



Government of Rajasthan

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2022-23

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.**



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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**Chief Minister
Rajasthan**



M E S S A G E

The State Government following multidimensional approach, took every step possible to build a strong foundation of the State's Economy. Government of Rajasthan is working on fundamental principles of "Responsible-Transparent-Accountable" towards the citizens, resulting positive sign of growth in many sectors of the economy. Despite of all the geographical challenges and diversities, Rajasthan has emerged as a Model State for the country in every field be it electricity, water, education, health or social security.

"Economic Review 2022-23" illustrates a comprehensive picture of the growing trends and achievements of the State in different sectors of the economy with several statistical facts & figures.

I believe this publication will be instrumental for all stake holders who are interested in the socio-economic development of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)



Minister
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan



F O R E W O R D

Government of Rajasthan is making special efforts to address the poor, the destitute, the helpless and the needy people. The various welfare schemes are vigorously operating in the State for the upliftment of socially and economically backward and deprived sections.

The "**Economic Review 2022-23**" highlights the progress made in the State in all the areas of economy like investment, information technology, MSME, medical and health, etc. This publication provides a detailed overview of the socio-economic scenario of the State.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the individuals who have contributed in publishing this publication. I believe this publication will be helpful for all the readers, economists and policy makers in analysing the socio-economic status of the State.

(Govind Ram Meghwal)



**State Minister
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan**



PREFACE

Rajasthan has made vigorous strides in the pursuit of socio-economic development during last few years. The reliable and comprehensive picture of State's economy have been extremely important as it forms the essential basis for planning of substantial & inclusive development.

The "**Economic Review 2022-23**" provides details on progress of schemes & programmes being implemented in strengthening the State's economy. The descriptive part of this publication carries out a comprehensive review of the performance of programmes/schemes and the statistical part contains data pertaining to different sectors of Rajasthan's economy.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time.

(Ashok Chandna)



**Chief Secretary
Government of Rajasthan**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of Rajasthan is making concrete efforts towards the good governance in the State by following basic principles of "**Responsiveness, Effectiveness & Inclusiveness**". The State Government is taking all steps possible to ensure that the benefits of the public welfare schemes and services reaches to the people in due time through good governance in the State.

The "**Economic Review 2022-23**" published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics not only delineate the comprehensive view of various programmes & schemes but also provides the analysed detail of the schemes supported with facts and figures.

I appreciate the efforts of the entire team for this publication which will be immensely useful for policy makers, government officials and civil organizations.

(Usha Sharma)



**Principal Secretary
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan**

P R O L O G U E

Economic Review is published annually by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, presented in the State Assembly at the time of presentation of the State Budget.

"Economic Review 2022-23" is the pivotal publication of the State, presenting a reliable and comprehensive view of the State's economy. This includes the status of economic growth and progress of socio-economic development of the State, basic social services and state-wise important economic indicators.

I hope this publication will be advantageous to all the planners, policy makers, and educationalists for the socio-economic development of the State.

(Bhawani Singh Detha)



Director and Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Rajasthan

INTRODUCTION

The **Economic Review** is a document presented annually in the State Legislative Assembly manifesting the progress and development in various sectors of the State's economy.

The "**Economic Review 2022-23**" analyses the trends in all the sectors of the economy, i.e. Overview of Macro-Economic Trends, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Industrial Development, Infrastructure Development, Service Sector, Urbanisation and Urban Development, Basic Social Services- Education and Health, and Other Social Services/Programmes. This document also lists down the major schemes of the state government which are instrumental in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It also includes a Statistical Appendix which provides the datasets on key socio-economic indicators.

I would like to appreciate the efforts of all the officers and employees of Directorate of Economics & Statistics and all the other departments for providing valuable inputs and information to bring out this publication on time.

Suggestions for refinement of the publication are welcomed with all grace.


(Dr. Om Prakash Bairwa)

Economic Review 2022-23

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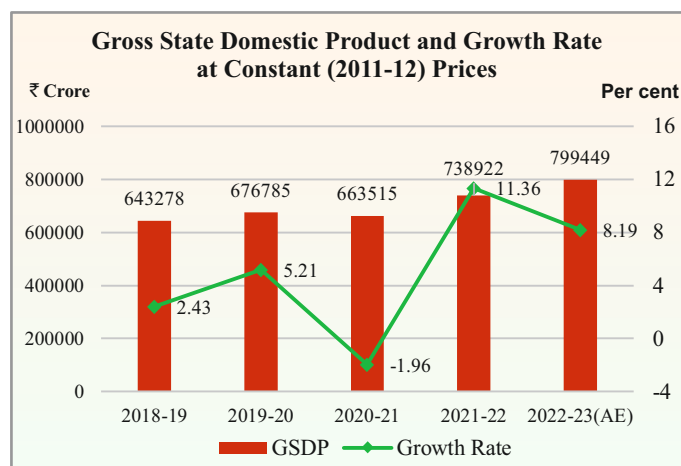
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹ Crore	643278 911519	676785 998679	663515 1019442	738922 1218193	799449 1413620
2.	GSDP Growth Rate at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	Per cent	2.43 9.49	5.21 9.56	-1.96 2.08	11.36 19.50	8.19 16.04
3.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	26.08 27.65 46.27	27.77 27.38 44.85	30.28 28.02 41.70	29.22 28.17 42.61	28.50 27.76 43.74
4.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	25.85 26.27 47.88	27.61 25.87 46.52	30.56 26.31 43.13	29.39 27.45 43.16	28.95 27.31 43.74
5.	Net State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹ Crore	568452 819185	596689 898116	576789 907861	642668 1084845	694771 1259527
6.	Per Capita Income at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹	73975 106604	76643 115360	73140 115122	80545 135962	86134 156149

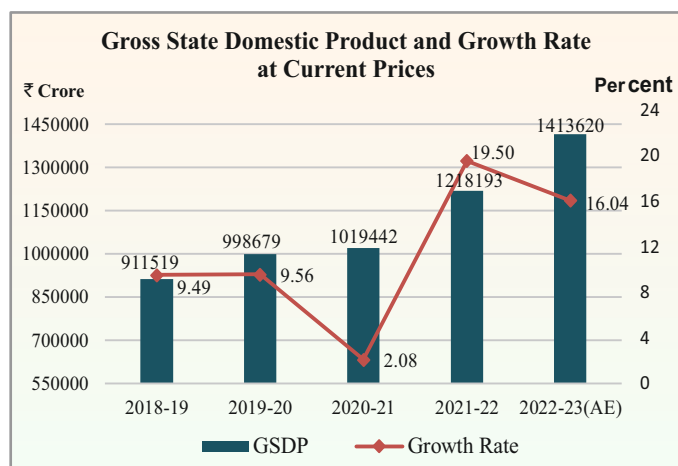
Note: For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates II, Year 2021-22 - Revised Estimates I and Year 2022-23- Advance Estimates (AE),
GSVA: Gross State Value Added

Figure 1



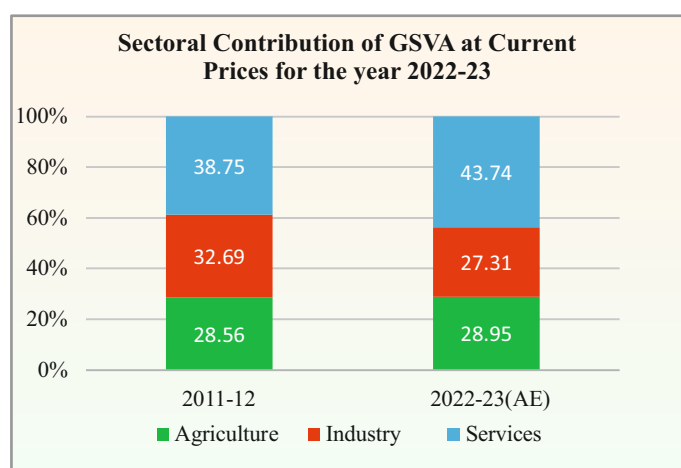
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 2



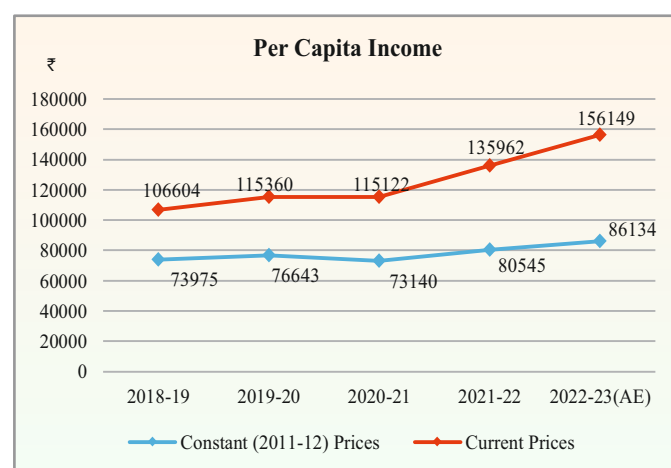
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 3



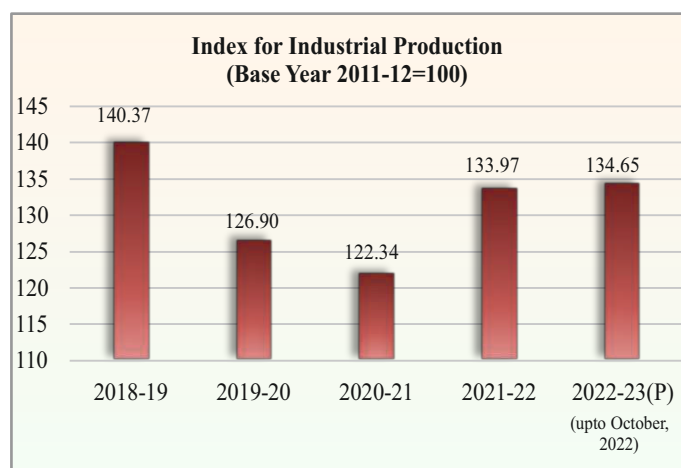
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 4



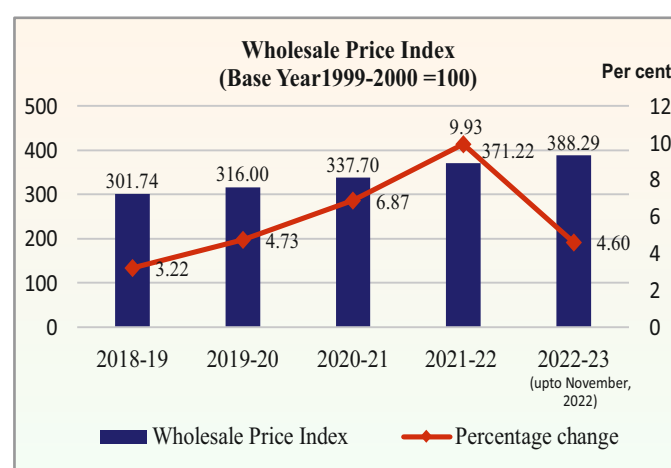
AE-Advance Estimate

Figure 5



P-Provisional

Figure 6



Economic Review 2022-23

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices [@] Percentage to GSDP	₹ Crore	265128 29.09	278112 27.85	273910 26.87	346844 28.47	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		183.07	202.56	207.85	201.40 ⁺	-
9.	Total Foodgrain Production*	Lakh MT	231.60	266.35	273.24	231.52 ⁺	253.99 [~]
10.	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		140.37	126.90	122.34	133.97	134.65 ^{@@}
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000 =100) Percentage change		301.74 3.22	316.00 4.73	337.70 6.87	371.22 9.93	388.29 ^{\$} 4.60
12.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	21078	21176	21979	23452	23487 ^{\$}
13.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹ Crore	267523	315149	343406	375030	441569

* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

~ Advance

@ Provisional

@@ Provisional up to October, 2022

\$ Upto November, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan, "The Land of the Kings", is the largest state in the country in terms of area consisting of 7 divisions and 33 districts spread over the geographical area of about 3.42 lakh sq. km. which is 10.41 per cent of total geographical area of the country. According to population projections by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, the population of Rajasthan in 2022 is 8.01 crore and is the 7th most populous state of the country. It is located on northwest part of the country and is surrounded by the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan. The shape of the state is rhombus like stretching lengthwise 869 km from west to east and 826 km from north to south. The southern part of the state is about 225 km from the

Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur, known as Pink City, is the capital of Rajasthan sustaining the maximum population of the state. The state has a total of 4 Smart Cities i.e. Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer.

Physiographically, the state can be divided into 4 major regions. First is the Western Desert with barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains. Second are the Aravalli hills running south-west to north-east ranging from Gujarat to Delhi. Third are the Eastern Plains with rich alluvial soils and fourth is the South-Eastern Plateau.

The state is known for its majestic forts, palaces, monuments, bustling bazaars and vibrant fairs & festivals depicting true colors of Rajasthan. The key indicators of the state vis-a-vis India is shown in table 0.1.

Table 0.1: Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh sq. km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population per sq. km.	200	382
Urban Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.2
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Females per 1,000 Males	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children per 1,000 Male Children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Crude Birth Rate	2020*	Per 1,000 mid year population	23.5	19.5
Crude Death Rate	2020*	Per 1,000 mid year population	5.6	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate	2020*	Per 1,000 Live births	32	28
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2018-20*	Per lakh Live births	113	97
Life Expectancy at Birth	2016-20*	Year	69.4	70.0

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

STATE ECONOMY

The growth of the economy can be interpreted through various economic indicators like Gross State Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, etc. These indicators reflect the overall performance of economy of the state.

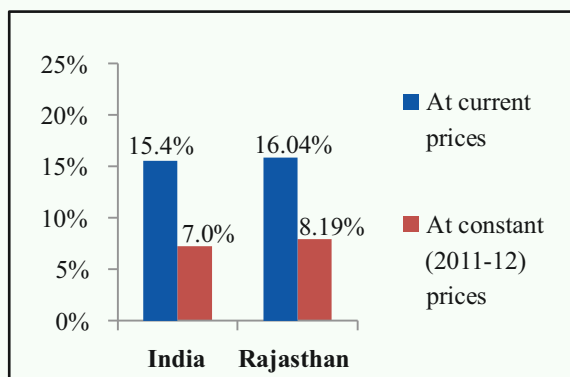
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a key measure to assess the economic performance of the state during a specific period of time and it reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of

economic development. Per Capita Income (PCI) is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) by the mid year's total population of the state and is defined as a pointer for standard of living and well-being of people. The advance estimates of GSDP, NSDP and PCI are mentioned at current and constant (2011-12) prices, along with this, graphs showing the growth rates of GDP and PCI over previous year and sectorial contribution of three broad sectors (at current prices) of both Rajasthan and All India are depicted in figure 0.1.

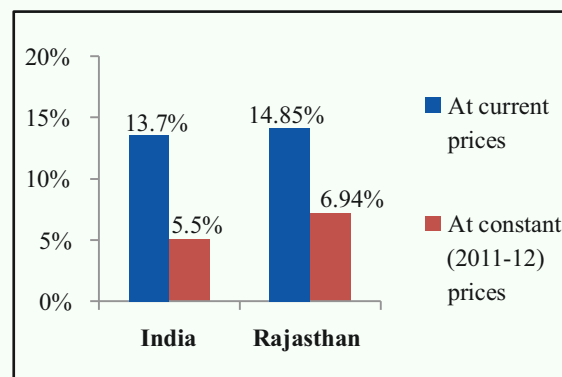
Figure 0.1 Advance Estimates of GSDP, NSDP & PCI - 2022-23

Gross State Domestic Product	Net State Domestic Product	Per Capita Income
(1) At current prices: ₹14.14 lakh crore	(1) At current prices: ₹ 12.60 lakh crore	(1) At current prices: ₹ 1,56,149
(2) At constant (2011-12) prices : ₹ 7.99 lakh crore	(2) At constant (2011-12) prices : ₹ 6.95 lakh crore	(2) At constant (2011-12) prices : ₹ 86,134

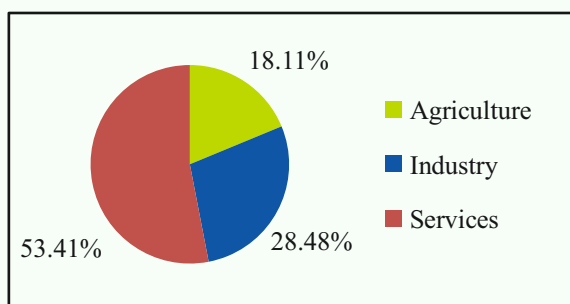
Growth rates of GDP & PCI over previous year and sectorial contribution of three broad sectors of both Rajasthan and All India



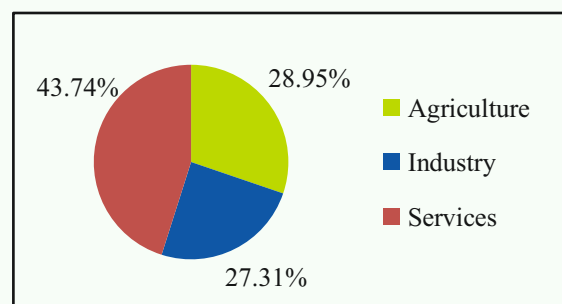
GDP Growth Rate of 2022-23 over 2021-22



PCI Growth Rate of 2022-23 over 2021-22



India's Sectorial Contribution 2022-23



Rajasthan's Sectorial Contribution 2022-23

WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions.

The general index of WPI (base year 1999-2000=100) of the state moved from 363.23 in the year 2021 to 385.45 in the year of 2022 (upto November, 2022), registering an increase of 6.12 per cent. The index of Primary Articles; Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants; and Manufactured Products groups show an increase of 9.92, 1.20 and 5.90 per cent upto November, 2022 over the previous year respectively. On the other hand, at All India level, the general index of WPI (base year 2011-12=100) increased by 12.07 per cent in the year 2022 over previous year.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that households purchase for the purpose of consumption.

The general index of Consumer Price (Industrial Workers base year 2016=100) for the month of November, 2022 recorded an increase of 4.38 per cent at Alwar centre, 6.92 per cent at Bhilwara centre, 6.04 per cent at Jaipur centre and for All India 5.66 per cent increase over the previous year.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Banking is an integral part of whole transaction system of the state as well as for the whole country. Rajasthan has a substantial network of banking and financial system controlling the money supply and achieving required economic growth in the state.

Upto September, 2022, there are total of 7,987 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 4,195 branches are of Public Sector banks, 1,590 branches are of Regional Rural banks, 1,688 branches are of Private Sector banks, 9 branches are of Foreign banks, 469 branches are of Small Finance banks and 36 branches are of Payment banks.

The deposits have increased by 12.51 per cent in

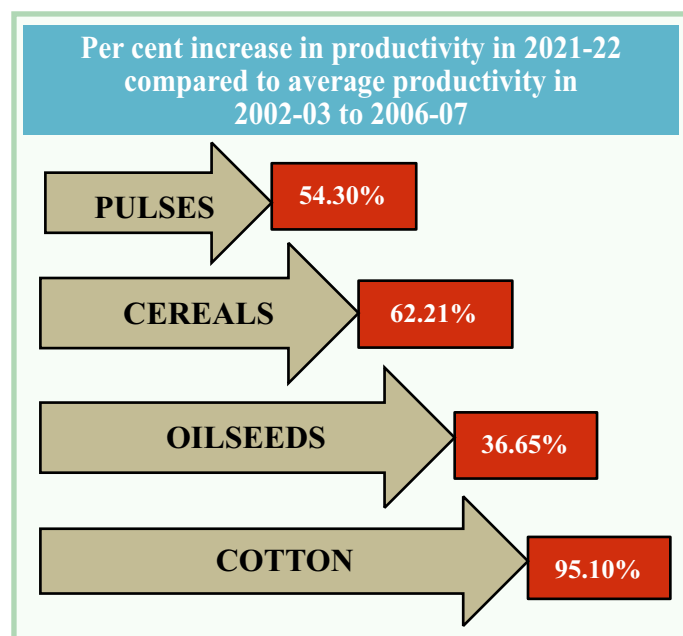
Rajasthan in September, 2022 over the same period of previous year while this increase was 9.78 per cent at All India level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 79.04 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.77 per cent at All India level, as on September, 2022, while the same was 75.53 per cent in Rajasthan and 70.01 per cent at All India level as on September, 2021.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture & Allied Activities in Rajasthan, still continues to be the backbone of state's economy by contributing 28.95 per cent in state's total GSVA in 2022-23 at current prices. Rajasthan, being a state with diverse climatic conditions, is actively engaged in the cultivation of variety of crops, supporting organic farming, and holding strong animal husbandry sector. The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2022 in the state was 594.20 mm which is 37.93 per cent more than the normal rainfall of 430.80 mm.

There has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and allied sector at constant as well as at current prices; it increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.09 lakh crore in 2022-23, showing a compound annual growth rate 5.24 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices while at current prices, the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sector increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹3.79 lakh crore in 2022-23 showing a compound annual growth rate of 11.11 per cent. As per preliminary forecast for the year 2022-23, the total food grain production in the state is expected to be 253.99 lakh tonnes, which is an increase of 9.71 per cent over the production of 231.52 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It acts as a catalyst for agricultural and economic diversification. It improves livelihoods by increasing farmer's profits. For the year 2022-23, a budget estimate of ₹1,439.49 crore has been kept under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹273.78 crore has been utilized upto November, 2022.



Under "Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana", financial assistance of ₹21.63 crore have been disbursed to 1,405 farmers during the financial year 2022-23, upto November, 2022.

Major, medium and minor irrigation projects are being providing irrigation facilities in a total area of 39.07 lakh hectares. During financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), additional irrigation potential of 710 hectares has been created.

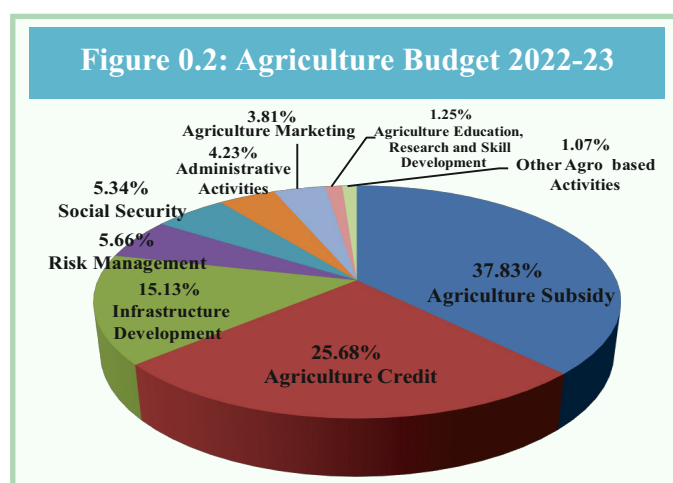
Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 27 districts benefitting farmers of 4.70 lakh hectares irrigated areas. The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI) is the scheme ensuring access to drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation which are the efficient water management practices. In this scheme, the funding pattern with respect to Central: State is 60:40. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹63.97 crore (₹38.38 crore as central share and ₹25.59 crore as state share) has been incurred. An area of 25,620 hectares and 32,468 hectares has been covered under drip & mini sprinkler and sprinkler

irrigation systems respectively upto November, 2022.

Atal Bhujal Scheme has been running by Government of India with assistance of World Bank (50:50) to focus on better management of ground water as well as to prevent its reducing level. The total budget amount for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as grant. Under this scheme, 1,139 gram panchayats of 38 panchayat samiti of 17 districts of Rajasthan states have been identified.

In the state of Rajasthan, this is for the first time a separate "Agriculture Budget 2022-23" has been presented with the thought of "Smridh Kisan-Khushhal Rajasthan". The figure 0.2 below shows the total agriculture budget allocation towards different agricultural services.



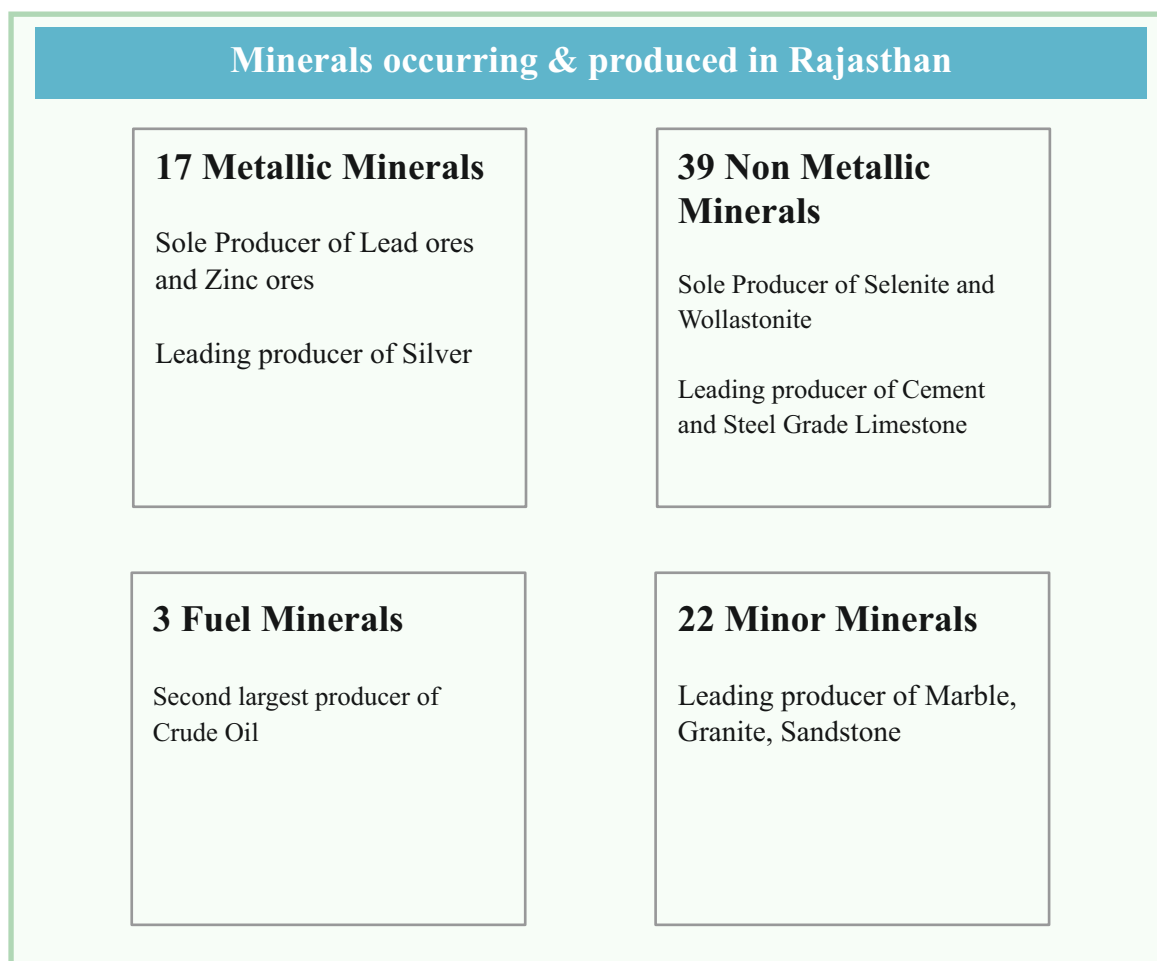
INDUSTRIES, MINES & MINERALS AND OIL & NATURAL GAS

Agriculture and Industry sectors are the building blocks of the state's economy. The industry sector witnessed a growth of 6.32 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2022-23. The sectorial contribution of the industry sector in the total GSVA of the state stands at 27.31 per cent at current prices in the financial year 2022-23.

Since its formation, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) segment has proven to be highly dynamic state economy sector which not only generates employment opportunities but also work hand-in-hand towards the development of nation's backward and rural areas. With a view to develop all categories of industries, to expand employment

opportunities, to develop infrastructure and MSME clusters, etc., "Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy-2022 (MSME Policy 2022) has been launched on 17th September, 2022. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) a total of 3,11,495 MSME industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units have generated opportunities of direct employment for 17,33,426 persons.

Rajasthan Handicrafts Policy-2022 has come into force from 17th September, 2022 to encourage the state's handicraftsmen and weavers by providing them with improved techniques and required financial & marketing support. This will enhance the infrastructure development in craft villages. Under this, provisions have been made to organize Handicrafts Week every year and various state level awards to revive the extinct traditional handicrafts.



According to Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), during the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 36 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹1,50,082.69 crore and employment to 31,823 persons have been recommended. Invest Rajasthan Summit has been organised by the government in Jaipur during 7th-8th October, 2022. This summit has boosted up the investments as 4,192 MOUs/LOIs worth ₹10.44 lakh crore have been signed by the state government. Also, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)-2022 has been launched in this

summit to promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state, strengthening the existing RIPS-2019.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is the apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the state. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), RIICO has acquired 2,212.04 acres of land, developed 270.03 acres of land and allotted 975 plots (includes Industrial, Commercial, Residential and Others). During the

Economic Review 2022-23

financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), RIICO has developed 8 new industrial areas.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Vanijyik Vahan Swarojgar Yojana has been notified on 11th October, 2022 for benefiting the applicants between age group of 18 to 45 years on their purchase of a commercial vehicle pricing upto ₹15 lakh, by giving them the grant of 10 percent of the on-road price or ₹60,000 (whichever is less).

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana -2022 has been notified on dated 08th September, 2022 where the applicant belonging to the SC / ST category will get entrepreneurs interest subvention being made available 9 percent on loans of less than ₹25 lakh, 7 percent on loans from ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore, 6 percent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore and a margin money grant of 25 percent of the project cost or ₹25 lakh (whichever is less) will be payable to the applicant.

Rajasthan is one of the states in the country which is the storehouse of minerals. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals, out of which 58 minerals are being currently mined. There are 169 mining leases for major minerals, 15,759 mining leases for minor minerals and 17,462 quarry licenses in the state. During the financial year 2022-23, revenue target of ₹8,000 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology Department out of which a total of ₹4,880.00 crore of revenue has been generated upto December, 2022.

Rajasthan is the significant producer of crude oil in India. Petroleum producing area in the state covering about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 petroliferous basins. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), ₹3,603.38 crore revenue is generated. One new block for oil and gas exploration from Barmer Basin has been sanctioned to Gail India Limited on 30th November, 2022 by the state government and one new block for oil and gas production from Jaisalmer Basin has been granted to OIL India Limited on 08th September, 2022 by MoP&NG under DSF-III and PML is under process of sanction.

