Cakes	Tonne	179421	201394	12.25
8.	Spirit (All Types)	Litres	604325	3993039	560.74
9.	Liquors (All Types)	Lakh Litre	355.86	94.41	-73.47
10.	All Kind Cotton Clothes	Lakh Mt.	94.07	126.55	34.53
11.	Cotton Yarn	Lakh Kg.	108.04	160.24	48.32
12.	Synthetic Yarn	Lakh Kg.	696.56	640.35	-8.07
13.	Synthetic Cloth	Lakh Mt.	475.41	384.83	-19.05
14.	Leather Footwear Western Type	Pair	196584	427422	117.42

S. No.	Item	Unit	2004	2005 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2005 over 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Urea	Tonne	359592	402489	11.93
16.	Super Phosphate	Tonne	159652	87788	-45.01
17.	Sulphuric Acid	Tonne	285292	208375	-26.96
18.	Sodium Chloride (Salt)	Lakh Kg.	5.23	5.59	6.88
19.	All Type Gases	Lakh Cu.Mt.	131.60	167.88	27.57
20.	Cement (All Types)	Lakh Tonne	90.01	92.97	3.29
21.	Insulators	No.	520288	587445	12.91
22.	Lime All Types	Tonne	80513	10409	-87.07
23.	Zinc Ingot	Tonne	137603	123216	-10.46
24.	Bars and Rods	Tonne	5606	4053	-27.70
25.	Copper Tubes	Tonne	487	833	71.05
26.	Tin Container	Lakh No.	24.17	20.21	-16.38
27.	Ball Bearings	Lakh No.	324.15	385.84	19.03
28.	Dairy Machinery Equipments	No.	5246	5674	8.16
29.	Mono Block Pumps	No.	63947	66838	4.52
30.	Transformers	No.	6083	3816	-37.27
31.	P.V.C. Insulated Flexible	Km.	12260	14472	18.04
32.	Radiators	No.	1475	585	-60.34
33.	Precious Stones (All Types)	Lakh Carat	8.79	8.25	-6.14
34.	Crushed Bones	Tonne	3638	2117	-41.81
35.	Water Meter	No.	152627	101666	-33.39

The above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2005 as compared to the production in the same period of previous year. Out of the 35 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 17 items, whereas production of 18 items decreased during the year 2005. 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 2005 over 2004	Items
1	2
1. Increase upto 10 percent	Sodium Chloride, Cement, Dairy Machinery Equipment, Mono Block Pump.
2. Increase between 10 to 20 percent	All kinds of Oil cakes, Urea, Insulator, Ball Bearing, PVC insulated Flexible.
3. Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Ghee, Vegetable Ghee (Vanaspati), All kind of cotton cloth, Cotton Yarn, All type of Gases.
4. Increase between 50 to 100 percent	Copper tubes.
5. Increase more than 100 percent	Spirit, Leather Footwear.
6. Decrease upto 10 percent	Synthetic Yarn, Precious Stones.
7. Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Milk All Kind/Skimmed Powder, Edible Oil, Synthetic Cloth, Zinc Ingot, Tin Container.
8. Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Rice, Dall, Super Phosphate, Sulphuric Acid, Bars & Rods, Transformer, Crushed bones, Water Meter.
9. Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Liquors, Lime, Radiators.

4.2 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village industries are playing important role in providing employment in the rural areas. In addition to providing employment, the main function of KVI is to assist the workers for producing quality products, training to artisans, promoting co-operative movement and increasing the production by providing raw material and necessary implements.

During the year 2005-06, against the target of 1,042 units and employment to 10,000 additional persons, 672 units have been sanctioned and additional employment to 17,282 persons have been provided upto December 2005.

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, 10,490 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out during the year 2005-06 upto December 2005.

During the financial year 2005-06, 444 new factories and 71 boilers were registered in which about 12,838 new workers got employment upto December 2005. To create safety awareness, 34 safety training programmes and seminars were organised for benefiting 874 participants. A total of 388 samples were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. The samples were taken from 171 chemically hazardous factories with the aim to safeguard workers from occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health. The department has amended and published its "Citizens" Charter to facilitate the entrepreneurs and exemptions from the provision of Factories Act have been granted in the new industrial policies for the industries to be established in the Special Economical Zone (SEZ).

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 2005-06, 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 2005	
		2005-06	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	5710	4855	85.03
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	496	366	73.79
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	48.50	31.40	64.74
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	150	118.10	78.73
Drilling	Meter	9200	6865	74.62

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. It was merged with Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) w.e.f. 20th February 2003. During the period of last 30 years, for the purpose of exploration/excavations of minerals, the company has made many qualitative and quantitative changes and earned profits.

During the financial year 2004-05, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 77.51 crores and expected to earn a profit of Rs. 80.26 crores during the financial year 2005-06.

Physical progress for the year 2005-06 is given below:

Table - 4.4.2

Mineral	Achieve.(upto Dec. 2005)		Likely Achieve.(upto March 06)	
	(Lakh MT)	Value (crore Rs.)	(Lakh MT)	Value (crore Rs.)
Gypsum & Selenite	21.01	62.60	26.00	80.09
Limestone	14.49	47.62	21.70	72.50
Rock Phosphate	9.58	222.70	13.05	307.97
Lignite	4.59	42.04	9.00	81.03

Exploration 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, its discovery has brought Rajasthan on the oil map of India. During the year 2005-06, 41 wells have been drilled out of these 39 wells are in Barmer-Sanchore basin and 12 oil fields have been discovered so far; 350 million tonnes of oil reserves are proved.

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 remained, by and large, peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 4,750 complaints, 2,703 have been disposed off during the financial year 2005-06 (upto December 2005) and out of 2,387 industrial disputes, 1,920 cases have been settled. During the year 2005-06, 16.32 lakh man-days were lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay off upto December 2005.

By the end of March 2005, there were 4,472 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 8.00 lakhs. During the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), 102 new trade unions with the membership of 10,495 have been registered.

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 2005, was 1,80,704, out of which, there were 18,464 women, 27,568 scheduled castes,

24,504 scheduled tribes and 47,840 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 14,939 against which 71,839 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 10,728 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the year 2005-06 upto September 2005, a total of 1,206 career talks were organised by employment exchange and 57,530 persons were guided at the time of registration. A total of 20,705 job seekers were benefited through self-employment. A total of 26 Rozgar Melas were organised in rural areas of the State upto December 2005.

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 Panchayat 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 and information regarding different technical education 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
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005 (upto Sept.05)	9.42	2.49	11.91

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 the large contributor of the economy as State is predominantly agrarian where 75 percent of the population is living in rural areas and about 70 percent depend on agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed, highly susceptible and vulnerable to the vagaries of the monsoon. The north-west region of the State comprising 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert which absolutely depends on rains for water requirement and agriculture. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon, it has been around 210.62 lakh hectares during the year 2004-05.

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

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short around three months; the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- Ninety percent of rainfall is received during monsoon season. In addition to spatial variation, there is variation in the time spread of the rainfall.
- Sixty five percent of the total cultivation is under kharif season which to a large extent depends on rains which mostly remains scanty, low and irregular.
- Sixty eight 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, in June 2005 Monsoon arrived at sheduled time. In the first phase, the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Kota, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur received heavy rains during June 2005. The second phase of monsoon arrived in the last week of July 2005; in which heavy rains occurred in Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Rajsamand districts of the State. In the year 2005, the rainfall during June to September was recorded to the tune of 495.80 mm. which was 9.00 percent less than the normal rainfall of 547.80 mm. of the same period.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy as about 25 to 30 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generated by this sector.

The detailed position of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years is 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)		
	2003-04 (Revised Final)	2004-05 (Final)	2005-06 (Likely)	2003-04 (Revised Final)	2004-05 (Final)	2005-06 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	101.21	85.03	89.87	157.27	108.88	104.80
Kharif	78.36	63.17	66.71	94.43	47.64	35.70
Rabi	22.85	21.86	23.16	62.84	61.24	69.10
Pulses	38.61	35.74	38.85	22.82	13.39	13.46
Kharif	26.98	24.89	26.00	15.11	5.01	2.96
Rabi	11.63	10.85	12.85	7.71	8.38	10.50
Foodgrain	139.82	120.77	128.72	180.09	122.27	118.26
Kharif	105.34	88.06	92.71	109.54	52.65	38.66
Rabi	34.48	32.71	36.01	70.55	69.62	79.60
Oil-Seeds	32.26	51.36	47.77	39.96	55.14	55.68
Kharif	10.81	14.51	16.64	12.54	15.41	15.96
Rabi	21.45	36.85	31.13	27.42	39.73	39.72
Sugarcane	0.06	0.06	0.07	3.19	2.77	2.09
Cotton *	3.44	4.38	4.54	7.09	7.65	11.24

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2005-06, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 118.26 lakh tonnes which is less by 3.28 percent as compared to that of 122.27 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2005-06 is expected to be at the level of 38.66 lakh tonnes as against 52.65 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing a decrease of 26.57 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2005-06 is expected to be higher at the level of 79.60 lakh tonnes as against 69.62 lakh tonnes during the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 14.33 percent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2005-06 is expected to be 35.70 lakh tonnes which is lower by 25.06 percent than that of 47.64 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 21.59 and 11.02 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 against 30.80 lakh and 12.62 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2004-05 showing a decrease of 29.90 and 12.68 percent.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2005-06 is expected to be 69.10 lakh tonnes against 61.24 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 60.52 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 as compared to 57.07 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 6.05 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 8.59 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 against 4.18 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 105.50 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 2.96 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 against 5.01 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing a decrease of 40.92 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be 10.17 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 against 7.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 31.57 percent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2005-06 is estimated at 55.68 lakh tonnes against 55.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 0.98 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 15.96 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 as against 15.41 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 3.57 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 39.72 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 as against 39.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing a decrease of 0.03 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 38.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 as against 38.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 which registers an increase of 0.96 percent over the previous year.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.09 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 as against 2.77 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05 showing a decrease of 24.55 percent.

Cotton, an important cash crop of the State is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts; its production is likely to be 11.24 lakh bales during the year 2005-06 as against 7.65 lakh bales in the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 46.93 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 level 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 agriculture production.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1

Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 05]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	80.85	93.70	106.40
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	318.79	347.00	176.52
2. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	85.86	119.10	115.29
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	103.51	130.00	91.36
3. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	255.32	434.60	321.45
	Rabi	'000 Ton	506.01	538.96	428.11
4. Consumption of Fertilizer	Kharif	Kg./Hect	17.29	31.04	25.42
	Rabi	Kg./Hect.	77.36	74.82	56.03
5. Distribution of Rhyzobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets	7.07	11.50	1.09
	Rabi	in Lakh Nos.	6.62	9.00	8.06
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	38.71	42.00	43.53
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	41.97	39.75	15.67

Items	Season	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 05]
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Quality Control					
Sample analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	3616	5000	4242
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4026	6000	4086
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1282	1600	1172
8. Water Management					
Programme					
i) Sprinkler Sets		Number	8821	27004	12406
ii) Pipeline Extension		Lakh Meter	21.98	24.03	22.60
9. Soil and Water					
Sample Analysis					
		Lakh Number	2.40	2.48	2.05
10. Land Improvement					
Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Isopom		MT	74532	156500	66687
ii) Work Plan		MT	18803	55000	6346

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 2005-06, against the plan allocation of Rs. 296.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 70.05 lakhs was incurred upto December 2005.

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: the 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 fully depends on rains and in the area of mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Since its inception till the end of December 2005, the Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has executed soil conservation works in an area of 27.85 lakh hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 1,178.70 crores. Under the State Plan, works have been executed to the tune of Rs. 335.21 lakhs upto December 2005 against the provision of Rs. 347.79 lakhs in the year 2005-06.

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 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 2,352.38 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005 against the provision of Rs. 2,340.00 lakhs and 86,306 hectares of area has been treated.

(ii) Wasteland Development Programme and Other Schemes: This scheme is being executed in 19 districts of the State. During the year 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 2,480.00 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,555.03 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005 and 30,471 hectares of area has been treated.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 18,800.00 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 12,656.92 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005 and 1,33,928 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 2005-06, a

provision of Rs. 3,200.00 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,898.85 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005 and 24,433 hectares of area has been treated.

(v) Other Rural Development Programmes: An expenditure of Rs. 72.11 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2005 against the target of Rs. 187.24 lakhs during the year 2005-06 and an area of 1,473 hectares has been treated under various other programmes.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is important that farmers should get adequate returns for their produce. 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, 108 have been computerised and made operational; these are also linked with the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board, Mandi Samitis and 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. Ex-gratia of Rs. 50,000 is being provided to farmers/agricultural labourers in case of death and Rs. 25,000 in case of disability occurring during agriculture work or marketing in mandi yard. During the year 2005-06, financial assistance of Rs. 412.66 lakhs was provided to 1,239 persons upto December 2005.

Income earned from Mandi Taxes has been Rs. 160.82 crores and Rs. 167.00 crores during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively while in the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), the State earning is Rs. 148.20 crores.

Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the 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 2005-06, Rs.122.52 crores have been released upto December 2005 for construction of link roads, mandi development works and other construction activities.

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 22 years. In the financial year 2005-06, the corporation earned a tentative profit of Rs. 19.40 crores upto December 2005.

The Corporation, with its 91 warehouses in the State has a storage capacity of 11.62 lakh MT. Its average utilisation has been 104 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 15,000 MT storage capacity for three months and it is 12.5 percent in case of co-operative societies. During the year 2005-06, the Corporation has constructed godowns of 3,600 MT storage capacity upto December 2005 against the target of 31,500 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, Cumin seed 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 can be extended 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 2005-06, the Corporation procured 0.35 lakhs MT wheat under the support price scheme at 8 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

There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2003-04 was 63.93 lakh hectares, which is 21.26 percent more than that of 52.72 lakh hectares in the year 2002-03. The gross irrigated area is only 29.51 percent of gross cropped area during the year 2003-04. Out of the gross irrigated area, 68.33 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 29.81 percent by canals and 1.86 percent by other sources. The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2001-02 to 2003-04 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		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1452	960	1314	2186	1348	1906
2. Tanks	105	8	60	109	8	62
3. Wells & Tube-wells	3816	3377	3810	4399	3887	4368
4. Others	47	27	55	50	29	57
Total	5420	4372	5239	6744	5272	6393

The Irrigation Department of the State is striving hard to expand irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March 2005, irrigation potential of 32.07 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2005-06, an additional irrigation potential of 69,673 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) has been created upto December 2005 against the target of 1,15,000 hectares.

For annual plan 2005-06, a revised outlay of Rs. 755.57 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which included Rs. 200.00 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 54.80 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 41.50 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 38.50 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 150.00 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring project. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 431.37 crores was incurred upto December 2005 which includes Rs. 92.84 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 39.20 crores for Mahi, Rs. 15.76 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 28.77 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 92.20 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP).

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 5 major, one modernisation (Gang Nahar), 4 medium and 99 minor irrigation projects are under construction. Out of these, one medium and 45 minor projects would be completed by the end of the year 2005-06, and 40,000 hectare area would be covered additionally for irrigation facility. District water harvesting work plans 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. During the year 2005-06, 1,189 works costing Rs. 135.40 crores have been started, out of these 802 works have been completed upto December 2005.

Colonisation

Land falling in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion by the State Colonisation Department. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Since inception to December 2005, 12.10 lakh hectares (7.17 lakh hectares command and 4.93 lakh hectares non-command) land had been allotted to about 1.81 lakh persons. During the year 2005-06, against the target of 50,000 hectares land, 6,798 hectares land was allotted to 1,198 persons upto December 2005. Under general allotment, 30 percent land is allotted to those belonging to SC/ST categories. Since inception to November 2005, 2.44 lakh hectares land was allotted to 41,865 persons belonging to SC/ST.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the western region of Rajasthan. Work on this project has been continuing 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. By the end of December 2005, the construction of branches and distributaries of 7,988 km in length was completed as against proposed target of 9,060 km. On this work, an expenditure of Rs. 2,900.69 crores was incurred (Rs. 417.74 crores in first stage and Rs. 2,482.95 crores in the second stage) which brought 12.78 lakh hectares of area under irrigation.

For the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 150.00 crores was sanctioned (including Rs. 82.39 crores to be provided by Government of India as loan assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme). An expenditure of Rs. 98.82 crores (Rs. 4.89 crores of stage-I and Rs. 93.93 crores of stage-II) was incurred upto December 2005 and an additional irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares has been created by constructing 151.88 km 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 outside 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 62 thousand hectares area upto March 2005. 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 1.68 lakh hectares area upto March 2005 by completing work on 1,276 km of canal including completion of Bangarsar Lift Canal and part work on others. During the year 2005-06, construction of 143 km of canal length has been completed upto December 2005.

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 enroute cities, towns, villages and also to irrigate 81,800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 38.70 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 2005, an expenditure of Rs. 590.00 crores was incurred on this project. An expenditure of Rs. 28.77 crores was incurred upto December 2005 against a budget provision of Rs. 38.50 crores for the year 2005-06. Till the end of December 2005, irrigation potential of about 69 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. 834.88 crores, against which an expenditure of Rs. 812.27 crores has been incurred upto December 2005.

During the financial year 2005-06, the work of excavation/earth filling to the tune of 2.39 lakh cubic meters, lining work in 3.18 lakh/sq. mtr. and 539 pucca works were completed upto December 2005. An area of 75,705 hectares has been covered against the target of 80,000 hectares upto December 2005.

5.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry Sector plays a vital role in the rural economy of the State. This sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment to marginal, sub marginal and landless farmers. Increase in livestock production; milk, mutton, wool and eggs will improve socio economic status of the farmers and contribute in the gross domestic income of the State. As per the livestock census of 2003, there are 491.46 lakh animals and over 61.34 lakh poultry in the State.

In the year 2005-06, 12 polyclinics, 175 Ist grade veterinary hospitals, 1,238 veterinary hospitals, 285 veterinary dispensaries and 1,727 sub-centres are providing veterinary health care and breed improvement facilities to livestock.

10 horse development centres are working at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Pali, Bali (Pali), Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jalore & Jaipur districts for the improvement of horse breed. For development of goat and fodder production, a goat breeding centre is functioning at village Ramsar in Ajmer district. A sheep breeding farm is also functioning at Fatehpur (Sikar) for the development of sheep.

For prevention of different diseases 45.28 lakh animals vaccinated, 90.12 lakh treated, 5.92 lakh castrated and 7.16 lakh artificially inseminated upto December 2005.

A pig breeding farm for exotic breeds is functioning at Alwar under the pig development programme. A poultry farm and an intensive poultry development block is also functioning in the State.

In addition to above, following steps have been taken for Animal Husbandry Development:

- Inception of cattle and cattle breeder insurance scheme.
- Farmers training camps organised under livelihood mission to provide latest technical information to farmers.
- Grant of Rs. 124.50 Crores provided to Shri Gopal Goverdhan Goshala, Pathmeda, Jalore for Goshala Development.
- Three institutes (Baran, Jhalawar and Dholpur) upgraded and 21 new institutions established.

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 126.68 lakh sheep during the year 2005-06, besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 75.39 lakh sheep, 45.16 lakh sheep were vaccinated, 7.00 lakh unfit rams were castrated and 0.20 lakh wool samples were analysed upto December 2005 by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner. 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.