EXPORTS

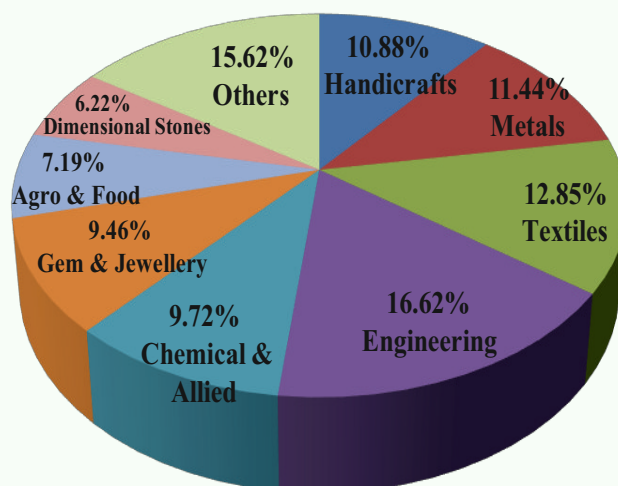
Exports are convincingly significant for developing nations as they offer individuals and firms with more

markets and goods. For a state like Rajasthan which is rich in resources and possibilities, exports provide loads of benefits like increased competitiveness and market share, limitless marketing opportunities for sellers to sell and consumers to purchase, greater technology inclusion, etc.

According to Export Preparedness Index 2021 released by NITI Aayog, Rajasthan recorded an Export Preparedness Score of 47.13, securing an overall 11th rank in the country. An Export Performance Pillar Score of 40.23 is recorded of Rajasthan, securing an overall 6th rank in this category.

In Rajasthan, engineering goods, textiles, metal, handicrafts and chemical & allied are top five export items that account for more than 60 per cent of exports from the state. The total exports for the financial year 2021-22 equalled ₹71,999.72 crore. The figure 0.3 below shows the contribution of various products in exports from Rajasthan 2021-22.

Figure 0.3: Exports from Rajasthan 2021-22



One District One Product has been initiated to identify and promote the products and services with export potential from each of 33 districts and transform each district as a potential export hub. Some of the identified products from few districts are Blue Pottery & Gems and Jewellery of Jaipur, Granite/Marble of Ajmer, Embroidery fabric- Kota Doriya of Kota, Automobile parts of Alwar, etc.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment-Unemployment and Labour statistics play an important role in tracking the progress roadmap of the economy. In view of this, e-Shram Portal was launched on 26th August, 2021 to create a database of unorganized workers. A total of 1,27,11,351 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in Rajasthan upto November, 2022. State government vide its notification dated 28th June, 2022 has revised the rates of minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers to ₹259, ₹271, ₹283 and ₹333 per day respectively with effect from 1st July, 2021.

Labour and Employment sector of the state's economy has always been a perfect example in launching an array of schemes useful in creating income sources and generating employment opportunities, keeping in mind the women and youth of the state. Some of them are Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana, Mukhyamantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana and Prasuti Sahayata Yojana.

Under Mukhya Mantri Yuva Sambal Yojana, an unemployment allowance worth ₹4,000 for males and ₹4,500 for females, transgenders and specially abled persons was being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they get employed/self-employed, whichever was earlier.

Government of Rajasthan has launched Khadi Kamgar Arthik Protsahan Yojana from 13th July, 2022 with the objective of providing adequate remuneration to the khadi workers and promoting the production of khadi in the state. Upto December 2022, an amount of ₹11.50 lakh have been paid to 1,054 workers.

POWER

The major sources of energy generation in Rajasthan are Thermal Power Projects, Hydel Projects, Solar & Wind Power Projects, Biomass Projects, Captive Power Plant projects, Inter State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects. The installed capacity of power in the state as on 30th November, 2022 is 23,487.46 MW.

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the state as on March, 2019 was 41,104.39 ckt. km (circuit Km), which has increased to 43,484.743 ckt. km (with PPP) up to March, 2022. The total transmission network has increased by 5.79 per cent from 2018-19 to 2021-22. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), a total of 120.20 ckt. km has been added in the transmission network.

The energy availability in the state from March, 2019 to March, 2022 has increased from 8,116.73 crore units to 9,080.92 crore units. The total energy availability has increased by 11.90 per cent from 2018-19 to 2021-22. Likewise, total net energy consumption has also gone up by 15.53 per cent.

To achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the state, the state government has electrified 43,965 villages upto November, 2022. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhanis and 97.05 lakh rural households have also been electrified upto November, 2022.

As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar generation. The state, known for its dry desert is now rapidly emerging as the biggest hub of green energy. Apart from Solar roof top projects, Solar Power Plants of total 13,531 MW (ground mounted) capacities have been commissioned in the state upto December, 2022. Further, the state government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019.

INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD & TRANSPORT), INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

A sound physical infrastructure is needed for the overall development of the state. In fact, growth in the transportation sector with seamless roads is playing a crucial role in generating employment opportunities.

A total of 9,39,513 motor vehicles have been registered in year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

Though significant efforts are being made to improve the state road network in past years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road length in the state which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,78,813.23 km upto March, 2022. The road density in the state is 81.47 km per 100 sq. km of total area at the end of March, 2022 whereas national road density stands at 165.23 km per 100 sq. km.

In this era of digitization, significant growth in IT and communication sector is boosting the overall economy of the state, creating new milestones for online information flow.

The iStart Rajasthan is the flagship program by the Government of Rajasthan to promote innovation and facilitate investment in the state. iStart platform is a 100 % online public or private startup recognition, startup promotion, startup funding, etc. which is one of the largest state run and managed startup ecosystems in the country today.

Rajasthan Sampark Portal is the integrated grievance redressal platform for citizens with add-on modules and applications. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated. More than 1.12 crore complaints/problems received out of which around 1.1 crore complaints/problems were resolved.

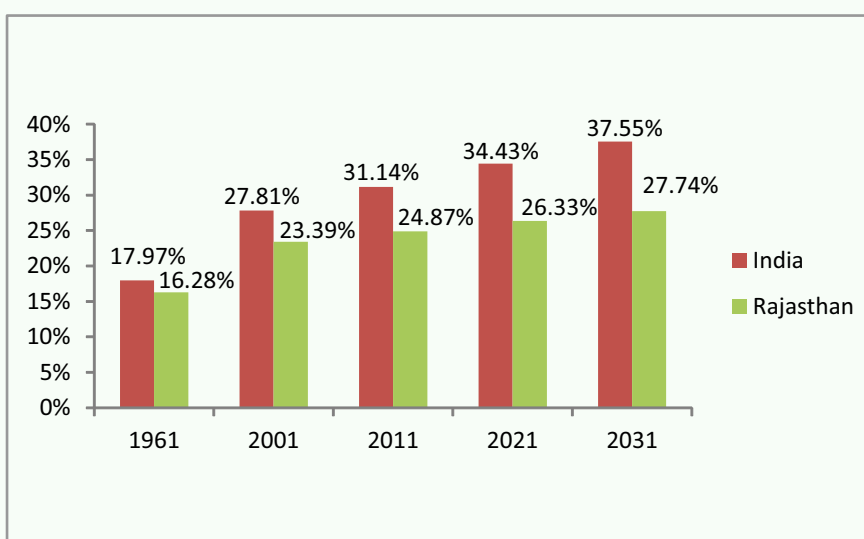
Raj-Kaj is an integrated next generation IT platform to enhance office productivity and streamline internal processes associated with service delivery to end users. All employee-related services and all office management-related processes are being transacted electronically. More than 9 lakh employees posted at more than 50,000 field offices are using the Raj-Kaj application.

Rajiv Gandhi Center of Advance Technology (R-CAT) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20th August, 2022 with a vision to enrich the employability opportunities for the undergraduates /graduates/postgraduates of the state. Various targeted technologies under this are Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Big Data, Blockchain etc. In the year 2022-23, 320 candidates have been benefitted by R-CAT.

RURAL-URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rural and Urban Development are the respective processes to bring in positive changes in the economy as well as in the lifestyle of people living in rural and urban areas by implementing various infrastructural and developmental programmes. Urbanization is the gradual shift of population from rural to urban areas in

Figure 0.4: Urban Population in Rajasthan and India



Most Urbanized Districts (% urban population)

Kota (60.31 percent)

Jaipur (52.40 percent)

Ajmer (40.08 percent)

Least Urbanized Districts (% urban population)

Dungarpur (6.39 percent)

Barmer (6.98 percent)

Banswara (7.10 percent)

search of better living conditions and more employment opportunities. The figure 0.4 shows the percentage share of urban population in total population of both Rajasthan and India according to Census 1961, 2001, 2011 and population projection for the years 2021 and 2031.

PROGRAMMES RELATED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is implemented to eradicate poverty for rural poor across the state. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹209.34 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹412.40 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been instrumental in providing employment to rural people as it guarantees the “Right to Work”. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹6,250.77 crore have been spent and 2,079.11 lakh men-days were generated by providing employment to 51.41 lakh households. Also in state budget 2022-23, an additional 25 days of employment has been announced.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana– Gramin- (PMAY-G) focuses to provide pucca house with basic amenities to rural people and to accomplish the target of “Housing for All”. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹2,49,732.03 lakh has been incurred and 2,38,379 new houses have been constructed.

Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan 2021 is a campaign launched by state government to resolve on-spot issues of rural areas. To complete the remaining works under this campaign, a follow-up camp was organized at Panchayat Samiti Headquarters from 15th May 2022 to 30th June 2022. The progress of Panchayati Raj Department in the campaign upto November, 2022 are:

- Total 74,160 Pattas has been issued in the campaign.

- Total 2,536 works of Name transfer/Sub-division/Revalidation of Pattas/Land conversion have been executed.
- Total 7,634 complaints regarding drinking water scheme have been resolved.
- Total 57,962 Birth and Death certificates issued.
- The amount was provided to 23,387 families for construction of toilets under the SBM(G) scheme.

PROGRAMMES RELATED TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB) primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for the society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections. RHB has commenced various schemes like Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission, Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay, Chief Minister Shikshak Awas Yojna & Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojna, Development of "City Park" in Mansarovar, Jaipur which is one of the largest parks of Jaipur. Upto November, 2022, RHB has taken up construction of 2,59,682 dwelling units, out of which 2,52,572 dwelling units have been completed, 2,51,646 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,40,529 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG).

Prashasan Shehro Ke Sang 2021 campaign has been started to provide quick solutions to the problems related to urban bodies of common citizens. During the campaign till 30th November, 2022, a total of 1,66,307 pattas were distributed by the 3 Development Authority and 14 City Development Trusts of the department (1,00,590 on agricultural land, 1,509 regulation of raw settlements, 4,229 of Economically Weaker Section and Lower Income Groups (EWS/LIG), re-leases after surrender of previously issued pattas 59,979 are given) have been done.

The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural development of

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Jaipur region. It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, is ₹1,007.03 crore which includes ₹126.68 crore loan from National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB). During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) an expenditure of ₹1,058.49 crore has been incurred out of which ₹726.78 crore was capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) is ₹154.03 crore and expenditure of ₹168.75 crore incurred on Roads/ Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction/Maintenance of Roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Indira Gandhi Shahari Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented to provide 100 days employment every year to the families residing in

urban areas. Under the scheme, 9,593 works in 213 bodies of ₹675.80 crore has been identified, 3,67,816 job cards were issued and total 17,61,760 man days have been generated till 30th November, 2022.

TOURISM

Rajasthan is one such state of the country which attracts the tourists due to historical forts, palaces, unique handicrafts, rich culture and traditions. It is known for providing one of the finest hospitality in the country. Tourism in Rajasthan has immense potential to create ample of employment opportunities and income sources which thereby instrumental for overall development of the state.

During the year 2022 (upto November, 2022), 986.32 lakh (983.24 lakh domestic tourists and 3.08 lakh foreigners) tourists visited in Rajasthan. The list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan is shown below.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan



Hill Forts

- Chittorgarh Fort
- Kumbhalgarh Fort
- Ranthambore Fort
- Jaisalmer Fort
- Amber Fort
- Gagron Fort



Protected Site

- City Wall Rampart, Jaipur



Observatory

- Jantar Mantar

UNESCO World Heritage City in Rajasthan: JAIPUR

EDUCATION

The state government is making concerted efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and

providing better educational infrastructure. The state is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes like Samagra Shiksha

Educational Institutions in Rajasthan

35,963 Government
Primary Schools

15,522 Government
Secondary/Senior Secondary
Schools with elementary
classes

19,839 Government
Upper Primary
Schools

Total enrolment in Government Schools is 71.79 lakh as per DISE Report 2021-22

Enrolment under Secondary education in Government Schools (classes 1st to 12th) is 58.62 lakh.

There are 17,365 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 134 Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools are operating in the state.

There are 2,531 colleges of General Education, out of which 474 are Government Colleges, 16 are Government Law Colleges, 2,033 are Private Colleges, 2 are Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges are established with Private partnership.

There are 82 Engineering Colleges, out of these 17 are Government Engineering Colleges and 65 are Private Colleges with total admission capacity of around 29,087 students per year.

There are 49 Management Education Institutions at P.G. level (7 Government and 42 Private) with total admission capacity of around 3,282 students per year.

There are 1,484 Teacher's Training Colleges, 28 State Funded Universities, 52 Private Universities and 8 Deemed Universities in the state.

One Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota, MNIT Jaipur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are functioning in the state.

There are 30 Medical Colleges (as on 30th November, 2022) in the state, out of these 6 are in Government sector, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS), 12 Medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), one ESI college, Alwar, one All India Meerabai Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur and remaining 9 are in Private Sector.

Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme and New India Literacy Programme.

The Free Textbook Distribution Scheme by the state government is providing free textbooks to the students studying regularly in classes 1st to 8th in all government schools through the State Textbook Board, Jaipur. In the year 2022-23, an amount of ₹90 crore has been received and textbooks of ₹50.53 crore have been distributed successfully in the state government schools upto November, 2022.

Pre-metric scholarship is being provided to the students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal areas (OBC). In the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹305.08 lakh have been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹2,927.45 lakh.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the state since 1st April, 2010. In this Act, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The state government has developed a web portal www.rajpsp.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms). An amount of ₹416 crores has been reimbursed to these schools by the state government for the first and second installment of 2021-22 (upto November, 2022).

To promote girls education in the state, 316 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are functional and 40,460 girls are studying in these schools. For this, ₹16,585.09 lakh has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹20,578.45 lakh.

All the UG, PG and MBA level autonomous / private engineering colleges functioning in the state are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota; Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner; MBM University Jodhpur; Mohanlal Sukhadiya University, Udaipur; Maharana Pratap Agriculture and Technology University, Udaipur; Agriculture University, Jodhpur and Govind Guru Janjatiya University, Banswara.

Academic session has been started in the year 2022-23 in Medical College, Dholpur under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) Phase-II and Medical College, Sri Ganganagar, Chittorgarh and Sirohi under CSS Phase-III with the capacity of 100 MBBS seats per college. Sanction for 15 new Medical Colleges namely, Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Shri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and SawaiMadhopur have been received from Government of India during 2019-20 under CSS phase-III. State has issued an administrative and financial approval of ₹4,875.00 crore.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

The state government has been making vigorous efforts to enhance the quality of health and care giving services among all the sections of people, especially, poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the state government is implementing the "Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana" in the state with the assistance of the Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines and consumables things, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), 23.60 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, 9.16 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 6.39 lakh pregnant women availed fresh cooked food, 4.22 lakh pregnant women availed transport for home to hospital, 27,463 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher health institutions, 4.72 lakh pregnant women availed transportation from hospital to home facility and 48,574 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services. Total 3,03,955 number of children also availed free of cost medicine, 1,19,656 lab tests, 2,713 blood transfusion services and 70,978 transport services.

Modern Medicine
17,796

Homeopathy
333

Ayurveda
3,783

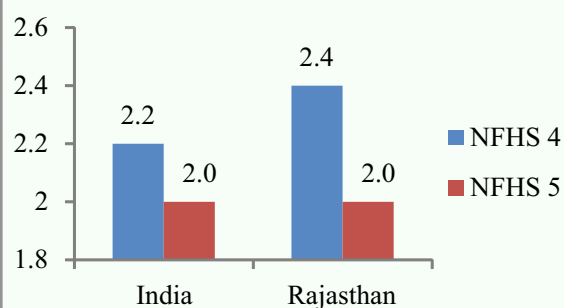
Naturopathy
39

**Government Health
Institutions in
Rajasthan
(as on 30th November, 2022)**

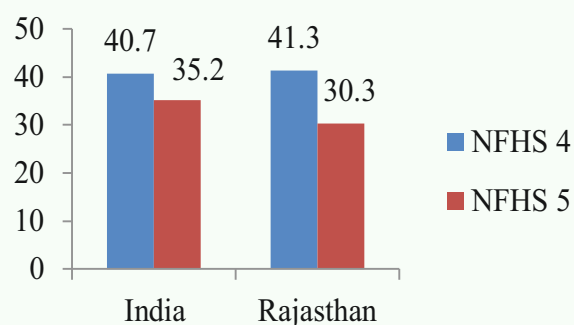
Unani
273

Total Fertility Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Institutional Births of both Rajasthan and India

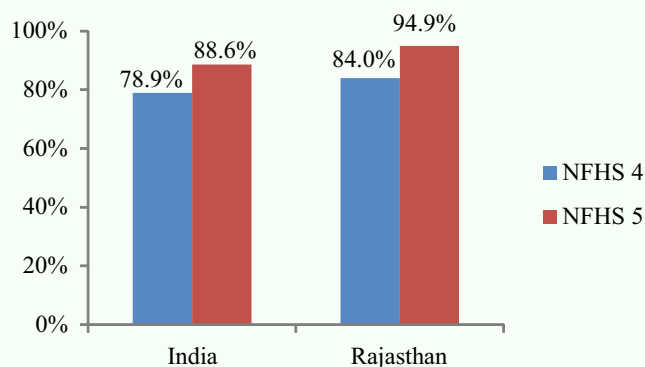
**Total Fertility Rate
(Children per woman)**



**Infant Mortality Rate
(Per 1,000 live births)**



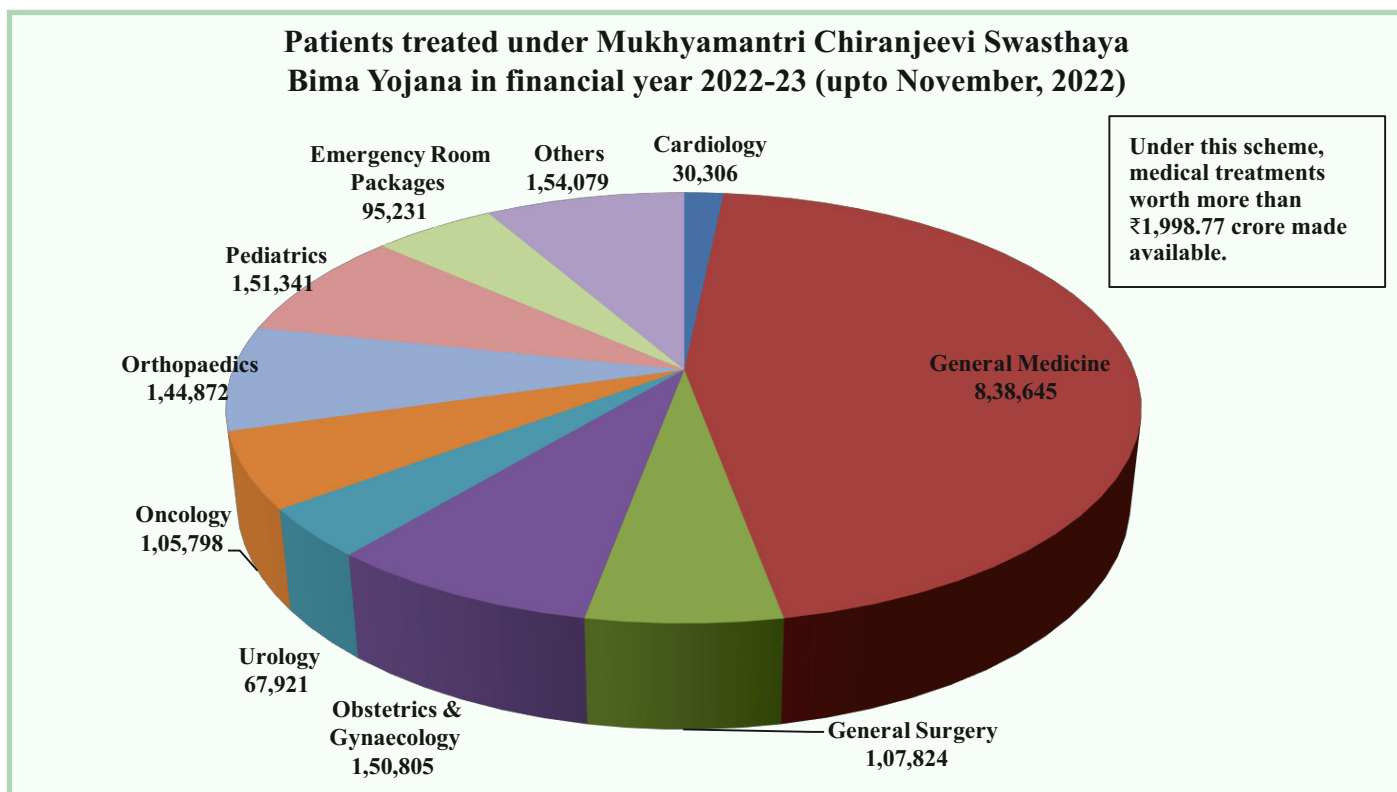
**Institutional Births
(% of births occurring in health facilities in an area)**



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Moving towards achieving the goal of Universal Health Care as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the state of Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the health care sector by

launching the Mukhayamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May, 2021 which provides health insurance coverage to the entire population of the state.



WATER SUPPLY

Rajasthan, being the largest state of the country in terms of area has meager water resources. Interrupted rainfall, depleting water level and a huge livestock has made the task of providing potable water even more challenging. In view of this, the state government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas. By vigorous efforts of the state government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,979 habitations, 53,172 habitations are fully covered; 58,379 habitations are partially covered with availability of safe drinking water and remaining 10,428 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2022.

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. 10,655 Single Village Schemes and

133 Major Water Supply Projects with estimated cost of ₹69,940 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. A total of 32.06 lakh rural families have been benefitted with house hold connections and the cumulative expenditure of ₹11,407.25 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022.

Households having tap connection upto 31st March, 2022 is 25.24 lakh and during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a total 6.78 lakh new connections have been provided.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDGs, also known as Global Goals, were adopted by all UN member states as a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet and to ensure that all people enjoy prosperity and peace by 2030. There are 17 goals with 169 targets which are to be achieved by 2030.

SDGs 2030 Agenda

"Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"

In the 3rd version of **SDGs India Index and Dashboard**, released by NITI Aayog, India shows improvement in the overall score, moving from 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. **Rajasthan has improved its overall SDGs score from 57 in 2019-20 to 60 in 2020-21.**

For the effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state the **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** has been developed as per the priorities of the state. **SIF version - 2.0 includes a total of 330 indicators.**

For the effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the districts, the **District Indicator Framework (DIF)** has been developed. **A total of 226 indicators are included in the version 2.0 of the DIF.**

The third version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2022, which was computed on 75 indicators across 14 SDGs. In Rajasthan SDGs Index 3.0, district Jaipur is top in the list, while district Baran stands in the bottom position across 33 districts of Rajasthan.

Government of Rajasthan is fully committed for the holistic development of the state and has accelerated its efforts to achieving SDGs. A cell/centre has been established in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur, for effective

implementation of SDGs in the state. At the district level, the District Level Sustainable Development Goals implementation and Monitoring Committees has been constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector.

CHIEF MINISTER'S RAJASTHAN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (CMRETAC)

The CMRETAC has been constituted to act as a think-tank for improving the economic-financial landscape of the state. The council is working to achieve the following laid objectives:

- Identify and provide specific actionable advice on a range of economic growth and development challenges facing the state.
- Commission studies on specific economic and financial policy issues for in-depth analysis.
- Map the ongoing initiatives in the state and recalibrate strategic and operational steps to ensure achievement of medium term growth.
- Facilitate the development of implementable solutions for medium-term development challenges faced by the state's development plan and provide recommendations for its implementation.
- Provide periodic guidance to the line departments in implementing the recommendations of the council and suggest mid-course correction/modification as required.
- Organize lectures of national and international eminent speakers on subjects that have a bearing on the economic development and growth in the state.

Study papers have been prepared by the council on the following topics related to the socio-economic development of the state, which will be useful for future policy making for these areas:

- Managing the Urban Informal Sector

- Sustainable Agriculture
- Integrated Agro-Business Infrastructure in the rural areas
- Quantifying the contribution of Intangible Cultural Assets to the economy
- Education and the new paradigm
- Medical services
- Doing business
- Public-Private Partnerships in infrastructure
- Fiscal Management of the state

According to work plan 2022-23, study papers are being prepared on the following subjects:

- Using data for better policy formulation and evidence based decision making
- Building Energy Transition Roadmap
- Urbanization of Rural areas
- Redesigning Trade in the era of e-commerce
- Developing an analytical framework for improving quality of public expenditure for a resilient economy
- Re-calibrating institutions to meet climate challenges

FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

The state government has decided to declare the underlying 33 schemes/ programs as State Flagship Programmes with a view to strengthen the deprived sections of the society and bringing them into the mainstream of development.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

₹1 per kg wheat: : Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per ration card to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and state BPL families per month is being provided at ₹1 per kg instead of ₹2 per kg from 1st March, 2019. During the year 2022-23, 6.11 lakh MT of wheat was made available to average 1.38 crore persons per month upto November, 2022 by the state government.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan: In order to make pure food commodity available to all the consumers of the state, a campaign "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh" is being conducted by the Government of Rajasthan from 26th October, 2020. A team has been constituted in which Administrative Officer, Police Officer, Food Safety Officer, Enforcement Officer, Legal Metrology Officer and Dairy representative are included. State level and district level quality control committee has been formed to prevent adulteration of substances in food items. Under this campaign, by making 13,166 inspections, total 13,066 samples have been taken.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan: This Abhiyan was launched on 18th December, 2019 for the health problems and their preventives to all the citizens of Rajasthan. Under this scheme, efforts are being made to control seasonal communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, pollution, etc.

Mukhaya Mantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana: To expand the scope of "Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana" and "Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana", "Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana" has been started from 1st May, 2022.

- **Mukhaya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana:** Under this scheme, all indoor and outdoor patients visiting government medical care institutions are being provided with essential medicines free of cost. At present, as per essential drug list, 1,594 medicines, 928 surgical items & 185 sutures items have been listed. During the financial year 2022-23, 7.48 crore patients were given free medicines with expenditure of ₹ 854.40 crore.
- **Mukhaya Mantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana:** Under this scheme, all indoor and outdoor patients visiting government medical care institutions are being provided with check-up facilities free of cost. During the financial year 2022-23, more than 8.10 crore free tests have been benefitting 2.55 crore people.

Mukhaya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY): The state of Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the Health care sector by launching the Mukhaya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May, 2021 which provides health insurance coverage to the entire population of the state. 899 private and 834 Government empanelled hospitals are providing services under this scheme. A total of 35.96 lakh claims of ₹1,998.77 crore has been submitted for 18.25 lakh patients in the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Indira Rasoi Yojana:- Government of Rajasthan has launched "Indira Rasoi Yojna" on 20th August, 2020 through 358 permanent kitchens in all 213 Urban Local Bodies of the state, providing pure and nutritious food to general public at ₹8 per plate. Under this, upto November 2022, 8.36 crore food plates have been served to benefit the needy people.

Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Yojana:- Under this scheme, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas. Upto 30th November, 2022, applications of 1,76,849 beneficiaries have been sent to the banks and ₹160 crore have been disbursed to 43,220 beneficiaries.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools: On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, provision to study in english medium in government schools has been started by state government by converting government schools into Mahatma Gandhi Government School (English Medium) for class 1st to 12th from the session 2019-20. Currently, a total of 1,639 Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) are running in the state. In these schools, 3,03,146 students have been enrolled.

Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana: Under the mid-day meal scheme, students of government schools, madrasa and special training centers will be provided milk for two days a week (Tuesday and Friday) prepared from milk powder. Milk powder of 1 kg packing will be supplied by the Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation Limited to the schools at the rate of ₹400 per kg. A budget provision of ₹47,644 lakh has been made in this scheme and for 1st quarter ₹24,582.58 lakh has been released to the districts.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Uniform Vitran Yojana: This scheme provides two sets of free uniform fabric to all the students studying in government schools from classes 1st to 8th. The state government is providing ₹94.61 crore as state head for uniform stitching to all the students. Thus, out of the total amount of ₹500.10 crore, ₹325.87 crore is being borne by the state government for distribution of 2 sets of free uniforms to all the students studying in government schools from classes 1st to 8th.

AGRICULTURE

Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019: This policy focuses to increase participation of farmers and their organizations by raising farmer's income. This policy envisaged the provision of capital subsidy to establish agro-processing infrastructure up to 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization. An investment of ₹1,670.36 crore has been made in Agri- processing units and 880 entrepreneurs & farmers have availed ₹282.09 crore subsidy till November, 2022.

INDUSTRIES

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2022: Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2022 has been implemented from 7th October, 2022 by making Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019 more comprehensive to promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state. Main objectives of scheme are development of manufacturing and service sectors at an annual growth rate of 15 percent, balanced and inclusive regional development, creation of employment opportunities for 10 lakh people by 2027, additional incentives to innovative areas like green hydrogen, alternative energy, medical devices etc., and promotion of environmental protection efforts.

Under the scheme, total 605 eligibility certificates have been issued with investment proposal of ₹7,762.15 crore in the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY): Under this scheme, 8 percent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 percent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹5 crore and 5 percent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs for their expansion and modernization. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), loan of amount ₹1,200.47 crore has been disbursed among 6,566 entrepreneurs.

The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act 2019: For the execution of this Act, the Government of Rajasthan on 12th June, 2019 launched a web portal on which applications are filed. MSME unit is required to submit only a 'Declaration of Intent' electronically or physically to the nodal agency which issues an 'Acknowledgment Certificate' as per which an MSME unit is exempted from approvals and inspections under all state laws for 3 years from the date of issuance of the Acknowledgment Certificate. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a total of 2,694 Declaration of Intent were received and Acknowledgment Certificates have been issued instantaneously to them. Out of these, 1,511 certificates of Micro category, 762 of Small category and 421 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

SKILL, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Sambal Yojana: Under this scheme, an unemployment allowance worth ₹4,000 for males and ₹4,500 for females, transgenders and specially abled persons was being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they get employed/self-employed, whichever was earlier. With a view to make this scheme more effective, applicants have to undergo skill training for at least three months followed by internship for four hours daily in various government departments mandatorily to get unemployment allowance. During the calendar year 2022, (upto December, 2022), 1,66,565 candidates have turned out for internship and 25,368 candidates have been sent for skill training.