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern'. Under this programme, 8,475 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 14.30 lakh litres per day. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT. In the financial year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), District Dairy Unions have procured milk at an average of 14.76 lakh kg. per day and it has been marketed at an average of 10.22 lakh litres per day. During this period, 10235 MT of ghee has also been marketed. At present, more than 5.80 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 30,000 persons through village level co-operative societies. 516 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.1.62 crores against milk produced per day through Co-operative Dairy Institutions. RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2005-06, 1.76 lakh MT cattle feed has been marketed upto December 2005. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasses Brick Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

To boost up the milk & milk product, marketing and their availability to the consumers, Federation has taken steps for marketing the products outside the State through several outlets of Mother Dairy, Saras Chhach has been introduced for sale. New products like Flavoured milk, Ice-cream, Softy, Coffee, SARAS Paneer, Sweet Dahi, Plain Dahi, Alwar Milk cake and Bikaner Saras Rasgulla etc. have been launched for sale. SARAS parlour situated at J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur is being kept open round the clock which generates average sales of Rs. 7.00 crores per annum. In addition to this, Saras products have also been introduced in schools on concessional rates.

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

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target 2005-06	Achievement during 2005-06 (upto Dec. 05)
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	16.80	14.76
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	11.61	10.22
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	000' MT	284	170
4.	Revived Societies	Number	365	362
5.	New Societies	Number	880	92
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	382	296

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 2005-06, 9,500 MT of fish and 275 million fish seed were produced upto December 2005 against the respective target of 19,000 MT and 280 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, 518 sq. km and 2,496 sq. km during the assessment period of 1993-97, 1997-99 and 1999-2001. Rajasthan is the only State in the country registering 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 being laid 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, 4,224 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. These committees are managing and protecting 5.75 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 emphasize on Joint Forest Management and Forest Development Agencies.

A target of plantation in an area of 45,000 hectares and distribution of 80 lakh seedlings was kept under the Twenty Point Programme during the year 2005-06. Plantation on 58,835.66 hectares of land has been completed and 106.02 lakh seedlings were distributed by November 2005.

During the year 2005-06, a financial target of Rs. 2,858.03 lakhs was kept under various centrally sponsored schemes. Major activities include ecological development, minor forest produce development, soil conservation, development of sanctuaries, national parks and zoos etc. Developmental works of Rs. 608.33 lakhs have been completed upto the end of October 2005 against the funds released/revalidated by the Government of India. Against the provision of Rs. 12,155.84 lakhs under State Plan for the year 2005-06, development works of Rs. 674.70 lakhs were completed upto October 2005.

Under 'Samanvit Gramin Vanikaran Samridhi Yojna', launched by the Government of India, 19 Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) have been constituted in Udaipur (central), Jaipur (central), Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Baran, Karauli, Bundi, Banswara, Sikar, Dholpur, Pali, Hanumangarh, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur and Shri Ganganagar.

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, 25 Sanctuaries and 33 closed wild life areas.

5.15 CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing 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. 90 percent credit loans and 30 percent of total agricultural inputs are being provided to farmers by co-operative institutions in the State.

At present there are 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 212 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samitis (KVSS). Thus a total of about 23,727 co-operative societies are registered in the State including above societies. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 1,113.38 crores and working capital of Rs. 15,639 crores.

Besides, cooperative institutions are functioning for providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2005-06, against a target of Rs. 2,240 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 1,954 crores (provisional) till December 2005. Similarly, during the year 2005-06, PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 171.50 crores (provisional) upto December 2005 under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 250.00 crores. In order to streamline the loan procedure, 26.29 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been provided to the farmers so far.

A number of useful schemes in co-operative sector like Gyan Sagar Loan Yojna, Self Help Loan Facility, Sahkar Sugam Credit Card Yojna, Avika Credit Card Yojna, Kaya Kalp Yojna, Krishi Bima Yojna, Krishak Mitra Loan Yojna, Gramin Durghatna Bima Yojna, Asfal Kua Compensation Yojna 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 2005, the installed capacity in the State was 5,296.11 MW. During the year 2005-06, an additional power generation of 83.25 MW has been added upto December 2005. Therefore, at the end of December 2005, power generation capacity reached the level of 5,379.360 MW.

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 have been shown in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1
Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	(In crores unit)	
	2004-05	2005-06 (upto Nov. 05)
1	2	3
1. Generation (Partnership projects)	243.000	231.194
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2469.219	1790.088
Total (1+2)	2712.219	2021.282
3. Consumption(Provisional)		
(a) To other State/ System	59.916	16.104
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	12.962	8.448
(c) Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	2794.326	1916.138
(i) Jaipur	1010.689	710.687
(ii) Ajmer	960.034	624.834
(iii) Jodhpur	823.603	580.617

Power consumption is likely to be 1,916.138 crores units upto November 2005 during the year 2005-06 as against 2,794.326 crores units consumed during the last year. Electricity was made available for agricultural operations at an average of six hours per day during the month of April to December 2005.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 38,541 villages have been electrified and about 7.64 lakh wells energised by the end of December 2005.

Transmission: By the end of March 2005, 620.18 km. of 400 KV lines & four sub-stations of 2,955 MVA capacity, 7,491.89 km. of 220 KV lines & 50 sub-stations of 9,305 against the target of laying, 650.00 km of 220 KV lines and 300.00 km. of 132 KV lines for the year 2005-06, 608.51 km. of 220 KV lines and 123.32 km. of 132 KV lines have been laid upto December 2005. Similarly, against the provision of 2 sub-stations (220 KV) of 200 MVA capacity and 12 sub-stations (132 KV) of 300 MVA capacity for the year 2005-06, one sub-station (220 KV) of 350 MVA capacity and four sub stations (132 KV) of 355 MVA have been installed upto December 2005.

Sub-Transmission: Till the end of March 2005, 29,430.427 km. of 33 KV lines and sub-stations of 9,373.26 MVA capacity had been installed. For the year 2005-06, against the target of 2,154 km. of 33 KV lines, the work on 1,189.558 km. lines has been completed upto December 2005. Similarly, against the provision of sub-stations of 630.00 MVA capacity of 33 KV for the year 2005-06, sub-stations of 145.330 MVA capacity have been installed upto December 2005.

6.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) has been merged with the new company Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RREC). Progress under key activities of RREC is as under:

Wind Power Projects: Total 306.12 MW capacity of Wind projects have been installed in the State. In view to promote investment in wind energy sector, amendments in the NCES policy 2004 is envisaged, due to which a total of 800 MW capacity wind power is to be installed in the next one and half year.

10 KW SPV Stand Alone Power Plant: Under PMGY scheme, electrification of 26 villages based on 10 KW SPV system is proposed. RREC under State Plan head is installing 10,000 of DLS based on SPV system in the year 2005-06. Till date, 62,392 of DLS have been installed in more than 2,000 villages of the State.

100 KW Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Power Project: 7.0 MW capacity of power project based on biomass has been installed in the

state and another 6 projects based on biomass totaling to 54 MW are under implementation.

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 2005, total road length in the State was 1,63,120 km. During the year 2005-06, 3,850 km. road length is likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,66,970 km. by the end of March 2006. The road density in the State is 47.66 km. per 100 sq. km. upto the end of 2005-06 which is much below the national average of 102.92 km. Category-wise classification of roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2006

Item	(In Km)				
	BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	5603	0	0	52	5655
2. State Highways	10109	4	15	11	10139
3. Major District Roads	6513	61	77	84	6735
4. Other District Roads	19828	669	2118	0	22615
5. Village Roads	69058	7045	42040	3683	121826
Total	111111	7779	44250	3830	166970

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

There are 39,753 inhabited villages in the State (2001 census). Out of these, 22,561 villages were connected by roads at the end of March 2005; this figure is expected to reach 23,661 by the end of March 2006. 8,875 panchayat headquarters have been connected by BT roads upto December 2005.

'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 2005, sanction of Rs. 2,716.47 crores has been received from the Government of India under PMGSY for connecting 5,690 villages by constructing 19,454 km BT roads against which 3,849 villages have been connected

by constructing 13,117 km BT roads. Rajasthan is leading State in the country in implementation of PMGSY.

For up-gradation and improvement of National Highway, the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is executing an ambitious campaign of four/six lanning. Project wise details are given below:

1. National Highways Development Project-First (Golden Quadrilateral)-

- State Border - Jaipur-Kishangarh-Nasirabad-Chittorgarh-Udaipur-State Border (NH-8, 76, 79 & 79A)-Total Length-677 km.
- Except Chittorgarh bypass all works completed.
- Likely Expenditure Rs. 3,000 crores.

2. National Highways Development Project-Second Part-I (East-West Corridor)

- State Border-Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittorgarh-Kota-Baran-State Border (NH-14 & 76)-Total Length-528 km.
- All works are in progress.
- Likely to be completed by 2007.

3. National Highways Development Project-Second Part-II North-South Corridor)

- State Border-Dholpur-State Border (NH-3)-Total Length-28 km.
- Works completed in 20 km.
- Work in progress in 8 km.
- Likely Project cost Rs. 150 crores.

4. National Highways Development Project-Third & Third-A-

- **NHDP-Third-** Kishangarh – Ajmer – Beawar NH-8 (92 km.) and Jaipur – Reengus NH- 11 (50 km.)-Total Length-142 km. Work order issued.
- **NHDP-Third-A-** State Border – Jaipur NH-11 Total 185.50 km. – Work in progress and likely to be completed by 2008. Likely Project cost Rs. 830 crores.

State Government provides help for land acquisition, removal of encroachment and shifting of utilities for timely implementation of the project.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND: Strengthening, Widening and Renewal of State Highways (SHW's) and Major District Roads (MDR's) are being done under CRF. Under this, sanctions of an amount of Rs. 558.87 crores for

407 works of length 7,116 km. were received from MORTH, Government of India upto 31.12.05. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 364.26 crores has been incurred and 5,732 km. roads have been strengthened and renewed upto December 2005.

Missing Link Project: A Missing Link Project amounting to Rs. 287.79 crores, revised to Rs. 309.80 crores was launched during 2003-04 covering a missing length of 2,715 km. Work in 22 districts and 10 districts is being executed by PWD and RSAMB respectively. Earthwork on these roads was done under famine relief; an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 251.76 crores has been incurred upto December 2005.

BOT Projects: Upto December 2005, 27 projects costing Rs. 330.95 crores have been completed and opened for traffic, out of which 4 projects have been handed over to the Government. 4 projects amounting to Rs. 90.82 crores are under physical execution and 20 projects of Rs. 279.59 crores are in pipeline.

Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojna: Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojna was launched on 7th October 2005. The salient features of the yojna are:-

1. Improvement/Up-gradation of 5 State Highways north-south corridor in a length of 1,053 km. with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 crores under Megha Highway Project; this includes widening and up-gradation of roads up to international standards.
2. Construction of ROBs on 16 railway crossings having TVU more than two lakhs with estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores in the next three years.
3. On State Highways/Major District Roads, road portions passing through habitation areas, damaged due to poor drainage would be constructed by cement concrete/stone kharunja road in a length of 240 km. with an average cost of Rs. 60 lakhs per km.
4. Upgradation of existing 4,500 km. WBM damaged roads in various labour oriented schemes upto bituminous stage.
5. Construction of 1,000 km. roads for connecting important religious and tourism places in the State.
6. Development of one model road in every district of the State.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,641 vehicles, including 182 private vehicles, covering a total road length of 44.59 crore km. upto December 2005 against the target of 59.25 crore km. for the year 2005-06. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 96 percent. There was a target of replacing 700 old buses by new ones during the year 2005-06

against which chassis of 310 buses have been purchased upto December 2005.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 41.57 lakh upto the year 2004, which has reached 46.29 lakh by the end of the year 2005, showing an increase of 11.36 percent. Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of the year 2003, 2004 and 2005 are given below:

Table 6.3.2
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Numbers in the Year		
	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	2623342	2940515	3302263
3. Auto Rickshaws	53985	59443	66155
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	12812	16426	21308
(ii) For carrying passengers	9209	10292	11549
5. Car & Station Wagons	197469	226329	259423
6. Jeeps	125663	134441	145134
7. Tractors	401010	426235	455400
8. Trailers	56675	57875	59128
9. Taxies	31607	36520	41220
10. Buses & Mini-buses	55314	57542	60343
11. Trucks	168653	186431	201691
12. Miscellaneous	4281	4738	5402
Total	3740110	4156877	4629106

Against a target of Rs. 785.00 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2004-05, the achievement was of Rs. 817.21 crores which is 104.10 percent of the target. During the year 2005-06, the revenue-earning target was kept at Rs. 860.00 crores against which a revenue of Rs. 591.47 crores was earned upto December 2005.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2004 was 5,835.00 km. which is 9.23 percent of the total route of 63,221 km. in the country. Out of the total railway route of 5,835.00 km. in the State,

3,335.00 km. (57.16 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2,413.00 km. (41.35 percent) under meter gauge and 87.00 km. (1.49 percent) under narrow gauge; the corresponding percentage for all India was 74.04 percent, 21.02 percent and 4.94 percent in respective gauges. As on 31st March 2004, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17.05 km. in the State, as against 19.23 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 2004-05. 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 2004-05.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,341 at the end of March 2005 as against 2,338 at the end of March 2004. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2004-05 was 3. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March 2004 to 2005 are given below:

Table 6.5.1

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S. No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2004	2005
1.	Post Offices	Number	10450	10450
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	702	702
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2338	2341
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	80594	89420
	(i) Local PCO	Number	6709	7906
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	50005	56561
	(iii) Village PT	Number	23880	24953
5.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	33033	80242
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	1915	2293
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	199	205

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 Principal Towns 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. 1,600 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. 1,104 crores) of the project cost as a loan. Out of the remaining cost of Rs. 496 crores (31 percent) would be the share of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies.

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. 1,670 crores have been invited upto December 2005 through competitive international bidding process. Out of this, orders worth Rs. 1,059.11 crores for 189 works have been issued and 83 works have been completed. Construction of ten ROB's and fly-overs, 98 km. roads, 81 tanks for water supply, 1,331 km. of water supply pipelines, 12 pumping stations for water supply, 150 tube wells, 995 km. sewer lines, improvement in 133 slums, 57 km. drains, 10 fire stations and six works of heritage conservation were completed upto December 2005.

Expansion and rehabilitation work of Zanana Hospital, Mahila Chikitsalaya in Jaipur was completed. Construction work of main hospital building and construction of Satellite Hospital and upgradation of various dispensaries at Kota and MB hospital, Udaipur have already started.

The ADB has agreed to take up the first Phase of the Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project (BWSP) as a part of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). Phase I of the BWSP has been designed to supply a total of 360 MLD of treated water to Jaipur City, the total estimated cost of this part is Rs. 556 crores; of this amount, \$60 million (about Rs. 276 crores) will be provided by the ADB and the remaining Rs. 280 crores will be provided by the State Government. A single turnkey contract has been tendered for this work

on a single-point responsibility basis. The construction period will be about 30 months, and it is expected that the system will be completed by the year 2008. The technical evaluation has been completed. RUIDP has proposed for computerisation of municipal functions in all project cities and office of DLB after assessing the best practices. The Total Solution Provider has started work from March 2005 which is in progress in all project cities.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Social and Economic status of 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. 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 through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Shiksha Karmi Project, Total Literacy, campaign, and Continuing Literacy programme 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 16,311 Rajiv Gandhi Pathshalas, 31,298 government primary and 16,650 government upper primary schools are functioning in the State wherein about 141.89 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 year are studying.

In order to promote girl education and to ensure adequate enrolment and retention of children in government schools, free books are being provided to all boys and girls of classes I to XII. In the year 2005-06, free text books worth Rs. 64.50 crores have been distributed to about 1.14 crores 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 through 8,532 shiksha karmis in 3,646 villages of 150 blocks of 31 districts.

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. State Institute of Educational Management and Training has been established at Goner (Jaipur) for imparting training to officials of education department associated with educational management.

Following measures have also been taken to promote girl education:

- Girl education is of paramount importance to the State. In the current year, 365 residential bridge courses have been introduced for the girls who are out of schools and drop for a duration of three to six months to bring them in mainstream.
- Tuition fees and boys fund have been exempted for girls studying in classes I to VIII in government schools.
- For providing social security to females, 2,927 widows/ divorced have been appointed on the post of Illrd grade teachers.
- For benefiting illiterate women, 3,729 Mahila Shikshan Shivirs have been organised.
- Out of 56 Kasturba Gandhi Balika schools sanctioned in the state, 48 have already commenced.

New initiatives

- In the year 2005-06, 35,196 teachers have been appointed through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
- In schools, life skills text book for class XI has been introduced as a compulsory subject.
- About one crore school children are being benefited with mid-day meals in the State.
- Apki Beti Scheme has been introduced for the girl child belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this, a scholarship of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,500 is being given upto VIII and IX to XII class respectively.
- Under the Special Scheme, a sum of Rs. 2,000 is given to disabled girls studying in IX to XII class.

Literacy Programmes

After successful completion of the post Literacy Campaign in all 32 districts of the State, the continuing Education Programme has been launched in all districts with the aims to continue their learning habits and using the same in their routine life. In 11 districts, Post Residual Illiterates Programme (PRI) is being taken under the central sponsored scheme for the residual and neo-literates.

For the empowerment of women, 146 Vocational training camps have been organised. In Jhalawar and Jalore districts, special residential camps for women are being organised to make them literate and also to build up their vocational skill.

Secondary Education

At present, 7,068 secondary and 3,688 senior secondary schools are running in the State. A total of 18.66 lakh students including 5.67 lakh girls are studying in these schools.

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 VIII class Board examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter.

GRACE scheme has also been initiated in 132 senior secondary schools. The girls who are studying in IX & X classes in tribal area have been given bicycle free of cost.

Free transport facility is also being provided for rural area girls who are studying in secondary and senior secondary classes since January 1, 2006.

The State Open School (SOS) has also been set up for catering to the educational needs of the students who do not devote full time in a regular school. Under this, about 28,000 students have been registered.

Higher Education

At present, twelve universities; six in the field of General education, one Sanskrit university, one National law university, two Agriculture universities, one Ayurved, one open university and 6 deemed universities (including two technical universities) are functioning in the State. Apart from these, there are 757 colleges out of which 114 are government,

71 aided, 564 private un-aided and 8 self-financing colleges are also functioning in the State. Two institutions namely 'Rajasthan School of Art' and 'Rajasthan Sangeet Sansthan' are also running in Rajasthan. In the academic session, 2005-06, 3.12 lakh students are pursuing higher studies.

Achievements in the field of Higher education during the year 2005-06 are:

- In order to enhance private participation in higher education, NOC's have been issued to open 88 new colleges.
- To make education career oriented, career oriented courses have been started in 10 colleges of general education, they receive funds through UGC.
- For environment awareness, environment subject has been introduced at UG level. A committee has been constituted to prepare draft on 'Moral Education' in Higher Education.
- Under global skill enhancement programme, 104 college lecturers were trained and w.e.f 1st December, 2005 nearly 2,000 students are being trained for improvement in analytical skill and communicative English in 40 colleges. A scheme to provide most modern methods of teaching in Government colleges is also under process which includes internet connectivity and linking with EduSAT etc.
- To motivate women for higher education, book bank scheme is being extended to provide books to SC/ST girl students free of cost.

Technical Education

Polytechnic: At present, 21 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 2,980 students are functioning in the public sector. Besides, 2 private polytechnic colleges namely Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and Birla Institute, Pilani with intake capacity of 390 students are also running.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present 106 ITIs (including eight for women) with 11,580 seats in the public sector, and 77 ITIs with 6,186 seats in the private sector, are functioning in the State which are providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering courses of 1 to 3 years duration.

The construction of first phase of ITI building at Arnod has been completed and Trade Courses of Driver cum Mechanic and Diesel Mechanic have been introduced at ITI Kotda and Khairwara besides construction of Technical University is under process.

Details of Technical Education Institutions are as follows:

Table- 7.1.1

Number of Institutions and sanctioned seats under Technical Education

Course	(Number)					
	<u>2005-06</u>					
	Govt.	Institutions Private	Total	Govt.	Seats Private	Total
Engineering	7	40	47	1790	12825	14615*
M.C.A.	4	18	22	210	1080	1290*
M.B.A.	5	35	40	220	2430	2650
B-Pharmacy	1	20	21	40	1180	1220
D-Pharmacy	1	16	17	30	939	969
Para Medical Diploma	4	2	6	335	480	815

* Modi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Laxmangarh has been de-listed as it has got status of deemed University from 2004-05.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit language is an emblem of our rich and prosperous cultural heritage. The Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 with the onerous responsibility of expanding and spreading the Sanskrit language in the State. During the year 2005-06, 7 Praveshika schools have been upgraded to Upadhayay level and 19 Upper primary schools to Praveshika level. Besides, proposals for opening 219 new primary schools have been sent to the government.

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.

Position of government allopathic medical institutions at the end of December 2005 is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7.2.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	219
2. Dispensaries	204
3. Primary Health Centres – Rural	1,712
4. Primary Health Centres - Urban	31
5. Community Health Centres	325
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres	10512
9. In-patient Beds	39772

During the year 2005-06 upto December 2005, 966 leprosy cases were detected under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 97,729 new cases were detected upto December 2005 against the target of 93,724 cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1.59 lakh eye operations were performed upto December 2005 against the target of 3.00 lakh eye operations. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 69.97 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto December 2005 against the target of 62.60 lakhs. Under the 'National Aids Control Programme', blood of 1.29 lakh persons was tested of which 348 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 2005-06 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec. 05)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.49	12.38
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.49	12.81
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakhs No.	17.49	12.03
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakhs No.	20.87	12.79
5. OPV	Lakhs No.	17.49	12.39

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the Polio, special Pulse Polio campaign was conducted as two National Immunization Days (NID) and three Sub-National Immunization Days (SNID). SNID was conducted in three districts i.e. namely Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur during the year 2005-06. Progress is given as under:

Table - 7.2.3

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Date	Estimated number of children in the target age group	Number of children benefited	Percent
NID	10.4.05	1,13,27,358	1,15,07,302	101.59
	15.5.05	1,13,27,358	1,12,97,793	99.74
SNID	25.9.05	12,67,242	12,91,009	101.88
	27.9.05	12,67,242	12,68,870	100.13
	15.1.06	12,67,242	12,67,252	100.00

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 living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. During the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), an assistance of Rs. 252.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to 558 patients. Financial assistance is also provided to non-card holder of BPL whose annual income is not more than Rs. 24,000. An amount of Rs. 612.05 lakhs has been reimbursed to 1966 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 2005-06 (upto November 2005), Rs. 1.65 crores have been spent on free treatment of 6.15 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 National Family Welfare and Immunisation Programme. During the year 2005-06, about 14.80 lakh outdoor and 7,651 indoor patients were treated upto November 2005. 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 not available in ESI hospitals. Besides, where necessary, patients are also referred to hospitals outside the State for special treatment, a revolving fund of Rs. 137.45 lakhs has been created and Rs. 134.28 lakhs have been provided to insured persons upto December 2005.

A diagnostic centre is to be opened at ESI Dispensary, Bhiwadi during this financial year 2005-06 for which a provision of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been kept.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

An outlay of Rs. 1,164.00 lakhs was kept under Annual Plan 2005-06 for Ayurved Department. Apart from this, Rs. 555.95 lakhs have been kept under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. At present, 3,845 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
	Hospital (beded)		Dispensary		Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	34	65	3315	181	3349	246	3595
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	63	84	63	86	149
3. Unani	-	3	46	46	46	49	95
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	1	3	1	5	6

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

The main aim of the Family Welfare Programme is to control population, IMR, MMR and to make available these services at nearest place.

With the co-operation of various departments and mass public participation, efforts are being made for population stabilisation, mother and child health services. For the qualitative improvement in Family

Welfare Programme, the Community Need Assessment Approach (CNAA) has been implemented instead of method-wise target approach.

During the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), about 1.85 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 2.36 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides, 3.92 lakh new users under Oral Pills (OP) and 4.33 lakh Conventional Contraceptive (CC) users were motivated. The innovative scheme Jan Mangal Yojana has been implemented for community based distribution of contraceptive to control IMR, MMR and population stabilisation. 37,278 trained Jan Mangal couples are working. 1,119 post of additional ANMs were sanctioned for tribal areas against which 968 ANMs have been appointed. Construction of 171 labour rooms have been completed at sub centres. 60 PHCs have been strengthened as Model PHC.

24 Hours delivery activity is directed towards improving delivery services and increasing institutional deliveries in the State. The CHCs and PHCs with low delivery services are covered under the scheme. Dai Training Programme is being implemented in rural areas of all 32 districts; upto December 2005, 23,446 Dais have been trained. RCH Camps have also been started in all the districts, against the target of 3,194 for the financial year 2005-06, total 1,304 camps have been organised upto December 2005.

7.4 NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched during 2005-06 in the State to provide effective health care to the poor, the vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society. A state level mission has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide policy direction for various activities to be carried out by the mission, its goal is to reduce Infant Mortality rate, Maternal Mortality rate and ensuring population stabilisation. The core strategy of NRHM is to increase community ownership by vesting responsibility with PRIs.

During the year 2005-06, 19,811 ASHA (a female worker) have been selected and at 152 PHC, AYUSH (Aurved Yoga Unani Siddh and Homeopathy) has been integrated upto December 2005.

There is a provision of Rs. 100 each for doctor, ANM, motivator and Rs. 30 for sweeper for each night delivery as per norms prescribed by the Government of India. The services are being provided at 1,178 PHCs and 194 CHCs in different districts. In the financial year 2005-06, 16,377 night deliveries have been conducted upto December 2005.

7.5 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of clean and safe drinking water in the State is very complex for the reason 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 - 7.5.1

	Unit	To be covered	Covered (fully/partially) upto December 2005
Main Habitation (Villages)	Number	37,889	37,846
Other Habitation (Dhanis)	Number	56,057	54,050
Total		93,946	91,896

During the financial year 2005-06, 10,181 habitations have been benefited upto December 2005 against a target of 9,952 habitations which include 9,931 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

7.6 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 -7.6.1

Activities	Unit	2004-05 Achievement	2005-06	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2005)
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	5038	5000	3658
2. Houses completed	Number	2761	4000	4234
3. Houses allotted	Number	3894	4500	4471
4. Possession given	Number	5926	5000	3505
5. Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	95.32	126.06	77.43
6. Recoveries	Crore Rs.	259.57	150.00	198.78

7.7 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. 83.70 crores, Rs. 168.78 crores and Rs. 94.48 crores respectively for the year 2005-06.

During the financial year 2005-06, 602 government and 95 aided hostels are running with the facility of free residence, food, uniform and stationery to boys and girls of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Under post-metric scholarship scheme for these castes, about 57,401 boys/girls have been benefited by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 38.57 crores upto December 2005.

In order to provide qualitative education to boys and girls in far flung villages of the State; 12 residential schools with German Aid are functioning in the State wherein 2,791 students have been benefited. Expenditure incurred on education, food, residence, uniform, course books, stationery and medical facilities of these schools is born by the State government. During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 7.09 crores was spent upto December 2005.

During the financial year 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 14.36 crores has been incurred upto December 2005 by SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, Rajasthan to benefit 27,228 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 Gardia Luhar community for construction of houses. During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 60.78 lakhs is provided as assistance to 1,096 Gardia Luhar families upto December 2005.

Social Security

Under Social Upliftment and Protection Scheme, during the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), economic assistance of Rs. 98.75 lakhs has been provided to 453 victims of social evils. Polio sufferers are benefited by free operation facility made available in polio correction camps. In the financial year 2005-06, 900 handicapped persons have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 28.35 lakhs upto December 2005.

So far as women welfare is concerned, the construction of Mahila Sadan at Sanganer, Jaipur has been completed. Apart from this, construction of buildings for 'Nari Niketan' and residential accommodations for criminal adolescent girls have been completed at 5 divisional head quarters except Jaipur. 10 short period stay houses, 13 hostels for working women have also been completed.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

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

The State Government is committed to safe guard the economic and social interest of these classes through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation. The progress of programmes is given in the following table:

Progress of Scheme under Special Central Assistance

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Target (Nos.)	Achievements (Nos.) upto December 2005
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	8,800	4,127
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	18,700	9,521
3.	Auto Riksha	100	17
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	900	907
5.	Individual Pump Sets	1500	302
	TOTAL	30000	14874
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	1500	327
2.	Electrification of Wells	1,000	650
3.	Work-shed Plan	7,500	3,714
4.	Agriculture Equipments	6,900	896
5.	Kutir Jyoti Scheme	10,000	6,011
6.	Bhoomi Avantan Yojna	300	9
7.	NSFDC & NSKFDC	900	747

7.8 TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

Article 46 of the Constitution of India entrusts the Government with the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational levels of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Efforts are being made to fulfill following constitutional obligation:

- i) To narrow the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State.
- 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 2005-06, provision of Rs. 549.54 crores, Rs. 32.84 crores and Rs. 78.18 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. 174.51 crores, Rs. 7.89 crores and Rs. 19.42 crores has been utilised upto December 2005.

Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2005-06 is given in the following table:

Table – 7.8.1

Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2005-06	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 05)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Seed distribution	Quintal	15060	22105
2.	Fertilizer distribution	MT.	39750	26417
3.	Sericulture	Beneficiaries Number	800	500
4.	Deepening of wells	Number	617	1229
5.	Plant Protection	Lakh hectares	2.50	0.45
6.	Horticulture	Families Number	4440	3240
7.	Indira Awas	Number	1621	608
8.	Distribution of DPS	Number	500	85
9.	Training	Beneficiaries Number	1863	1266
10.	Wells Energised	Number	-	2606
11.	Share Capital Subsidy	Beneficiaries Number	10000	4345
12.	Distribution of cycles to ST girl students	Beneficiaries Number	5000	12297
13.	Distribution of free books	Lakh Bene. Numbers	12.82	-

7.9 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

This programme was launched in Garhi block of Banswara district in 1975 in the State with the cent percent support of the Central Government. This programme is extended in a phased manner in the state. In the beginning of financial year 2005-06, 257 ICDS projects are in operation. Of which, 20 projects are functioning in urban area having one lakh or more population, 28 in tribal area and 209 in rural areas. Out of sanctioned 35,821 anganwari centres, 35,814 are functioning upto December 2005.

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 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 2005-06, special efforts are being made to outreach and strengthen the ICDS programme. These are as under:

- In the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), 26,285 Sahyoginis are working at Anganwari Centres to increase the outreach and strengthen the ICDS programme.
- Against a target of 94,689 MT, 56,913 MT of nutritional commodities have been distributed among beneficiaries.
- Against the enrolment target of 14.33 lakh children in pre-school education, 12.90 lakh children have been enrolled.
- MCHN (Maternal Child Health and Nutrition) day is organised in 75-80 percent anganwari centres regularly with the close coordination of Medical and Health department once in a month on a fixed day to increase immunization coverage and strengthen health services.

- Creches established for rural working women to provide day care facilities to 6000 children regularly.
- To increase community participation and provide enriched nutrition, distribution of hot meal to the children in the age group of 3-6 years in 5,000 anganwari centres have started from 16th November 2005.
- With the support of UNICEF, "Aanchal Se Aangan Tak" programme is being implemented with the objective to reduce prevalence of Mal-nutrition.
- Two rounds of Vitamin-A supplementation have been organised during this year with the object to improve micronutrient deficiencies.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

Women Development Programme was started in the year 1984. Presently, this programme is being implemented in all the 32 districts of the state. The main and sole objective of this programme is to empower women socially and economically in every sphere. For effective implementation of the programme, against the target of 9,189 Sathins, one at each Gram Panchayat, 7,777 Sathins have been selected upto December 2005 out of which 6,743 have been trained.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): Women SHGs are formed for their economic empowerment. Now, this programme is emerging as a movement in the state. So far, a total of 1,03,268 groups have been formed till December 2005. During 2005-06, 15,072 SHGs have been constituted which are 75 percent of the target. Credit linkages to the tune of Rs. 34.58 crores have been provided to 16,116 women SHGs through banks for self-employment and economic generation activities.

Under this scheme, bank loan to the tune of Rs. 81.49 crores have been provided to 41,408 SHGs since inception to December 2005. The office bearers of more than 30 thousand groups have been imparted training of managerial skill knowledge up-gradation. During the year 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for imparting managerial skill training to 37 thousand groups against which Rs.27 lakhs have been utilised.

A State level self help group institute had been established in 2004-05 to strengthen and stabilise SHG activities.

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 586 cases so far out of which 375 cases have been disposed off.

Balika Samridhhi Yojna: This scheme came into existence to encourage survival of the girl child. So far, 6,614 girl children have been benefited with an amount of Rs. 33.07 lakhs.

Community Marriage Grant Scheme: This scheme is being implemented to discourage the heavy expenses on marriage ceremonies in the society. In all, 1,869 pairs have been benefited by providing grant of Rs. 6.65 lakhs.

Kishori Shakti Yojna: This Yojna is being implemented in 165 ICDS blocks of the state for improvement in the health and personality development of non-school going adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 year. A sum of Rs. 1.10 lakhs per ICDS block has been provided by the Government of India for implementation of the scheme.

7.10 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

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

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

(a) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP): During the year 2005-06 (upto December 2005), 2,216 persons were benefited against the target of 4,500 under Self Employment and 997 persons were trained against the target of 4,000 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2005-06, 163 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been constituted upto December 2005 and revolving fund was provided to 10 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. It is applicable to the urban local bodies having a population of less than 5 lakhs (1991 census). Under this programme, 0.24 lakh man-days have been generated upto December 2005 against the target of one lakh man-days in the financial year 2005-06.

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 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 30.05 crores was kept out of which no fund has been released by Government of India.

3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna: The Government of India has launched a scheme 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna' in 2001 for providing loan and subsidy assistance to the BPL families for constructing one room dwelling units. A proposal of constructions of 335 houses in Kharda Kacchi Bastis was sanctioned by Government of India. The total cost of the project is Rs. 167.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 66.88 lakhs have been received as subsidy from Government of India in 2005-06 and 40 houses are completed upto December 2005.

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 2005-06, about 2,815 latrines have been constructed/converted upto January 2006 against the target of 6,061 latrines.

5. Shahari Jan Sahabhagi Yojna: The Yojna 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. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been kept for 2005-06 out of which Rs. 5.00 crores has been released as state share.

6. Heritage Conservation: 30 cities of Heritage and Tourism Importance were selected for Heritage Conservation & Development. A sum of Rs. 10.00 crores has been kept during the year 2005-06 and the whole amount was released to 22 cities on priority basis. In addition, Heritage

Walks in certain cities are being identified and developed to maintain the heritage character of the city and to attract tourists. Development of Heritage Walk from Chhoti Chaupar to Tal Katora in Jaipur is under progress.

7. Other Activities: Following new schemes with an objective to improve the urban infrastructure facilities and basic services to urban poor have also been introduced.

- a. Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** Three cities of Rajasthan namely Jaipur, Ajmer and Pushkar have been selected under this Mission.
- b. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):** This scheme shall subsume the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).
- c. Jaipur Agenda Action Group (JAAG):** Jaipur Agenda Action Group (JAAG) has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for better civic services in Jaipur through Public-Private-Partnership.
- d. SUARAJ:** It is one of the priority programme launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister with the main focus of timely delivery of urban services. 10 fast track and 10 reform track projects have been identified. LSG is implementing 11 projects under SUARAJ.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Rural Development Department is implementing more than 18 schemes of Rural Development. The main goal of these schemes is to reduce poverty, involuntary unemployment and underemployment to zero, increase assets of the families belonging to the lowest income deciles, improve access of the poor to social services and develop infrastructure in the rural areas.

Rural Development Programmes are being implemented through the department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently, 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 9,189 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies (PWD, PHED, Forest, Soil Conservation, etc.) and NGOs.

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.12.1999 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. 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 yojna 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 the activities in 'cluster' 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. Upto December 2005, Rs. 23.89 crores have been released and Rs. 23.44 crores utilised benefiting 19,592 families. Besides, Rs. 14.11 crores have also been utilised in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY.

2. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (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 Yojna (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). This is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. 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 2005-06, against the release of Rs. 172.93 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 143.30 crores has been incurred upto December 2005 and 124.31 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 99,558.18 MT wheat has also been distributed to labours in the form of wages.

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 2005-06, total releases have been of Rs. 134.70 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 126.90 crores was incurred upto December 2005. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 23.13 crores have been released and Rs. 22.87 crores were utilised upto December 2005.

4. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

Intrgrated Wasteland Development Programme was started in the State since 1992-93. From Ist December 1995, the programme is being implemented on watershed basis, under the guidelines of Watershed Development. Under this, 12 projects costing Rs. 34.05 crores, which were sanctioned in 1992-93, have been completed by spending Rs. 28.90

crores. From 1997-98 to 2004-05, 45 projects costing Rs.172.77 crores were also sanctioned. During this year, 15 new projects have been sanctioned which are in progress and Rs. 15.05 crores have been spent upto December 2005 against the releases of Rs. 21.41 crores.

5. Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojna 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 1.1.1996, it is being implemented as an independent scheme with 75 percent funding from the Government of India and 25 percent 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. During the year 2005-06, an allocation of Rs. 59.33 crores had been made for construction of new houses and upgradation of existing houses; 14,426 new houses have been constructed and 5,517 houses upgraded by spending Rs. 50.00 crores upto December 2005.

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 benefitted. 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. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000. During the year 2005-06, 59 houses have been constructed upto December 2005.

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

The Government of India introduced 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna' 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 in the rural areas. In addition, proposals regarding houses for the poor 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. In the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 1.67 crores was utilised upto December 2005; 363 new houses were constructed and 207 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 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 47.28 crores has been incurred upto December 2005 and 2,833 works completed. Under the scheme, various works for well being of the common people, 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 of development. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year for his 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. In the year 2005-06 upto December 2005, Rs. 91.45 crores have been spent against the releases of Rs. 72.90 crores and 8,027 works have been completed.

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 Mewat area, objective of the Government is to include creation of necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this scheme, during the year 2005-06, 122 works have been completed upto December 2005 by spending Rs. 1.70 crores.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored programme 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. During the year 2005-06, 486 works costing Rs. 32.37 crores have been completed upto December 2005.