PLANNING

Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana: The Jan-Aadhaar card has been made available for the effective implementation of the ideology of "One Number, One Card and One Identity". Under this scheme, total number of enrolled families are 1.94 crore, total count of enrolled individuals are 7.57 crore, total number of transactions (Cash and Non-Cash) are 127.62 crore and total cash benefit transacted through DBTs are ₹52,445 crore upto 31st December, 2022.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Jan Soochna Portal: Jan Soochna Portal has been developed with the aim to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government at one place in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner. Real time data of 115 departments pertaining to 331 government schemes showing 690 points of information are being displayed on the portal.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana: Sahayog and Uphar Yojana have been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefitted at different stages. ₹31,000 are being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes. Under this scheme, during the period of 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), the total sum of ₹7,109.03 lakh have been rewarded to 19,629 girls.

Silicosis Policy: Silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone breaking, grinding stone, etc. This policy, not only provides the financial help to the people suffering from silicosis but also adopt measures for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers. There is a provision to provide financial assistance of ₹10,000 for the funeral. Upto December 2022, financial assistance has been provided to 11,050 silicosis victims/families by spending ₹33,407.40 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided with pension. During the year 2022-23, upto December, 2022, a total sum of ₹1,72,262.24 lakh has been disbursed among 18,20,248 beneficiaries under this pension scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under Old Age Samman Pension Yojana, women aged 55 years and above & men aged 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹750 per month. After the age of 75 years and above, the old age pensioners are eligible for getting ₹1,000 per month. During 2022-23, upto December, 2022, a total sum of ₹4,24,611.58 lakh have been incurred benefitting 53,96,466 old age persons.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, state government is providing a pension of ₹750 to ₹1,500 per month to the various specially abled persons. In the year of 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a total sum of ₹47,260.18 lakh has been distributed to the specially abled persons. Total 6,19,320 persons benefitted under this scheme.

Palanhar Yojana: This scheme aims to take care of those children whose both parents have either died, or they are serving life imprisonment or death sentence or the mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹57,931.19 lakh has been spent and 6,75,292 children have been benefited under this scheme.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme: This scheme is launched for providing free coaching of various professional courses and competitive examinations for jobs to eligible population as defined. In the year 2022-23, the merit list of 12,952 candidates have been issued by selecting them on the basis of merit and till December, 2022, 8,450 candidates have given their presence in the coaching institutes listed under the scheme.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana (IGMPY): In 2020, the scheme was implemented in just few districts but in 2022-23, it has been implemented in all 33 districts of the state targeting to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and debility at birth by improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women and lactating mothers and children up to 3 years of age. Under this, upto November, 2022, a total of 71,735 beneficiaries have been paid through five installments.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Kalibai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana: Under this scheme, girls who have passed Senior Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE with minimum 65 percent or CBSE with minimum 75 percent and annual family income up to ₹2.5 lakh are eligible. Along with this to apply for this scheme, the girls must be a regular student in any bachelor's degree (technical/non-technical) from a college in Rajasthan. According to the budget announcement, from the year 2022-23, scooty will be distributed free of cost to 17,537 eligible applicants as per rules for which applications have been received. In the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹4,464.89 lakh expenditure have been incurred.

Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Yojana: Girls belonging to very backward class of Rajasthan who have passed Senior Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE/ CBSE with 50 percent or more marks with annual family income up to ₹2.5 lakh are eligible. Along with this to apply for this scheme, the girls must be a regular student in first year of bachelor's degree in any government college, state funded universities of Rajasthan. Every year 1,500 scooty are being distributed free of cost to the applicants on the basis of senior secondary examination preference. The remaining applicants who could not receive scooty are given the incentive amount according to prescribed eligibility criteria. In compliance to budget announcement 2022-23, 2,463 scooty will be distributed this year. Under this scheme, during the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), an expenditure of ₹1,102.47 lakh have been incurred.

Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship for Academic Excellence Scheme: Under this scheme, every year 200 meritorious students are sponsored to study in top 150 Universities/Institutions of the world. The entire tuition fees and other expenses will be paid by the Rajasthan government. Upto November, 2022, a total of 244 students have been selected and an amount of ₹30 crore has been released for 154 students.

FORESTS

Ghar-Ghar Aushadhi Yojana: To promote the conservation and propagation of medicinal plants of Tulsi, Giloy, Ashwagandha and Kalmegh, “Ghar-Ghar Aushadhi Yojana” was launched in Rajasthan on 1st August, 2021 for distributing these medicinal plants door-to-door to each family of the state. Under this scheme, 127.00 lakh saplings have been distributed against the target of 126.51 lakh till December, 2022.

POWER

Mukhya Mantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana: This scheme provides the grant of ₹1,000 per month and maximum ₹12,000 per annum on electricity bills to metered agricultural consumers. Under this scheme, additional subsidy of ₹867.57 crore (provisional) during FY 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) has been provided to about 12.82 lakh farmers so far, and zero amount billing issued to 8.87 lakh farmers.

TOURISM

Full Industry Status to Tourism: In the State Budget 2022-23, Tourism and Hospitality sector has been accorded full benefits of Industry Status. According to the Industrial Norms, government tariffs and levies are payable on this sector as well. In this regard, eligibility certificates have been issued to tourism and hospitality sector on 18th May, 2022. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 679 tourism units upto December, 2022. Electricity charges and U.D. taxes are available same as industry rates.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS AND AWARDS OF RAJASTHAN



- “Cultural Destination of the year Award” by India International Travel Mart in Bengaluru on 31st July, 2022.
- “Heritage Destination in India Silver Award” to Kumbhalgarh & Chittorgarh forts at Outlook Traveller Awards-2022 in New Delhi on 23rd August, 2022.
- “Best Decorated Stand-National Award” by India International Travel Mart in Chennai on 7th August, 2022.
- “Best Design and Decoration Award” at India Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) in Ahmedabad on 8th September, 2022
- “Best Design and Decoration Award” at TTF&OTM in Mumbai on 15th September, 2022.
- “Favourite Leisure Destination in India Award” and “Favourite Indian State for Road Trips Award” to Rajasthan Tourism by Conde Nast Readers Travel Awards 2022 on 15th November, 2022.
- “Best State Award 2022” to Rajasthan Tourism in Domestic Destination category at the 11th edition of Readers' Choice Travel & Leisure India's Best Award in New Delhi on 16th November, 2022.
- “Destination Marketing Campaign Award” by India International Travel Mart (IITM) in Hyderabad on 3rd December, 2022.
- SKOCH Star of Governance Award 2022 was extended to the State of Rajasthan as one of the pioneers in the Housing Sector on 18th June, 2022.
- Rajasthan Best Employer Brand Award 2022 was conferred on RHB on 22nd June, 2022 by World HRD Congress Jury, for its Human Resource Management blended into its business in innovative ways
- Rajasthan is the best performing state of the country in quick Redressal of Public Grievances under Good Governance Week - Prashashan Gaon ke or Abhiyan 2022. More than 23 lakh public grievances are redressed in 2022 in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan is the best performing state of the country in disposing service delivery applications under Good Governance Week- Prashashan Gaon ke or Abhiyan 2022. More than 149 lakh service delivery applications had been disposed in 2022 in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) has been selected for certificate of Merit by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in State Performance Category in National Energy Conservation Award-2022.





OVERVIEW OF MACRO ECONOMIC TRENDS

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

The estimates of State Domestic Product representing the value of all goods and services produced within the State is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the state. State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the state and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of Rajasthan are prepared at both current and constant prices. The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the final goods and services produced within the boundaries of

the state during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates of GSDP are prepared on current as well as constant prices.

Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of GSDP at current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services.

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for Rajasthan at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹14.14 lakh crore, as against ₹12.18 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 16.04 per cent in the year 2022-23 against 19.50 per cent in the year 2021-22.

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for All India at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹273.08 lakh crore, showing a growth of 15.4 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.18 per cent to the nation's GDP.

The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at current prices are being presented in the table 1.1 and GSDP of Rajasthan in figure 1.1.

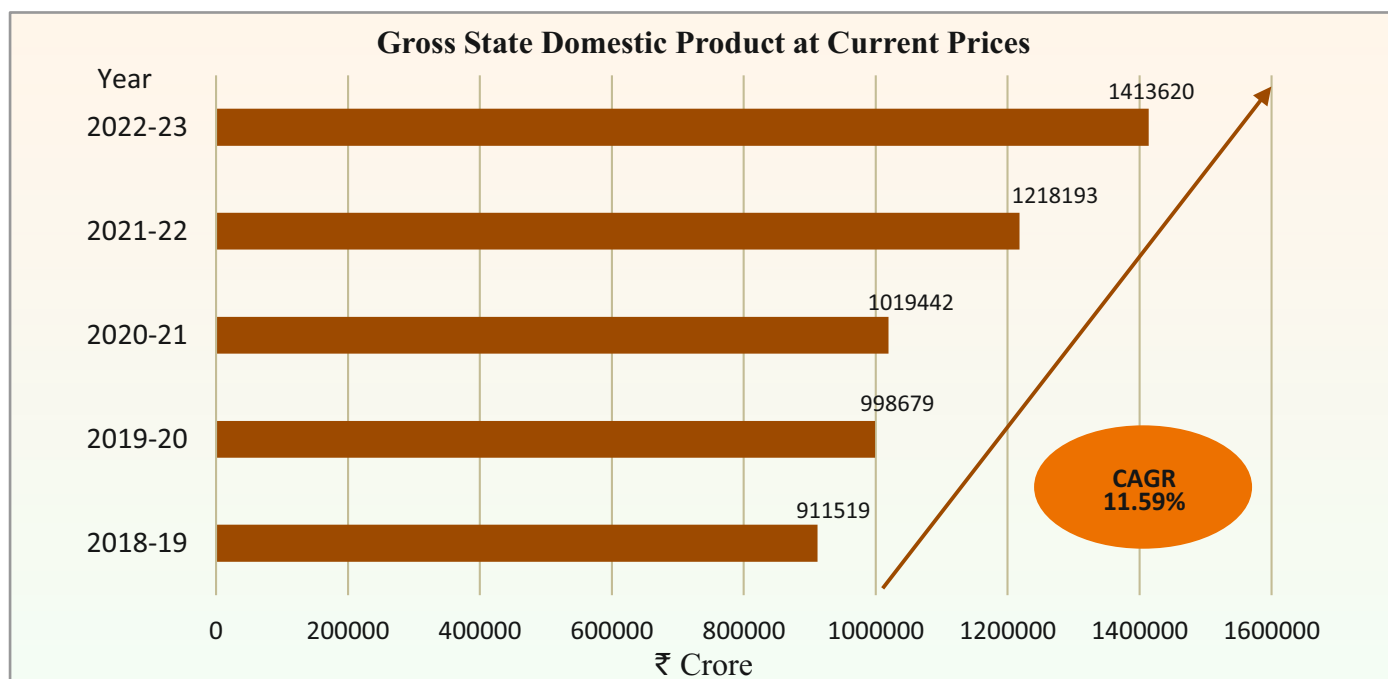
Table: 1.1 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India (At Current Prices)

(₹Crore)

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
GSDP - Rajasthan	911519	998679	1019442	1218193	1413620
Growth Rate (%)	9.49	9.56	2.08	19.50	16.04
GDP- All India	18899668	20074856	19800914	23664637	27307751
Growth Rate (%)	10.6	6.2	-1.4	19.5	15.4

For Rajasthan- For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates-II, Year 2021-22- Revised Estimates-I and Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the Year 2021-22- Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2022-23 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Figure 1.1



Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹13.11 lakh crore, as against ₹11.34 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 15.57 per cent in the year 2022-23 against 18.57 per cent in the year 2021-22. The corresponding sectoral growths are 13.84 per cent in

Agriculture, 15.02 per cent in Industry and 17.11 per cent in Service sector in the year 2022-23 over the year 2021-22.

The composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Rajasthan by broad sectors of the economy at Current Basic prices for the year 2022-23 is depicted in figure 1.2 and value of sector wise GSVA is shown in table 1.2.

Figure 1.2

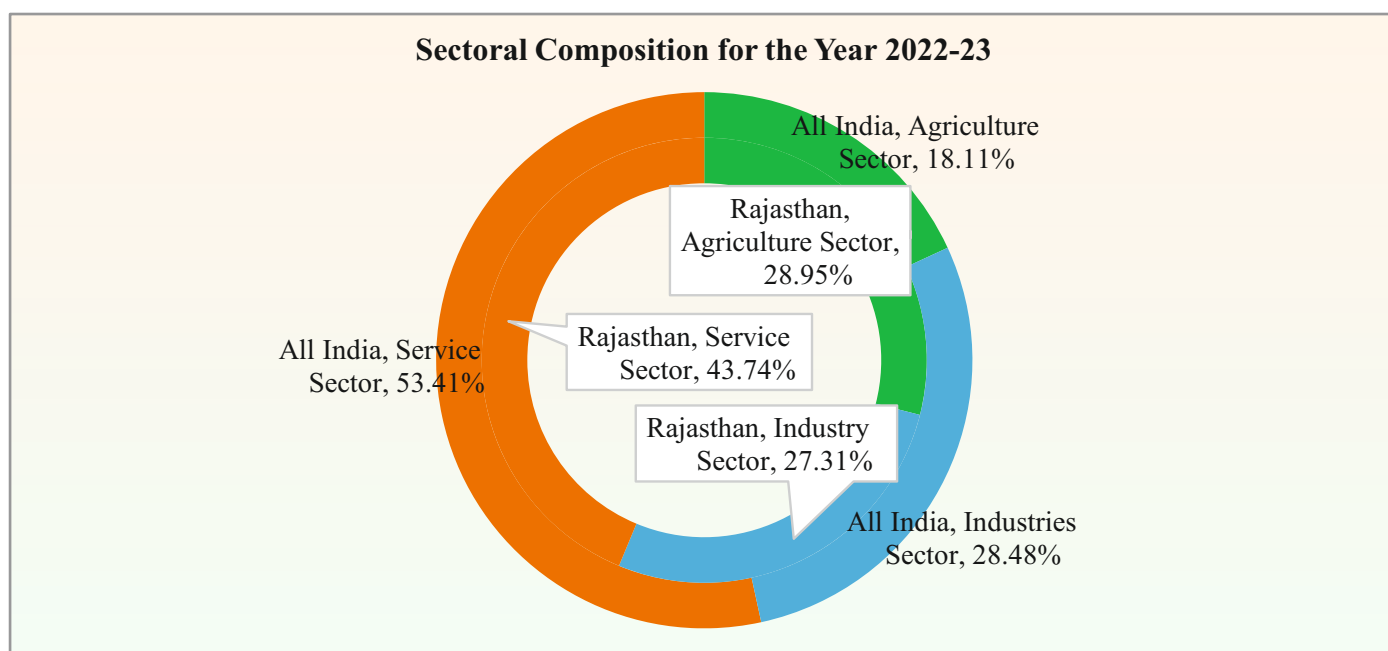


Table 1.2 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices

(₹ Crore)

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture Sector	222061	260732	292349	333313	379439
Industry Sector	225713	244278	251652	311283	358034
Service Sector	411317	439188	412491	489518	573277

For the For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates-II, Year 2021-22- Revised Estimates-I and Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

The contribution of Agriculture Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) for the year 2022-23 is likely to be at 28.95 per cent. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction is likely to be 27.31 per cent during 2022-23. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are the major contributor in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution of 38.75 per cent in the total GSVA during 2011-12 and its contribution is expected to be 43.74 per cent during 2022-23.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices

In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also

prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

As per the advance estimates, the real GSDP for Rajasthan at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.99 lakh crore, as against ₹7.39 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 8.19 per cent in the year 2022-23.

As per the advance estimates, GDP for All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹157.60 lakh crore, showing a growth of 7.0 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.07 per cent to the nation's GDP.

The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at constant (2011-12) prices are being presented in the table 1.3 and GSDP of Rajasthan in figure 1.3.

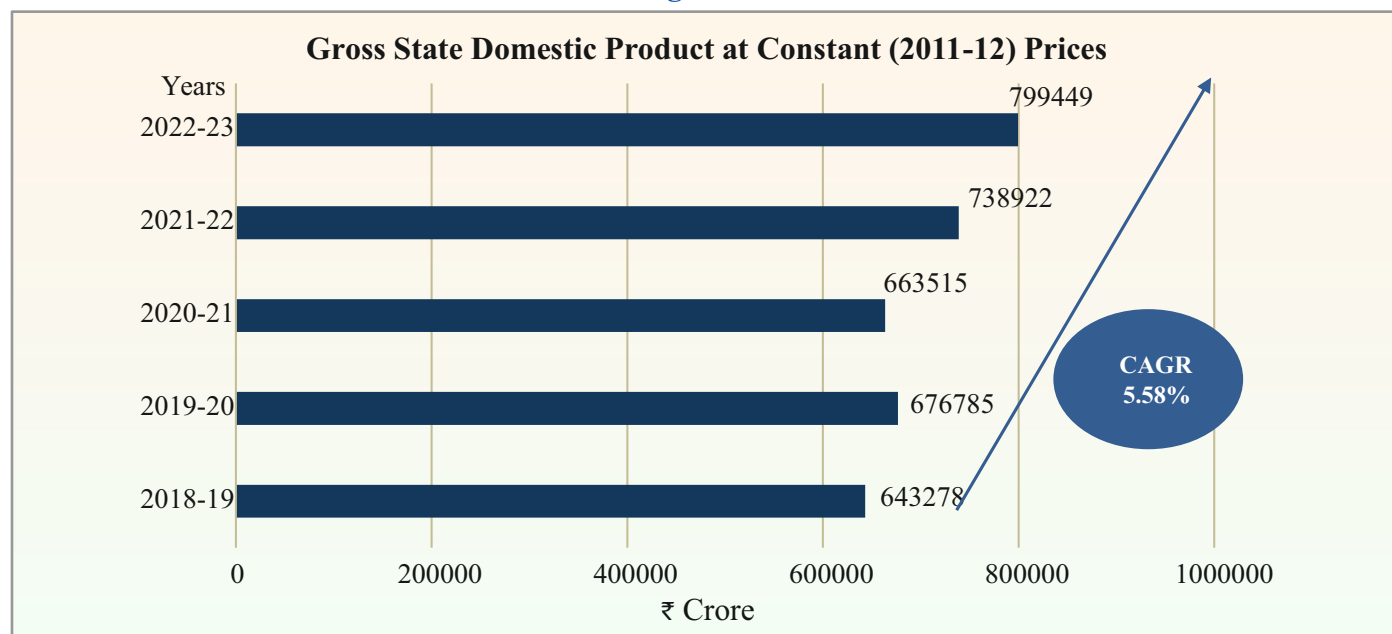
Table: 1.3 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(₹ Crore)

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (AE)
GSDP - Rajasthan	643278	676785	663515	738922	799449
Growth Rate (%)	2.43	5.21	-1.96	11.36	8.19
GDP- All India	13992914	14515958	13558473	14735515	15760363
Growth Rate (%)	6.5	3.7	-6.6	8.7	7.0

For Rajasthan- For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates-II, Year 2021-22- Revised Estimates-I and Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the Year 2021-22- Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2022-23 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Figure 1.3



Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.33 lakh crore, as against ₹6.80 lakh crore for the year 2021-22 showing an increase of 7.88 per cent in 2022-23.

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sector is estimated to be 28.50 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2022-23. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,08,989 crore in the year 2022-23 showing a positive growth of 5.22 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industry sector which includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector decreased to 27.76 per cent in the year 2022-23 from 32.69 per cent in the year 2011-12.

The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,03,576 crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 6.32 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sector which includes Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services increased to 43.74 per cent in the year 2022-23 from 38.75 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹3,20,708 crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 10.74 per cent over previous year.

The Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices from the year 2018-19 onwards is depicted in table 1.4 and sector wise growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices is shown in figure 1.4.

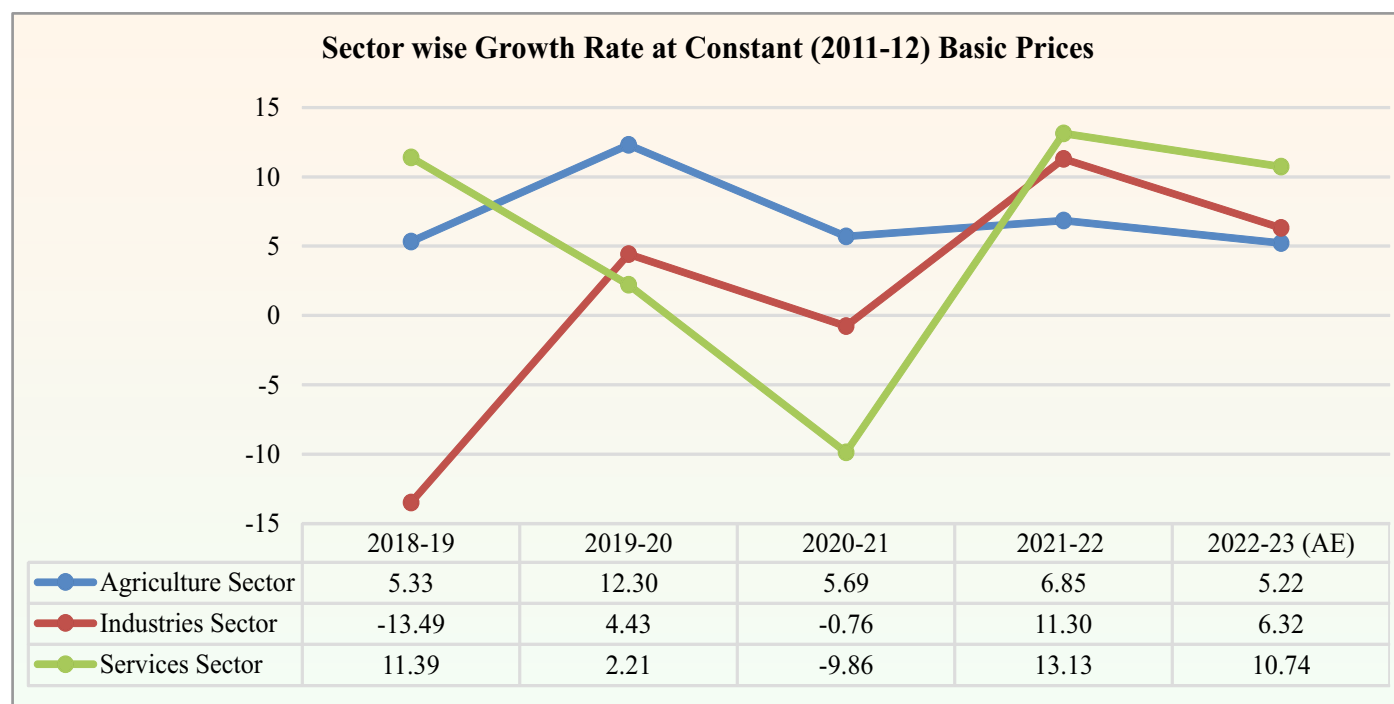
Table 1.4 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

(₹ Crore)

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture Sector	156615	175872	185879	198614	208989
Industry Sector	165998	173352	172034	191470	203576
Service Sector	277849	283993	255996	289602	320708

For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates-II, Year 2021-22- Revised Estimates-I and Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.4



Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figures to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

NSDP at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at current prices for the year 2022-23 is likely to attain a

level of ₹12.60 lakh crore, as against ₹10.85 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 16.10 per cent in the year 2022-23.

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates of the year 2022-23, the real NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is likely to attain a level of ₹6.95 lakh crore, as against ₹6.43 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 8.11 per cent in the year 2022-23. The estimates of NSDP of Rajasthan is presented in the table 1.5.

Table: 1.5 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹ Crore)

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (AE)
Current Prices	819185	898116	907861	1084845	1259527
Growth Rate (%)	9.45	9.64	1.09	19.49	16.10
Constant (2011-12) Prices	568452	596689	576789	642668	694771
Growth Rate (%)	1.94	4.97	-3.34	11.42	8.11

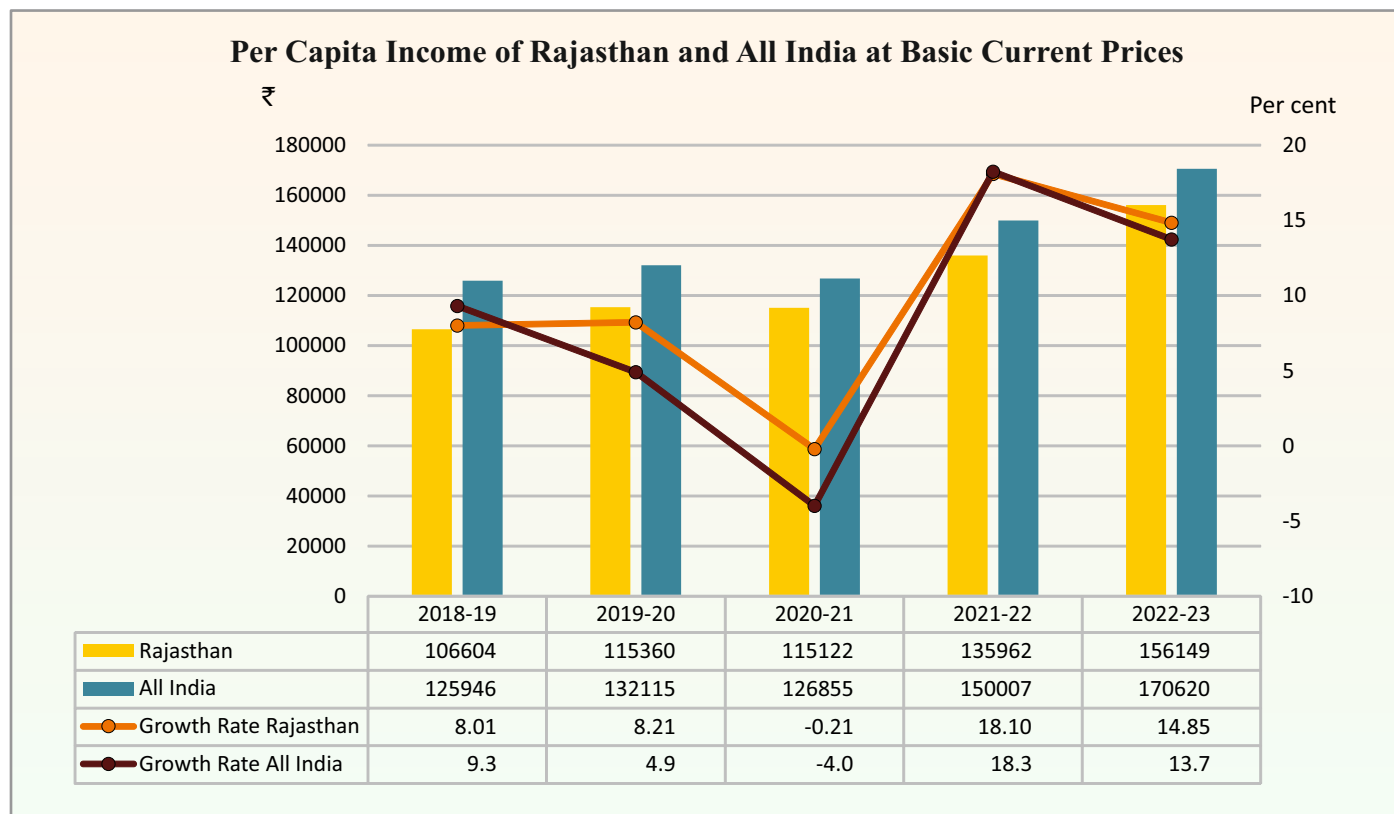
For the For the Year 2020-21 Revised Estimates-II, Year 2021-22- Revised Estimates-I and Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year's total population of the state. Per Capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people.

Per Capita Income at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2022-23 is estimated to be ₹1,56,149 as compared to ₹1,35,962 for the year 2021-22 registering a growth of 14.85 per cent in 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at current prices are depicted in figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5**Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2022-23 is estimated to be ₹86,134 as compared to ₹80,545 for the year 2021-22, showing a growth of 6.94 per cent in 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) prices are depicted in figure 1.6.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal of fixed assets during the accounting period plus

certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

At the end of the year 2021-22, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹3,46,844 crore, which is 28.47 per cent of the GSDP (₹12,18,193 crore). The GFCF in the year 2021-22 increased by 26.63 per cent over the previous year 2020-21. The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2021-22 are on an average 76.19 and 23.81 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2017-18 is shown in the table 1.6 and the contribution of Private sector and Public sector in GFCF since 2017-18 is shown in figure 1.7.