12. Dang Area Development Programme

Ravine area known as Dang Area is dacoits infested and backward area, which needs infrastructure facilities for faster pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme is restarted in 2004-05 by State Government. The programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samitis under 8 districts; Sawaimadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi. At present, Bench Mark survey work is being conducted by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (IDSJ). A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made for the year 2005-06.

13. Magra Area Development Programme

Central Southern part of Rajasthan specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali and Rajsamand surrounded by hills and not covered under TAD is locally known as "Magra". The development rate in this area is slow, thus to improve social and economical status of the residents; it is proposed to launch "Magra Area Development Programme". ARAVALI has already carried out base line survey of the area, since the area is deprived of basic facilities essential for minimum level of livelihood. Programme includes the activities viz. Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction for the development of area. Under the scheme, Rs. 500.01 lakhs have been released for the year 2005-06.

14. Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST Families

The State Government has started a new programme known as Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST families in 2004-05 for providing minimum 100 days employment in a year to each Sahariya Tribal family of Baran District. The main objective of the programme is to create infrastructure and community assets in ST area for development

and providing sustainable employment. The programme is only for Sahariya tribal families residing in Shahbad and Kishangarh blocks of Baran.

During 2005-06 upto December 2005, Rs. 5.92 crores have been spent against the total available funds of Rs. 7.71 crores including Rs. 1.50 crores of current year releases and 2.63 lakh mandays have been generated.

15. Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA)

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with an aim to fill in the gap of physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters consisting of 10-15 villages within a radius of 3-10 Km. around towns. The identified area of intervention will include Road and Transport, Power and Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT Services, knowledge connectivity in the form of good Educational and Training Institutions, Market connectivity, Drinking Water Supply and Health Facilities of basic quality and standard.

The Government of Rajasthan submitted proposals for 3 clusters to the Government of India, these include Shahpura (Bhilwara), Fatehnagar (Udaipur) and Jhalawar; Government of India has approved a project for Shahpura cluster on pilot basis. During the year 2005-06 upto December 2005, Rs.0.95 crore have been spent on construction of roads.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier set up, Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the District level.

Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRI's. With the 73rd amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayats has increased manifold.

Schemes/Programmes implemented by Panchayati Raj department are as follows:

Mid-day-Meal programme(MDM): It is being implemented through out the State wherein cooked food is being provided to the children studying in Class I to V of all the government schools, government aided schools and the schools run by the local bodies. Under MDM programme, food is prepared with 100 gm. foodgrains having at least 300 calories and 8-12 gm. protein and provided to children every educational day.

For the year 2005-06, a provision of Rs. 280.00 crores including Rs. 180.00 crores of central assistance has been kept and about 100.11 lakh children of 74,121 schools are benefited under this programme.

National Family Benefit Scheme: An assistance of Rs. 10,000 is being provided to households living below poverty line on the death of Primary bread earner of the family aged above 18 years but below 65 years, whose earnings contribute substantially to the household income. During the year 2005-06, 9,485 BPL families were benefited upto December 2005.

Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna: The scheme is being implemented in selected districts namely Banswara, Dungarpur and Jhalawar to address the problems of the pockets of high poverty, low growth and poor governance by identifying and filling up infrastructure gaps as well as putting in place programme and policies that would remove barriers to growth and accelerate the development process. During the year 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs. 36.05 crores was incurred upto December 2005.

Allotment of plots at Concessional rates: Gram Panchayats provide Residential House Sites of 150 sq. yds. to rural shelterless poor families at a reduced rate between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 per sq. metre as per provisions of Rule 158 (1) & 158 (2) of Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996. During the year 2005-06, 21,175 families were benefited against a target of 30,000 upto December 2005.

Twelfth Finance Commission: Under this, first installment of Rs.123.00 crores was transferred to PRIs in the year 2005-06 to improve the service delivery in the rural areas for water supply and sanitation creation of database and proper maintenance of PRI accounts.

During the year 2005-06, a revised provision of Rs. 13,349.67 lakhs is made for PRIs as grants. The State Finance Commission-III has been constituted and provision is subject to revision as per recommendation of it.

Training to PRIs: During the first quarter of current financial year, special training programme organised wherein training was provided to 88,518 newly elected PRIs representatives alongwith 7,995 officials of PRIs.

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 TPP in the year 2004-05 by virtue of strict monitoring. During the year 2005-06, more than 90 percent progress is achieved in seven points against 11 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 2005-06	Achievement (upto Dec. 05)	
				Actual	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SGRY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Man-days (in lakh)	-	124.31	-
	Creation of Assets	Number	-	24405	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	400.00	210.00	52.50
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No. of Villages	9952	10181	102.30
4.	Community Health Centres	Number	12	27	225.00
5.	Primary Health Centres	Number	34	34	100.00
6.	Immunisation				
	(a) DPT	'000 No.	1748.88	1236.80	70.72
	(b) Polio	'000 No.	1748.88	1237.38	70.75
	(c) BCG	'000 No.	1748.88	1279.52	73.16
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	257	257	100.00
8.	Anganwaris	Cum. No.	35821	35814	99.98
9.	SC Families assisted	Number	240000	180200	75.08
10.	ST Families assisted	Number	75000	53031	70.71

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2005-06	Achievement (upto Dec. 05)	
				Actual	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Indira Awas Yojana (new construction)	Number	32070	20002	62.37
12.	EWS Houses	Number	1500	1188	79.20
13.	LIG Houses	Number	100	44	44.00
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	Number	50000	45301	90.60
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh Number	80.00	108.42	135.53
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	45000	59350	131.89
17.	Villages Electrified	Number	300	26	8.67
18.	Pump Sets Energised	Number	10000	37047	370.47
19.	Improved Chullahs	Number	-	-	-
20.	Bio-Gas Plants	Number	10	-	-

9.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the period of June to September 2005, 495.8 mm rainfall was recorded against an average normal rainfall of 547.8 mm in the State which is 9 percent less than that of the normal. Some districts suffered a loss due to excessive rains. The State government has sanctioned

Rs. 45.00 crores to PWD, Panchayati Raj, Local Bodies Department and Irrigation Department for renovation of Roads, Tubewells and Dams.

The State government by a notification of 7.12.2005 declared 15,778 villages of 22 districts as drought affected. Relief works were carried out in these villages on a 10 days rotation basis from 01.01.2006. For

providing relief in drought affected villages, 15.86 lakhs MT of wheat and an amount of Rs. 1,464.25 crores have been demanded from National Calamity Contingency Fund as an additional assistance. To save Live Stock from famine, 35.39 lakhs MT of fodder was provided on subsidised rates through 1,756 fodder depots. 6.42 lakh animals have also been benefited through Gaushalas/Animal Shivirs and under animal fodder scheme. Drinking water was provided through 9,381 tanker trips per day in 10,186 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 them to persons for preventing deaths due to starvation.

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. 3,400 crores has been fixed for net collections for the year 2005-06. Against the target, an amount of Rs. 1,863.89 crores has been collected upto December 2005 which is 54.82 percent of the target. As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 3,500 crores in the year 2005-06, the State Government already availed central loan

assistance of Rs. 3,326.59 crores upto December 2005 against net small saving collections.

Collections under various small saving schemes during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1
Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Security	Year 2004-05 (April to December)		Year 2005-06 (April to December)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	22657.87	11461.93	19591.01	4159.33
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	78413.65	-1237.07	108184.61	5200.04
3.	Recurring Deposit	130308.64	69455.29	147471.87	69891.25
4.	Time Deposit	159188.67	98983.16	71009.13	10480.31
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	-	-9876.81	-	-25657.51
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	64348.34	40952.61	69981.18	8641.30
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	141592.50	117957.06	134559.95	88559.52
8.	National Saving Schemes	-	-742.32	-	-797.22
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	10899.34	7061.04	10547.45	3182.94
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	10125.66	6174.74	7476.12	3592.41
11.	Senior Citizen Scheme	21178.05	20900.32	19449.39	19136.19
Total		638712.72	361089.95	588270.71	186388.56

It is revealed from the above table that Monthly Income Scheme, Time Deposit, Kisan Vikas Patra and Senior Citizen Savings Scheme are the most popular schemes. These schemes accounted for Rs. 5,166.16 crores in the financial year 2004-05 which was 80.88% of gross collections and in the financial year 2005-06 the gross collection in these schemes is Rs. 4,424.72 crores which is 75.22 percent.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

Science and Technology department is functioning for meaningful contribution in all round development of the State by adopting application oriented research and various developmental projects relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science and application of modern technology of remote sensing. For effective implementation of projects and strengthening the administrative structure, "Rajasthan State Council of Science & Technology" provides advisory support for promoting departmental activities.

Activities under Science & Technology aims at; providing financial assistance to research and developmental projects for exploration of existing resources, implementation of entrepreneurship development programmes to motivate youth for self employment, organisation of need based shivirs for creating awareness and interest among rural folk about Science & Technology, assisting for planning of schemes through remote sensing technique, developing scientific approach in rural areas, particularly for students and women, developing managerial information system for collection, evaluation and transmission.

Achievements of Science and Technology are summarised as given below:

Remote Sensing Application Centre: Data base readily available on RSA centre is of utmost importance and utility for development schemes of natural resources. The data base includes; Watershed Atlas of Rajasthan, Water Harvesting Structure Master Plan, Ravenous Area Characterisation, Ground Water Atlas of Rajasthan, Waste Land Mapping, National Resource Information, Resource Atlas of Rajasthan, Inputs for Drought Mitigation.

Research and Development: Under this programme financial assistance is provided to institutions for organising workshop/seminars/conferences/meetings.

Science and Social Division: The schemes like pilot/special project, Vigyan Gram Yojna, Technology Demonstration & Training, Technology Procurement and Development of Software, Bio-Technology and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are being implemented under this component.

9.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

The Department of Information Technology & Communication (DOIT & C) is working as the nodal agency of the State Government with

key objective for overall growth of Information Technology sector in the State. The activities of DOIT & C are ranging from formulating the policies, creating IT awareness, providing technical consultancy to the State Government Department & assisting in IT, enabling their activities especially towards use of IT in governance etc.

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 removal of impediments in their implementation. Government of Rajasthan had formulated its first IT policy in the year 2000. Since then several drastic changes in the socio-economic domain including globalization, liberalization in telecom sector, and increase in competition, etc. have taken place. This has necessitated evolving a new set of initiatives to propel Rajasthan as one of the leading IT destinations in the country. The draft of revised IT&C Policy has been prepared.

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

Human Resource Development in IT: Department of Information Technology & Communication has imparted trainings to 1,250 women candidates in collaboration with Vanasthali Vidhyapeeth for running e-Mitra Kiosk and IT skill enhancement. In addition to above 3,135 government employees were also trained for computer operation at district HQs. For the talent development of trained manpower in IT & ITes sector, a consultant has been appointed as a private partner to assist in preparing the talent Development Road Map of the State.

e-Governance

e-Mitra : This project is being implemented across 32 districts under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Necessary IT and other logistic infrastructure at State level in State Data Centre and at all the districts has been created and is being operationalised. The e-Sevak- automatic touch screen machine has been installed at 3 places in Jaipur and e-Mitra services have also been started at all the ATM counters of SBI/SBBJ in Jaipur. The e-Sevak machine would provide information pertaining to the consumer bills, their collection and generation of the receipt for the amount deposited. The services of e-Sevak are available round the clock. The 'e-Mitra' has also been launched at Bikaner.

Aarakshi (Online F.I.R. System): To improve the internal efficiencies of the Police Department & contributing towards better management of law & order in the State, a project to facilitate electronic complaint lodging system/filing of First Information Report (F.I.R.) has been launched successfully in 70 Police Stations of Jaipur City.

Police Paramarsh Kendra: Police Paramarsh Kendra-the community service centre cum information centre is being set up at 6 Divisional HQs. to maintain record of Arms license, passports, public grievances etc. which is in progress.

Telemedicine: For extending specialized health care services to far-flung areas of the state, a Telemedicine network is being set up in Rajasthan by the State Government in collaboration with ISRO. A MoU between ISRO and Rajasthan Government has been signed to carry out the project.

Registration & stamps: A web-enabled system Rajasthan Computerized Registration System RajCrest is a single window service to public for timely registration, transparent and reliable transaction of documents relating to sale of immovable property, lease, gift, partition, mortgage, bond and power of attorney etc.

Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN): SecLan is the project to establish Campus-wide Local Area state-of-art network connecting about 3500+ users in State Secretariat along with creation of state-of-art Metropolitan Area Network (M.A.N.) connecting about 31 Government buildings in Jaipur.

State Data Centre (SDC): SDC is one of the first of its kind of ICT infrastructure successfully implemented by the State Government in the country. This was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 8.12.2005 at Yojna Bhawan, Jaipur. It is a central repository of all the important information/data & applications pertaining to State Government domain. This would enable the government to work better, yield higher revenue growth and reduce costs apart from servicing citizens.

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 is in implementation to ensure optimum utilisation of the rich tourism potential of the State, generate employment opportunities especially in rural areas, develop a ready market for rich and varied handicrafts and preserve and accelerate the contribution of tourism towards socio-economic development of the State.

The Government 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 Tourism Department is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 899.29 lakhs has been utilised upto December 2005 against the budget provision of Rs. 2,450.02 lakhs. The developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourist sites. During the year 2004, the number of tourist in Rajasthan was 170.06 lakhs (160.34 lakhs domestic and 9.72 lakhs foreign), while this number of tourists was 198.80 lakhs (187.47 lakhs domestic and 11.33 lakhs foreign) in the year 2005. 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 a 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 year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 109.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 44.00 lakhs under non-plan was allotted to the Kendra against which respective amount of Rs. 87.25 lakhs and Rs. 35.64 lakhs was spent upto December 2005. 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 up-liftment of rural poor in 7,039 villages. About 3.5 lakh 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 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.

Up to December 2005, 86 NGOs in 5,225 villages and RCDF in 2,190 villages are facilitating implementation of DPIP. About 2.19 lakhs poor families (including 1.02 lakh Women) have formed 20,951 common Interest Groups (including 7,583 women CIGs). 15,554 Sub-Projects with a total cost of Rs. 444.53 crores have been sanctioned. This includes Rs. 370.72 crores as DPIP component and Rs. 73.81 crores as beneficiary component.

10. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (HD)

Human development as a concept is somewhat different from economic growth as it envelopes larger societal concerns such as the quality of life of people, the choices that they could exercise, and the extent of participation and human dignity that people enjoy. The development process is often seen in terms of three critical dimensions: longevity – ability to live a long and healthy life; education – ability to acquire knowledge; and income – adequate command over resources for a decent standard of living.

In the development context, economy of the State has steadily moved. People are living better than at anytime before, and they are also enjoying the gains of distribution. Rajasthan is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and has made some strides towards achieving targets on standards of living, education and health.

The Planning Commission, in its report on Human Development released in 2001, has placed Rajasthan at the ninth position in ranking of the states by human development.

Poverty and standards of living

Until the 1980s Rajasthan was among those states that had a large proportion of their people subsisting in poverty but this has now changed. The increase in the aggregate standards of living has been experienced in both rural and urban areas.

Casual labourers in both rural and urban areas have often been found to be poorer compared to others in the taxonomy of occupations and earnings. Rajasthan, unlike other states, does not have many of these: they do not constitute more than 20 per cent of the work force. Nevertheless, their earnings have an important bearing on the overall standards of living. The wages of such workers—both male and female—have risen in the decade of the 1990s, though of late this trend has reached a plateau.

Literacy

Rajasthan has traditionally suffered from low literacy, particularly female literacy. This shortcoming has been recognised to be the reason for the poor health, high total fertility, and low status and non-awareness of

women, as literacy and health are closely associated. Now, overall positive change has been seen in literacy rate over the period 1991 and 2001. In the year 2001 total literacy was 60.4, male literacy rate 75.7 and female literacy rate 43.9 while in the year 1991 respective rates were 38.6, 55.0 and 20.4.

This is a gratifying performance compared to the earlier situation. The sobering factor, though, is that males have gained in much higher proportions compared to females.

Efforts are being made to bring large number of children to schools on one hand and to reduce drop out rate on the other. The State has endeavoured to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes. In order to ensure adequate enrolment and to retain children in schools, free books are being provided upto class XII. Mid-day meal scheme is also being implemented for this purpose. Free of cost bicycles are being provided to girls in tribal areas and free transport is also provided to the girls of rural areas studying in senior secondary classes.

Health

Infant mortality rate can be considered as indicator inversely related to quality of life in the society and it also influences the extent of longevity. The Infant mortality rate in the state has shown decline. During the year 2001, IMR was 80 which have reduced to 75 for the 2003 as per SRS. In 1997-2001 life expectancy at birth of male in the State was 60.3 years and in female it was 61.3 years as compared to male 59.8 years and female 60.9 years in 1995-99. To curb IMR and provide safeguard against serious diseases, an intensive Child Immunisation programme is being launched in the State along with other measures.

Per capita income

Per capita income (PCI) in the State indicates positive sign in economic growth as PCI during the year 2000-01 at constant prices was Rs. 8,175 and in the year 2005-06 it reached Rs. 10,226 as per advance estimates. The State Government is striving hard to enhance income of the people; various schemes are functioning for this purpose laying more emphasis in rural areas. Emphasis is on empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and many other schemes for increasing female income.

Economic Growth and Public Action

A sustained growth in per capita income of the order of three plus per cent since 1980-81 until 2003-4, along with a reduction in income/consumption inequalities has contributed to improvement in standards of living and poverty reduction. There has been a significant decline in the nutrition gap as well. A notable feature of this growth is that inter regional inequalities in household income too are somewhat declining. It is believed that the 'trickle-down effect' of the overall growth process and investment in rural roads (and resultant increased geographic mobility of workers), have contributed to the rise in standard of living.

In addition to economic growth, the quiet but sustained focus on the critical inputs of capacity building, *viz.* education, gets reflected in the public spending on this sector during the decade of the nineties. New initiatives in school education (DPEP, Lok Jumbish, SSA) have contributed to this. The effect of increased public spending gets also reflected in the fact that Rajasthan has the highest decadal increase in literacy rates among major Indian states.

Women empowerment

The status of women in Rajasthan is lower than men due to historical and cultural reasons. Efforts are also being made for addressing the issue of gender inequality arising out of social norms and cultural traditions through a range of programmes for women focusing on their health & nutritional requirements and their socio-economical empowerment.

Taking cognizance of the fact that women in poverty are especially vulnerable, the Government has initiated a major Self Help Group programme. The objective of this programme is to strengthen income generation and economic security of poor women. Recognizing that women can leverage their strength, increase their bargaining power and enhance capacities through skill development, trainings have been provided to more than 1 lakh women. Under the SHG programme for women, 1,04,000 groups have been formed, out of which 43,000 groups have accessed bank credit of about Rs. 85 crores.

In the budget speech of 2005-06, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that gender auditing would be taken-up in government departments. In furtherance of C.M's commitment, the exercise has been undertaken in some core sectors.

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development

Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the State Government have launched a project on "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". Rajasthan is the one of the States selected for the project.

The Project has three major components:

- I. Follow up the State Human Development Reports for identifying foci of interventions.
- II. Strengthening Statistical System and
- III. Identification of strategic options for financing of HD at the State Level.

11. 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:

11.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The growth in State's own tax revenue, as per pre-actuals of 2004-05 over actuals of 2003-04 is estimated as 16.13 percent.

State has also arrested increasing trend in interest payments which is around 8.25 percent in 2004-05 as compared to 11.09 percent in 2003-04 over previous year.

During the past two years, the State Government has been able to reduce revenue deficit substantially. Percentage of revenue deficit to revenue receipts is 12.06 percent in the year 2004-05 in comparison to 22.20 percent in the year 2003-04. As a result of this, an amount of Rs. 60.61 crores pertaining to 2004-05 as per the Fiscal Reform Facility Scheme has been received as incentive grant from Centre.

Revenue deficit was brought down from 37 percent in 1999-2000 to 12 percent in 2004-05. The State Government has also received the incentive grant of Rs. 146 crores for the years 2001-02 and 2002-03.

The State has enacted the "Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005" which has been made applicable in the State w.e.f. 3rd May, 2005. It is now obligatory on the State to eliminate its revenue deficit in the year 2008-09 by following a path of average annual reduction of 3 percent in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts. Similarly the State has to reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product by following a path of minimum average annual reduction of 0.04 percent in the ratio of fiscal deficit to estimated Gross State Domestic Product. This has made State Government entitled to get the relief of consolidation of central loans whereby liability of repayment of principal and interest would be reduced.

The State has become entitled to get debt waiver on repayments in 2005-06 of consolidated loan in view of guidelines issued by the Government of India on the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission.

The Twelfth Finance Commission has made it obligatory that over the next five years (2005-2010) the State's Gross Fiscal Deficit be restricted

to the level of actual Gross Fiscal Deficit of 2004-05, for availing the benefit of the scheme debt waiver.

State has never been under overdraft position after Feb., 2004 which is a remarkable turn around.

11.2 TAXATION.

Sales tax provides the major contribution in the tax revenue of the State. It accounts for almost 55% of tax revenues. In the last two years special emphasis has been laid in the rationalization of the tax structure, simplification of procedures, relief to the consumers and better administration. The results are self evident as the revenue of sales tax has gone up from Rs. 3,985.43 crores in 2003-04 to Rs. 4,797.53 crores in 2004-05 and is likely to cross the barrier of Rs. 5,500 crores in the current financial year 2005-06. Some of the important measures taken in the last two years are as under:-

1. Profession Tax has been abolished.
2. Surcharge on sales tax as well as the Turnover Tax abolished to simplify the system.
3. Textile exempted from entry tax.
4. The rate of interest for delay payment of tax by the dealer and refund to him has been reduced.
5. Entertainment tax rates have been brought down from 70% to 50%.
6. To promote tourism in the State, the Luxury tax rate has been reduced from 10% to 8% and Heritage Hotels have been exempted from luxury tax for seven years.
7. Gold Card Scheme has been launched to honour the honest tax payers. No inspection of the Gold Card holder is permissible without written permission of Commissioner. These dealers would get special treatment in Departmental dealings.
8. The number of scrutiny assessments have been brought down from 20% to 5% level. In no demand cases the names of the dealers so assessed are placed on Departmental Web-Site.
9. Special package for Cement Industry has been granted by reducing the tax rate to 9% for the existing units and for new units subsidy of 75% of the tax paid by them is provided.
10. For the Iron & Steel re-rolling units, composition scheme based on electric consumption launched.

10. For the Iron & Steel re-rolling units, composition scheme based on electric consumption launched.
11. Tax rate of Aviation Turbine Fuel has been reduced from 28% to 20% and a special package has been provided to the airlines establishing HUB in the State.
12. The SSI units raw material tax rate has been reduced from 3% to 1%.
13. To provide relief to the small manufacturing units of the State, the limits for registration liability has been raised from annual turnover of Rs. 50,000 to rupees one lakh.
14. SSI units have been exempted from Electricity Duty on their captive power generation.
15. Facility of composition of offences committed during transit of goods has been made more realistic. .
16. To provide Minimum Support prices of mustard to agriculturists, concession given to NAFED on rate of tax.
17. Write-off facility enforced upto Rs. 20,000, in the cases of ten years old demand.
18. Interest and penalty waived, if outstanding entry tax/composition amount is deposited by textile dealers.
19. Where the dealers failed to furnish declaration forms, facility of complete waiver of interest on payment of tax by March 2006 has been granted.
20. To reduce litigations, government has introduced a new Amnesty Scheme from 1.10.2005 to be continued till March 2006.
21. For the benefit of Industries, Trade and Consumers, an exhaustive list of exempted goods notified.
22. For the benefit of common people, rate of tax for articles of daily consumption such as edible oil, match box, utensils, readymade garments and hosiery, computers, cycles reduced to 4%.
23. For women enterprises exemption in ceiling of annual turnover enhanced from Rs. 20.00 lakhs to Rs. 30.00 lakhs and period of this facility also extended from 4 years to 5 years.
24. To promote building construction activities in the State, rate of tax on bricks, stones, bajri, lime, aluminum section, sanitary goods, electrical fittings, weather proofing compound, wall care putty, Marble, Kota stone and other material used for building construction reduced from 14 to 9 percent.

26. A new broader definition of Textile Sector has been incorporated in Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy – 2003 and the limits of subsidies have been raised from 50% to 60% where the investment exceeds Rs. 50.00 crores, but is less than or equal to Rs.100.00 crores and to 75% in cases where the investment exceeds Rs.100.00 crores. Also the Electricity Duty exemption on captive power generation has been allowed to the extent of 60%, 75% and 100% in respect of the investments of Rs.50.00 crores to Rs.100.00 crores, Rs.100.00 crores to Rs. 200.00 crores and Rs.200.00 crores and above respectively for a period of 7 years.

11.3 INDUSTRY

Eight rural and one urban Haats have been established for selling the products of artisans and small industries.

A new Rajasthan Investment Incentive Scheme has been announced for providing special facilities to promote investment in the textile sector.

To promote exports, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being established at National Level. A decision has been taken to establish SEZ in Jaipur with the joint venture of Mahindra & Mahindra and RIICO.

This year RFC has increased its recoveries and therefore NPA has reduced from 50.95% to 33%.

For development of infrastructure facilities in salt producing areas, 10 roads have been constructed with an investment of Rs. 14.12 lakhs.

11.4 POWER

Energy is an essential input to all productive economic activities and the consumption of energy increases with the process of economic development. The State Government strives to increase availability of power to spur growth and development. Major steps have been taken up to enhance power generation and strengthening the system. This will lead to quantum jump in the productivity and efficiency of the power sector.

In view to improve the overall financial position of the power sector companies, a comprehensive long term business plan has been prepared looking to the needs upto 2011-12. This document, “Financial Restructuring Plan” has been revised in November, 2005 to incorporate the changed scenario. The plan envisages capital investment of

Rs. 23,538 crores in the sector including subsidy of Rs. 8,400 crores from the State Government by 2011-2012.

Long term loans amounting to Rs. 7,636 crores from various financial institutions to power utilises have been restructured at lower interest rates resulting in net savings of Rs. 652 crores.

Feeder Renovation Programme to cover all 8,475 rural distribution feeders by 2008-09 to segregate rural feeders and urban/industrial feeders focus programme has been taken up. With an investment of Rs. 3,914 crores, this programme aims to reduce distribution AT&C losses from present level of 40% to 20% and to provide 24 hours supply to rural households through single phase transformers.

New generation capacity addition of 4,500 MW planned including 1,500 MW through independent power producers. A green field coal based power project at Chhabra (500 MW 1st Stage) launched during 2005-06, in addition to another unit of 125 MW based on lignite at Giral in Barmer. Sites have been identified where IPPS can be set up. A policy for promotion of Private Sector Investment for setting up of Power Generation Projects in the State has been notified.

Thirty three Schemes for electrification of villages and expansion of distribution system in rural areas in all the districts amounting to Rs. 990 crores under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran have been formulated and submitted to Rural Electrification Corporation. Out of these, 17 schemes have been sanctioned by REC at an estimated cost of Rs. 383 crores.

11.5 IRRIGATION

A detailed report prepared by State Level Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. V.S. Vyas on proper utilisation, development and management of water has been submitted to the Government. On the recommendations of the committee, a draft of new water policy is being prepared.

In view of fall in ground water table, the government has taken a massive programme of Water Harvesting Structures in 30 districts of the State. 869 water harvesting structures have been completed upto the end of January, 2006.

The work on 91 Irrigation Projects have been taken up for renovation and modernisation under Rajasthan Water Sector Re-structuring Project.

11.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The State Government has initiated several reforms in the road sector. Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojna has been launched on 7th October 2005. The salient features of the yojna are:

- Work of improvement and up-gradation of 5 State Highways north-south corridor of length 1,053 kms. with estimated cost Rs. 1,500 crores to be executed under Mega Highway Project. This includes widening and up-gradation of roads upto international standards, construction of 19 ROBs and 24 bypasses.
- ROBs on 16 railway crossing having TVU more than two lakh would be constructed with estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores in the next three years.
- On State Highways/Major District Roads, the road portions passing through habitation areas, damaged due to poor drainage would be constructed by cement concrete/stone kharunja in 240 km length with average cost of Rs. 60 lakhs per km.
- Existing 4500 km damaged WBM roads constructed under various labour oriented schemes up to bituminous stage would be up-graded.
- Roads for connecting important religious and tourism places would be constructed in a length of 1,000 kms.
- One model road in every district of the State would be developed.

The strengthening, widening and renewal of State Highways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being done under 'Central Road Fund' where in 407 works amounting to Rs. 558.87 crores have been approved to renew and upgrade 7,116 kms of roads of which 5,732 kms roads have been renewed and upgraded with an expenditure of Rs. 360.29 crores.

Under Golden Quadrilateral Project of National Highway Development Project, work of 4/6 laning of National Highways have been completed in the State. Under East-West Corridor and North-South Corridor works of 4 laning of National Highways are in progress. Under National Highways Development Project-Phase-III, work of 4 laning of National Highway No. 11 Agra-Jaipur is also in progress.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna (PMGSY), all villages having population 500 and above are to be connected by all weather roads

wherein, sanction of Rs. 2,716.47 crores has been received to connect 5,690 villages having population 750 and above as per 2001 census, to construct 19,454 kms roads. An expenditure of Rs. 1,532.94 crores has been incurred and 3849 villages have been connected by 13,117 kms of BT roads.

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	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	P	Q	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	2307982	1575215	2814764	2561108	2828375
%	26.20	18.66	26.80	23.19	23.12
2 वानिकी Forestry	124638	123009	129960	131283	133092
%	1.41	1.46	1.24	1.19	1.09
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	6707	6343	6931	8421	9774
%	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
4 खनन Mining	188090	186297	222152	250656	283822
%	2.14	2.21	2.12	2.27	2.32
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	641723	640163	687091	800809	887155
%	7.29	7.58	6.54	7.25	7.25
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	510189	529420	544908	609316	657723
%	5.79	6.27	5.19	5.52	5.38
7 निर्माण Construction	833712	946719	1054207	1232062	1445033
%	9.47	11.22	10.04	11.15	11.81
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	390699	438124	492095	528017	572118
%	4.44	5.19	4.69	4.78	4.68
9 रेलवे Railways	104050	126104	128728	147741	169562
%	1.18	1.49	1.23	1.34	1.39
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	213013	278722	319109	355958	398482
%	2.42	3.30	3.04	3.22	3.26
11 संचार Communication	117850	115073	137871	165183	197905
%	1.34	1.36	1.31	1.50	1.62
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1259863	1142427	1406787	1444739	1535021
%	14.30	13.54	13.40	13.08	12.55
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	304975	384951	420162	490329	572214
%	3.46	4.56	4.00	4.44	4.68
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	571233	631216	668182	705853	743828
%	6.49	7.48	6.36	6.39	6.08
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	390608	411631	448831	480523	513111
%	4.43	4.88	4.27	4.35	4.20
16 अन्य सेवायें Other Services	842413	905086	1019104	1132608	1283617
%	9.56	10.72	9.70	10.25	10.49
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	8807745	8440500	10500882	11044606	12230832
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

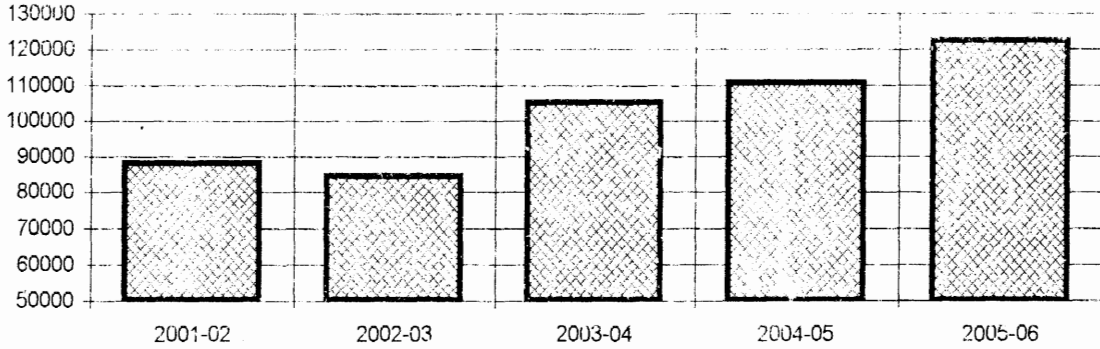
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

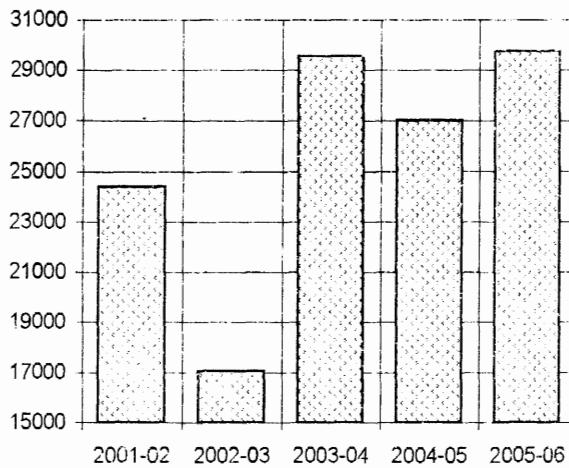
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

करोड़ ₹ Crore Rs.

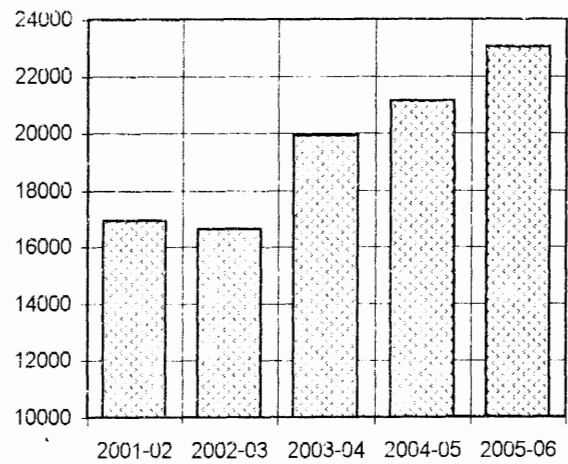
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Gross State Domestic Product



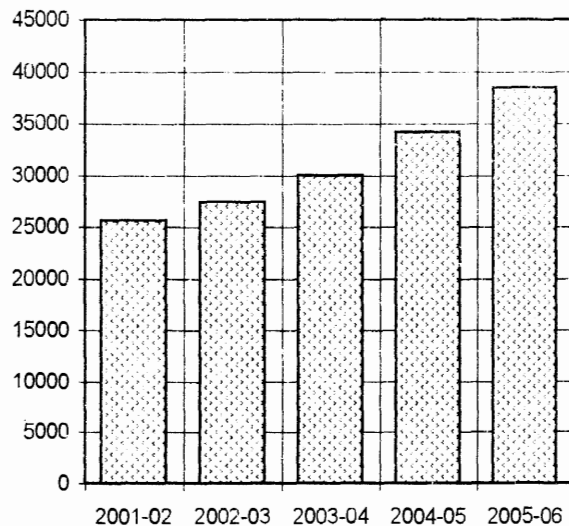
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



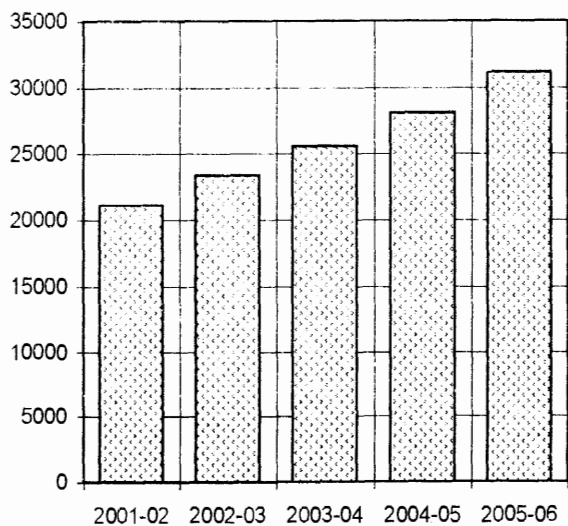
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS



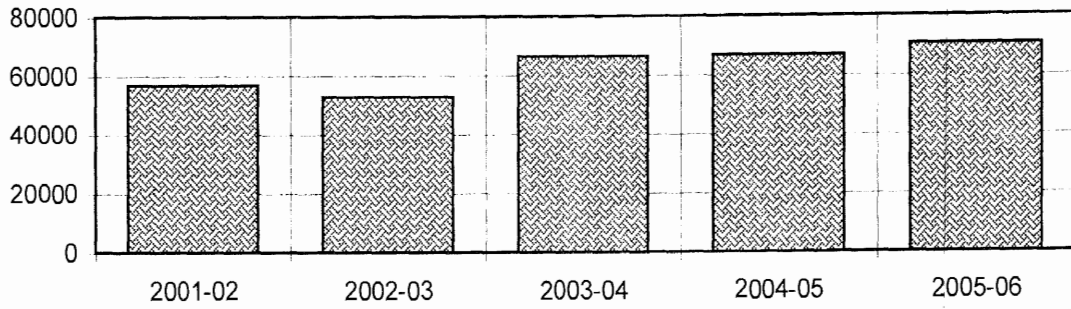
औद्योगिक उदभव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

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

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

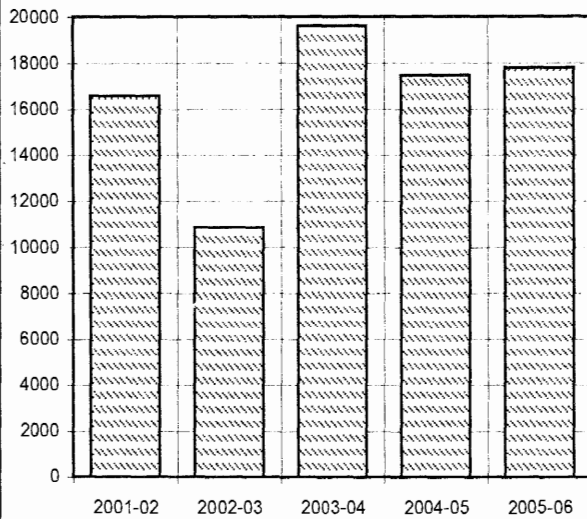
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