Figure 1.6

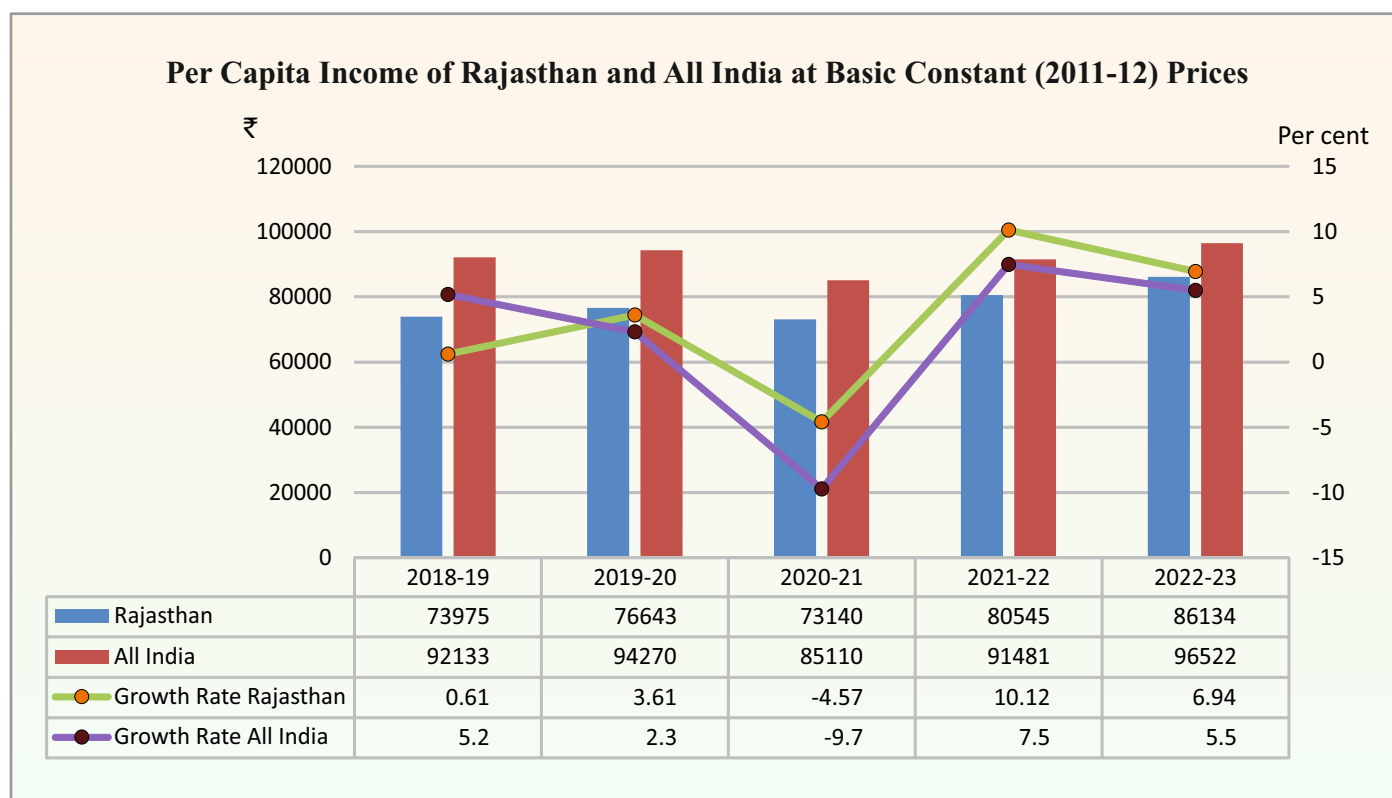


Figure 1.7

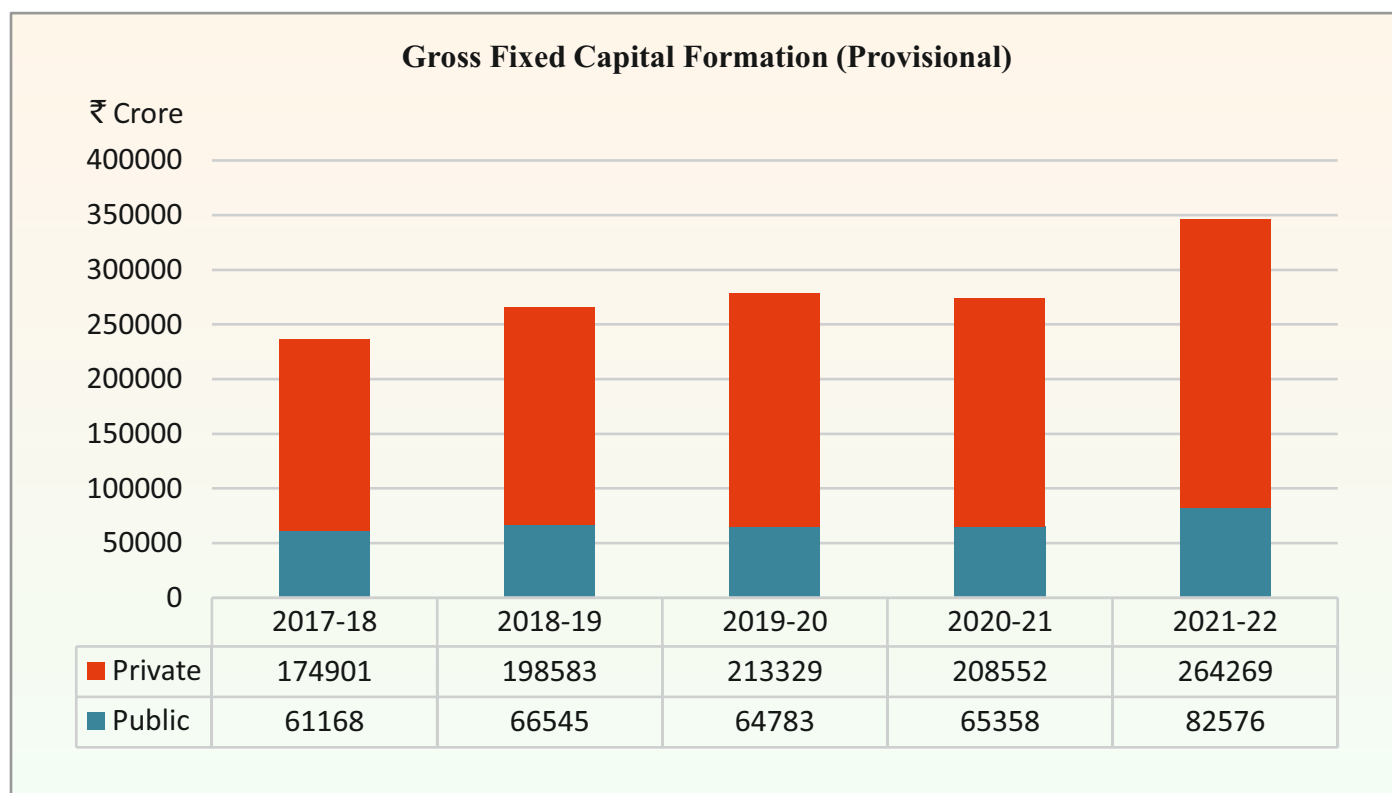


Table-1.6 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ Crore)

S.No.	Industry/Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	10260	8686	9095	9892	11816
2	Forestry	177	112	98	131	363
3	Fishing	4	2	2	1	4
4	Mining	2728	2717	2613	2630	2629
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	14327	13768	15701	15601	19419
6	Construction	77603	94164	105530	104585	137180
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	14826	16947	16159	17901	20930
8	Railways	1185	1295	1222	296	1051
9	Communication	14981	17308	15136	15002	15815
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	11089	10451	10903	10523	13983
11	Financial Services	400	1415	1731	1322	1489
12	Residential Building	57908	63322	66405	62869	80868
13	Public Administration	30581	34942	33518	33157	41296
Total		236069	265128	278112	273910	346844

PRICE STATISTICS

Prices tend to change over time as well as across geographical areas due to various economic, social and political factors. Since prices influence various economic decisions, particularly financial monitoring of price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. The primary tool for monitoring these changes is the price index. Price Index measures relative change in the price levels of commodities or services in a region during a given period of time. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), are two

important indices which measure the prices at retail and wholesale level respectively.

Price Statistics in Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly, since 1957 from selected centres across the state on weekly basis. Also the prices of livestock products, by-products, rates for the construction material used in building and labour wages are collected from all districts of the state. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale

price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan (Base Year 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the government and is also used by financial institutions, industries and business circles. It also helps in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material, industrial products, food and other non-food items. Price index helps in comparative study of changes of prices at national and global level.

Rajasthan government releases the WPI on monthly basis. It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured

Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group. The weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group, it is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 363.23 in the year 2021 to 385.45 in the year of 2022 up to November, 2022, showing an increase of 6.12 per cent. During the same period it increased from 378.22 to 415.73 for Primary Articles, from 569.93 to 576.77 for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants and from 285.65 to 302.49 for 'Manufactured Products' group. The index of Primary Articles, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 9.92, 1.20 and 5.90 per cent respectively up to November, 2022 over the previous year. The All India index of WPI increased from 135.0 in the year 2021 to 151.3 in the year 2022 up to November, 2022, registering an increase of 12.07 per cent. The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2018 to 2022 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the tables 1.7 & 1.8 and figure 1.8 & 1.9.

Table 1.7 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Index				
		2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022**
1	Primary Articles	299.08	317.48	331.49	378.22	415.73
(a)	Agricultural Articles	295.87	314.89	328.58	377.10	414.82
(b)	Minerals	323.29	337.05	353.47	386.65	422.64
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	463.78	461.22	509.26	569.93	576.77
3	Manufactured Products	247.78	256.74	272.27	285.65	302.49
All Commodities		300.27	310.56	330.86	363.23	385.45

*(April & May Wholesale Price Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

** (January to November, 2022) average index.

Table 1.8 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

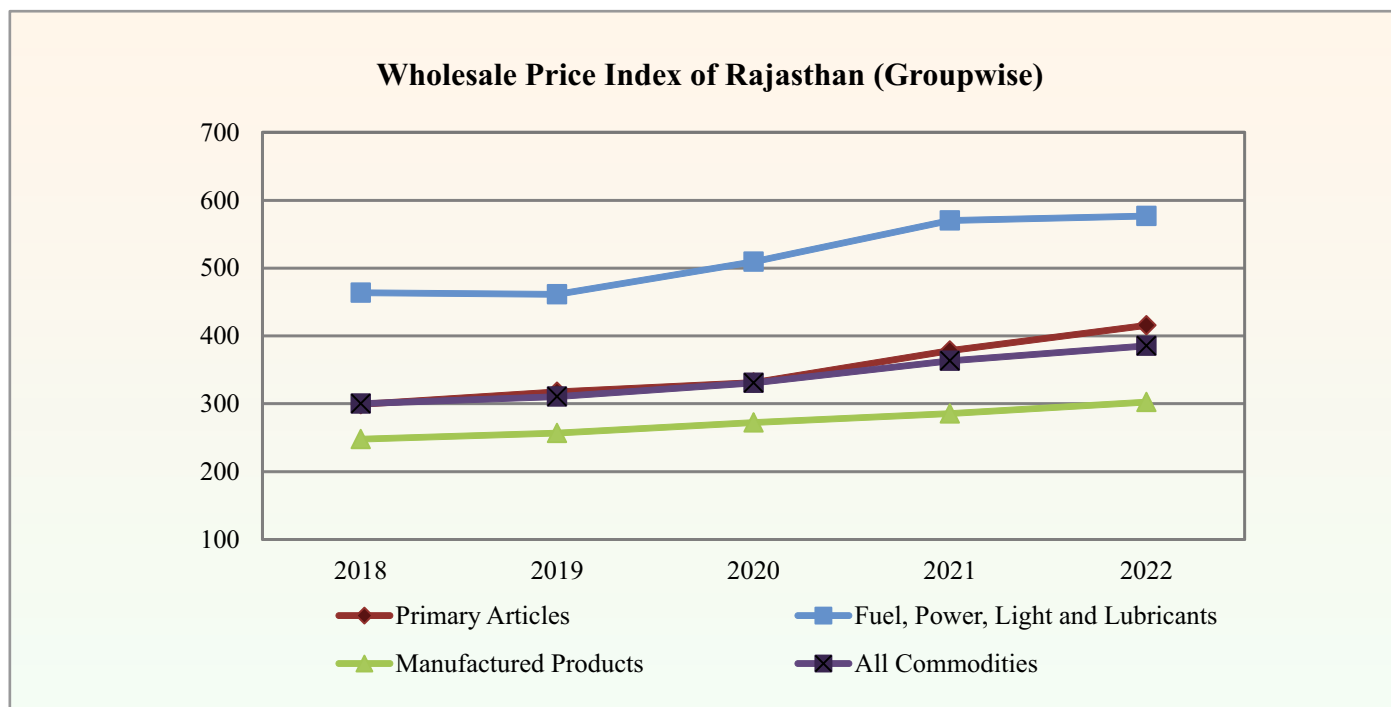
Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022**
1	Primary Articles	1.71	6.15	4.41	14.10	9.92
(a)	Agricultural Articles	1.19	6.43	4.35	14.77	10.00
(b)	Minerals	5.46	4.26	4.87	9.39	9.31
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.18	-0.55	10.42	11.91	1.20
3	Manufactured Products	1.71	3.62	6.05	4.91	5.90
All Commodities		3.26	3.43	6.54	9.78	6.12

*(April & May Wholesale Price Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

** (January to November, 2022) average index.

Figure 1.8

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

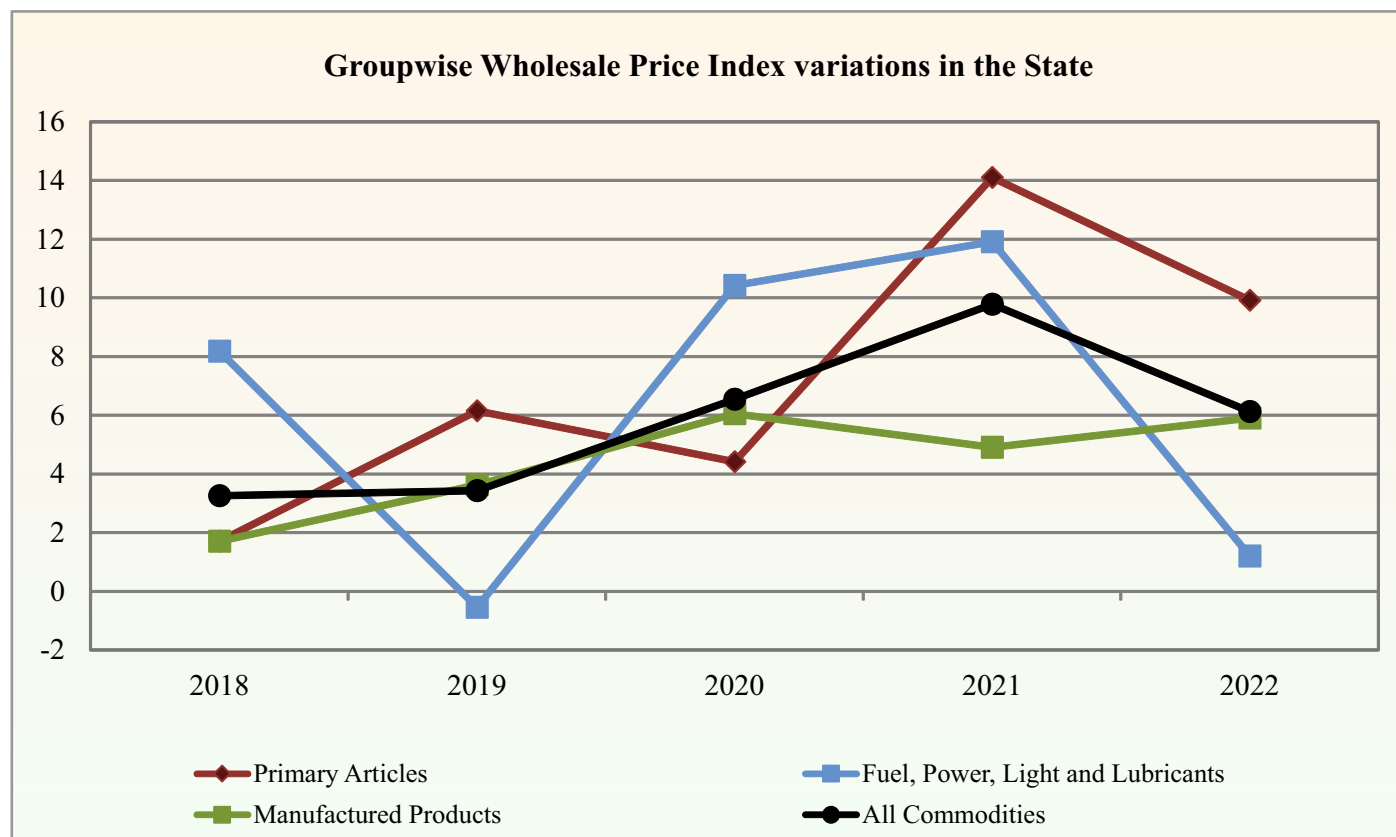


*(April & May Wholesale Price Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

** (January to November, 2022) average index.

Figure 1.9

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)



*(April & May Wholesale Price Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

** (January to November, 2022) average index.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that households purchase for the purpose of consumption. Such changes effect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. As this index captures the movement in prices for each and every consumer, the Government focuses more on Consumer Price Index (CPI) than Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation. Four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural, Urban& Combined (CPI-R,U&C). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the National Statistical Office (NSO), New Delhi.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal change in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports and docks, railways, electricity production and distribution establishments. This Index is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100) : The consumer price indices for industrial workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100) is preparing and release by Labour

Bureau, Shimla. Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur were included in the old series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (Base Year 2001=100). Presently, in the New Series of the Consumer Price Index is being released by Labour Bureau, Shimla from the month of September 2020 as per the new base year 2016=100, which includes Alwar centre in place of Ajmer centre in the state. At the national level, CPI (IW) for central series is constructed on the basis of 88 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centres based in Rajasthan

(Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur). A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2022. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year, 2022 (up to November) recorded an increase of 4.38 per cent at Alwar centre, 6.92 per cent at Bhilwara centre, 6.04 per cent at Jaipur centre and All India 5.66 per cent over previous year 2021. CPI Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur centres are summarized for the month up to November, 2022 over year 2021 as year on year inflation in the table 1.9.

Table 1.9 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2016 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Alwar Centre		% Variation	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation	Jaipur Centre		% Variation
		Year 2022*	Year 2021		Year 2022*	Year 2021		Year 2022*	Year 2021	
1	Food & Beverages Group	127.1	121.4	4.70	123.5	113.5	8.81	130.3	117.5	10.89
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	144.8	141.6	2.26	144.5	132.9	8.73	122.2	128.9	-5.20
3	Clothing & Footwear Group	114.7	115.1	-0.35	137.0	124.4	10.13	127.3	115.7	10.03
4	Housing Group	113.2	112.0	1.07	115.0	113.8	1.05	111.2	109.6	1.46
5	Fuel & Light	170.2	151.3	12.49	164.2	148.0	10.95	153.5	135.2	13.54
6	Miscellaneous Group	124.2	118.2	5.08	127.0	120.1	5.75	116.2	113.6	2.29
General Index		126.2	120.9	4.38	126.7	118.5	6.92	122.8	115.8	6.04

*Average index (January to November, 2022)

It is revealed by the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2022 (January to November, 2022) over the year 2021 at all the three centres. The year wise average general consumer price

indices (base year 2016=100) for Alwar, Bhilwara, Jaipur and All India since year 2020 (September to December, 2020) are given in table 1.10.

Table 1.10 Year wise Consumer Price Index (General) for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2016 = 100)

Year	Alwar Centre		Bhilwara Centre		Jaipur Centre		All India	
	Index	% Variation Over Previous Year	Index	% Variation Over Previous Year	Index	% Variation Over Previous Year	Index	% Variation Over Previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2020 [#]	118.1	-	116.2	-	114.3	-	119.1	-
2021	120.9	2.37	118.5	1.98	115.8	1.31	122.0	2.43
2022*	126.2	4.38	126.7	6.92	122.8	6.04	128.9	5.66

* up to November 2022

September to December, 2020

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

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the

Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2018-19 are given in table 1.11 and figure 1.10.

Table 1.11 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

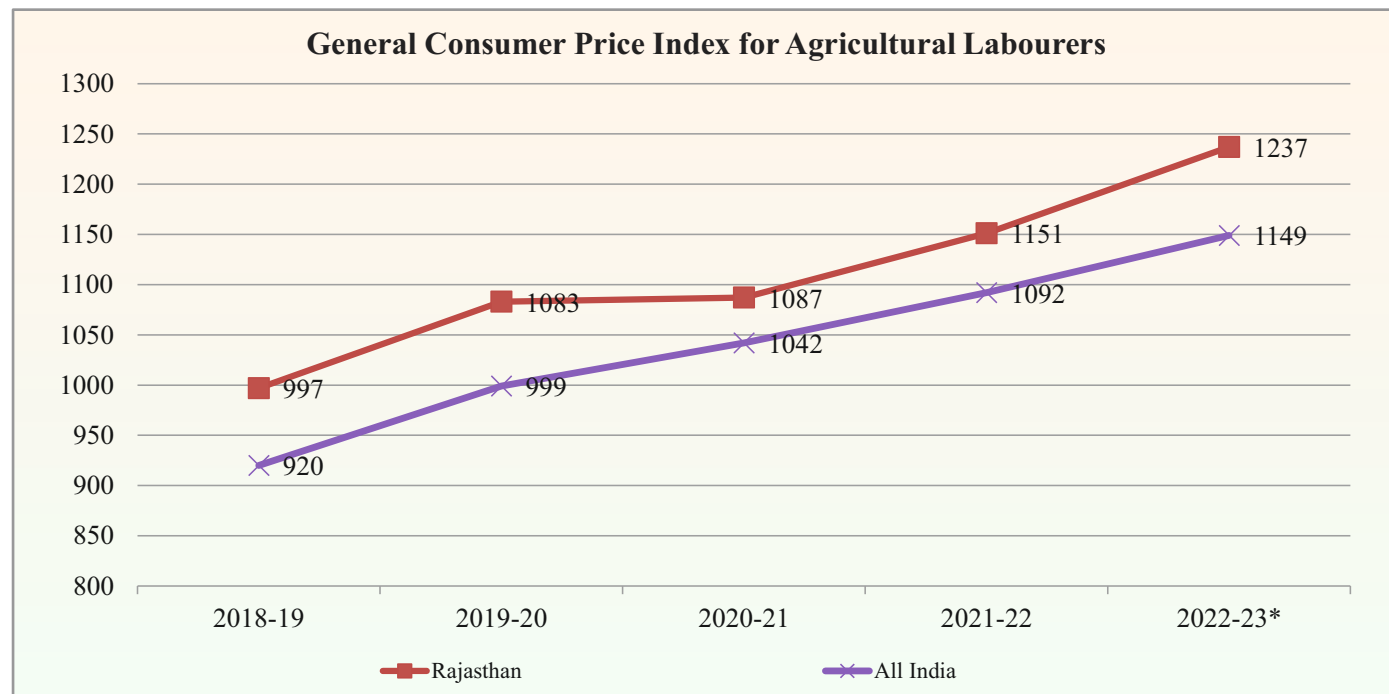
Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2018-19	951	997	863	920
2019-20	1058	1083	955	999
2020-21	1038	1087	994	1042
2021-22	1108	1151	1026	1092
2022-23*	1219	1237	1079	1149

* Average of months (July to November, 2022)

Figure 1.10

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



* Average of months (July to November, 2022)

General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (Base Year 2012=100)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases

General Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with base 2012 as base year for All India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month since January, 2011. The details of general index from year 2018 to 2022 are given in the table 1.12

Table 1.12 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

(Base year 2012=100)

Year	Rajasthan			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
2018	139.33	138.56	139.05	140.73	136.50	138.77
2019	145.33	144.11	144.91	144.89	142.82	143.93
2020 ^s	153.11	152.38	152.84	154.54	152.27	153.47
2021	157.85	157.73	157.81	161.89	160.73	161.35
2022*	168.71	167.69	168.35	172.76	170.75	171.83

^s Index of Rajasthan (April to May, 2020) not release due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

* Average up to November, 2022



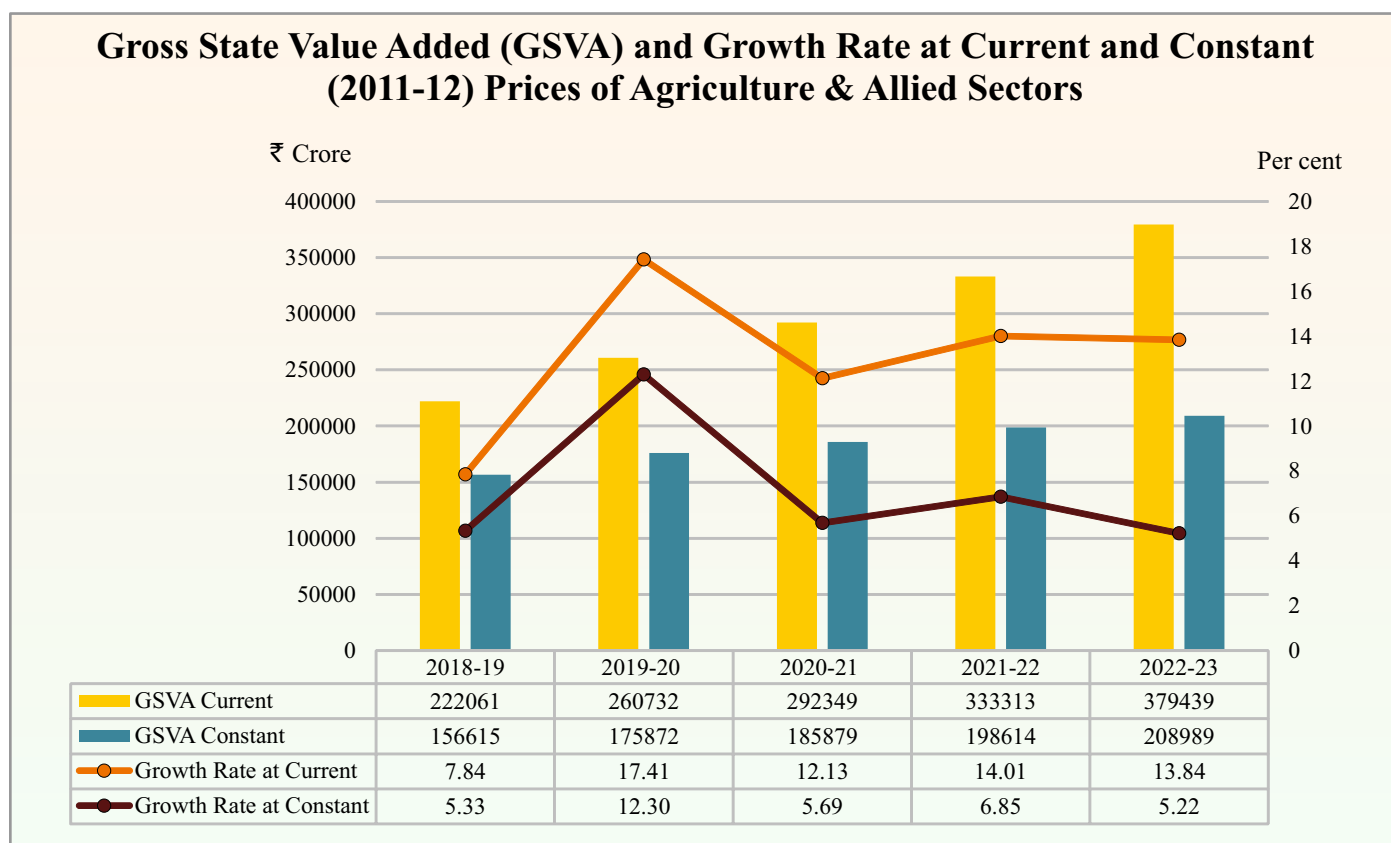
AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sectors play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sectors activities primarily refer to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. A large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. In comparison to other States, the onset of monsoon in Rajasthan is late and its withdrawal is early. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall, which mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. The level of ground water in the state is rapidly going down. Despite this, agriculture and allied sectors continues to be the backbone of the

state's economy and continues to be a large contributor to the state's GSDP.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) increased from ₹1.57 lakh crore in 2018-19 to ₹2.09 lakh crore in 2022-23, showing an increase of 7.48 per cent per annum (CAGR) at constant (2011-12) prices while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹2.22 lakh crore in 2018-19 to ₹3.79 lakh crore in 2022-23 showing an increase of 14.33 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 2.1 shows the GSVA and growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at current and constant (2011-12) price with its growth rate.

Figure: 2.1



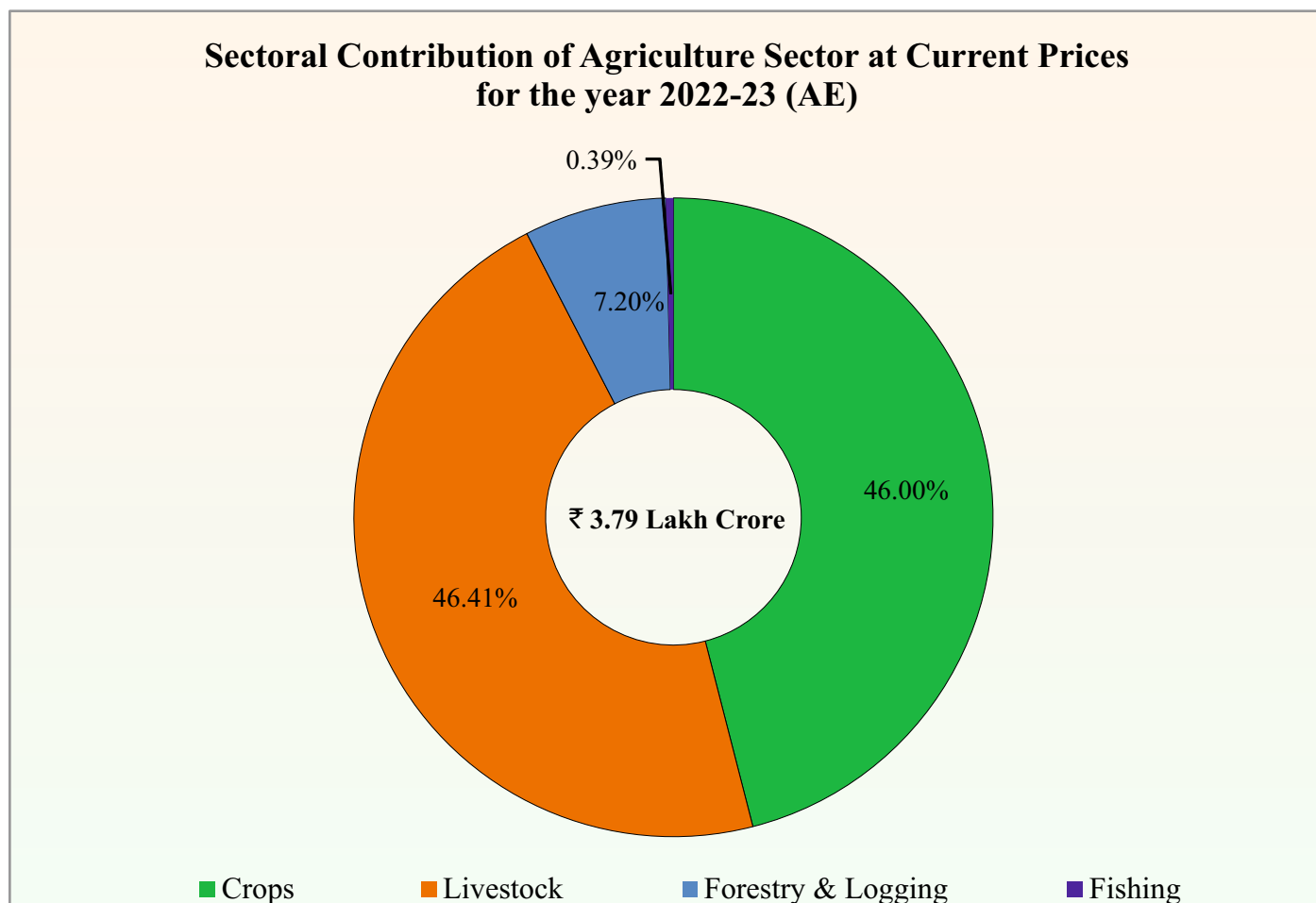
Note: For the Year 2020-21-Revised Estimate-II, 2021-22-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

Share of Agriculture and allied Sectors in Rajasthan's GSVA and Composition of its Sub-Sectors

In 2022-23, Agriculture and allied sectors contributed to 28.95 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in 2011-12. Sub-sectors of Agriculture and allied

sectors are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. In 2022-23, the share of crops is estimated to be 46.00 per cent, livestock estimated to be 46.41 per cent, forestry & logging contributed 7.20 per cent and fishing is around 0.39 per cent in the agriculture and allied sectors. These shares of different sub-sectors within Agriculture and allied sectors can be seen in figure 2.2

Figure: 2.2



AE - Advance estimates

In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sector again emerges as the driver with a growth rate of 5.22 per cent in 2022-23 over 2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices. The crop sector, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sector are estimated to grow at 6.39 per cent, 3.91 per cent, 5.18 per cent and 17.65 per cent per annum respectively. Figure 2.3 shows GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the base year and current year with sectoral CAGR over the period of 11 years.