Gross State Domestic Product



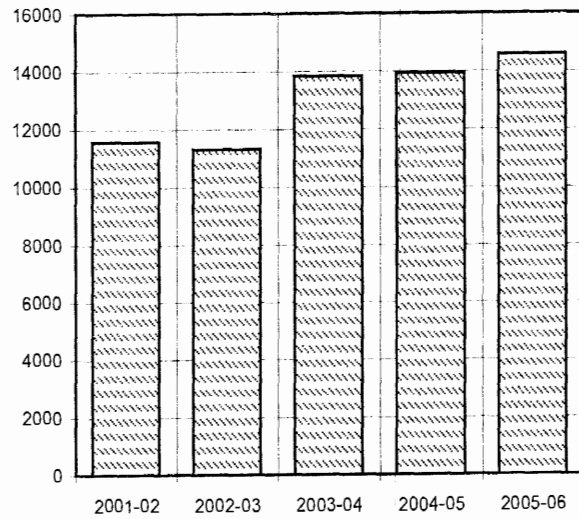
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



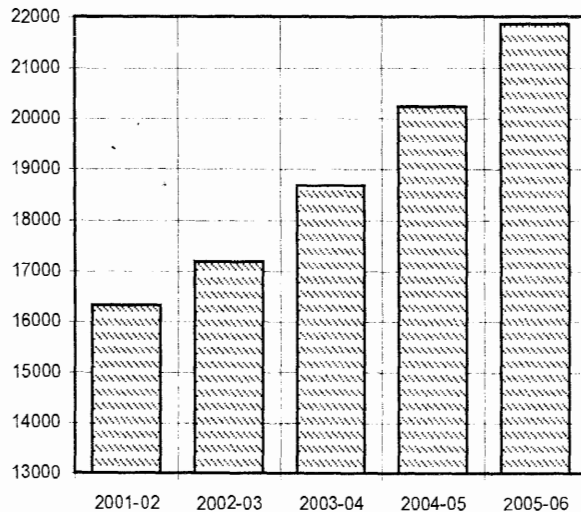
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



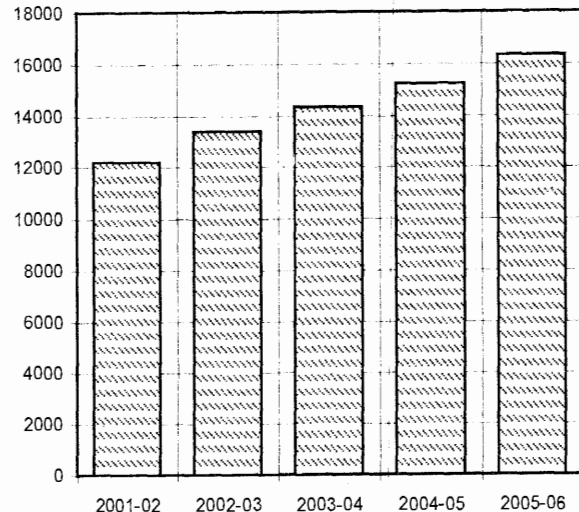
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



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

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

(लाख रु.)
(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 P	2004-05 Q	2005-06 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1574385	1003757	1873140	1656212	1683303
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	27.80	19.03	28.19	24.78	23.88
2 वानिकी	77792	79736	81958	84272	86723
Forestry %	1.37	1.51	1.23	1.26	1.23
3 मत्स्य पालन	4363	4085	4366	5158	5787
Fisheries %	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
4 खनन	137993	156334	182387	180995	179767
Mining %	2.44	2.96	2.75	2.71	2.55
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	458699	442310	458715	503594	537201
Manufacturing (Registered) %	8.10	8.38	6.90	7.53	7.62
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	305028	312677	354267	381301	403621
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.38	5.93	5.33	5.70	5.73
7 निर्माण	508229	566306	607778	682098	773933
Construction %	8.97	10.74	9.15	10.20	10.98
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	222657	240338	264608	276287	290943
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	3.93	4.56	3.98	4.13	4.13
9 रेलवे	88113	95524	101654	110803	120775
Railways %	1.56	1.81	1.53	1.66	1.71
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	121826	152910	171614	186299	202417
Other Transport & Storage %	2.15	2.90	2.58	2.79	2.87
11 संचार	132373	154746	178172	205147	236206
Communication %	2.34	2.93	2.68	3.07	3.35
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	812897	727163	931357	889230	896026
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	14.35	13.79	14.02	13.30	12.71
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	209264	242784	260864	285307	312040
Banking & Insurance %	3.69	4.60	3.93	4.27	4.43
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये	323241	384043	394722	407890	422155
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	5.71	7.28	5.94	6.10	5.99
15 लोक प्रशासन	222337	226176	241506	251548	261507
Public Administration %	3.93	4.29	3.64	3.76	3.71
16 अन्य सेवार्ये	464353	485766	537025	579142	636690
Other Services %	8.20	9.21	8.08	8.66	9.03
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	5663550	5274655	6644133	6685283	7049094
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	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 P	2004-05 Q	2005-06 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	2088222	1340370	2566925	2297763	2547031
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	26.74	18.15	27.35	23.31	23.23
2 वानिकी	120224	118513	125215	126242	127706
Forestry %	1.54	1.60	1.34	1.28	1.16
3 मत्स्य पालन	5866	4846	5351	6742	7981
Fisheries %	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07
4 खनन	147575	150209	184067	210189	240588
Mining %	1.89	2.03	1.96	2.13	2.20
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	459168	442759	478765	579450	650665
Manufacturing (Registered) %	5.88	5.99	5.10	5.88	5.94
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	453179	466760	478781	539052	582656
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	5.80	6.32	5.10	5.47	5.32
7 निर्माण	800603	912913	1018531	1194153	1404534
Construction %	10.25	12.36	10.85	12.11	12.81
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	262532	301395	347800	374695	408317
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	3.36	4.08	3.71	3.80	3.72
9 रेलवे	81090	103643	102034	118880	138507
Railways %	1.04	1.40	1.09	1.21	1.26
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	152105	217127	254106	286888	324691
Other Transport & Storage %	1.95	2.94	2.71	2.91	2.96
11 संचार	88335	87845	108776	134092	165300
Communication %	1.13	1.19	1.16	1.36	1.51
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1237218	1118811	1381865	1418257	1506729
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	15.84	15.15	14.72	14.39	13.75
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	295694	375074	409283	478247	558831
Banking & Insurance %	3.79	5.08	4.36	4.85	5.10
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये	443922	493857	523223	551825	579272
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	5.69	6.69	5.58	5.60	5.28
15 लोक प्रशासन	346109	364543	399138	427721	456700
Public Administration %	4.43	4.93	4.25	4.34	4.17
16 अन्य सेवार्ये	827054	887720	1000777	1113134	1262813
Other Services %	10.59	12.02	10.66	11.29	11.52
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	7808896	7386385	9384637	9857330	10962321
Net State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	13621	12641	15738	16212	17695
Per Capita Income(Rs.)					

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

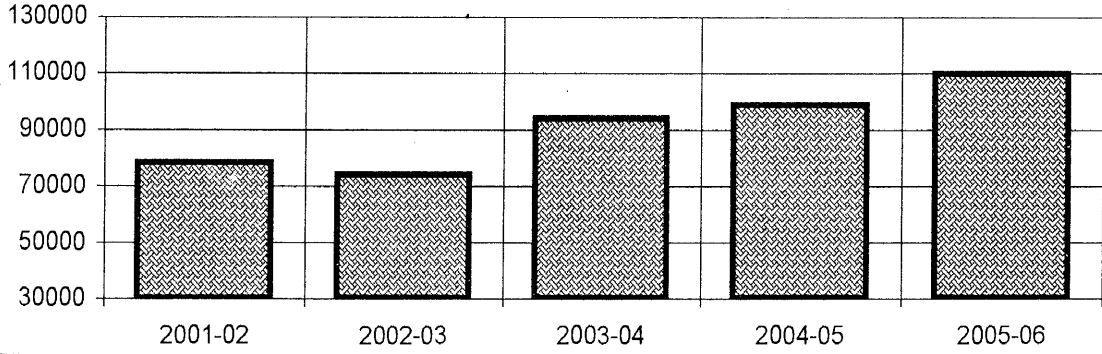
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – प्रचलित कीमतों पर

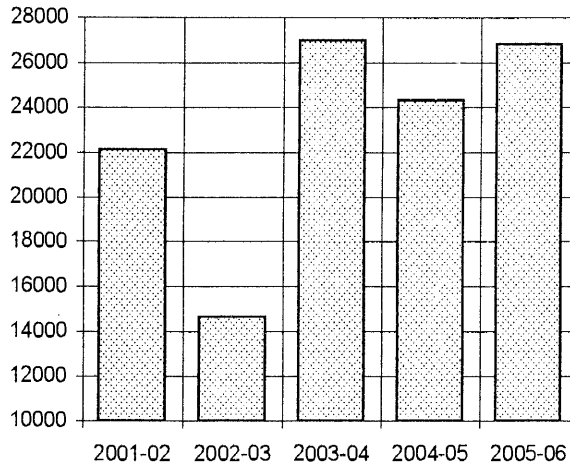
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

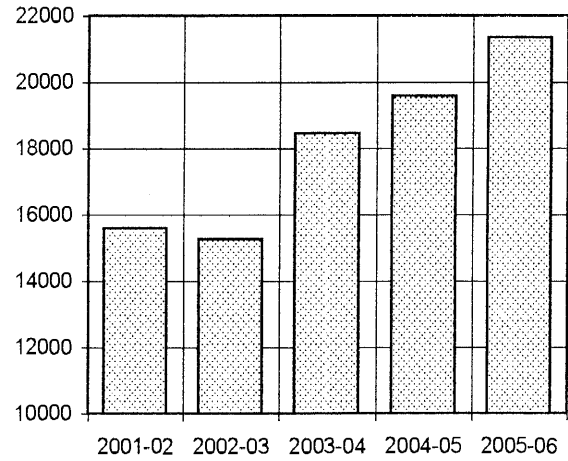
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



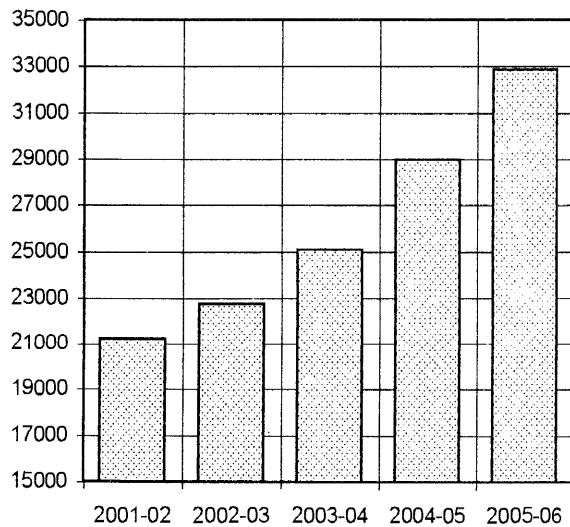
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



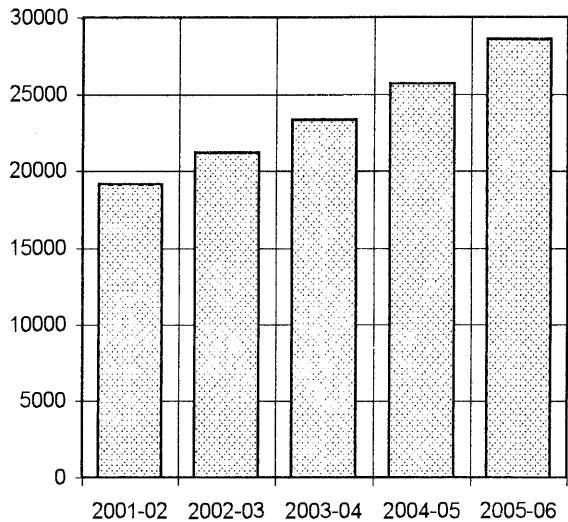
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS



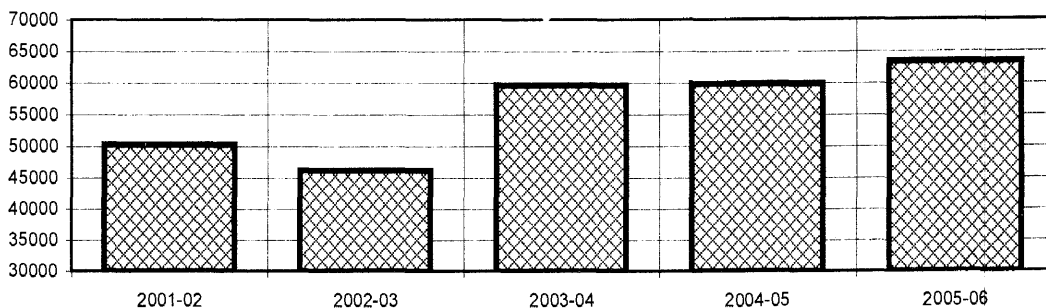
औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

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

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

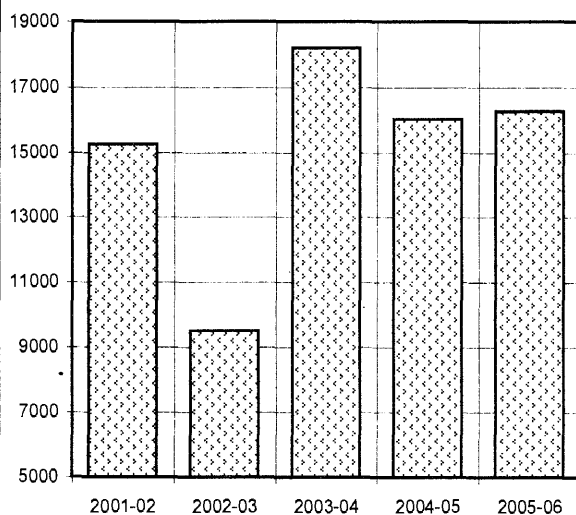
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

Net State Domestic Product



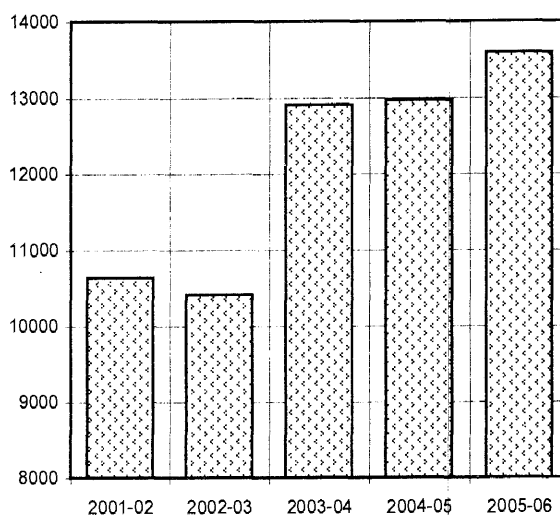
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



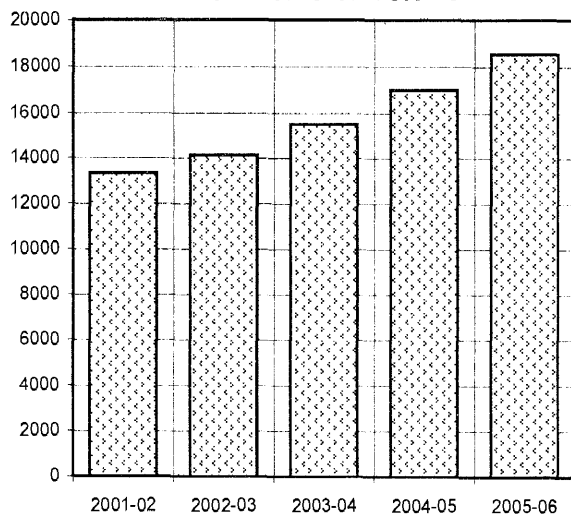
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



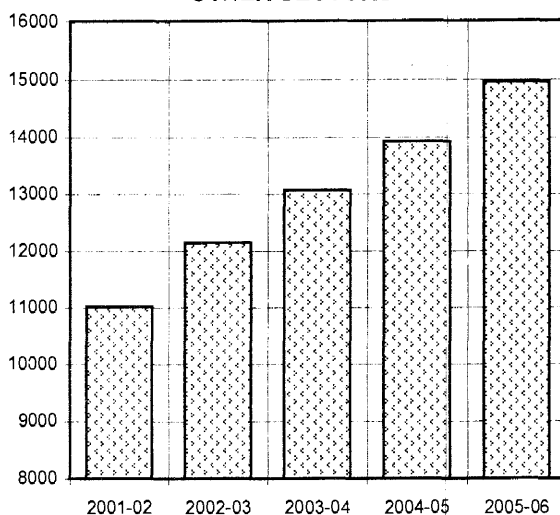
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर
4. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

Sector क्षेत्र		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
				P	Q	A
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)		1446011	870365	1736151	1515429	1538552
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	28.78	18.85	29.09	25.29	24.28
2 वानिकी		75473	77450	79610	81858	84242
Forestry	%	1.50	1.68	1.33	1.37	1.33
3 मत्स्य पालन		3844	3163	3420	4185	4786
Fisheries	%	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08
4 खनन		113266	135005	160482	158485	156622
Mining	%	2.25	2.92	2.69	2.65	2.47
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)		322903	300842	313433	354288	383687
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	6.43	6.52	5.25	5.91	6.06
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)		268784	273987	314534	340467	361636
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	5.35	5.93	5.27	5.68	5.71
7 निर्माण		484271	542508	583338	656981	748108
Construction	%	9.64	11.75	9.77	10.97	11.81
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति		144426	159034	181112	190477	202716
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	2.87	3.44	3.03	3.18	3.20
9 रेलवे		72058	80347	85926	94733	104443
Railways	%	1.43	1.74	1.44	1.58	1.65
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण		80415	111168	128746	142244	157120
Other Transport & Storage	%	1.60	2.41	2.16	2.37	2.48
11 संचार		113971	138980	161958	188473	219329
Communication	%	2.27	3.01	2.71	3.15	3.46
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह		796925	710716	914466	871872	878178
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	15.86	15.39	15.32	14.55	13.86
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा		202754	235946	253523	277354	303425
Banking & Insurance	%	4.04	5.11	4.25	4.63	4.79
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का						
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये		247413	303459	311965	322840	334709
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	4.93	6.57	5.23	5.39	5.28
15 लोक प्रशासन		196854	199923	214545	223840	233018
Public Administration	%	3.92	4.33	3.59	3.74	3.68
16 अन्य सेवार्ये		454469	474800	525765	567570	624797
Other Services	%	9.05	10.28	8.81	9.47	9.86
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		5023837	4617693	5968974	5991096	6335369
Net State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)		8763	7903	10010	9853	10226
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	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें						
A- Food Crops	160.77	147.48	208.23	110.30	268.82	181.94
1 अनाज Cereals	197.14	183.74	245.02	139.73	299.87	210.96
रबी Rabi	225.92	188.98	217.04	168.49	199.55	194.35
खरीफ Kharif	146.14	174.51	294.81	88.75	478.12	240.56
2 दलहन Pulses	75.02	61.99	121.45	40.90	195.54	113.48
ब- अखाद्य फसलें						
B- Non Food Crops	490.62	286.23	404.36	234.07	548.82	753.46
1 तिलहन + Oilseed	649.34	363.60	555.69	320.43	763.72	1065.06
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	220.53	180.31	64.01	56.58	159.35	171.34
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	303.61	229.71	333.84	103.61	212.73	209.00
4 तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	1428.72	849.39	843.40	826.15	817.10	1459.41
5 अन्य फसलें * Other Crops	62.77	44.80	35.26	34.25	25.06	22.62
समस्त फसलें All Crops	222.52	173.45	244.94	133.47	321.24	288.93