The Gross Value Added of crop sector in the year 2022-23 at current prices stood at ₹1.83 lakh crore. Bajra, ground nut and moong among kharif crops and wheat, rape & mustard and gram contributor in the income from crop sector in the state of Rajasthan. Figure 2.4 & 2.5 shows the Gross Value of Output for these crops for past 5 years.

The Gross Value Added of livestock sector in the year 2022-23 at current prices stood at ₹1.76 lakh crore. Milk, Eggs and Meat are the major contributor in the

income from livestock sector in the state of Rajasthan. Figure 2.6 shows the percentage share of livestock

products in Gross Value Output at current prices in the year 2021-22.

Figure: 2.3

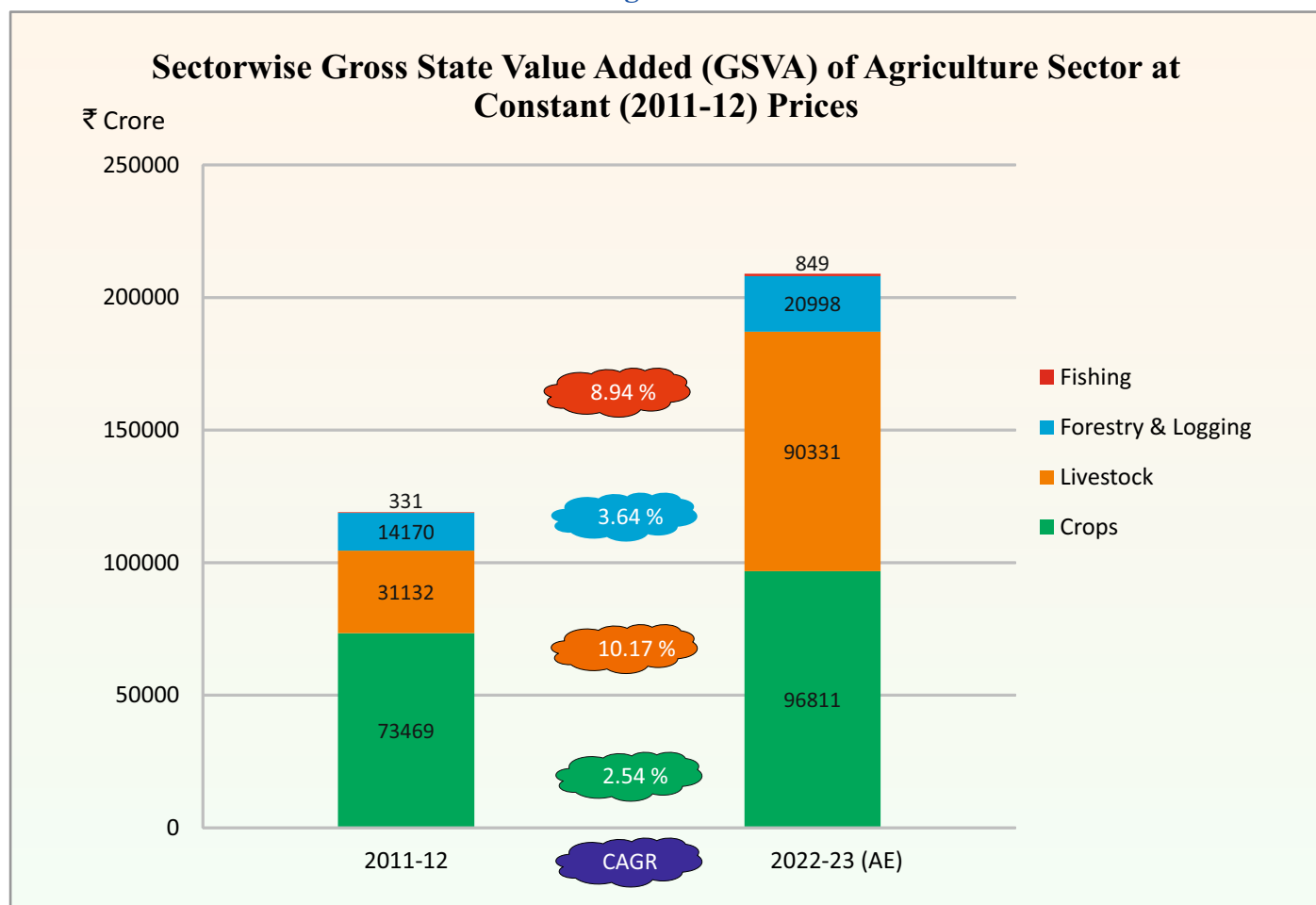


Figure: 2.4

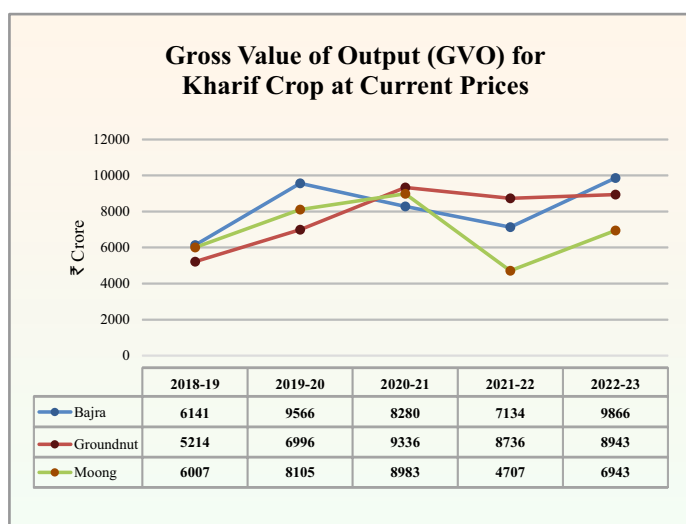


Figure: 2.5

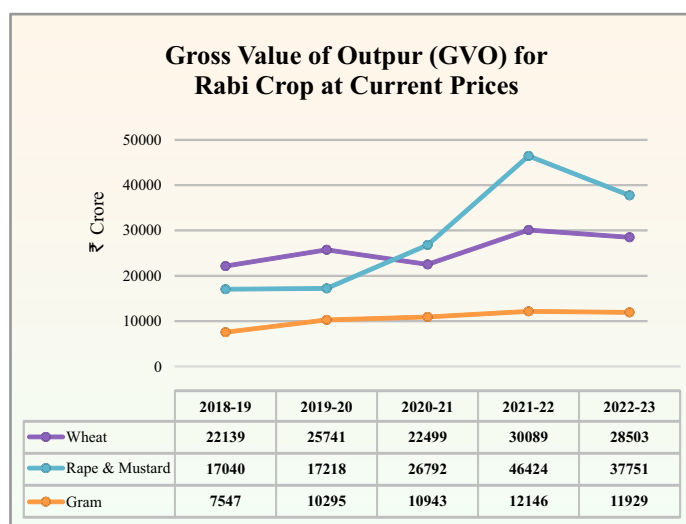
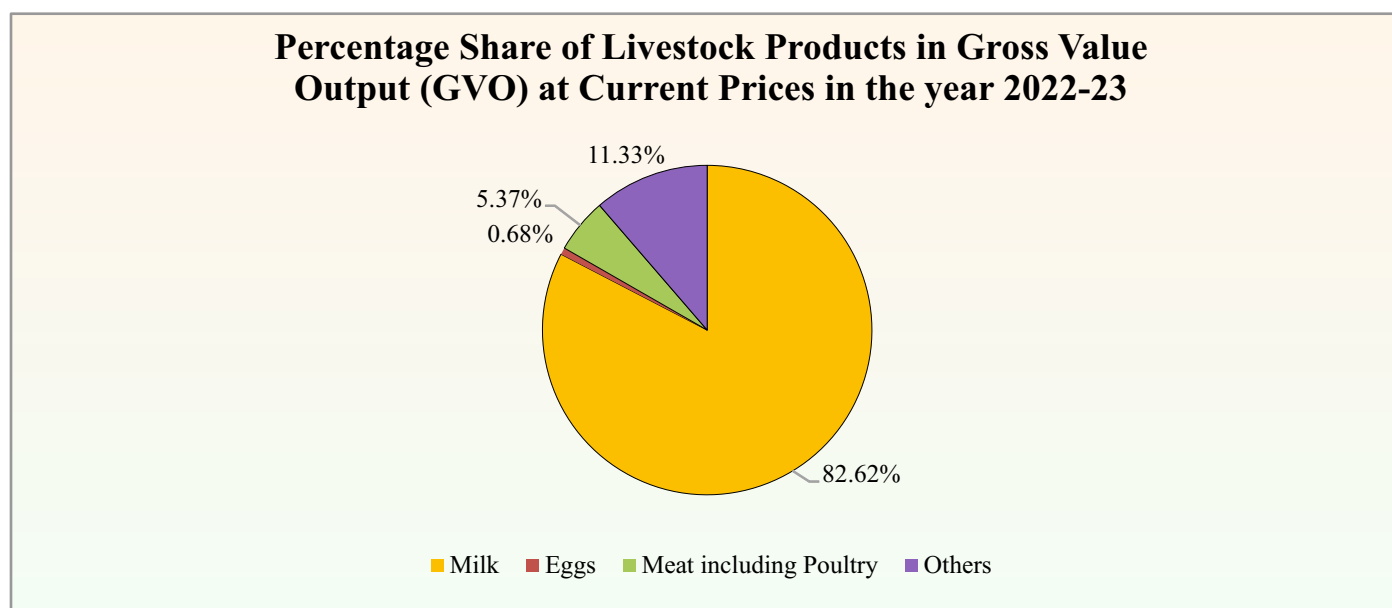


Figure: 2.6

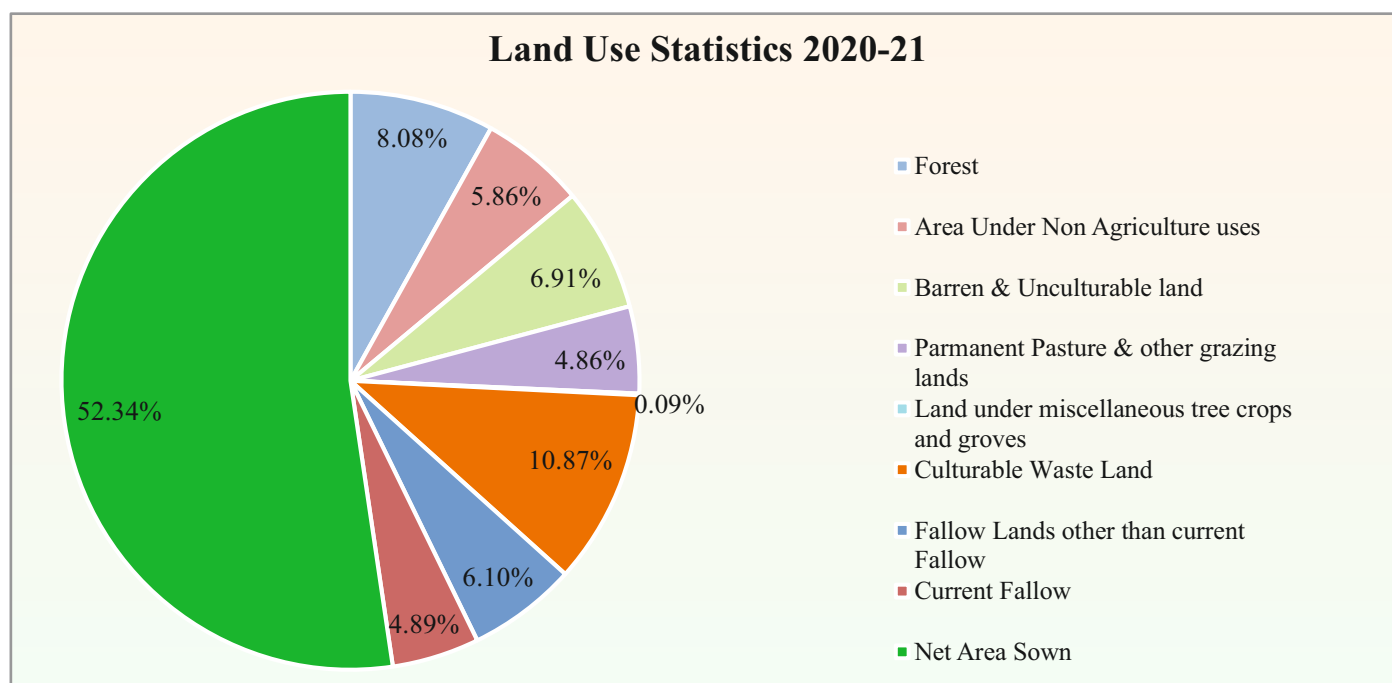


LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State is 342.89 lakh hectare during the year 2020-21. Out of this, 8.08 per cent is under forests (27.72 lakh hectare), 5.86 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (20.10 lakh hectare), 6.91 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.67 lakh hectare), 4.86 per cent under permanent pastures & other grazing lands (16.67 lakh

hectare), 0.09 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.30 lakh hectare), 10.87 per cent under culturable waste land (37.27 lakh hectare), 6.10 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (20.93 lakh hectare), 4.89 per cent under current fallow (16.75 lakh hectare) and 52.34 per cent area is under net area sown (179.48 lakh hectare) as shown in figure 2.7.

Figure: 2.7



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State is 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation probably attributable to splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has decreased to 208.73 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 211.36 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a decline of 1.24 per cent in total land holding area.

The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2010-11 (Table 2.1). On the other hand, total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent respectively. As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, average size of operational land holdings in the State was 2.73 hectare whereas it was 3.07 hectare in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 per cent.

Female Operational Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified female land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories to total female land holdings is 49.55 per cent, 20.77 per cent, 14.97 per cent, 11.74 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. It is evident from Table 2.1 that there is an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11.

Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus

registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 2.1).

MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed i.e. dependent on monsoon which is very erratic in nature; also period of monsoon generally remains short. Due to unstable weather conditions and precarious water regime, farmers have to depend on both rainfall and ground water. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was arrived earlier by 5 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the state was 15th June, but it arrived on 10th June. It covered the whole state till first week of July, 2022.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2022 in the state was 594.20 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 430.80 mm, which is 37.93 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2022, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production in the State largely depends on timely arrival of monsoon. During Kharif season, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The detailed position of the area and production under Kharif and Rabi crops for the last three years is shown in table 2.2 and production of food grains & oil seeds at figure 2.8

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2022-23, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 253.99 lakh tonnes which is an increase of 9.71 per cent as compared to production of 231.52 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2022-23 is expected to be at the level of 97.98 lakh tonnes as against 85.82 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 14.17 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2022-23 is expected to be 156.01 lakh tonnes as against 145.70 lakh tonnes during the year 2021-22, showing an increase of 7.08 per cent.

Table 2.1 Agriculture Census

Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)								
S. N.	Size class (in hectare)	Sex	No. of operational land holdings (000)			Area operated (000' hectare)		
			2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)	Male	2268	2683	18.30	1120	1304	16.43
		Female	239	384	60.67	116	177	52.59
		Institutional	4	4	0.00	2	2	0.00
Total			2511	3071	22.30	1238	1483	19.79
2	Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)	Male	1389	1514	9.00	1988	2158	8.55
		Female	120	161	34.17	171	227	32.75
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	3	4	33.33
Total			1511	1677	10.99	2162	2389	10.50
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)	Male	1240	1297	4.60	3509	3655	4.16
		Female	92	116	26.09	258	325	25.97
		Institutional	3	3	0.00	7	8	14.29
Total			1335	1416	6.07	3774	3988	5.67
4	Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)	Male	1051	1038	-1.24	6459	6334	-1.94
		Female	74	91	22.97	445	549	23.37
		Institutional	2	3	50.00	14	16	14.29
Total			1127	1132	0.44	6918	6899	-0.27
5	Large (Above 10.0 hectare)	Male	381	334	-12.34	6621	5657	-14.56
		Female	21	23	9.52	340	377	10.88
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	83	80	-3.61
Total			404	359	-11.14	7044	6114	-13.20
All Classes		Male	6329	6866	8.48	19697	19108	-2.99
		Female	546	775	41.94	1330	1655	24.44
		Institutional	13	14	7.69	109	110	0.92
Total			6888	7655	11.14	21136	20873	-1.24

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2022-23 is expected to be 77.84 lakh tonnes as compared to 72.74 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a positive growth of 7.01 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2022-23 is expected to be 128.73 lakh tonnes against 118.26 lakh

tonnes during the year 2021-22 showing an increase of 8.85 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 20.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23 against 13.08 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22, showing an increase

of 53.98 per cent. Production of rabi pulses in the year 2022-23 is expected to be 27.28 lakh tonnes against 27.44 lakh tonnes during the year 2021-22 showing a decrease of 0.58 per cent.

Oilseeds includes 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 2022-23 is estimated at 99.78 lakh tonnes against 102.68 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22, showing a decrease of 2.82 per cent.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 33.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23 as against 28.92

lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22, showing an increase of 16.32 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 66.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23 as against 73.76 lakh tonnes during the year 2021-22, showing a decrease of 10.33 per cent.

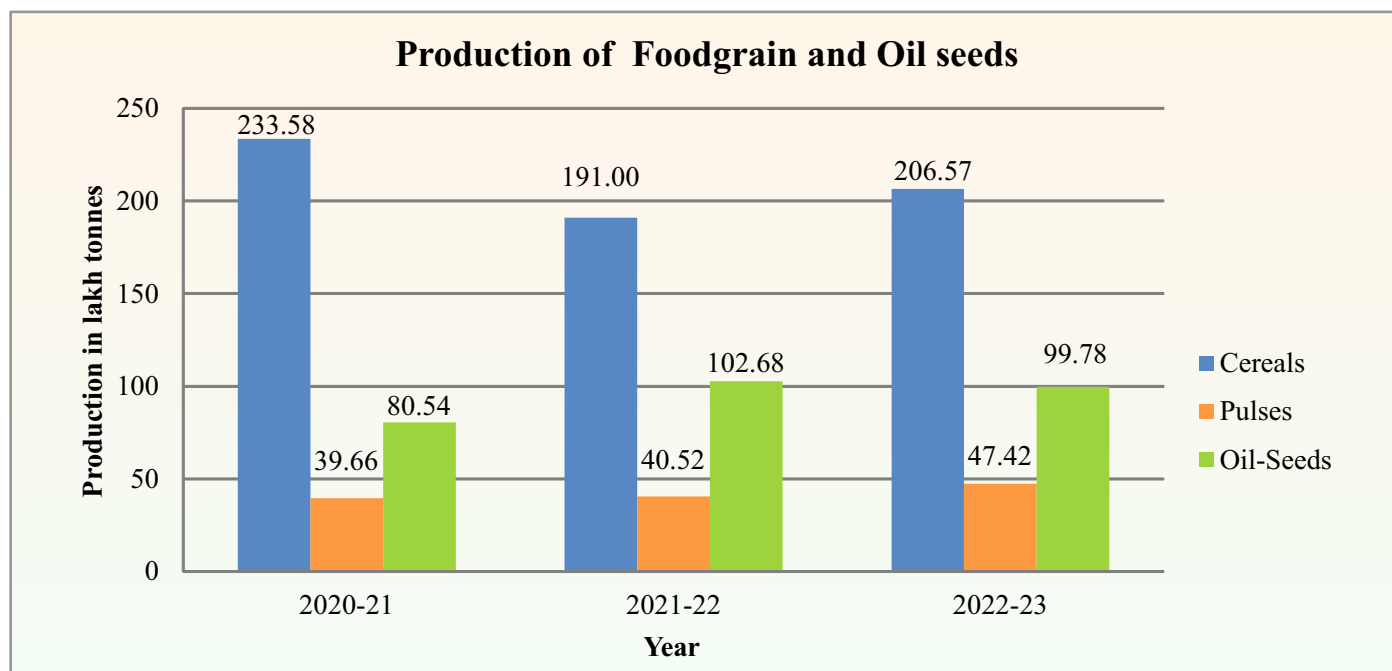
Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.18 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23 as against 3.21 lakh tonnes in the year 2021-22, showing a decrease of 32.09 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 25.53 lakh bales during the year 2022-23 as against 24.82 lakh bales in the year 2021-22, showing an increase of 2.86 per cent.

Table 2.2 Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2020-21	2021-22 (Final)	2022-23 (Advance)	2020-21	2021-22 (Final)	2022-23 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	96.38	91.00	97.54	233.58	191.00	206.57
Kharif	61.36	60.58	63.61	97.62	72.74	77.84
Rabi	35.02	30.42	33.93	135.96	118.26	128.73
(B) Pulses	59.14	64.57	57.14	39.66	40.52	47.42
Kharif	39.95	41.23	36.16	19.29	13.08	20.14
Rabi	19.19	23.34	20.98	20.37	27.44	27.28
(A+B) Food Grains	155.52	155.57	154.68	273.24	231.52	253.99
Kharif	101.31	101.81	99.77	116.91	85.82	97.98
Rabi	54.21	53.76	54.91	156.33	145.70	156.01
(C) Oil Seeds	52.90	69.17	63.77	80.54	102.68	99.78
Kharif	24.72	23.80	24.21	34.41	28.92	33.64
Rabi	28.18	45.37	39.56	46.13	73.76	66.14
(D) Sugarcane	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.21	2.18
(E) Cotton (Lint) *	8.08	7.56	7.77	32.07	24.82	25.53

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

Figure : 2.8



Rank of Rajasthan in different agriculture crop

In the year 2020-21, the state of Rajasthan has first position in the production of bajra, rape & mustard, nutri-cereals, total oilseeds and guar crops; second

position in the production of total pulses and groundnut and third position in the production of gram, jowar and soyabean. Comparative details of Rajasthan with other states in production is given in table 2.3

Table: 2.3 Comparative Status in major crop production

S. N.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of Country (in percentage)
1.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Haryana	41.71
2.	Rape & Mustard	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Haryana	44.57
3.	Nutri-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Maharashtra	16.30
4.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	22.00
5.	Total Pulses	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	16.75
6.	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	18.91
7.	Gram	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	19.37
8.	Jowar	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Rajasthan	12.35
9.	Soyabean	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	8.49
10.	Guar*	Rajasthan	--	--	84.60

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2021 published by Government of India.

*Status of Gwar Crop in the Year 2019-20.

Major Crops of Agro-Climatic Zones

The North-Western region of the State, which is about 61 per cent of the total geographical area, is desert or semi-desert, is dependent on rainfall. The South-Eastern region of the State, which is about 39 percent of the total geographical area, is fertile. It is divided into 10 Agro-Climatic Zones on the basis of climate, in which the details of major crops sown are given in table 2.4.

The major schemes and programmes implemented by agriculture department are:

Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana: The main objective of the scheme is to promote the production of quality seeds by the farmers in their own fields. Initially the scheme was started in the 3

agro-climatic zones viz.: Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur. From 2018-19, the scheme is being implemented in all 10 agro-climatic zones of the state. Seed production of less than 10 years old varieties of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soyabean, Moong, Moth, Groundnut and Urad varieties are being taken under the scheme.

During kharif season of the year 2022-23 total 2,924 quintals seeds were distributed to farmers for quality seed production of various crops. In rabi season against the target of 34,317.50 quintals, 28,483.10 quintals seed of Wheat, Barley and Gram has been distributed to farmers.

Eradication of pest and diseases in non-endemic areas: It is very important to protect the crops from

Table 2.4 Agro-Climatic Zones of Rajasthan

S. N.	Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1	Arid Western plain (I-A)	Barmer & Jodhpur	Bajra, Moth & Sesamum	Wheat, Mustard & Cuminseed
2	Irrigated North Western plain (I-B)	Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh	Cotton & Guar	Mustard & Gram Wheat,
3	Hyper arid partial irrigated Western Plain (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Churu	Bajra, Moth & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
4	Transitional plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Part of Churu	Bajra, Guar & Pulses	Mustard & Gram
5	Transitional plain of Luni basin (II-B)	Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Part of Jodhpur	Bajra, Guar & Sesamum	Wheat & Mustard
6	Semi-arid Eastern plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk	Bajra, Guar & Jowar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
7	Flood prone Eastern plain (III-B)	Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Guar & Groundnut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
8	Sub-humid Southern plains (IV-A)	Bhilwara, Rajasamand, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Parts of Sirohi	Maize, Pulses & Jowar	Wheat & Gram
9	Humid Southern plains (IV-B)	Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Parts of Chittorgarh & Udaipur	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram	Wheat & Gram
10	Humid south Eastern plain (V)	Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Baran, Parts of Sawai-madhopur	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Mustard

Agriculture Budget 2022-23

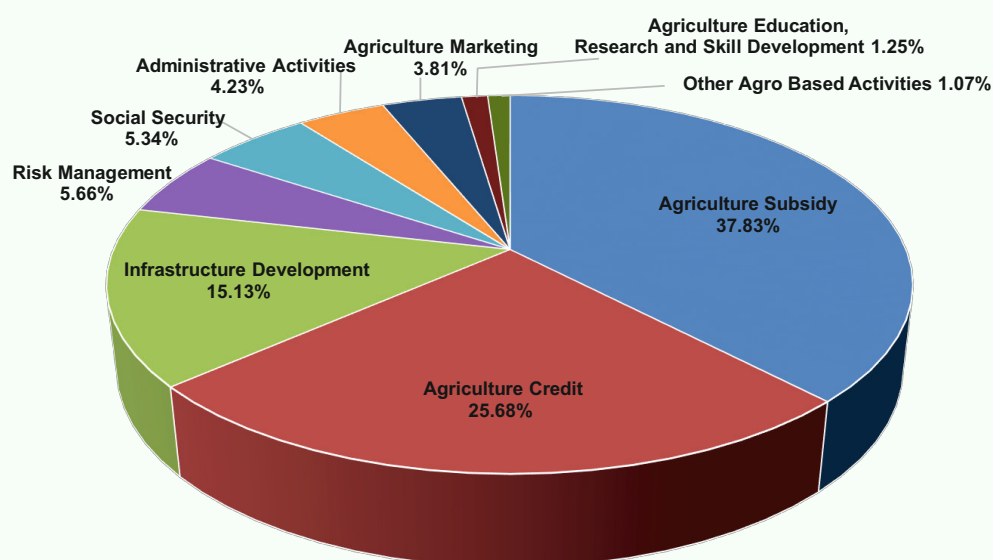
First time in the state separate agriculture budget has been presented with the thought of "Smriddh Kisan-Khushhal Rajasthan". For the year 2022-23 total agriculture budget provision was ₹78,938.68 crore and the constituent wise budget in depicted in table 2.5 & figure 2.5.

Table 2.5 Agriculture Budget Provisions (B.E.) 2022-23

S. N.	Constituent	₹ in Crore	% of total agriculture budget provisions
1	Agriculture Subsidy	29862.09	37.83
2	Agriculture Credit	20270.00	25.68
3	Infrastructure Development	11946.31	15.13
4	Risk Management	4465.18	5.66
5	Social Security	4217.25	5.34
6	Administrative Activities	3334.97	4.23
7	Agriculture Marketing	3007.95	3.81
8	Agriculture Education, Research and Skill Development	988.92	1.25
9	Other Agro Based Activities	846.01	1.07
Total		78938.68	100.00

Figure: 2.5

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infestation of pests and diseases to keep causal organisms, insects/pests population below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for economic production. Therefore, provision has been kept for eradication of locust and other pests/diseases in Endemic/Non endemic areas by use of plant protection chemicals.

Training for women: One-day trainings for women are being organized at gram panchayat level where in the government provides an assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate the technology to fellow farmers. Under this scheme 92,250 women have been benefitted through 3,075 training session upto November, 2022.

Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education: Girls are being encouraged to study agriculture formally. For this, Department of Agriculture is providing incentives at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation and Ph.D. levels. Assistances of ₹5,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture); ₹12,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag), M.Sc. (Ag); and ₹15,000 per girl per year for Ph.D. are being provided by the state government. 8,621 girls have been benefitted with an amount of ₹597.53 lakh upto November, 2022.

Agriculture Demonstration: Crop demonstrations are being organised on farmers' fields for communicating agriculture technology on the principle of "seeing is believing" to the farmers. Demonstration is a very useful tool for agricultural extension and transfer of new, improved, and innovative technologies.

Seed Mini-kit: Seed mini-kits are given to female farmers at free of cost to popularize the newly released varieties of different crops among the farmers. In Kharif and Rabi season of 2022-23, total 10,46,795 seed mini-kit have been distributed to the farmers.

Micronutrient Mini-kit: Micronutrient mini-kits are being provided to farmers at 90 per cent subsidy on the basis of soil health cards/POP recommendations to enhance use of micronutrients for increasing crop production. 94,000 micronutrients minikit has been

distributed during the year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

Adaptive Trial Center (ATC) & Assistance for organic farming: The main objective of Adaptive Trial Centers is advance verification of the incoming recommendation of the agriculture research stations headed by state agriculture universities for their wider adaptability & economic viability as per needs of the farmers of particular zone. At these centers, existing recommendations were also modified as per feedback of extension functionaries on utility basis through trials. These modifications, if found adaptive & viable at field level, were included in package of practices of particular zone. Solution for specific problems of the farmers is also suggested by conducting need based observational trials. Major activities of ATCs are-

- Imparts training to farmers and field staff to update their know-how techniques and provide solutions for their specific problems.
- Dissemination of new improved agro-techniques to farmers through farmer fair & demonstrations.
- Testing of adaptability of hybrid/improved varieties and other inputs of private sector.
- Model organic farms are developed to generate technical know-how through trials & demonstration at ATC and farmers field.
- Production of bio-agents for integrated pest management, earthworm rearing & vermi-compost production along with on-farm organic input production unit's establishment.
- Conducting regular survey of insects and diseases with extension officers to record their incidence in relations to changing weather conditions.
- Seed production programme is also taken-up in collaboration with Rajasthan State Seed Corporation.

Assistance for Organic Farming: In the state plan every year 3 organic farming adopted farmers are benefited from 2015-16 to 2021-22 for these work 21 farmers has been awarded. An amount of ₹1.00 lakh

each at state level is given to farmers for organic farming.

Assistance for Crop Protection through Fencing:

To save the crops of the farmers from stray animals barbed wire fencing programme has been taken under flexi fund (60:40) of National Mission on Edible oil-Oilseeds, National Food Security Mission- Nutri Cereals and under state plan and Mukhyamantri Krashak Sathi Yojana (100 per cent state share) on individual basis as well as community basis. Subsidy of 50 per cent of the total cost or ₹40,000 whichever is less payable upto 400 running meter and for small and marginal farmers subsidy of 60 per cent of the total cost or ₹48,000 whichever is less upto 400 running meter per farmer is provided in their account through Direct Benefit transfer (DBT).

Assistance to Landless Labours: According to budget announcement of the year 2022-23 under “Rajasthan Krishi Shramik Sambal Mission” programme, 2 lakh landless laboures engaged in agricultural work in the state is proposed to be given manually operated agricultural implements. It has been propose to give a grant of ₹5,000 per family for purchase the implements for which provision of ₹100 crore has been kept under state plan. For the implementation of the programme, list of district wise landless women laboures those received Covid-19 ex-gratia has been provided by the Department of Information Technology and Communication, Rajasthan.

Keeping in view the importance of landless agricultural labours in agriculture, two-day trainings are being given for skill development and capacity building. For skill development and capacity building 13,410 landless agricultural labours has been trained through 447 training programmes upto November, 2022.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission on wheat and pulses was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme of the central government. The funding pattern ratio of GoI and GoR is 60:40.

The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, support to farmers by providing bio-fertilizers, micronutrients, gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water and cropping system based training.

NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 14 districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhupur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur. Under NFSM-Pulses, all the 33 districts of the State have been included from the year 2010-11.

NFSM-Coarse Cereal Maize is being implemented in 5 Districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and Udaipur. NFSM-Coarse Cereal Barley is being implemented in 7 Districts of the State viz Ajmer, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri-Ganganagar and Sikar.

NFSM-Nutri-Cereals was launched in Rajasthan in 2018-19 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The major interventions in NFSM-Nutri-Cereals relates to distribution of certified seeds, production of certified seed, demonstration on improved production technology, support to bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and cropping system based training for farmers. The districts are divided crop-wise under this mission. The 10 districts for Jowar are Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Tonk. The 21 districts for Bajra are Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk.

NFSM-Commercial Crops: The programmes on front line demonstration and plant protection chemicals for cotton crop are taken under NFSM- commercial crops.

During the year 2022-23 an expenditure of ₹23.41 crore has been incurred under National Food Security Mission -Pulse, Wheat, Nutri-cereal, coarse cereal

and commercial crop upto November, 2022.

NFSM Oil Seed, Special Programme & Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs): Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seed and certified seed, distribution of certified seed under special programme, crop demonstration, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), plant protection chemicals, distribution of PP equipment, bio-fertilizer, Gypsum, pipes for carrying water, farmers trainings, agriculture implements, wire fencing, distribution of seed mini-kits and seed infrastructure development etc. Funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40 and funding for special programme is fully borne by Government of India.

Under Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBO's) support is provided for plantation of 6 TBO's namely Olive, Mahua, Neem, Jojoba, Karanj and Jatropha. During the year 2022-23 only Olive and Jojoba plantation programmes are being implemented.

During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹3.92 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹85.25 crore till November, 2022 under Oilseed and TBOs Sub Mission.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. Funding responsibilities are divided between GoI and GoR in the ratio of 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 sub-missions:

- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- e-Governance scheme in Agriculture

During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹21.49 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹137.22 crore upto November, 2022 under sub

mission of NMAET.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rain fed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation. Funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

(A) Rain-fed Area Development (RAD): Different types of area-specific Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) have been envisaged in different agro-climatic zones of the State i.e. Livestock based, horticulture based and agro-forestry (Tree) based farming systems. Assistance is being provided for various IFS activities and allied activities. The farming systems are being taken up along with other activities like establishment of vermi compost units.

(B) Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card: The scheme envisages promoting the soil testing services, issue of soil health cards and development of judicious nutrient management practices for different crops. To promote balanced use of manures and fertilizers in the state covering all 352 blocks, 1,760 villages have been selected and 89 soil samples per village are being collected. Total 1,56,600 soil samples to be collected. 17,000 soil samples collected upto November, 2022 and 1,300 soil health cards have been distributed to farmers.

(C) Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF): Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expanding tree plantation in agriculture, ensuring availability of quality planting material and popularizing various Agro-Forestry Practices and models for different agro climatic zones, land use conditions, creating database and knowledge support in the area of agro-forestry.

During the year 2022-23, under NMSA an expenditure of ₹15.02 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹26.00 crore upto November, 2022.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticide residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) certification. Participatory Guarantee System under PGS-India programme is the key approach for quality assurance under the PKVY. The farmers have options to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance with PGS-India standards.

During the year 2022-23, under PKVY an expenditure of ₹51.72 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹70.97 crore upto November, 2022.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors, the Central Government introduced RKVY during 2007-08 to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. In this scheme project based assistance is provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture plan in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture Dairy and State Agriculture Universities and other organization/department considering the agro-climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. The funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹65.30 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹350.00 crore till November, 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Horticulture department is the Nodal department and different activities i.e. construction of farm pond are being implemented by Agriculture and Horticulture department. The funding pattern is 60:40 (GoI: GoR). During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹12.41 crore has been against the provision of ₹90.00 crore till November, 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was

launched from Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/ horticultural crops. The farmer premium for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and commercial/ horticulture crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. According to the revamped guidelines of PMFBY issued by the Government of India from Kharif 2020, the maximum premium subsidy to be borne by the GoI would be 25 per cent for irrigated area and 30 per cent for non-irrigated area. For payment of premium, subsidy and incentive to primary workers for conducting crop cutting experiments, a state funded scheme is in operation.

During the year 2022-23, the physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is shown in table 2.6

Productivity

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from the Central Government enabled the state to attain new heights in agriculture productivity. Table 2.6 shows the comparative position of productivity of agricultural crops.

Table 2.7 shows that productivity of cereals, pulses and oilseeds have increased by 62.21 per cent, 54.30 per cent and 36.65 per cent respectively in the year 2021-22 in comparison to the average productivity of 2002-03 to 2006-07. Productivity of cotton has increased by 95.10 per cent from 286 kg per hectare (average productivity of 2002-03 to 2006-07) to 558 kg per hectare in the year 2021-22.

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2022-23, a budget estimate of ₹1,439.49 crore has been kept under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹273.78 crore has been utilized upto November, 2022.

Table 2.6 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2022-23

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement*
Pipe Line	Km	8017	3064
Diggi	No	5000	961
Farm Pond	No	15000	3204
Agriculture Implements	No	30000	1412
Plant Protection Equipment	No	16543	1239
Gypsum Distribution	MT	72600	515
Crop Demonstration	No	206572	192539
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	2963690	2716871
Integrated Pest Management Demonstration	No	55	24
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No	6116	4521
PP Chemical/Bio pesticides	Ha.	226310	114673
Soil Health Card	No	720000	270520
Barbed Wire Fencing	Mtr	6000000	128608

*Upto November, 2022

Table 2.7 Productivity (kg\ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 Final
	(Average)	(Average)					
Cereals	1294	1617	2013	2134	2248	2423	2099
Pulses	407	481	620	636	709	671	628
Food grains	1058	1291	1470	1544	1646	1757	1488
Oilseeds	1086	1144	1473	1593	1257	1523	1484
Sugarcane	51707	61432	70365	83448	73055	79111	75845
Cotton (Lint)	286	428	551	552	623	675	558
Gwar seed	277	409	369	334	452	458	419

The following schemes are being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of

different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur,

Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹104.25 crore (₹62.55 crore as central share and ₹41.70 crore as state share) was available during 2022-23 against which an expenditure of ₹22.00 crore (₹13.20 crore as central share and ₹8.80 crore as state share) has been incurred upto November, 2022. During the year 2022-23, orchards of fruits have been established in 2,898 hectare, 2.8 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 1.07 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 189.10 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 87 vermi-compost units have been established, 1,268 low cost onion storage structures constructed, 9 pack houses have been established and 58 water harvesting structure have been constructed upto November, 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of it, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the most efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along with water saving. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. To increase the adoptability of the system, during 2022-23 Government of India is providing subsidy to different categories of the farmers, Government of Rajasthan is also providing additional subsidy.

For the year 2022-23 a provision of ₹261.81 crore (₹157.06 crore as central share and ₹104.75 crore as state share) was kept. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler irrigation, an amount of ₹500.00 crore was kept from state plan. During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹63.97 crore (₹38.38 crore as central share and ₹25.59 crore as state share) was incurred upto November, 2022. Under drip & mini sprinkler and sprinkler an area of 25,620 hectare and 32,468 hectare have been covered respectively upto November, 2022.

Solar Power Based Pump Project (Prime Minister 'KUSUM' Yojana Component 'B')

From the year 2019-20, this scheme is being

implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India under PM 'KUSUM' (Prime Minister Kisan Urja Suraksha and Utthan Mahabhiyan) Component-B Stand Alone Solar Energy Pump. In which there is a provision for setting up of solar pump ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP capacity, with the maximum grant payable up to 7.5 HP capacity. Farmers who do not have agricultural electricity connection for irrigation and depend on diesel based pump sets, are eligible to install solar power pump under this scheme. A total of 92,845 solar power pump have been installed in the state from the year 2010-11 to November, 2022.

Under this scheme, total 60 per cent subsidy (central share 30 per cent, state share 30 per cent) is payable. In the year 2022-23, 18,737 solar power pump have been installed upto November, 2022 by spending ₹166.20 crore against the provision of ₹300.18 crore from the state head.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

In the year 2021-22, the amount under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is ₹55.96 crore that have been approved for new and pre-approved schemes. Under this, date palm cultivation, horticulture development program in districts deprived of NHM, vegetable cluster in urban areas, centers of excellence in Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhopur, Center of Excellence Bassi, strengthening of Jaipur and Nanta (Kota), protected farming Against the allocation of ₹15.88 crore for the development of nurseries, etc., an amount of ₹10.38 crore has been spent upto November, 2022.

Fertigation, Foliar Fertilization and Automation Scheme

In order to obtain high quality production and increase the efficiency of nutrients in agriculture, water soluble nutrients required at critical stages by plants are made available by fertigation technique through drip irrigation. Due to availability of nutrients in proper quantity to the plants at the right time, their proper development takes place, as a result, high quality production is obtained. Automation is an important technology for ensuring

irrigation scheduling using drip irrigation technology and achieving the highest efficiency of irrigation water use. The implementation of this scheme was started by the department in the year 2019-20. In the financial year 2022-23, a budget provision of ₹5.22 crore has been kept under this scheme. For this programme procurement is in progress.

Table 2.8 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate

of Agricultural Marketing is functioning in the State to implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

"Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance in case of accident/death during agriculture work including agriculture marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme, financial assistance ₹21.63 crore have been disbursed to 1,405 farmers during the year 2022-23, upto November, 2022. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food at subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities and all other financially feasible mandi of

Table 2.8 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetable and Spices

Year	Fruit			Vegetable			Spices		
	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978
2012-13 to 2016-17 (Average)	41726	712658	16987	160320	1450711	8870	891384	916568	1006
2017-18	54207	736350	13584	166234	1699584	10224	902650	1392301	1542
2018-19	57933	956430	16509	166175	1663007	10008	916848	1096838	1196
2019-20	62328	997948	16011	178961	1885210	10534	1013343	1097801	1083
2020-21	68883	906739	13163	189387	2185865	11542	962367	1180477	1227
2021-22	78137	956442	12241	204005	2374806	11641	811797	1044880	1287

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the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). During the year 2022-23, subsidized food has been made available to 26.21 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate with an expenditure of ₹6.34 crore upto November, 2022.

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

- **Pregnancy Assistance:** Pregnancy assistance of amount equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder lady labourer for two pregnancy period. Further amount equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate are also being provided to the father of newly born child. During the year 2022-23, ₹2.25 lakh have been disbursed to 49 women labourer upto November, 2022.
- **Marriage Assistance:** Under this assistance scheme licensed lady labourer is entitled for a sum of ₹50,000 for her marriage and licensed women labourer is entitled for a sum of ₹50,000 for marriage of their daughter. This assistance is limited for marriage of upto 2 daughters only. During the year 2022-23, the assistance of ₹225.50 lakh have been disbursed to 450 licensed women labourers upto November, 2022.
- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students:** The son/daughter of licensed labourer who obtaining 60 per cent or above marks is entitled for scholarship under this scheme. During the year 2022-23, ₹4.74 lakh have been disbursed to 127 student's upto November, 2022.
- **Medical Assistance:** Financial assistance of ₹20,000 will be given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if he might have been admitted for treatment in government hospital or any hospital authorized by government. During the year 2022-23, ₹0.46 lakh have been disbursed to 3 licensed labourer in this scheme upto November, 2022.
- **Parental Leave:** Parental leave of amount equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate is

being provided to licence holder men labourer for two pregnancy period. During the year 2022-23, ₹1.83 lakh have been disbursed to 48 licensed men labourer in this scheme upto November, 2022.

During the year 2022-23, ₹234.78 lakh have been disbursed to 677 mandi labourer in this scheme upto November, 2022.

Krashak Uphar Yojana: This scheme has been started since 1st January, 2022 on e-NAM portal to cover all the individuals who sell their produce through e-NAM. On every sell of ₹10 thousand (or its multiple) a coupon is issued on sale slip as well as on e-payment. Coupon is issued to seller on the sale of such commodity on which mandi fees is realized. In this scheme, prizes worth ₹1.55 crore have been distributed in total 900 lotteries at mandi and division level upto November, 2022.

Agriculture Marketing Board

A comprehensive policy "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019" has been launched on 12th December, 2019 in the State.

Salient features of the Policy

- Cluster based approach to minimize the post-harvest losses.
- Increase participation of farmers and their organizations.
- Raising farmer's income by involving them in value addition and supply chain directly.
- Promote value addition in specific crops produced in large quantity in the state and export of crops.
- Employment generation - Skill Development through food processing training courses.

Financial support envisaged

- Provision of capital subsidy to establish agro-processing infrastructure upto 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 percent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for

all other eligible entrepreneurs.

- Top up subsidy of 10 percent maximum of ₹50 lakh to ₹100 lakh is payable for project received Capital subsidy under the scheme of Government of India.
- All projects sanctioned for capital subsidy are eligible to get 5 per cent interest subsidy on term loan to reduce operational cost. Additional 1 per cent interest subsidy on term loan to units in TSP or backward districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST, farmers or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years. The maximum limit for interest subsidy for farmers and their organizations is ₹100 lakh, and for other entrepreneurs it is ₹50 lakh for agri processing units.
- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of ₹1 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of ₹2 lakh per annum for 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of ₹10 lakh is allowed.
- Provision of subsidy up to ₹15 lakh for a period of 3 years (₹20 lakh to organic produces for a period 5 years) for transportation of fruits, vegetables and flowers of the state to the markets of other states for more than 300 kilometers.
- Transport subsidy of ₹10 lakh for three year is payable on exporting raw agri-produce to support quality produce and to tap export markets (transport subsidy ₹20 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years for organic produce).
- A grant up to ₹15 lakh is payable for 3 years on the export of processed agricultural products. A grant of up to ₹20 lakh is payable for five years on the export of processed organic products.
- Solar subsidy of 30 per cent (Maximum 10 lakh ₹) or electric tariff subsidy of ₹1.0 per KWH (Maximum 10 lakh ₹) for five year to the projects sanctioned under capital subsidy.

Progress of Policy

An investment of ₹1,670.36 crore has been made in Agri- processing units under the policy 2019. 880

entrepreneurs and farmers have availed ₹282.09 crore subsidy till November, 2022.

Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh

Major initiative for farmers has been taken for Easing of doing farming on the line of doing business, for that purpose 'Krishak Kalyan Kosh' has been constituted on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore. After that 1,000 crore additional loan has been taken. This fund will be used to provide reasonable price to the farmers for their produce. So under this fund whole loan of ₹2,000 crore has been utilized by tranfering ₹1,750 crore to Agriculture Department for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and remaining ₹250 crore transferred to Agriculture and Horticulture Department for Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Yojana. The funds for operation of Agricultural Processing Scheme-2019 and food parks has also been released from the kosh.

Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)

The PM-FME scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India to upgrade the unorganized food processing sector in the country. The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is designated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the State. The central and State share is in the ratio of 60:40. The scheme envisage an outlay of ₹10,000 crore over a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

The major objectives of the scheme are as under-

- Increased access to credit by existing micro food processing entrepreneurs, FPO's, self help groups and co-operatives.
- Integration with organized supply chain by strengthening branding and marketing.
- Support for transition of existing 2 lakh enterprises into formal framework.
- Increased access to common processing facility, laboratories and storage, packaging, marketing and incubation services.
- Strengthening of institutions, research and

training in food processing sector.

- Increased access for the enterprises, to professional and technical support.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PMFME), till November, 2022, a grant of ₹11.06 crore has been given as seed capital to 3,078 members of Self Help Groups. Under the scheme, incubation centers have been approved in 8 districts of the state. For this, an amount of ₹23.11 crore has been sanctioned from the Central Government.

During the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹200.32 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 90.59 Km roads have been constructed in area of krishi upaj mandi samities, upto November, 2022.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing and managing states meagre water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With consistent efforts of the department, irrigation facilities have been provided in a total area of 39.07 lakh hectare by constructing major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During financial year 2022-23, additional irrigation potential of 710 hectare has been created upto December, 2022.

Besides, water management in irrigation, construction works of important irrigation schemes were also executed. Looking at the importance of irrigation projects, a provision of ₹5,009.42 crore has been made in the financial year 2022-23 (in addition to Indira Gandhi Canal Project) for construction of various irrigation projects, water efficiency improvement and new schemes to be implemented on micro irrigation system. An expenditure of ₹1,429.40 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022.

During the year 2022-23, 8 major projects Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRPD (Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in

Desert area) for desert area, Navnera Barrage (ERCP) and Upper high level canal, Pipalkhunt and Kaliteer lift, 5 Medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrini, Lhasi and Hatiyadeh) and 41 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

Parwan Major Project: A multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is under execution at district Jhalawar on Parwan River. Revised administrative and financial sanction amounting of ₹7,355.23 crore has been made for the project. Along with drinking water to 1,821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district. Project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce electricity with a capacity of 2,970 Megawatt. In this project an expenditure of ₹229.64 crore has been incurred up to December, 2022 in financial year 2022-23 and ₹4,761.59 crore has been incurred till now.

Dholpur lift: A complete lift irrigation cum drinking water project conceptualized on micro irrigation system through participatory approach to provide irrigation in about 39,980 hectare culturable command area in Dholpur district. Besides mandatory micro irrigation in entire command, installation of 30 MW solar power generation plant to full fill annual power requirement is one of the main features of project. A provision of ₹250.00 crore has been made in the financial year 2022-23 against which an expenditure of ₹51.51 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022 and ₹570.22 crore has been incurred till now. This project is expected to be completed by 2023-24.

Narmada Canal Project: First major irrigation project in India in which sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory in entire command area of 2.46 lakh hectare of Jalore and Barmer districts. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,221.48 crore. Under this project, 2.46 lakh hectare of irrigation potential has been created till December, 2022. An expenditure of ₹16.31 crore has been incurred in the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022 and total ₹3,242.04 crore has been incurred till now.

Navnera Barrage (ERCP): This project will be an integral part of ERCP. For the first phase of the project revised approval has been issued of ₹1,316.32 crore, work is under progress. In this project an expenditure of ₹84.09 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹354.08 crore upto December, 2022 in financial year 2022-23 and total ₹809.62 crore has been incurred till now.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) is funded by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore. Project duration is 8 years. JICA will finance the project in two phases and there will be two separate loan agreements for each trench. The project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore, out of which ₹908.94 crore will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore will be borne by the state government. This loan agreement effective from 26th October, 2017.

Under this project the work of rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 27 districts are to be done. Farmers of 4.70 lakh hectare irrigated area's will be benefitted by the implementation of this project.

In the first phase, 65 small and medium sub-irrigation projects is being renovated in the 21 districts, Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Sirohi, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai-Madhopur, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Pali, Hanumangarh and Shriganganagar of the state. Out of 65 sub-projects restoration works of 36 sub-projects have been completed in the financial year 2022-23.

For the second phase, the work of making DPR of restoration works in 1.28 lakh hectare irrigation area of 36 sub-projects worth ₹481.00 crore is under process. On this project a provision of ₹350.14 crore has been made in the financial year 2022-23 against which an expenditure of ₹68.88 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022 and ₹656.99 crore has been incurred till now.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

The project for rehabilitation & restructuring of existing IGNP stage-I system has been framed to be financed by New Development Bank. It will provide benefits to Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. The total cost of this project is ₹3,291.63 crore and duration is 7 years. Its main features are: -

- Re-lining of Indira Gandhi Feeder RD 496 to 671 (53.08 KM) and Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD 0 to 620 (126.46 Km), total re-habilitation work in 179.54 Km length.
- Re-habilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (2,498.69 Km).
- The problem of SEM will be overcome in 33,312 hectare water logged area.
- Capacity building of Water Users Association (WUA), Command Area Development activities including micro-irrigation, agricultural diversification etc.

The budget provision of ₹497.91 crore has been made in the financial year 2022-23 against which an amount of ₹316.38 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022. Total expenditure ₹1,548.10 crore has been incurred on this project till now.

National Hydrology Project

This project is funded by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Conservation Department, Government of India (World Bank Project). The total project cost is ₹134.00 crore (100 per cent grant from the Government of India) and the duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24). 153 automated rain meters and 115 automatic river/dam gauge plants and 150 automatic ground water measurement plant have been installed across the state. After obtaining the continuous and accurate data from satellite with the help of these devices, the online data will be available to the public. Water management is improving with the help of this online information.

The first SCADA system has been installed on the Bisalpur dam, Mahi, Gudha and Jawai dam in the state for transparent water management in the dams and canal system. In the same order, the work order has been issued for setting up a SCADA system for transparent water management on Narmada Canal Project, Sanchore (Jalore), Gang Canal, Bhankhada Canal (Sri-ganganagar) and Hanumangarh Canals.

It is also under process to setup SCADA system on Parwati dam (Dholpur), Rana Pratap Sagar dam & Jawahar Sagar dam (Chittorgarh) and Som Kamla Amba dam (Dungarpur).

Under the National Hydrology Project, an expenditure of ₹11.69 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022. Upto date expenditure is ₹36.65 crore.

Relining of Sirhind Feeder & Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Portion)

An MoU has been signed with the Government of India and the Government of Punjab on 23rd January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Part) and Sirhind Feeder. The total cost of the project is ₹1,976.00 crore. According to the contract, 60 per cent central assistance will be received for the relining of Indira Gandhi feeder and 40 per cent will be borne by the state government. For re-lining of Sirhind feeder, the share of 54.15 and 45.85 per cent will be shared between Punjab and Rajasthan respectively in which Rajasthan will get 60 per cent share amount from the central government. Thus the share amount of Rajasthan in the project is ₹715.48 crore. Under this project, 97 km length of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Part) and 100 km length of Sirhind feeder will be re-lined.

Till now in Sirhind Feeder against the length of 100 Km, 85 Km relining works have been completed and Rajasthan Feeder against the length of 97.00 Km, 62.70 Km re-lining works have been executed. The remaining re-lining works are proposed to be executed in the closure of March-May, 2023 by Punjab.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, it has been announced to start a plan of ₹965.00 crore for renovation, modernization and security management of major dams in the state budget 2020-21. The first phase of the scheme work orders tenders of ₹127.52 crore have been given for 7 dams namely Bisalpur, Jawai, Sukli Selwada (Sirohi), Mahi, Gambhiri (Chittorgarh), Matrakundi Dam (Bhilwara) and Som Kamla Amba dam and 2 dam Pachna & Raipur Luni amounting ₹20.77 crore tender are in progress.

For the Project loan negotiation from World Bank for the project has been done on 4th August 2021 and from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has been done on 19th May, 2022. Through the project, major dams of the state will be renovated and water leakage will be stopped, which will increase the water holding Capacity of the dams and more water will be available for irrigation to the farmers and drinking water to the common man. The dam will be modernized with the help of modern equipment, so that the data related to rain/ flood protection will be available immediately. There will be training/ seminars through various national/ international experts, which will increase the efficiency of work. Rajasthan ranks first among 18 states involved in the drip projects through time bound efforts.

On this project a provision of ₹201.29 crore has been made in the financial year 2022-23 against which an expenditure of ₹36.12 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022 and total ₹74.80 crore has been incurred till now.

Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)

"Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project" is an ambitious project of Rajasthan State for which a Detailed Project Report has been prepared to transfer surplus water of (Kunnu, Kul, Parwati, Kalisindh and Mej) river sub basins to Banas, Morel, Banganga, Kalisil, Gambhir and Parbati river sub-basin during monsoon period. This scheme will ensure availability of water for drinking purpose in 13 districts for year 2051 and will bring about 2.0 lakh hectare new area under

command of Rajasthan by micro irrigation system.

In the first phase of this project, a provision of estimated cost of ₹9,600 crore has been kept for the construction of Navnera-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda Link, Ramgarh Barrage (Capacity 50.49 MCM) on Kul River and Mahalpur Barrage (Capacity 162.20 MCM) on Parvati River.

The proposals for the formation of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation (ERCPC), the memorandum of association and article of association have been approved and order of formation of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation has been issued.

The work order has been issued to M/s WAPCOS Limited. Gurugram for carrying out detailed geological investigation, survey and preparation of detailed estimate and consultancy services for getting forest, wildlife and environmental clearances.

Hydrological simulation work has been completed for Navnera-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda Link, Ramgarh Barrage and Mahalpur Barrage. The alignment of link has been finalised. The process of field verification, technical survey and preparation of estimate is in progress.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY)

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) was launched in 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water resources in the State. For Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department nominated as administrative department and Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department is the nodal department for the scheme. Under this scheme construction of anicuts, farm ponds, Sub Surface Barriers (SSB), recharge shaft, Minor Irrigation Tanks (MIT) and repair of old Minor Irrigation Tanks (MIT), ponds, anicuts etc. are being done. The selected construction work of scheme will be executed with coordination of different departments.

Under first stage of this scheme total 491 works amounting to ₹54.09 crore have been approved Financial sanction of 490 works amounting to ₹51.01

crore have been issued. Out of these works 464 works amounting to ₹45.39 crore have been completed. Remaining 26 works amounting to ₹5.62 crore are under progress. Out of 464 completed works completion certificates of 254 works have been issued.

COLONISATION

The main function of this department is agriculture land allotment in Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Since inception total 14.70 lakh hectare land has been allotted upto November, 2022. In the financial year 2022-23, revenue has been collected by colonization department of ₹81.26 crore against target of ₹69.00 crore upto November, 2022.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch Project, Gang Canal Project Phase I and II, Bhakhra Canal Project Phase I, Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Government of India from 1st April, 2017 central assistance for these projects except Gang Canal-II project stopped. The scope of Gang Canal Project Phase-II was revised by the Central Government from 44,875 hectare to 1,17,975 hectare with the revision of project cost from ₹146.74 crore to ₹341.53 crore. While, during the financial year 2022-23 construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 10,087 hectare at a cost of ₹40.01 crore under this project upto December, 2022.

Under the work of revamping project of Chambal canal system with financial assistance from NABARD, during the financial year 2022-23, lining of canal system in 278.12 Km length has been achieved with an expenditure of ₹208.85 crore upto December, 2022.

Construction of balance water courses in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project 19,778 hectare and Amar

Singh Sub Branch Project 5,211 hectare have been taken up. Administrative & financial sanction for the above projects for ₹69.19 crore & ₹18.23 crore respectively has been issued by the Government. A budget provision of ₹24.50 crore and ₹10.50 crore respectively has been made for financial year 2022-23 for these projects. Works in 3,138 hectare has been completed with an expenditure of ₹7.47 crore till December, 2022.

For improving the efficiency of Chambal Command Area in Kota, Bundi and Baran district lining work of different branch canals, distributaries and restoration of drainage system has been sanctioned. Administrative and Financial Sanctioned for ₹482.23 crore has been accorded by the Government. Budget provisions of ₹62.00 crore have been made for financial year 2022-23. These all works are in progress and work in 113 hectare has been completed till December, 2022 during financial year 2022-23.

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project better known as the life line of Western Rajasthan is an example of courageous battle of man against odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of western Rajasthan with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of this area. The project objective also include drought proofing, improvement of environment and forestation, employment generation, rehabilitation. As per decision taken by state government in year 2005, irrigation facility was to be provided in 16.17 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.71 lakh hectare in stage-II) Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) by completing canal works. This target has been achieved after completing canal construction works.

Due to continuous use of canals in IGNP stage-II (Flow area), these canals have deteriorated, resulting in huge loss of water. Therefore 2 projects of Renovation and Modernization of canal system one each in Bikaner and Jaisalmer Zone of IGNP under

funding from NABARD-RIDF-XXV has been started in the year 2020-21. Cost of project under Bikaner zone i.e. "Renovation and Modernization of Dattor, Nachna, Awai, Sakariya, Main Canal- direct Minors" is ₹121.00 crore and cost of project under Jaisalmer zone "Renovation and Modernization of Shaheed Birbal Shakha" is ₹58.42 crore.

Apart from this, project for Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Birsalpur Branch, Bhuttowala & Dhodha canal system of IGNP Stage-II, costing ₹134.55 crore has been sanctioned in March, 2021 under NABARD-RIDF-XXV has been started in the year 2020-21. Expenditure of ₹13.25 crore, ₹15.59 crore and ₹13.10 crore respectively has been incurred on these projects during the year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

Under other constructions and maintenance works during 2022-23, 22.64 km lining of canal has been completed, 10 structures has been constructed, 258.67 thousand square meter repair of channels and 1,927.57 thousand cubic meter earthwork has been done upto November, 2022.

For the year 2022-23, total budget of ₹637.44 crore has been allotted to department. Out of this ₹27.84 crore has been kept for Kanwarsain lift scheme and ₹609.60 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II. Total ₹199.69 crore has been spent upto November, 2022.

GROUND WATER

Ground Water Department plays an important role in enhancing the development and management of ground water resources of the State. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist, almost every alternate year ground water plays an important role for drinking and irrigation water supply problems. Due to rigorous and continuous efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and hilly districts of the state. The Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tube wells and piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under survey and research programme.
- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes.
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.
- As per ground water assessment report 2021, over all 78 per cent of the state's area comes under the overexploited category and the rate of groundwater exploitation in the state is 150 percent.