* 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

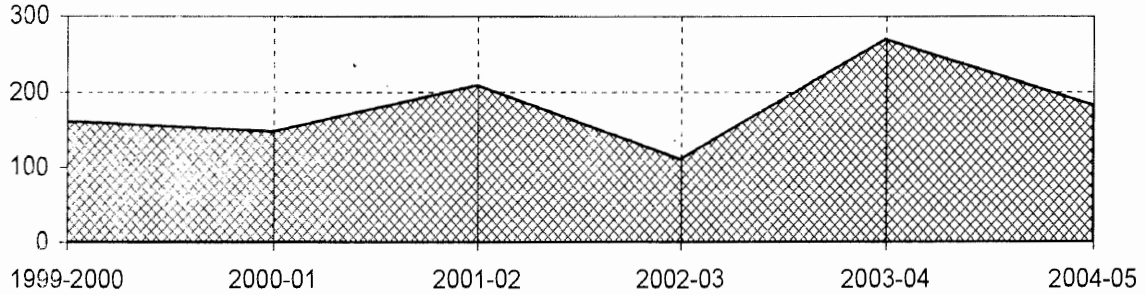
प्राक्धानिक Provisional

राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

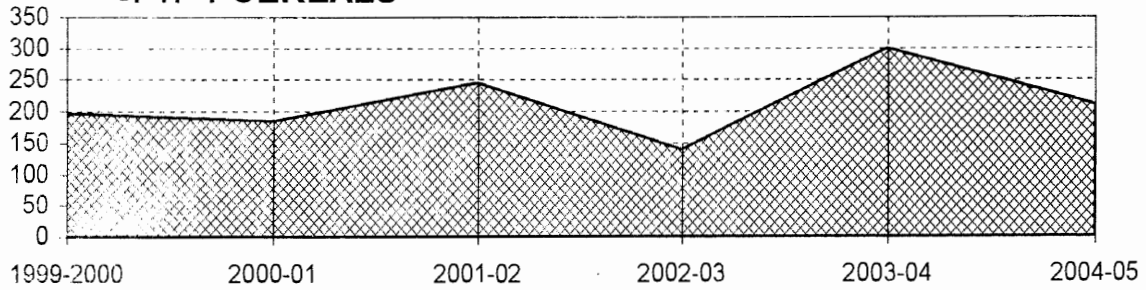
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

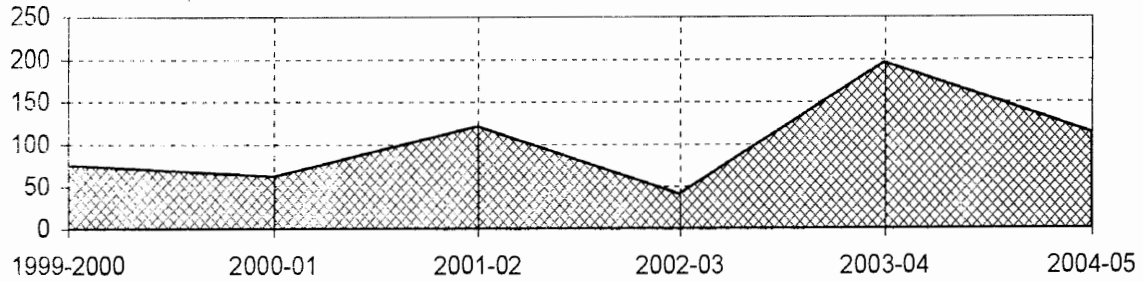
खाद्य फसलें FOOD CROPS



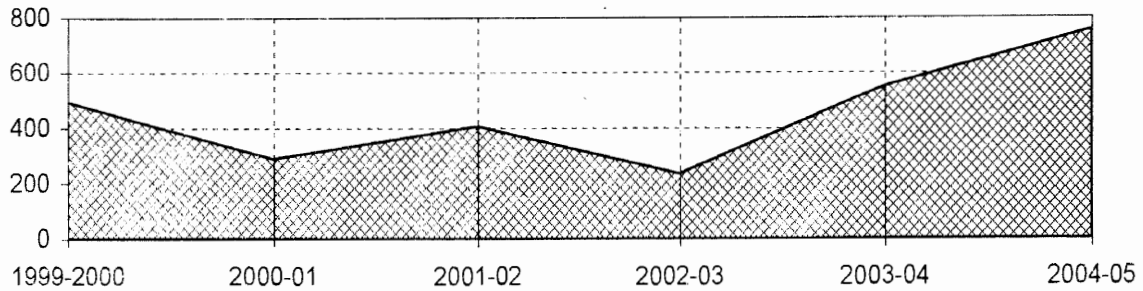
अनाज CEREALS



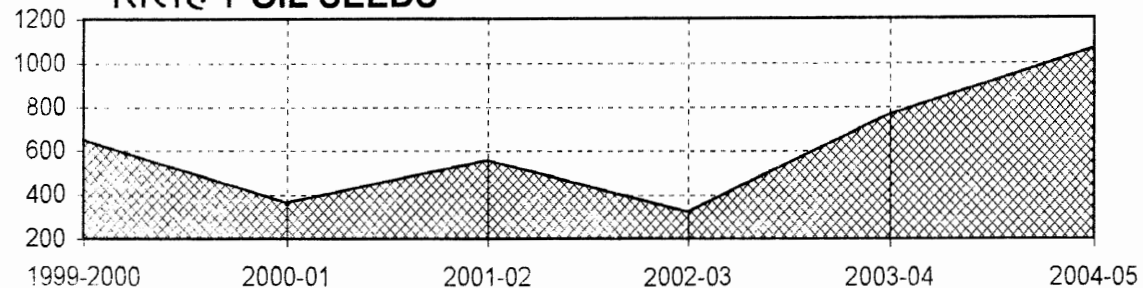
दलहन PULSES



अखाद्य फसलें NON-FOOD CROPS



तिलहन OIL SEEDS

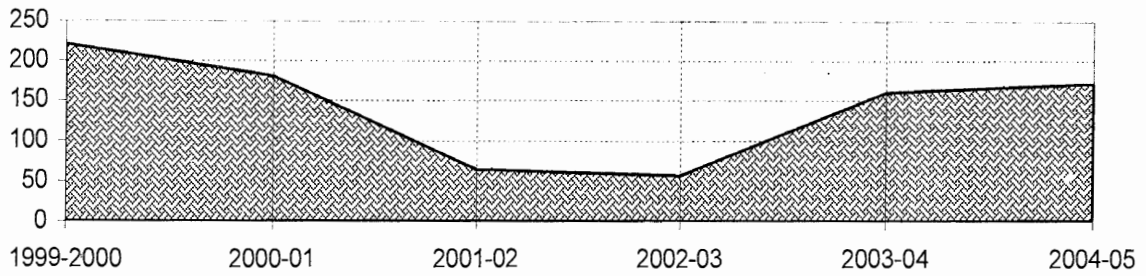


राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

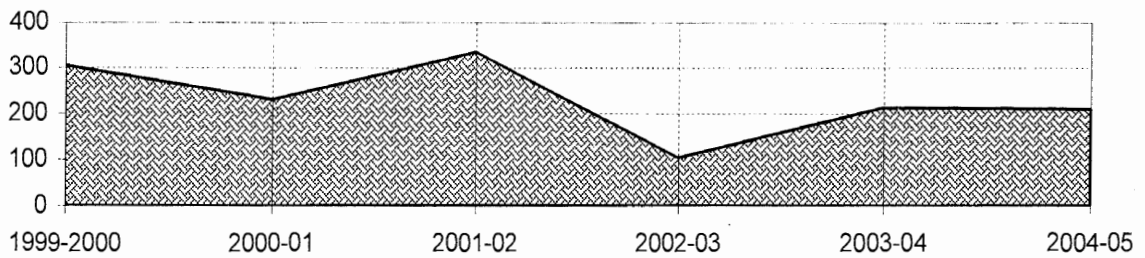
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

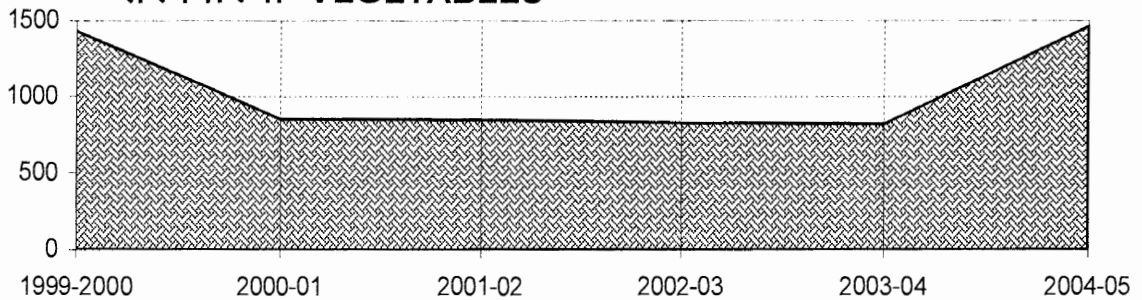
रेशे(कपास एवं सण) FIBRES(COTTON & SANHEMP)



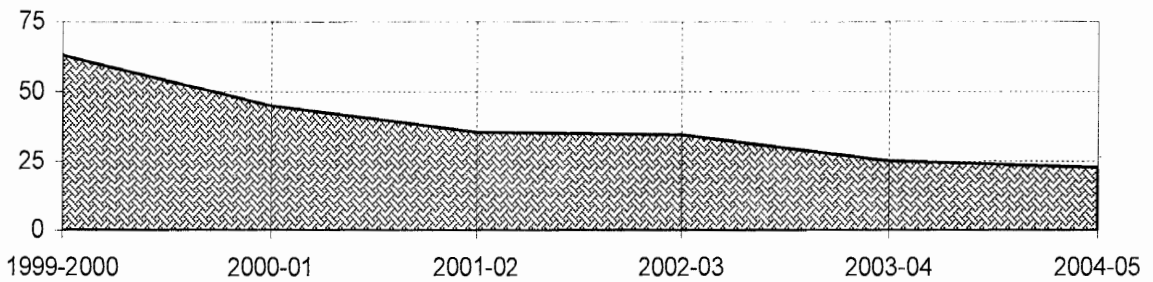
मसाले SPICES & CONDIMENTS



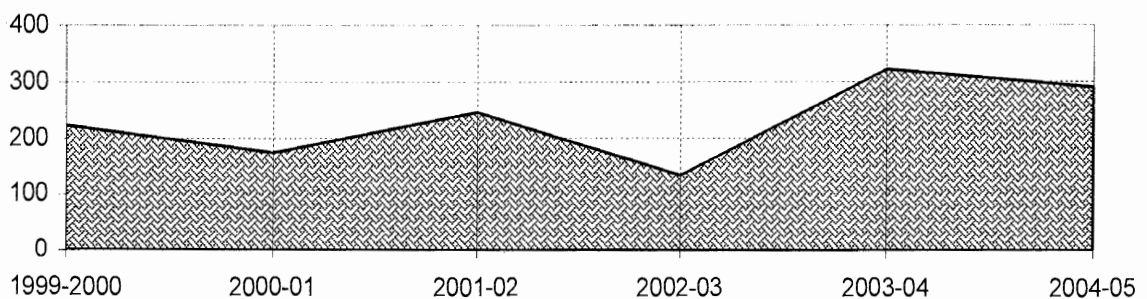
तरकारियां VEGETABLES



अन्य फसलें OTHER CROPS



समस्त फसलें ALL CROPS

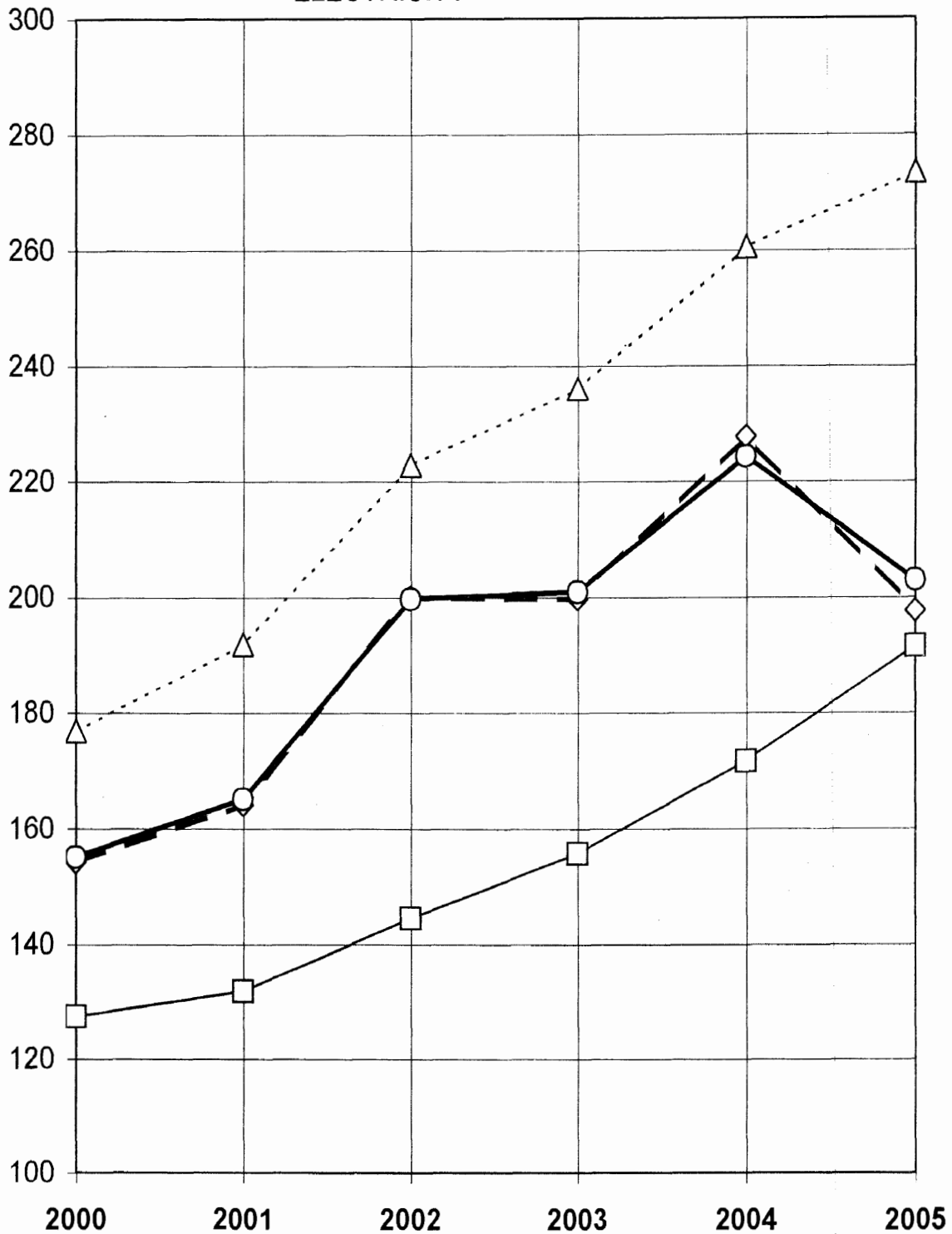


राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

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	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004#	2005#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण Manufacturing	154.24	164.10	199.97	199.84	227.69	197.59
2 खनन Mining	127.33	131.80	144.56	155.70	171.59	191.49
3 विद्युत Electricity	176.81	191.81	222.73	236.00	260.47	273.41
सामान्य General	155.00	164.99	199.71	200.93	224.15	202.83

* चक्र वृद्धि दर पर आधारित

प्रावधानिक

Based on Compound Growth Rate

Provisional

7. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1999-2000=100

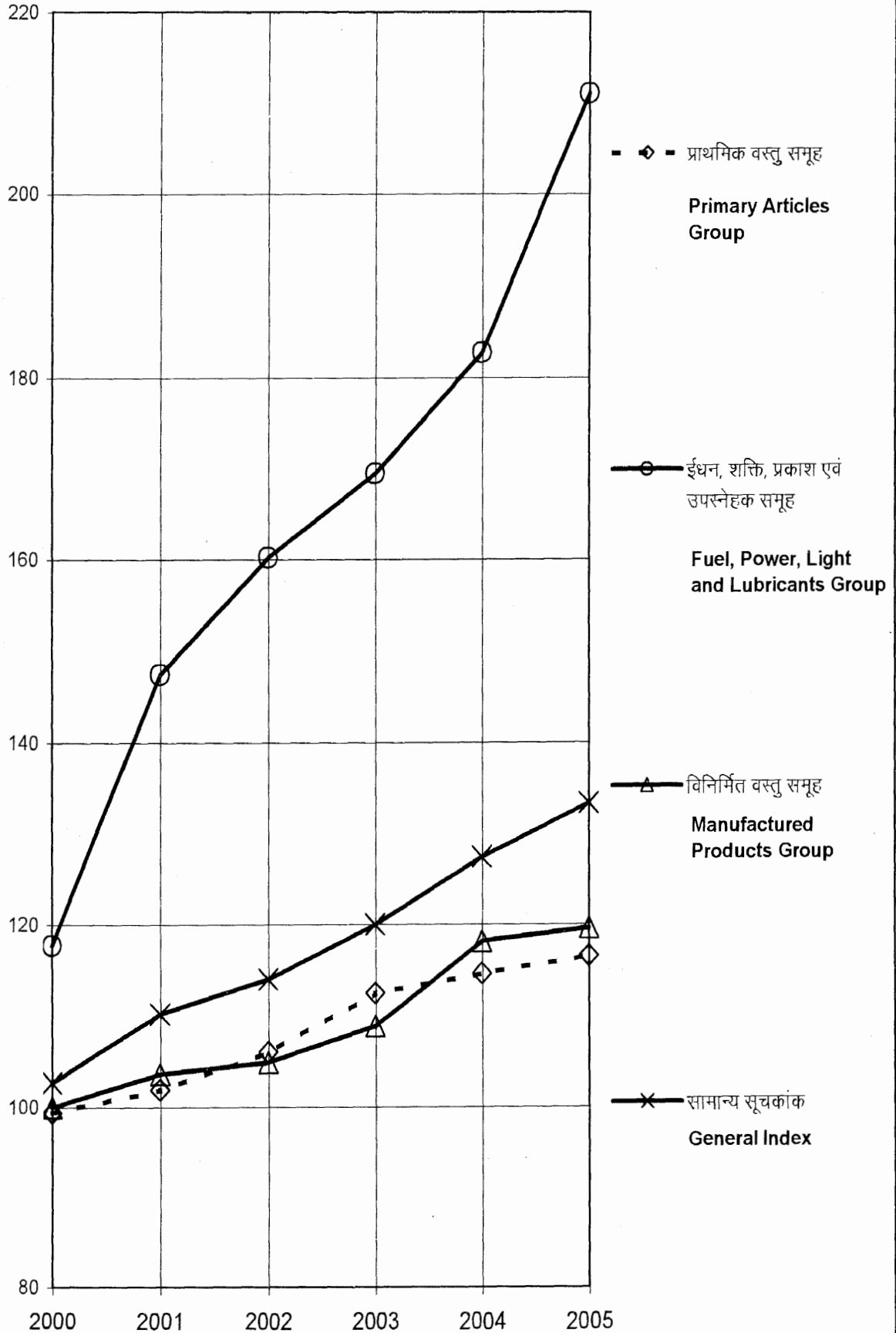
Base 1999-2000=100

वर्ग Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Group	99.38	101.86	105.96	112.45	114.58	116.51
(अ) कृषि वस्तु (A) Agricultural Articles	99.14	102.25	106.23	114.13	115.36	116.53
(ब) खनिज (B) Minerals	101.21	99.55	97.95	99.77	108.73	116.42
2 ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश एवं उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group	117.73	147.40	160.16	169.40	182.73	211.13
3 विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Products Group	99.92	103.57	104.85	108.85	118.07	119.54
समस्त वस्तुएं All Commodities	102.63	110.14	113.98	119.91	127.39	133.25