During the year 2022-23, 126 tube wells and 192 hand pump bore wells and 21 piezometers were constructed. Apart from these, under survey and research programme, 15,717 well surveys, collection of 11,446 water samples, chemical analysis of 7,189 water samples and 229 geophysical soundings were completed upto November, 2022.

National Hydrology Project has been funded by the World Bank and Central Government (100 per cent grant). The duration of this project is from the year 2016-2024. The Water resource Department, Rajasthan is the nodal department and Ground Water Department is an associate department in this project. The total cost of the project for the state of Rajasthan is ₹140.33 crore to the ground water department to ₹22.94 crore has been allotted.

Under this scheme, 150 Telemetric Digital Water Level Recorder (T.D.W.L.R) have been installed in the last 3 years, from which real time data of ground water level is being available and various equipments & computers have been purchased for chemical labs, through which the quality of ground water is being checked.

Assessment of Ground Water Resources:

Assessment of ground water resources is a continuous process which is done at an interval of every three years. The district-wise estimation of ground water resources of the state is done by the department as per

the guidelines 2015 issued by the Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC) of the Government of India. The latest report of the assessment of ground water resources has been approved by the State Level Committee (SLC) and the Central Level Expert Committee (CLEC) on 28th September, 2022.

According to the availability of ground water in the state, the details of the blocks classified into different categories are as follows (Table 2.9)

Table 2.9 The Details of the blocks classified into different categories

S. No	Classification	Year 2020	Year 2022
1	Safe	37	38
2	Half odd	29	20
3	Odd	23	22
4	Overexploited	203	219
5	Salty	03	03
6	Total	295	302

In the year 2022, out of 302 blocks, seven urban blocks are included. According to the figures shown in the above table, there has not been much difference in the number of safe and odd category blanks in the year 2022 as compared to the year 2020. Compared to the year 2020, there has been an increase in the number of over-exploited category blanks in the year 2022. Whereas in semi-odd category blanks have come in numbers.

Atal Bhujal Scheme

Atal Bhujal scheme has been launched on 1st April, 2020 by Government of India with assistance of World Bank (50:50). The Ground Water Department is Nodal Department & Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed development and soil conservation, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, Water Resources, Public Health Engineering, Forest and Energy Department are main line departments for this scheme. This plan is for five years 2020-21 to 2024-25. The provision for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as grant. Under this scheme, 1,139 gram panchayats of 38 panchayat samiti of 17 districts of Rajasthan states have been identified.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is the largest State in the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land. Despite being the largest state in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the state. Moreover, due to less rainy days, high intensity of rains and scattered rainy pattern & a large percentage of this rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and cultivable land is converting into waste land.

To resolve these serious issues, the State Government has decided to launch Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources in the State.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana (RGJSY) is being implemented with effective convergence of various Central and State schemes, effective convergence of funds, assistance of corporate, religious trusts, social sects, NGOs and public contribution and by providing state fund to execute water conservation and water harvesting activities.

The first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana commenced on 20th August, 2019 in around 3,931 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. Around 1.38 lakh works at a cost of around ₹1,772.00 crore under phase-I proposed by line department. Around 1.32 lakh works costing ₹1,580 crore have been completed.

Second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana commenced on 1st September, 2022 in around 4,500 villages of 352 blocks of all 33 districts of the State covering 20 lakh hectare area. Total 1.92 lakh works has been identified in 4,949 villages. Work identification and detailed project report preparation is under process.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component 1.0) the funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40. A total amount of ₹4,474.73 crore has been received as central and state shares which is 53.29 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹4,351.27 crore has

been incurred and a total of 46.00 lakh hectares area has been treated.

PMKSY-WC 2.0 started by the DoLR GoI and total 145 projects covering 7.50 lakh hectare area costing ₹1,857 crore sanctioned for treatment in March, 2022. ₹470.93 crore have been received in which central share is ₹282.56 crore and state share is ₹188.37 crore.

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build and operate godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹800.00 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 16.08 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 15.92 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the corporation). During the year 2022-23, its average utilization remain 6.76 lakh metric tonnes which is 43.00 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity upto November, 2022. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2022-23, the Corporation has constructed 2,38,500 metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 2.41 lakh metric tonnes is under construction. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 2.10.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against

Table 2.10 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	14.84	14.69	15.89	14.71	15.90
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	15.36	14.63	14.73	10.31	6.76
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	103 %	100 %	93 %	70 %	43 %
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	21600	16350	32250	2.24 lakh	2.39 lakh
5.	No. of Warehouses	93	93	93	93	93
Total Income (in lakh ₹)		20536.58	23443.32	29114.77	17025.18	7956.59 (Tentative)

* Upto November, 2022

frequently occurring scarcity conditions. Parallel to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan. Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines and provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

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

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country. The

State contributed 14.63 per cent of milk and 42.45 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2020-21.

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the outreach through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized from the following table 2.11.

In table 2.12, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 23,668 thousand tonnes of the year 2018-19 to 33,265 thousand tonnes in the year 2021-22, showing an increase of 40.55 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 1,662 million in 2018-19 to 2,688 million in 2021-22.

A similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was estimated at 192 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 and it has increased to 221 thousand tonnes in 2021-22. However, the production of wool shows

Table 2.11 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Polyclinic	35	35	35	38
Ist Grade Veterinary Hospitals	786	786	786	813
Veterinary Hospitals	1709	1709	1709	2095
Veterinary Sub Centre	5467	5638	5667	6030
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	102	102	102	102

*Upto November, 2022

Table 2.12 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2018-19	23668	192	1662	145
2019-20*	26572	200	2698	144
2020-21*	30723	201	2488	157
2021-22*	33265	221	2688	156

* Provisional

an increase from 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2018-19 to 156 lakh kilograms in the year 2021-22.

During the year 2022-23, in order to control diseases of livestock, 182.29 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 1.36 lakh large animals and 2.15 lakh small animals have been castrated and 19.31 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2022.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2022-23

- Livestock owner are being benefitted under Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojana regularly. This scheme is available in all departmental veterinary institutions and all treatment camps. During the year 2022-23, 138 type of medicines and 20 types of surgical consumable have been made available free of cost by spending ₹143.15 crore for the treatment of animals under the

scheme . Under the scheme 3.22 crore cattle herders were benefited by treating 10.98 crore animals in the last three year.

- Breed improvement programme has also been strengthened.
- Training facility for livestock and poultry farmers has been improved and extended.
- Under the National Livestock Mission (NLM), Genetic Improvement of Sheep and Goat (GIGS) scheme has been started with the assistance of GoI with the 60:40 funding pattern. Under the scheme, exhibition and training camps are organized for selection of male and female goat with high genetic characters. Presently, the scheme is being run in Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Nagour, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Sirohi and Kuchamancity (Nagour) Districts.

- Under the National Livestock Mission (NLM), Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) has been started since 2017-18 for enhancement of Poultry Sector in Rajasthan State. Under this project, IPPP for Broiler and LIT Birds has been included.
- Establishment of 300 new veterinary sub centers have been proposed in the year 2022-23 in those gram panchayats where departmental veterinary facility is not available, out of which 246 veterinary sub centers have been opened.
- In the year 2022-23 three first grade hospitals have been up graded into veterinary polyclinic, namely Chaksu (Jaipur). Kuchaman (Nagaur), and Nawalgarh (Jhunjhunu).
- A farmer's training institute has been sanctioned at Nathdwara- Rajsamand.
- 15 Veterinary hospitals have been upgraded to first grade veterinary hospitals and 4 new veterinary hospitals have been sanctioned. 11 Veterinary sub-centres have been upgraded to veterinary hospitals.
- Block Veterinary Health Office (BVHO) and Primary Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (PDDL) have been established at 352 Panchayat Samiti's of state.
- Presently, maintenance and renovation work in 3,000 veterinary institutions of state are under progress for which an amount of ₹15 crore has been sanctioned.
- To ensure the quality of animal feed, regulatory act will be enacted and enforced in state. Also, 33 Testing labs are being established at each district for quality testing of animal feed.
- A modern bio security Laboratory-3 (BSL-3 Lab) has been sanctioned at Jaipur.
- For strengthening of veterinary institutions and betterment of veterinary facilities in state 2,927 vet care relief societies have been constituted.
- To promote the camel breeding in state, ₹10,000 will be provided as financial aid to camel breeders

in two instalments (for each calf born at the age 0-2 months as well as at 1 year age). Approximately 5,000 camel breeders will be benefitted in this scheme with financial provision of ₹2.50 crore.

Steps taken by the Animal Husbandry Department for the prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease

To save the cattle from lumpy skin disease is top most priority of the state government. For this, with full alertness and vigilance, every possible effort was made by the assured state government. According to the report received on 31st December, 2022, 15,67,217 animals have been affected by this disease in total 32 districts in the state, out of which 14,91,187 animals have been cured of the disease and so far 76,030 animals have died due to this disease. For the prevention of this serious disease, rapid vaccination of cattle with adequate supply of medicines was done by the Animal Husbandry Department. Apart from this, the following steps were taken by the Animal Husbandry Department.

- On the confirmation of Lumpy disease in the state, the Animal Husbandry Department issued a guideline on 12th May, 2022 and efforts were started to prevent the disease and save the cattle.
- To overcome the shortage of veterinary personnel in the state, 200 veterinary doctors and 300 veterinary assistants have been appointed on Urgent Temporary Basis (UTB).
- Presently, outbreaks of "lumpy skin disease" have been reported in 32 districts of the state.
- According to the report received till 31st December, 2022, 106.39 lakh animals have been vaccinated in the state.
- Constant contact is being maintained with the officers of district, division and laboratory from directorate level and regular supervision of disease control and prevention works is being done. Teams have been appointed for disease survey, disease diagnosis and treatment in disease affected areas. Along with this, "Quick Action Teams" have been formed to execute the disease

control and prevention action at the district and block level at a quick pace.

- The subsidy given to the gaushalas in a year has been increased from six months to nine months, due to which the gaushalas will be able to get support.
- The amount received by opening the Lumpi Disease Control Fund account under the Rajasthan Chief Minister's Fund was utilized for providing necessary resources for disease control.
- A state-level control room has been set up at the directorate level for quick communication of information and solving problems related to disease control etc. District level control rooms have also been set up at the district level. At the Kisan Call Center (Help Line 181), two departmental officers have been directed to give duty at the call center for prevention and control of the said disease related to animal rearers/problems/misconceptions etc.
- Detailed guidelines/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been issued on various points related to disease control and prevention to all veterinary institutes.
- Cattle fairs and animal markets have been banned by the state government during this period.
- Necessary resources are being made available to the districts for the control of the disease and keeping all the necessary precautions, activities related to treatment of the afflicted animals and prevention of other diseases are going on.

GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Directorate Gopalan is to act for propagation, conservation and development of native breeds of cattle in the state. For this purpose Directorate Gopalan approach for a sustainable and significant development of cattle rearing institutions like gaushalas/ kanji house and Nandishala's through Govansh Sanrakshan and Samvardhan Nidhi Rules, 2016. Directorate organizes awareness and training

programs for Gau palak and Gaushala representatives of state in the field of organic farming, fodder production, and value addition of milk, cow dung and cow urine also including panchgaya.

During the year 2022-23, for the purpose of providing feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle in goshalas/ kanji house, ₹613.92 crore has been distributed upto November, 2022.

There is a separate provision under Vadh Se Bachaye Govansh Scheme to provide assistance at the rate of ₹40 per day for large cattle and ₹20 per day for small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in gaushalas or for one year whichever is less, for this an expenditure of ₹1.20 crore has been allotted in this scheme upto November, 2022.

Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhagita Scheme is meant to deal with the problems for nomad and stray male cattle population. 16 Nandishalas have been operational in which ₹7.20 crore distributed to concern districts upto November, 2022.

The biogas participation scheme is operated with the aim of making the gaushalas self-sustainable. Under the scheme, 1 biogas plant has been established in 1 gaushala.

A maximum of ₹10.00 lakh is given for the construction of basic infrastructure (shed, water and fodder) in the registered gaushalas having at least 100 cattle head. Under this financial sanction for 124 goshalas have been issued and payment sanction, for this ₹8.90 crore distributed to concern district upto November, 2022.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, in the financial year 2022-23, upto November, 2022, 17,463 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 24 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions spread over in the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur'.

With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 51.20 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2022-23, till November, 2022, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 26.61 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.59 lakh

milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2022-23, till November, 2022 milk unions have paid ₹3,091.33 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in dairy development sector have been given in table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Dairy Activities during the year 2022-23

Activity	Unit	Target 2022-23	Achievement*
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	34.32	26.61
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh Ltr. per day	25.45	22.77
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	272	215
Revived Societies	Number	846	522
New Societies	Number	1822	585
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	328	205

*Till November, 2022

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2022-23 till November, 2022, around 3,15,667 metric tonnes cattle feed have been produced and 3,14,792 metric tonnes cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products like ghee, chhach, lassi, srikhand, paneer, curd and cheese etc. During the year 2022-23, till November, 2022 around 14,986 metric tonnes of ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. Accepting the social responsibility, RCDF and its affiliated District Milk Unions are providing benefit of various insurance schemes to their milk producer members.

Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (6th Phase)- A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented since 1st January, 2022. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5.00 lakh is payable in case of accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. 1,55,239 milk producers have been insured under this scheme upto November, 2022.

Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima- The 17th phase of Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima has been implemented

since 15th October, 2022. 38,529 milk producers have been insured under this scheme upto November, 2022.

Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana- Under this scheme subsidy of ₹5 per liter to the milk producers has been sanctioned in the year 2022-23. A budget provision of ₹440.00 crore for the year 2022-23 has been made under the scheme. The payment of subsidy, amount of ₹160.70 crore has been completely reimbursed to the milk union for the period of April to November, 2022.

Fodder Seed Distribution- RCDF has been arranged to supply 5,806 quintals of improved fodder crop seeds at subsidized rate to the district milk unions as per their demand upto November, 2022

FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing protein-rich low cost food and employment to rural and weaker sections. In Rajasthan, a good number of

water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare in the form of reservoirs, pond and small tanks. In this water area 3.29 lakh hectares are available as large and medium reservoirs, 0.94 lakh hectare as small reservoirs and ponds. In addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area in the form of rivers and canals in Rajasthan and the State ranks 10th in the country on this count. As per a study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually which can be enhanced more than 1.25 lakh metric tonnes with suitable technology interventions, whereas production achieved in the State in the year 2022-23 is only 34,336.45 metric tonnes against the annual target of 80,000 metric tonnes upto November, 2022.

The Department has started implementation of an ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the new model, the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder. One of the important conditions is to transfer whole fish catch price to tribal fisherman and these fish catching rates are highest in the country. A total of about 6,218 fishermen belonging to 57 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earnings of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold. Thus, department is now focusing on fishermen's livelihood instead of revenue earning.

The construction of fish landing centres at Ramsagar (Dholpur), Bisalpur (Tonk), Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata), Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) have been completed to reduce the post-harvest losses under RKVY.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Also, water bodies are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2022-23, revenue of ₹29.75 crore has been earned by the

Department upto November, 2022.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 floating cages have been installed and made functional. ₹5.63 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish breeding unit and aquarium gallery at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk). Construction work of this project has been completed and ornamental aquarium gallery and breeding unit is working presently.

In order to bring all the available effective water spread area under scientific fish culture with optimum stocking density, 368.50 million fingerlings or 1,842.50 million fry shall be required every year. In the year 2022-23, against the targets of 1,350 million fry fish seed production, 958.31 million fry fish seeds have been produced/stocked in different reservoirs and ponds upto November, 2022 (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 Fish Production

S. No.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2018-19	55848.99	1032.93
2	2019-20	58138.21	1226.41
3	2020-21	60163.50	1087.09
4	2021-22	65693.92	1181.40
5	2022-23*	34336.45	958.31

* Upto November, 2022

Under the Rajasthan skill development program, various training programs related to fisheries are being organized regularly. In the year 2022-23, 1,411 Fish farmers has been trained for different fish techniques upto November, 2022.

Group accident insurance is being provided to active fishermen under this scheme, Nearly 20,000 fishermen are engaged in fisheries sector for their livelihood. 4,857 active fishermen of the state are being insured in the year 2022-23 upto November,

2022. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has been implemented from financial year 2020-21 by Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, Government of India by merging all component of previous Blue Revolution scheme. For this five year action plan of ₹495.73 crore has been prepared & submitted to Government of India and ₹40.03 crore fisheries development projects are sanctioned from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 (upto November, 2022).

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. The state has a total of 32,864.62 sq. Km as notified forest which is 9.60 per cent of the geographical area of the state. The forest cover in the state is 4.87 per cent of geographical area and it lies in forest land as well as outside. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 25.45 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period 2019-21. The population of wildlife has also increased due to better management.

Special emphasis has been given to the conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of the masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,318 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC)/Eco-Development Committees are protecting and managing 12.50 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 6,318 Committees 770 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wildlife management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants which are on the verge of extinction, conservation works are taken in 17 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 60,584.90 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 37,740 hectare during the year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

An expenditure of ₹415.60 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹842.42 crore upto December, 2022. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, works carried out include ecological development, soil water conservation works, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wildlife etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 27 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 18 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 4 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur have also been developed.

To promote the conservation and propagation of medicinal plants "Ghar-Ghar Aushadhi Yojana" was launched in Rajasthan. It is a flagship scheme of the Department. Under this scheme the medicinal plants of Tulsi, Giloy, Ashwagandha and Kalmegh been raised in departmental nurseries and 8 plants (2-2 plants of each species) of these medicinal plants are to be distributed door-to-door to each family of the state. This scheme of health security was launched on 1st August, 2021.

The first phase of medicinal plant Distribution has been started on 2nd October, 2021. Under this scheme 127.00 lakh saplings have been distributed against the target of 126.51 lakh till December, 2022.

To develop Botanical Gardens in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer on the line of World Forestry Arboretum, Jhalana Dungri Jaipur. ₹485.00 lakh has been approved and a total budget of ₹457 lakh has been allocated to the concerned 6 division.

Luv Kush Vatika: To promote Ecotourism in the state one Luv Kush Vatika with budget of ₹2.00 crore will be developed in the each district. In these Vatika's recreation activities, walking tracks, water bodies, bird watching facilities, Signage's for awareness, benches etc. facilities will be available for visitors. The financial sanction of ₹36.30 crore out of total budget ₹66.00 crore has been issued for the year 2022-23.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The Environment Department functions as a Nodal Department for compliance of Environmental norms in the State through Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) as regulations authority District Administration Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related department and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Biodiversity conservation through Rajasthan Biodiversity Board and other concerned department and district administration.

Following schemes/programmes are being implemented by Environment Department

Compliance of various Acts, Rules and Various Court Orders: Environment Department is tasked with ensuring compliance of various acts and rules related to environment through various departments, boards and agencies. It is also responsible for implementation of various court orders (Supreme Court, High Court, NGT etc.) related to environmental issues.

Environmental Education Awareness Programmes: Environment Department organizes educational and awareness programmes from time to time. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) are being celebrated each year through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz, essay competition etc. An amount of ₹50,000 is made available to each district by RSPCB, for the celebration of each programme.

Communication and Extension (Publicity): Information about different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment were disseminated to public from time to time. Messages on the occasions of three International Days viz. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) were published and communicated through electronic & print media. During the year 2022-23, upto November, 2022 an expenditure of ₹45.85 lakh has been made against budget provision of ₹53.50 lakh.

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Government of India. State of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The provision budget for the year 2022-23 kept ₹109.01 lakh, an amount of ₹70.00 lakh has been released to Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board upto November, 2022.

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar have been awarded in all the three categories viz organization category individual for category and Nagar Palika for outstanding work in the field of conservation & protection of environment (These awards have been given away on the occasion of World Environment Day-5th June). The budget provision for the year 2022-23 kept ₹0.01 lakh.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 24 Milk Unions, 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 7,523 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 275 marketing and

fruit & vegetable societies in the State. A total of 38,950 Co-operative societies with 22 federations are registered in the State. Farmers of the State are being facilitated with agricultural and long term loans. During the year 2022-23, long-term loans of ₹97.45 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹170.00 crore upto November, 2022. For the year 2022-23, medium term loans (Agriculture and non-agriculture) has been distributed of ₹203.53 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹13,223.84 crore have been distributed to 26.98 lakh farmers till November, 2022.

Short term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate

For the relief to the farmers of the State, the Chief Minister has announced to continue the earlier scheme of the year 2012-13 about subsidy to farmer who repay their crop loan amount in prescribed time limit. Under this announcement, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies have to recover only the principal loan from members and the claim for interest amount is to be adjusted by state and central government. For the year 2021-22, Central Co-operative Banks has been distributed through co-operative societies, agricultural crop loan of ₹18,101.68 crore to 28.47 lakh farmers till 31st March, 2022.

Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme

In the interest of the farmers of the state, the state government has taken a historical decision by waiving off all the short term crop loan outstanding as on 30th November, 2018 to eligible loanee farmers covered under eligibility norms. A process of Aadhaar based authentication has been applied for authentication of the lonee through thumb impression. Under this scheme 20.77 lakh loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹7,854.34 crore upto November, 2022.

To provide relief to those small and marginal farmers who are unable to make their land free from pledgement of banks, Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme 2019 (middle term/long term credit structure) has been approved for overdue loanees upto rupees ₹2.00 lakh as on 30th November, 2018.

Under this scheme 32,301 loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹361.40 crore upto November, 2022.

Under Rajasthan Short Term Crop Loan Waiver Scheme 2018, total 28.08 lakh farmers have been benefited by short term crop loan waiver of ₹7,572.23 crore till November, 2022.

One Time Settlement Scheme 2021-22

One time settlement scheme year 2021-22 has been started for making recovery from the period of this scheme has been extended upto 30th June, 2022. Under this scheme ₹47.31 crore against demand of ₹753.44 crore in 42,161 eligible loanee's and relief of ₹22.09 crore has been given.

Removal of Mortgage

Mortgage removal certificates have been issued to 58,082 loanees of PLDB's after full payment of their loan account from 17th December, 2018 to 30th November, 2022.

Recovery of Agriculture demands

In the year 2021-22, ₹18,396.62 crore have been recovered by CCBs against total agricultural demand of ₹20,262.50 crore which is 90.48 per cent of total agricultural demands. In the year 2022-23, ₹3,646.42 crore have been recovered by CCBs against total agricultural demand of ₹14,153.96 crore which is 25.76 per cent of total agricultural demand upto November, 2022.

Recovery of long term loans

In the year 2021-22, ₹345.98 crore have been recovered by PLDBs against demand of ₹1,062.18 crore which is 32.57 per cent. During the year 2022-23, ₹22.59 crore have been recovered against the demand of ₹750.88 crore which is 3.01 per cent upto November, 2022.

PM-Kisan Portal

DOIT & Communication Department Government of Rajasthan has launched Kishan Seva Portal for registration and verification of farmers under Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. It has been used from February, 2019 to February, 2021 and after it PM-

Kisan Portal launched by Government of India is being used for this purpose. Rajasthan has become apex state in benefitting the farmers of the state by the benefit of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana and it was also admired by Central Government. Under this scheme 82.12 lakh applications of farmers have been registered and forwarded to PM Kisan Portal ₹14,682.66 crore of 78.53 lakh farmers for various instalments have been sanctioned by Government of India. ₹14,567.22 crore of 77.72 lakh farmers have been directly transferred by Government of India in bank account of farmer's upto November, 2022.

Raj Sahkar Portal

An integrated platform 'Raj Sahkar Portal' has been launched for various scheme of co-operative department like, as short term crop loan applications. Minimum Support Price (MSP) application, Online payment, New application of society registration, Non-Government Organization (NGO) registration, Games Federation registration, Election system of co-operative institution, Status of court case, audit report, crop loan and loan waiver status facilities.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016 under which, crops for those farmers who cultivate notified crops in enlisted areas are compulsorily insured. Under kharif 2022, insurance premium amounting to ₹83.60 crore of 47.46 lakh farmers has been sent to insurance companies by all the Central Cooperative Banks by the month of November, 2022.

Self-employment Credit Card Scheme

Under this scheme, loan amount of ₹50,000 for the term of 5 years is provided for non-agricultural activities. During the year 2022-23, loan of ₹1.29 crore by central co-operative banks and loan of ₹1.23 crore have been disbursed by primary land development banks upto November, 2022.

Women Development Loan Scheme

Under this Scheme, loan of ₹50,000 is provided by the Land Development Banks for non-farming purposes and dairy business to women without security of

agricultural land but guarantee of 2 persons. In the year 2022-23, loan of ₹15.16 crore has been disbursed to 637 women under this scheme upto November, 2022.

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme has been started to meet agricultural credit requirements of farmers along with crop loan requirements. As per the scheme, CCBs provide maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, loan of ₹83.21 crore has been disbursed 3,079 farmers upto November, 2022 during the year 2022-23.

Interest Subsidy

The provision has been made by the state government under the budget announcement year 2022-23 that the short term crop loans to farmers of the state will be subsidized by interest rate of zero percent. The scheme for providing compensatory interest subsidy to central cooperative banks has been approved by state government keeping in view the cost of zero percent interest by cooperative credit institution.

Short term crop loan of ₹18101.68 crore has been distributed by cooperative banks against the target of ₹18500.00 crore during 2021-22. The interest subsidy of ₹136.17 crore have been given to central co-operative banks against compensatory interest subsidy and ₹333.90 crore have been given to loanee farmers who have paid off their loan on due date or prior to due date against interest subsidy. Hence total interest subsidy of ₹470.07 crore has been given.

Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme

Farmers are being provided loan at rate of 3 per cent against pledge of agriculture produce. During the year 2022-23 loan of ₹105.01 lakh have been distributed to 68 farmer's upto November, 2022.

Urban Co-operative Banks

There are 37 Urban Co-operative Banks which are functioning in the state. Out of these, 3 banks are under Railway salary earner co-operative bank category. 4 urban co-operative banks have been registered under multistate co-operative society act

2002. The Share capital and deposits of these banks are ₹262.62 crore, ₹7,786.96 crore respectively. Banking facility to nearly 4.46 lakh members is being providing by urban co-operative banks. As on 31st March, 2022, outstanding loans of urban banks is ₹4,149.26 crore, working capital ₹9,320.27 crore and net profit is ₹73.79 crore.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are 275 Kraya Vikraya Samities and fruit & vegetable marketing societies are registered in the state. These are established all mostly at every mandi yard level to provide high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensure fair prices to the farmers for their crops. At apex level, RAJFED is functional at tehsil level in the state. During the year 2022-23, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹149.35 crore, ₹312.63 crore and ₹1,504.26 crore respectively upto November, 2022. RAJFED has also distributed 110 quintal seeds to farmers during the year upto November, 2022.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively and providing consumer products at reasonable prices. For this purpose, 38 co-operative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. During the year 2022-23, business of consumer products ₹530.00 crore has been done upto November, 2022. Total 127 mini super markets have been opened in Primary Agriculture Credit Societies.

Jan Aushadhi Kendra

Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi project, 200 Jan Aushadhi Kendras are to be established by Confed. Presently Jan Aushadhi Kendras are being operated in Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Dungarpur by Districts wholesale consumer stores and in Jaipur by Confed. One Jan Aushadhi Kendra at Sawai Man Singh Hospital and one in Santokba Durlabhji

Memorial Hospital (SDMH) Jaipur are being operated by Confed.

National Cooperative Trade and Spice Fair 2022:

National cooperative spice fair has been organised from 30th April, 2022 to 9th May, 2022 at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur.

Deepotsav Fair 2022: Deepotsav fair has been organised by Confed at Navjeevan Sahakari Bazaar from 15th October, 2022 to 24th October, 2022 in the fair firecrackers of ₹133.00 lakh and MMTC coins of silver of ₹126.00 lakh and other articles of ₹11.00 lakh have been sold i.e. Total sales of ₹270.00 lakh has been made.

Combo Supply of Mid-day Meal: During the period of COVID-19 school remained closed and mid-day meal has not been supplied to students. During this period Confed has been ordered by state government for combo pack of pulses, spices and oil from cooking conversion cost and supply of ₹1,664.00 crore has been made by Confed to deliver at school level.

Supply of Supplimentry Nutrition articles under Integrated Child Development Scheme:

For increasing the business the supplimentry nutrition articles are being supplied by Confed to near about 61,843 Anganbadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Scheme of Women and Child Development Department. Supply of ₹365.99 crore has been made upto November, 2022 on Anganbadi Centres in compliance of work order issued for April, May, June and August 2022.

Supply of Medicines in lumpy Skin deases: The supply of medicines are being made by Confed to all district level medical stores in compliance of orders issued by Animal Husbandry Department for treatment of lumpy skin deases. Medicines of ₹19.00 crore have been supplied and remaining supply is ongoing.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

Under this, individual long term loans are being provided to members of housing societies/ Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) for construction of houses. A loan of ₹20.00 lakh for a period of 15

years is provided for construction/purchase /extension of houses. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for repair/maintenance loan of ₹7.00 lakh for a period of 7 years Total share capital of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation is ₹252.15 lakh in which the State government share capital is ₹108.60 lakh. During the year 2022-23 loan of ₹9.00 lakh have been distributed upto November, 2022.

Women Co-operatives

For empowerment of women in rural areas cooperative is playing an important role by making serious efforts. 6,087 women cooperative societies have been formed.

- A budget of ₹15.00 lakh has been allocated in the year 2022-23 for vocational training to leaders of self- help groups.
- 546 Rajivika of Mahila Sarwangeen Vikas Cooperative Societies has been formed in the state. The departmental store custom hiring

centre, fisheries, dying and printing work is being done by these societies. More than 8.50 lakh women are benefitting through these societies.

Storage

There are 8,842 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions which are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food grains storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department.

During 2022-23 approval of action plan for construction of godowns in 100 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies under Chief Minister Budget announcement and ₹12.00 crore has been received for construction of godowns.

Plan Provision of Department

The provision of annual plan for 2022-23 is ₹2,257.54 crore against which ₹9.82 crore has been incurred under state plan and ₹0.20 crore has been incurred as central assistance upto November, 2022.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is imperative for improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented during the course of planned development of the state benefit the rural areas and rural population. Focus of the government on rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes, through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in rural areas of the state. The major schemes include Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Gramin and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana which are being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs. Schemes which are sponsored by State Government include Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY), Swa-Vivek ZilaVikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme and Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana (CM Area Development Scheme) etc.

These programmes/schemes aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, increase the avenues of wage employment and self employment and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of

development and rural housing. The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the state by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department :-

Rajasthan Grameen AajeevikaVikas Parishad (RGAVP) - RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) also known as RAJEEVIKA is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and is mandated to implement all rural livelihood programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world. All rural poor identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).