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1999-2000 = 100

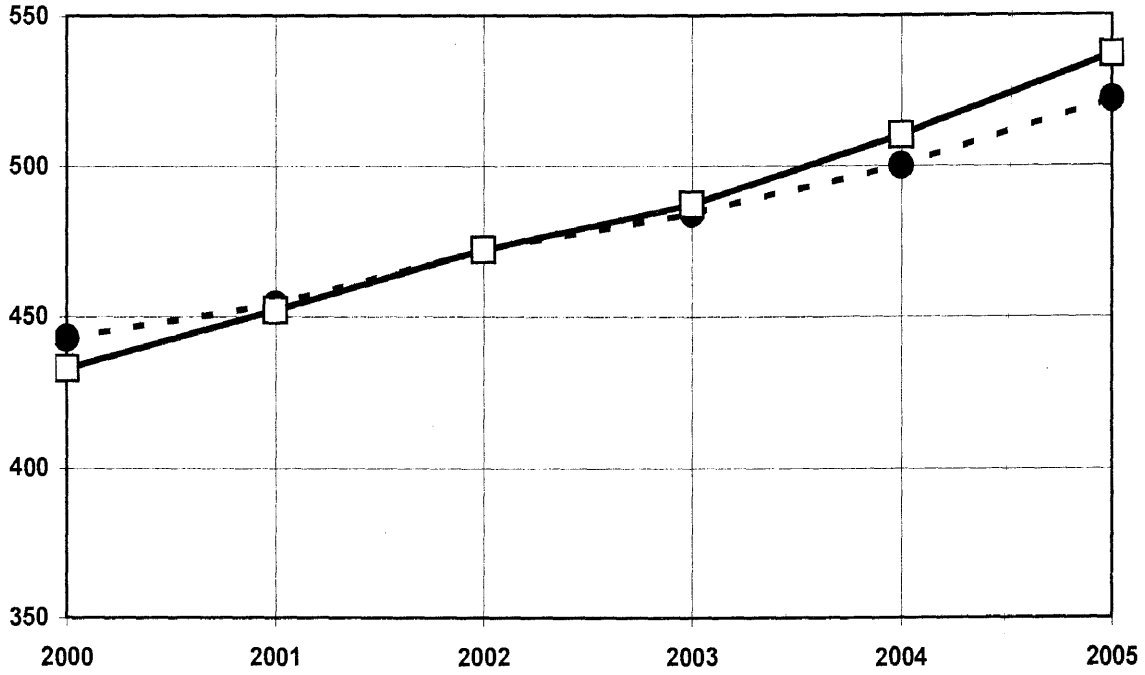


उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

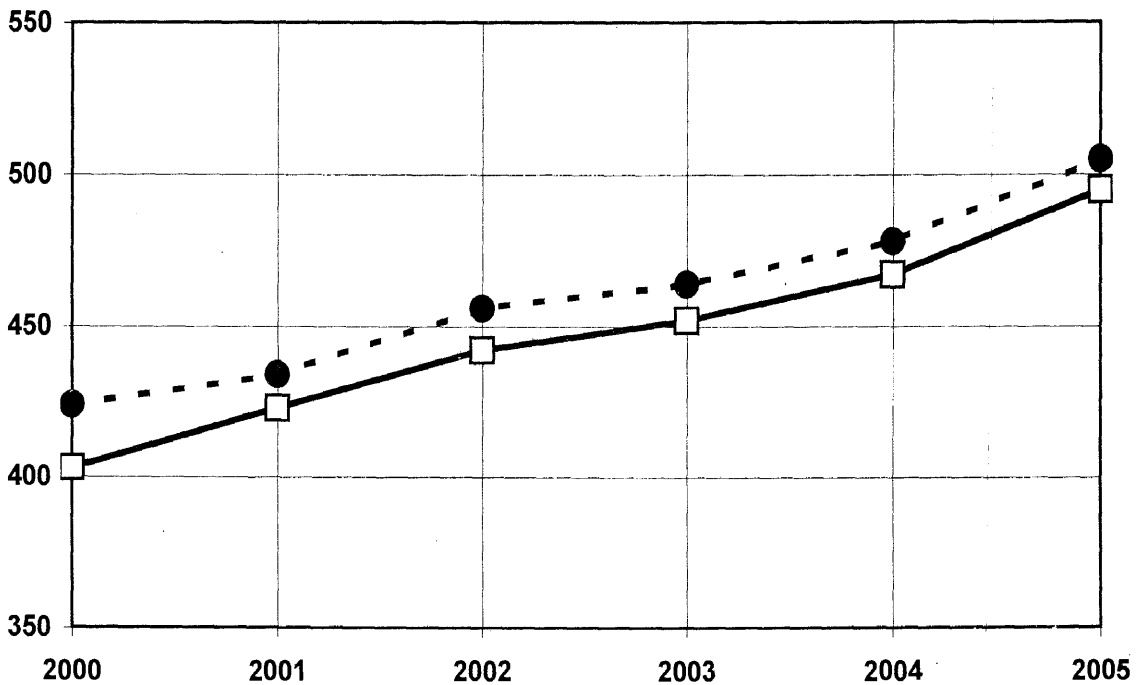
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार BASE 1982=100

अजमेर AJMER



जयपुर JAIPUR



- ● - खाद्य वर्ग

FOOD GROUP

— □ — सामान्य वर्ग

GENERAL GROUP

8. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार 1982 =100

Base 1982=100

वर्ग Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर

Ajmer.

(i) खाद्य

Food

443 454 472 484 500 522

(ii) सामान्य

General

433 452 472 487 510 537

जयपुर

Jaipur

(i) खाद्य

Food

424 434 456 464 478 505

(ii) सामान्य

General

403 423 442 452 467 495

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 (¹ n 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	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21

*वित्तीय वर्ष के समंक

Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865ग्रामों 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) 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.4	277	27.3	60.5	59
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	340	12.9	63.3	67
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.1	881	10.5	47.0	60
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.9	258	37.4	69.1	57
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	478	28.9	67.9	59
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	109	9.8	76.5	49
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	100	24.8	55.5	44
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	276	34.0	66.6	52
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.1	819	26.0	90.9	11
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.9	196	26.5	63.7	82
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.4	315	42.4	76.9	42
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.6	236	15.0	63.1	83
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.4	484	33.9	69.7	49
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.5	165	23.4	60.4	75
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.1	480	44.0	73.5	43
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.2	690	20.8	56.3	76
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.8	903	28.0	68.6	46
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	325	27.8	64.8	60

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

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हैक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हैक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	रद्योगों 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.) 2001-02	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2001*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2002-03*
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.36	2.75	143.47	948	1487
2 आसाम Assam	1.17	0.78	38.81	370	1098
3 बिहार Bihar	0.75	0.94	87.39	N.A.	149
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.62	1.96	85.52	1789+	4346
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.13	0.44	155.68	N.A.	3500
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.16	0.56	41.39	1447 +	1978
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	2.22	64.56	N.A.	174
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.95	1.92	101.48	1859 +	2120
9 केरल Kerala	0.27	0.39	60.73	N.A.	1167
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.28	3.08	39.95	674	858
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.87	3.08	76.25	1285	3507
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.30	1.56	40.91	369	628
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.79	0.50	173.38	1902	2201
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.96	3.42	36.86	663	822
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.91	1.30	141.55	N.A.	2415
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.86	2.41	130.44	970	662
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.85	0.89	126.82	N.A.	850
अखिल भारत All India	1.41	32.87	90.12	1119	1563

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

+ 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 उद्व्यय स्थिर कीमतों (2001-02) पर (करोड़ रुपये) 10th Plan projected Outlay at constant 2001-02 prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2003-04	Electrified Villages to Total Villages 31.03.04 #	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 Andhra Pradesh	495	100.0	5670	65	46614.00
2 आसाम Assam	105	77.3	2201	109	8315.24
3 बिहार Bihar	45	71.3	1200	51	21000.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	918	100.0	11599	48	40007.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	619	100.0	9222	65	10285.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	445	99.4	3949	53	10300.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	327	97.3	3519	11	14500.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	482	98.9	6782	79	43558.23
9 केरल Kerala	291	100.0	7210	382	24000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	284	97.4	5138	46	26189.93
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	559	100.0	7507	81	66632.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	373	79.5	3263	169	19000.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	903	100.0	12527	128	18657.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	294	98.3	5507	41	27318.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	677	100.0	9019	118	40000.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	189	57.1	3037	97	59708.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	237	83.6	2142	89	28641.00
अखिल भारत All India	390	84.3	5617	77	590948.35

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

प्रावधानिक

Utilities and Non-Utilities

Provisional

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

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रूपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रूपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रूपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept, 2005	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept, 2005	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept, 2005	Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Crore Rs.) 2003-04	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2003-04
1	18	19	20	21	22
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8	13175	10179	162153	20757
2 आसाम Assam	4.3	6700	2777	35943	13139
3 बिहार Bihar	4.0	4619	1375	54211	6213
4 गुजरात Gujarat	6.8	18525	9043	142559	26979
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.4	17860	9244	66325	29963
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.5	20219	7388	15933	24903
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	13961	4902	N.A.	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	8.9	21031	15938	118329	21696
9 केरल Kerala	10.5	21938	13319	80116	24492
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.3	7762	4284	89236	14011
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.2	41183	39647	294001	29204
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5.8	7210	4645	47002	12388
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.5	26056	13802	69841	27851
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.5	7293	5284	93846	15738
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.5	18110	18688	149654	23476
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.6	7736	2966	189598	10817
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.3	13640	7413	173674	20896
अखिल भारत All India	6.2	16995	11569	2268576*	21142

* शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद(नई श्रृंखला 1999-2000) - Net National Product (New series 1999-2000)

10.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रूपये)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रूपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर राजस्व व्यय (रूपये)
STATE	Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2005-06 (B.E.)	Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2005-06 (B.E.)	Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2005-06 (B.E.)	Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2005-06 (B.E.)	Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2005-06 (B.E.)
1	23	24	25	26	27
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	4494.71	3331.87	835.58	4669.79	2784.67
2 आसाम Assam	4621.39	2177.14	1067.00	4773.82	2967.64
3 बिहार Bihar	2075.37	1603.61	1161.99	2060.17	1018.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	4261.87	3164.78	599.00	4525.96	2449.33
5 हरियाणा Haryana	5259.89	4036.90	446.38	5674.21	3473.89
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	9134.65	2753.84	775.24	9199.31	4682.99
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	9591.94	2442.33	1052.58	7744.89	4560.38
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5230.19	4016.93	673.12	5077.24	2790.19
9 केरल Kerala	4973.52	4221.47	898.54	6191.85	3476.33
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2995.11	2227.98	881.38	3174.18	1722.96
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	4871.83	3868.72	458.74	4846.15	2364.55
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	3265.88	2102.14	1070.38	3546.50	1738.69
13 पंजाब Punjab	6670.33	3525.35	477.66	7490.07	3170.15
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3315.15	2409.73	860.35	3560.98	2120.45
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	4653.51	3895.41	718.75	4869.48	2496.10
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2339.57	1937.60	934.69	2635.85	1206.67
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2501.05	2039.37	785.94	3649.21	1649.00

11. राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	57867	68923	79854	90147	95782	114937	125236	140119	151396	162310	180812
2 आसाम Assam	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	25558	29263	31476	33447	36548	40116
3 बिहार Bihar	22812	25945	24483	32541	33662	39033	42226	48329	50774	56688	59862
4 गुजरात Gujarat	49194	63516	71886	85837	91188	105305	108892	108484	121038	141066	167356
5 हरियाणा Haryana	22131	26245	29789	35642	38649	43646	48910	54966	60494	66455	74970
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	4783	5825	6698	7755	8837	10696	12229	13590	14969	16075	17938
7 जम्मू और कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6977	8097	9124	10286	11415	13961	14750	15881	NA	NA
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	41079	47915	56215	65176	73046	87841	94972	104541	109016	120062	132498
9 केरल Kerala	26326	31877	38762	44460	49484	56204	62534	69792	72402	81146	89461
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	37971	42339	47841	55049	60062	69216	77901	73715	84187	82523	101027
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	113320	130073	157818	179311	195168	209699	243199	238672	266904	295525	333145
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	18537	22224	27118	26504	32235	35581	38629	38728	42095	44372	53830
13 पंजाब Punjab	30248	34218	38615	44198	48704	55736	61068	65954	70324	71824	78113
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	32970	41487	47313	57516	64061	73180	78554	78982	88077	84405	105009
15 तमिलनाडु Tamil Nadu	57549	68666	78205	89237	103550	118209	126449	141109	143517	154566	170530
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	80451	94019	106249	127778	137561	153853	165324	173068	181304	195510	217573
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	53424	62032	73865	82075	97966	115516	126834	139863	153865	166010	189728

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

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

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	57867	61114	64729	68809	67866	76116	79605	86513	90494	92835	99931
2 आसाम Assam	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16614	17142	17822	18619	19242	20298
3 बिहार Bihar	22812	25302	21781	26960	25921	27888	28907	34852	33044	37923	35667
4 गुजरात Gujarat	49194	58058	61246	69966	71442	76571	77354	75945	81829	90068	103951
5 हरियाणा Haryana	22131	23692	24276	27095	27483	29011	31230	33313	35081	36834	39993
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	4783	5244	5568	5955	6335	6792	7241	7727	8106	8473	9164
7 जम्मू और कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6642	6982	7327	7742	8144	8509	8665	9115	NA	NA
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	41079	43387	46167	50302	53778	60620	63851	70295	72054	75841	80550
9 केरल Kerala	26326	28501	29788	30890	31783	34027	36594	38068	39024	42272	46795
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	37971	39070	41464	44170	46380	49424	54614	49294	53553	50570	59960
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	113320	116213	129567	136149	143723	148548	163072	156373	164252	177138	190151
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	18537	19528	20539	19566	22136	22678	23821	23643	25091	25075	28686
13 पंजाब Punjab	30248	31139	32433	34819	35865	37870	40003	41346	42028	42606	44862
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	32970	38648	40225	44755	49821	51825	52920	51770	56636	52747	66441
15 तमिलनाडु Tamil Nadu	57549	64784	67021	70336	76105	79703	84656	91089	89157	91575	96588
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	80451	85106	88244	97719	97634	100321	105833	106879	110043	110451	116828
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	53424	57060	61290	65562	70971	75483	80676	85832	91636	98448	105806

13.राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

STATEWISE NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	51655	61789	71796	81517	85791	103915	112966	126321	136296	145198	162153
2 आसाम Assam	13477	15615	17170	18465	20211	22710	26273	28262	29680	32583	35943
3 बिहार Bihar	20780	23630	21835	29449	30307	34837	38168	43666	45878	51345	54211
4 गुजरात Gujarat	42560	56003	61736	74183	77266	89810	92280	89877	100517	118513	142559
5 हरियाणा Haryana	19422	23136	26166	31345	33909	38358	42922	48381	53177	58655	66325
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	4250	5192	5930	6803	7807	9507	10881	12108	13337	14262	15933
7 जम्मू और कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	5500	6001	6973	7851	8858	11128	12182	12805	13697	N.A.	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	36982	43065	50028	58071	64757	78756	84696	93386	96785	106980	118329
9 केरल Kerala	23851	29022	35330	40699	44883	51021	56944	63737	64854	73697	80116
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	33937	37427	42096	48590	53141	61391	69051	64553	74087	71646	89236
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	101767	116507	140730	158683	172530	186364	216641	210193	235223	260812	294001
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	16185	19462	23822	22669	28000	31211	34223	33906	36589	38241	47002
13 पंजाब Punjab	27068	30528	34218	39112	43099	49612	54257	58787	62420	64094	69841
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	28977	36733	41689	50986	56912	65596	69491	69898	78089	73864	93846
15 तमिलनाडु Tamil Nadu	51643	61276	69720	79118	92689	105728	112690	126058	126797	135252	149654
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	70935	82621	92811	112146	120125	133022	144160	150676	156854	169479	189598
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	48398	56265	67136	74422	89595	106170	116899	128975	141357	152084	173674

14.राज्यवार शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

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

(Rs. in Crore)

राज्य STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	1999-2k	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	51655	54564	57951	61955	60321	68036	70904	77077	80637	82046	88532
2 आसाम Assam	13477	13796	14125	14467	14704	14574	15078	15671	16173	16788	17837
3 बिहार Bihar	20780	23163	19582	24569	23404	24879	26130	31760	29944	34553	32347
4 गुजरात Gujarat	42560	51104	52629	60653	60647	64921	65163	62575	67837	75447	88662
5 हरियाणा Haryana	19422	20835	21254	23759	23965	25243	27064	28831	30345	31952	34799
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	4250	4664	4921	5199	5571	5966	6622	6737	7003	7332	7871
7 जम्मू और कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	5500	5745	6031	6321	6652	7005	7270	7399	7755	N.A.	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	36982	38917	40974	44737	47517	53961	56543	62581	63982	67416	71672
9 केरल Kerala	23851	25908	26948	28026	28633	30604	32785	33963	34404	37549	40328
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	33937	34529	36601	39057	41101	43815	48415	43099	47040	43770	52766
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	101767	103743	115188	119732	126339	131368	143912	136466	143181	154552	165896
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	16185	16974	17749	16524	18902	19482	20693	20319	21450	21224	24613
13 पंजाब Punjab	27068	27746	28771	30890	31726	33552	35327	36581	37013	37582	39621
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	28977	34269	35530	39682	44509	46457	46574	45664	50238	46177	59690
15 तमिलनाडु Tamil Nadu	51643	57943	59861	62316	67822	70505	74767	80590	79377	81019	85573
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	70935	74635	77046	85597	84686	85310	91201	91690	94293	94362	99936
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	48398	51761	55631	59496	64484	68598	73528	78254	83849	89786	96511