Following livelihood projects funded by Government of India are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across the state, in the financial year 2021-22 an expenditure of ₹341.41 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision ₹412.30 crore. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹209.34 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹412.40 crore.

Economic Review 2022-23

- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the state. In the financial year 2021-22 an expenditure of ₹26.41 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹57.34 crore. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹26.16 crore has been incurred on this project against the budget provision of ₹62.08 crore.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are Institution Building, Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood Intervention and Convergence.

Core achievements :

- State Government permitted direct procurement of SHG Products upto ₹1.0 lakh without any procurement procedure for departmental use.
- To increase the sales of SHGs, 11 retail stores were started at Jaipur in Rajasthan and other districts.
- Directions issued to provide infrastructure to CBOs promoted under RAJEEVIKA to establish Canteen and outlets to sale SHG produces at Government premises like Collectorate and Panchayat Samitis. 130 Canteens and retail outlets have started.
- 12,500 Women of Self-Help Groups were registered in Suraksha Sakhi.
- 750 products of Self-Help Groups uploaded for sale on Amazon.
- Prachar Sakhi, Selection of group members as community cadre to provide information about various beneficial schemes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at the village level.
- Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi Credit Co-Operative Federation Ltd., with a view to provide loans for the day-to-day needs and self-employment of the group members easily to empower the women financially was inaugurated by the Honorable Chief Minister on 26th August, 2022 in Jaipur.
- On the occasion of Diwali, a fair was organized to increase the sales of the products of Self-Help Groups.
- Formation of 461 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra under Van Dhan Vikas Yojana, in which 1,39,329 members have been added.
- To make farmers self-dependent through agricultural inputs, market linkage and value addition activities, 25 FPOs were formed in 8 districts.
- 2017 producer groups have been formed at village level for value addition and marketing of animal husbandry and agriculture related products.
- By formed Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited in Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar districts to promote milk producers, 17,209 families benefitted.
- Formation of Hadoti Mahila Kisan Producer Company Limited in Kota and Baran district to develop Soyabean and Coriander value chain with the aim of benefitting the farmers, 7,003 families benefitted.

Brief on the Progress made under RAJEEVIKA

Till Nov, 2022, approximately 36 lakh poor families were organized in to 2,87,092 self-help groups, 22,589 village organization (VOs) and 710 cluster level federations under the projects. Financial assistance is being provided to 2,13,123 Self Help Groups (SHGs), through revolving fund support and 1,20,218 SHGs have received livelihood fund (Community Investment Support) from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted Under RGAVP, total 2,36,215 SHGs have opened their savings accounts in Banks and have been provided loans amounting to ₹3,903 crores through banks.

Project implementation approach:

- Not only focusing on SHGs, but also developing a high level of cooperation structure.
- Providing finance more than once.
- Savings and credit model.
- Diversification of livelihood sources.
- Social and Livelihood Security.

- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and employment
- Effective monitoring by the tally security software of the Web based MIS system, accounting and distribution process.

Achievements under different projects till Nov. 2022 in the financial year 2022-23, given in the table 3.1.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth. It is operational in the entire state. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 Km., 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.

Table 3.1 Achievement under different projects during the year 2022-23

Sr. No.	Activities	Target (2022-2023)	Progress April 2022 to Nov. 2022	Cumulative Progress
1	SHG Formation	50000	30075	287092
2	No of HHs Covered in SHGs	1120723	713590	3617855
3	No of VOs promoted	4900	2871	22589
4	No of CLFs promoted	250	149	710
5	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds@Rs 15000/SHG	64399	22203	213123
6	No of SHGs availed CIF@Rs 75000/SHG	26000	11056	120218
7	No of SHG Bank Loan	91000	54661	336388
8	NRLM Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	412.40	209.34	1312.52

*Upto November, 2022

- An effective Grievance Redressal mechanism is in place.

During 2021-22 up to March, 2022 ₹10,462.60 crore have been spent and 4,243.15 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 70.81 Lakh households. 9.91 Lakh households have completed 100 days employment. During 2022-23 up to November, 2022 ₹6,250.77 crore have been spent and 2,079.11 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 51.41 Lakh households. 1.01 lakh households have completed 100 days employment. During 2022-23 up to November, 2022 total works taken up 9.42 lakh out of which 2.70 lakh are completed and 6.71 lakh are ongoing.

In the budget speech 2022-23 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, that after completing 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme, an additional 25 days of employment has been announced from the state head. Similarly, budget announcement has been made to provide 100 days additional employment to "Sahariya and Khairua" tribal families residing in Baran district and "Kathaudi" tribal families residing in Udaipur district and specially Abled persons of the state. In pursuance of the above two budget announcements, the newly proposed scheme operated by the state head will be known as Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS), Rajasthan. Job cards have been issued to 27,103 families under the CMREGS, in which 71 job cards have been issued to Sahariya, Khairua, Kathodi families and 770 to Disabled Person families. As on 04th, January, 2023 a total of 13,107 workers are employed on 1,700 works.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is "Construction/ Development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) in every district of the country", where the target of the state is 2,475. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pondage area of minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meter. Till 22th December, 2022 in all the districts 5,199 water bodies have been identified on the Amrit Sarovar Portal, 3,329 works (135 percent of the target of 2,475) have been started and 1,000 works (40 percent the target of 2,475) have been completed.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana - Gramin

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Gramin was launched by Government of India on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages (up to 90 days) through MGNREGS. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹2,49,732.03 Lakh has been incurred and 2,38,379 new houses have been constructed.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas. An allocation of ₹5 crore for each financial year has been fixed for each assembly constituency. At least 20 per cent of the total annually allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST habitations. Up to 20 per cent of yearly allocation can be recommended by Hon'ble MLA's for the construction of public utilities and there repairing works.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/ dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/ dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions and court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme.

In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹435.64 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹2,014.63 crore and 9,930 works have been completed. Under the scheme, the budget provision amount in the financial year 2022-23 is ₹1,000.00 crore. In the scheme, ₹248.33 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,972.65 crore and total 5,363 works have been completed till November, 2022.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Member of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector upto ₹5.00 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may recommend works in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 75 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP.

Under this scheme, the allocation per MP per year has been increased from ₹2.00 crore to ₹5.00 crore from the year 2011-12. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹129.33 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹555.18 crore and total 2,385 works have been completed. Under the scheme ₹28.80 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹294.99 crore and total 798 works have been

completed till November, 2022.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The area inhabited by Mev's is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme, which is being implemented since 1986-87. The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Under the scheme the budget provision for the Financial year 2022-23 is ₹25.00 crore. In the financial year 2021-22 ₹ 13.63 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹43.68 crore and total 356 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (Upto November, 2022), ₹1.72 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹32.86 crore and total 37 works have been completed.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. BADP was initiated to ensure balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security among the border population. This programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 border districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer.

In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹69.13 crore has been utilized against total available fund of ₹182.85 crore and total 494 works have been completed. Under the scheme, for the year 2022-23, the Allocation is ₹69.22 crore. In the scheme ₹54.19 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹126.36 crore and total 297 works have been completed till November, 2022.

It is worth mentioning here that the Border Management Department, Ministry of Home Affairs has directed through vide letter dated 6th April, 2022,

Border Area Development Programme will be operational in present form only till September 2022. The process for determining the new format of the scheme is under progress at the level of Government of India.

Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY)

In February, 2020, Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY). The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the state and is being implemented in the rural areas only. Under this scheme, 90 percent funds for construction of Shamashan/Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 percent for construction of other community assets (80 percent in case of TSP areas) is provided by the state government and the remaining amount is collected from the public.

For the financial Year 2022-23 the budget provision of the scheme is ₹25.00 crore. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹29.65 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹75.03 crore and total 253 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), ₹5.93 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹48.01 crore and total 60 works have been completed.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi).

For the financial year 2022-23, ₹25.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹5.45 crore has been utilized against the

total available fund of ₹34.50 crore and total 181 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (Up to November 2022) ₹2.49 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹24.94 crore and total 49 works have been completed.

Magra Area Development Programme

The Central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated in 2005-06. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in 5 districts. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are being undertaken for development of the area.

For the financial Year 2022-23 the budget provision of the scheme is ₹25.00 crore. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹12.43 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹38.91 crore and total 173 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) ₹4.08 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹35.15 crore and total 96 works have been completed.

Swa-Vivek ZilaVikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are undertaken for development of the area. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas.

For the financial Year 2022-23 the budget provision of the scheme is ₹15.00 Lakh. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹0.47 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹5.40 crore and total 14 works

have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), ₹0.20 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹5.09 crore and total 13 works have been completed.

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana scheme started for ensure equal development and centralized investment by inclusion of innovations at each district of state by the District Collector as per the local needs. For the financial year 2022-23, ₹8.25 crore has been allocated under the scheme. In the Financial year 2021-22, ₹0.92 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹24.81 crore and total 36 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), ₹4.39 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹33.42 crore and total 126 works have been completed.

Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana

This scheme has been launched in the year 2022-23 in pursuance of the budget announcement 2022-23 made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Under the scheme, the holistic development has to be fulfilled keeping in view the regional differences, needs and possibilities at the geographical, economic and social level of the state for systematic infrastructure and rural development in the entire state including remote and backward areas. Total budget provision for the scheme is ₹100.00 Crore.

Bio-Fuel Authority

Bio-fuel has emerged as an alternative source of energy. The Potential of biofuels can be harnessed for energy security of the state. In view of the strong potential for production of bio-fuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oil plantations in the barren lands of Rajasthan. A separate Biofuel Authority was constituted by the state government in the year 2007 by declaring a biofuel policy in the state. 12 districts of the state (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur and Pratapgarh) have been found suitable for the production of Ratanjot and other equivalent oil plants. Apart from this, plantation of Karanj has been

found suitable in the 8 Eastern districts of the state (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk).

Major Activities

1. Registration of manufacturers, suppliers and retailers of Biodiesel (B-100) for ensuring retail sale of genuine Biodiesel in the state.
2. Implementation of "Biogas Programme" & Promotion of other alternative fuels under National Bio energy Programme & National Biofuel Policy, 2018.
3. Coordination with line departments for functions and responsibilities of Waste Land & Pasture Development Board.
4. Promoting plantation of non edible oil seed plants (Ratanjot, Karanj, Mahua & Neem) & organizing of capacity building programmes in convergence with MGNREGA & other departments to create alternative source of income in rural & tribal areas.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority (Till November, 2022)

- In compliance of the Notification dated 30th April, 2019 of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI, on retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purpose, Rajasthan Biofuels Rules, 2019 were formulated and a registration mechanism developed under these rules for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100) through registration of manufacturers, suppliers and retailers of Biodiesel.
- Rajasthan became the first state in India to formulate & implement registration mechanism under Rajasthan Biofuels Rules, 2019 for promoting retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purpose.
- Availability of nearly 4.20 lakh liters per day Biodiesel (B-100) in the state for blending purpose ensured through registration of 12 Biodiesel (B-100) manufacturers.

- 102 Biodiesel (B-100) Mobile Retail Outlets registered under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.
- Online registration process of Biodiesel manufacturers/retailers for simple and time bound, registration process is in process for implementation.
- For harnessing, production and to promote utilization of Bioenergy in the state, Bio energy roadmap for the state is proposed to be formulated.
- Nearly 400 family size biogas plants proposed to be constructed in current financial year under "Biogas Programme" of National Bioenergy Programme, a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.
- Waste of Energy & Biomass Programme under National Bioenergy Programme, a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India proposed to be implemented.

Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been

reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22nd December, 2016 with the objectives to develop wasteland and pastures of the state. The "Wasteland and Pasture Development Board reconstituted on 11th february, 2022. Capacity building and training programmes for Waste Land & Pasture Development committees and other stake holders in 8 identified districts- Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner proposed to be organized in coordination with ITC and FES.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger a process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people so that they get transformed into models for others. These Gram Panchayats are selected by hon'ble MPs. Phase wise progress of SAGY are shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Phase wise Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

Phase	No. of GPs Selected	Baseline survey and VDP complete works	Total works in VDP	Works completed	Works are in Progress
I	34	34	1443	1339	50
II	31	31	2039	1876	75
III	17	17	637	552	18
IV	30	30	1230	349	135
V	19	18	720	185	123
VI	14	14	718	75	53
VII	21	10	592	44	27
VIII	11	9	301	19	22

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is an attempt to make our rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions. The mission strives to strengthen rural area by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.

The National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the following three years across the country. In the first Phase 2015-16 five clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the state. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected in Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the state and in 2017-18 four clusters selected in Bansawara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Hanumangarh districts in the state. In 2020-21 one tribal cluster Badodiya selected in Banswara District.

In the Financial year 2021-22 ₹35.14 crore has been utilized against the total available fund ₹83.25 crore and total 394 works have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) ₹30.75 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹48.11 crore and total 264 works have been completed. Thus, ₹179.28 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹196.97 crore and total 1454 works have been completed up to December, 2022.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. 24th April, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable

them to function as units of self-governance. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village of Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat Samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional Amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of Panchayati Raj Institutions's (PRI) Functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of elected representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective social

audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.

- Monitoring and implementation of various states schemes (FFC, SFC-VI) including State and Central flagship programmes Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) of the government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to and use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State and Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 355 Panchayat Samities and 11,266 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. According to the recommendations of State Finance Commission-VI, the amount will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 among the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively on the basis of population of year 2011 and proposed district wise weightage.

In the final report of the 15th FC, Government of India, 40 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of basic untied grant and the remaining 60 per cent as basic tied grant. Untied grant can be used to

fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) except salary or other establishment expenses. Such as street light and lighting system, other public buildings/assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub-centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair and maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds, cremation sites.

According to recommendations of Panchayati Raj Ministry, Finance Ministry, Department of Expenditure, Government of India the grant will be released in two instalments of 50 percent each. Out of which 50 per cent of the Tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and remaining 50 per cent can be utilized for basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling.

In this financial year 2022-23, against the budget provision ₹2,957.00 crore, an amount of ₹2,333.72 crore has been transferred to PRIs. During the financial year 2022-23 an amount of ₹1,976.66 crore has been spent up to December, 2022 and 65,552 works have been completed.

Sixth State Finance Commission

- The period of Sixth State Finance Commission is for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. According to the recommendations of the commission, 6.75 per cent of total state's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural and urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10 : 24.90 on the basis of census 2011 and fund distribution to PRIs will be in the ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per recommendations for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of national and state priority schemes and remaining 5 percent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works and programmes.

The total provision for this financial year 2022-23 is ₹7,113.00 crore. An amount of ₹2,156.26 crores has been released to all PRIs. During the year 2022-23 an amount of ₹2,368.28 crore has been spent upto December, 2022 and 61,930 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin): Rajasthan has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 31st March, 2018. The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for five years. The key objective of SBM-G Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

Actual Performance and Achievements till December, 2022:

- **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) :** The Incentive amount is being provided under SBM-G to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households) upto ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). In the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 1,57,410 toilets have been constructed with an expenditure of ₹176.17 crore.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat with special provision of specially abled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15th Finance Commission. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 5,104 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed and ₹80.04 crore has been spent.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management:** With adequate management of locally generated Solid and Liquid Waste, health and hygiene can be improved and all-round development of the community can be achieved. Solid and liquid waste management works are started in 13,078 villages. These villages will be developed as ODF Plus villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this financial year

(upto December, 2022) 9,511 villages are developed as ODF Plus villages and ₹27.41 crore has been spent.

Panchayat Award : In accordance with 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th April every year for following categories :-

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP)-** Under this scheme awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samitis and five Gram Panchayats of the State. In the year 2022, the state have received an amount of ₹168 lakh as award for selected PRIs, which have been transferred to the bank accounts of the concerned PRIs. Details of awardee Panchayati Raj Institutions under DDUPSP for the year 2022 are shown in table 3.3.
- **Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP)-** Under this award scheme one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts and Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat Basthooni, of Panchayat Samiti Kishanganj, District Baran was selected for the year 2022. The award money has been awarded ₹10 lakh.
- **Child Friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA)-** Under this award scheme, only one best performing Gram Panchayats of state is awarded for child friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat-Diloi of Panchayat Samiti Mandawa, District Jhunjhunu was selected for the year 2022 by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The award money has been awarded ₹5 lakh.
- **Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana Award (GPDPA)-** This Award was institutionalized in 2019, under this award scheme only one Gram Panchayat is selected for excellence in various criteria, like participatory planning approach,

Table 3.3 Details of awardee PRIs, Under DDUPSP year 2022

S. No.	Awarded PRIs	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	ZP- Jhunjhunu, District- Jhunjhunu	50.00
2.	PS- Salumbar, District -Udaipur	25.00
3.	PS -Chidawa, District - Jhunjhunu	25.00
4.	GP-Chitri, P.S.-Galiyakot, District- Dungarpur	12.00
5.	GP -Rendri, P.S.- Sojat, District - Pali	8.00
6.	GP -KhaKhad , P.S.- Jhadol, District- Udaipur	12.00
7.	GP- Katisore , P.S.-Aspur , District- Dungarpur	12.00
8.	GP - Kundanpur, P.S.-Sangod, District - Kota	12.00
9.	GP - Bakra, P.S.- Jhunjhunu, District - Jhunjhunu	12.00
TOTAL		168.00

quality of plans-sustainable development goals, low cost, no cost activity, convergence, plan execution & appropriate monitoring system, own sources revenue, process documentation and use of information technology in planning. The Gram Panchayat Gagchana of Panchayat Samiti Chhipabarod, District Baran was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. the award money has been awarded ₹5 lakh.

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) is being prepared from the year 2015 as per instructions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI. The Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha. After ensuring feasibility and technical vetting of the planned activities from competent authorities, the approved PDP by the Gram Sabha is uploaded on e-gram swaraj Portal.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated people's campaign as "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" for preparation of Decentralized Participative Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP, BPDP, DPDP) 2022-23. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2nd October, 2021 to 31st January, 2022 for ensuring people's participation,

identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" the Participative and Integrated Panchayat Development Plans are uploaded on the e-gram swaraj Portal.

For preparation of Decentralized Participative Panchayat Development Plans 2023-24, this campaign is launched in all States of India from 2nd October, 2022 to 31st January, 2023 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" activities to be included in the development plans for the year 2023-24, including the commitments taken by the Gram Panchayats on 9 subjects of localization of Sustainable Development Goals the Participative and Integrated Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP, BPDP, DPDP) are prepared and being uploaded on the e-gram swaraj Portal.

Swamitva Yojana

- The Swamitva Yojana was launched on Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2020. The programme is being jointly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department, the Survey of India Department and the Revenue Department.

- Under the scheme, the Survey of India Department will prepare a digital map of the population areas of all the villages of the state through drones and present it to the concerned Gram Panchayat.
- On the basis of the map, the concerned Gram Panchayat will issue Patta to the concerned person under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1996.
- Under the Swamitva scheme drone survey work has been completed in 9,285 villages of 17 districts in the state. At present, drone survey work is in progress in 16 districts (Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmer, Sriganganagar, Jalore, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Hanumangarh, Dungarpur, Nagaur and Jhunjhunu) in the state, while it has been completed in Dausa district. The work of mapping is still going on in the district. 11,715 property parcels have been distributed in 348 villages in the state.
- In Jaipur, Dausa and Sriganganagar districts, notifications have been issued for distribution of property cards in villages of MAP-2.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India launched the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) in the financial year 2018-19 with duration of up to 31st March, 2022. Presently it is being operated under the name of "Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (Revamped RGSA)", the duration of which is scheduled till 31st March, 2026. This campaign is a centrally sponsored scheme to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and to provide capacity building and training of elected representatives and personnel. Financial provision under the scheme is in the form of 60 per cent central share and 40 per cent state share.

Under the scheme, in this financial year 2022-23, on 30th June, 2022, an amount of ₹152.54 crore action plan has been approved.

Village Master Plan

Master Plan will be made for each villages with

assessment of the land for future provision of education, health, population expansion, sports facility, park, government building, road and other development activities. Officials of Revenue Department and Panchayati Raj Department are jointly preparing the Village Master Plan with the provision for coming 30 years requirement. Suggestions from public representative and other citizens are also invited. In first phase Village Master Plan will be prepared for each Gram Panchayat HQ. Officials of town planning department are conducting training at Zila Parishad level. After the training programme Gram Panchayat will prepare a Village Master Plan and get approval from Gram Sabha. Finally after approval the Village Master Plan will be uploaded on e-Panchayat Portal.

- The Village Master Plan will be prepared keeping in view the requirements of 2050 i.e. the next 30 years.
- After calculating the availability of land, land will be identified for facilities in the concerned village accordingly.
- In the first phase, in collaboration with the Science and Technology Department, DOIT, Land Management Department, 110 villages (120.10 municipal areas) with a population of more than 10,000, integrated maps are being prepared.
- Data of 7775 villages was compiled on e-Panchayat Portal.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

The buildings of Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus, for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh.

Out of 723 newly formed GPs in the year 2014, 10 GP offices are operating in school buildings campus. For the construction of office buildings in the remaining 713 new gram panchayats, land has been allotted for 705 buildings and 702 financial sanctions have been

issued. 633 GP bhawan have been completed and 61 works are under progress. The land for 07 GP bhawan are being identified. A Model Drawings of GP bhawan and the facilities to be provided with in the campus have already been approved.

Out of 1,456 newly formed GPs in the year 2019, the land for 1,428 land has been allotted and financial sanctions for 1,406 works has been issued. 389 works have been completed and 983 works are under progress. 13 GPs are operating in school/other Government buildings.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

Out of 47 newly constituted Panchayat Samitis in 2014, the financial sanctions for all 47 PS bhawan has been issued. 39 PS bhawan have been completed and 07 are under progress. 1 work is stayed due to honorable court's order. The tentative cost of each Panchayat Samiti building is ₹250.00 lakh.

Out of 57 newly constituted Panchayat Samitis in 2019, land has been allotted for 55 Panchayat Samiti Bhawans. The remaining land allotment for Jobner (Jaipur) and Panchyat Samiti Ajmer Rural is under process.

In the year 2022-23, 03 newly created Panchayat Samitis Sikri (Bharatpur), Bagdi (Pali) and Bhanokhar (Alwar) have been formed.

Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except in Nagar nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Palika headquarters. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹50.00 lakh.

Total cost of project are ₹70.00 crore. For construction of 129 buildings for Ambedkar Bhawans, amount per building of ₹25.00 lakh was transferred from the state fund to the personal deposit account of Zila Parishads in September, 2022. The remaining amount will be arranged through convergence of other schemes. Financial sanction for 129 buildings has been issued by Zila Parishad offices and 57 works are in progress.

Prashashan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan 2021 (Follow up Camp):

To complete the pending/remaining works under "Prashashan Gaavo ke sang Abhiyan, 2021" a follow-

up camp was organized at Panchayat Samiti Headquarters from 15th May, 2022 to 30th June, 2022. In which works related to the general public like issuing birth and death registration certificate, disposal of complaints of maintenance of Janata Jal Yojana and single phase tube well, disposal of pending leases, maintenance of asset registers etc. were disposed of. Information to be compiled at the state level in the campaign was obtained through the online e-panchayat portal.

The progress of Panchayati Raj Department in the campaign is as follow (up to November, 2022)

- Total 74,160 Pattas has been issued in the campaign.
- Total 2,536 works of Name transfer/Sub-division/Revalidation of Pattas/Land conversion have been executed.
- Total 7,634 complaints regarding drinking water scheme have been resolved.
- Total 57,962 Birth and Death certificates issued.
- The amount was provided to 23,387 families for construction of toilets under the SBM(G) scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana (RGJSY)

Rajasthan is a water starved state with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) is being implemented with effective convergence of various Central and State schemes, effective convergence of funds, assistance of corporate, religious trusts, social sects, NGOs and public contribution and by providing State fund to execute water conservation and water harvesting activities.

First phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna commenced on 20th August, 2019 in selected 3,931 villages of 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the state covering 15 lakh hectare area. Around 1.38 lakh works of cost of around ₹1,772 crore under phase-I have been proposed by line department around 1.32 lakh works costing ₹1,580 crore have been completed.

Second phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna commenced on 1st September, 2022 in around 4,500 villages of 352 blocks of all 33 districts of the state

covering 20 lakh hectare area. Total 1.92 lakh works has been identified in 4,949 villages work identification and DPR preparation is under process.

PradhanMantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) (PMKSY-WC) / Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. A total amount of ₹4,474.73 crore has been received as central and state shares, which is 53.29 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹4,351.27 crore has been incurred. Total 46.00 lakh hectares area has been treated. PMKSY-WC 1.0 was completed on 31st March, 2022. PradhanMantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- (Watershade Compotant) 2.0, started by the Government of India from 1st april, 2022 and total 145 projects covering 7.50 lakh hectare area costing ₹1,857 crore sanctioned for treatment in March, 2022. ₹470.93 crore have been received in which central share is ₹282.56 crore and state share is ₹188.37 crores.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Rural Roads

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The road network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. Village road length in the state is given in table 3.4.

There are 43,264 villages in the state as per census 2011. The connectivity of villages by Black Top (BT)

Table 3.4 Village Road Length in the State as on 31st March, 2022 (P) (In km)

BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
145049.14	5521.27	33534.37	2357.32	186462.10

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

road in different population groups at the end of 2021-22 and likely by the end of November, 2022 (Provisional) is shown below in table 3.5.

During the financial year 2022-23, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2022 are given below:

- 2,516 km BT roads have been constructed under Missing links, State Road Fund and Rural Roads.
- 70 Villages and 15 Gram Panchyat headquarters having population 500 and above as per census 2011 were connected by 282 km BT roads under State Road Fund.
- 5 Km Vikas Path Completed in 5 Gram Panchyats.
- Widening, Strengthening and renewal of 1,530 km State Highways and Major District Roads completed under Central Road Infrastructure Fund, State Road Fund, NABARD and PPP.
- Strengthening and Renewal of 6,045 km other district and village roads completed under Rural Roads, State Road Fund, NABARD, Urban Roads, PMGSY-III and NCR.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III:

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8,662.50 km length will be selected and upgraded and strengthened. Under which, in the first phase for 5,821 km rural roads costing of ₹3,122 crore has been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Under which till December, 2022, 5,530 km of road upgradation work has been done by spending ₹2176.74 crore. The remaining length proposals for PMGSY-III are under consideration with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Rural Electrification

To achieve the 100 percent rural electrification in the State, the state government has electrified 43,965

Table 3.5 Road Connectivity of Villages

Sr. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages (as per census 2011)	No. of Villages connected as on March, 2022 (P)	No. of Villages connected up to December, 2022 (Provisional)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	17284	17255	17255	99.83
2	500-1000	12421	11970	12034	96.88
3	250-500	7638	6226	6226	81.51
4	100-250	3518	1820	1820	51.73
5	Below- 100	2403	904	904	37.62
	Total	43264	38175	38239	88.39

villages up to November, 2022. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhanis and 97.05 lakh rural households have also been electrified. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) 50,321 agricultural connection have been released to farmers.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY(RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November, 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the state, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, organizing fairs and training camps. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

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

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration: RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like,

Pokran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer and Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives.

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

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

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for conducting RUDA activities. In this head, a target has been set to benefit 1,500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹180.00 lakh against which ₹133.06 lakh has been incurred to benefit total 540 artisans during the financial year 2022-23, upto December, 2022.

Core Achievements:-

In the year 2022-23 RUDA has sponsored 74 artisans in Grisham Mahotsav, Mount Abu, all india meet of state legal services authorities (SLSA) adhivisian Jaipur and west zone cultural center, Udaipur (WZCC) and Gogamedi Fair.

RUDA organized Shipangan Craft Bazar, Alwar in which 126 artisans were benefited. In the month of November, 2022 in Pushkar Fair 20 artisans were sponsored and Stone Mart, Jaipur (Shilpgram) was organized 60 artisans were benefited.

In the financial year 2022-23 total 260 artisans have been benefitted through trainings and workshops.

INDUSTRIAL OVERVIEW

The state is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral wealth, world-renowned handicrafts, handloom and outstanding skills. These provide ample opportunities for manufacturing, beneficiation, processing activities and services in the MSME sector, which has been the strength of the state. State has a very strong base of MSMEs in Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Food Processing, Auto Components, Textiles, Leather and Dimensional Stones. It is the vision and endeavour of the state to encourage and give a fillip to the setting up of micro, small and medium enterprises in the state and create an enabling and conducive environment for them to attain a high competence level.

The state government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The potential for exports from the state is huge. In order to augment the shares of exports in the national exports basket, the state has continuously been striving in introducing various exports oriented reforms. Incubation of Rajasthan Export Promotion Council and development of Export Promotion Industrial

Parks (EPIP) are key measures which shall boost exports from the state. All sustained efforts made by the state are focusing on making Rajasthan the most preferred investment destination in India with the most conducive eco-system for inclusive and sustained industrial development.

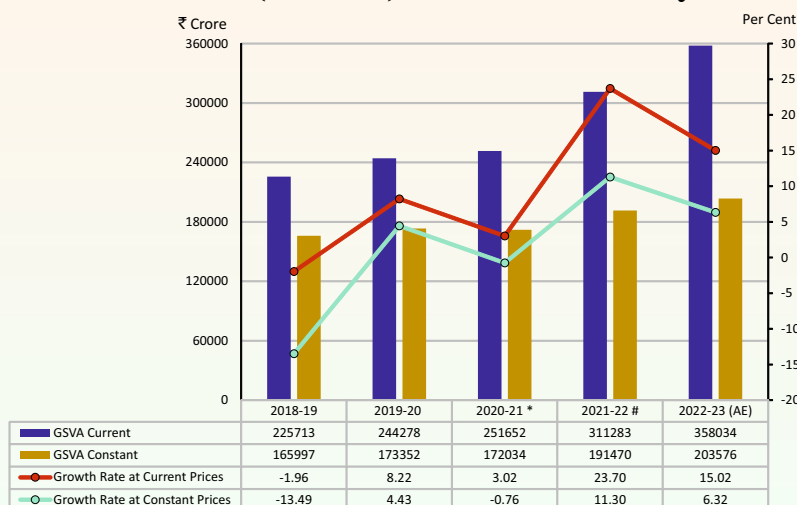
Industry Sector in Rajasthan

The industry sector witnessed a growth of 6.32 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2022-23.

The Industry sector comprises of mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Industry sector increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.04 lakh crore in 2022-23, showing an increase of 3.71 per cent per annum (CAGR) at constant (2011-12) prices while at current prices the GSVA increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹3.58 lakh crore in 2022-23 showing an increase of 9.18 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 4.1 shows the GSVA of Industry Sector at current and constant (2011-12) price with its growth rate.

Figure 4.1

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and Growth Rate at Current Prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices of Industry Sector



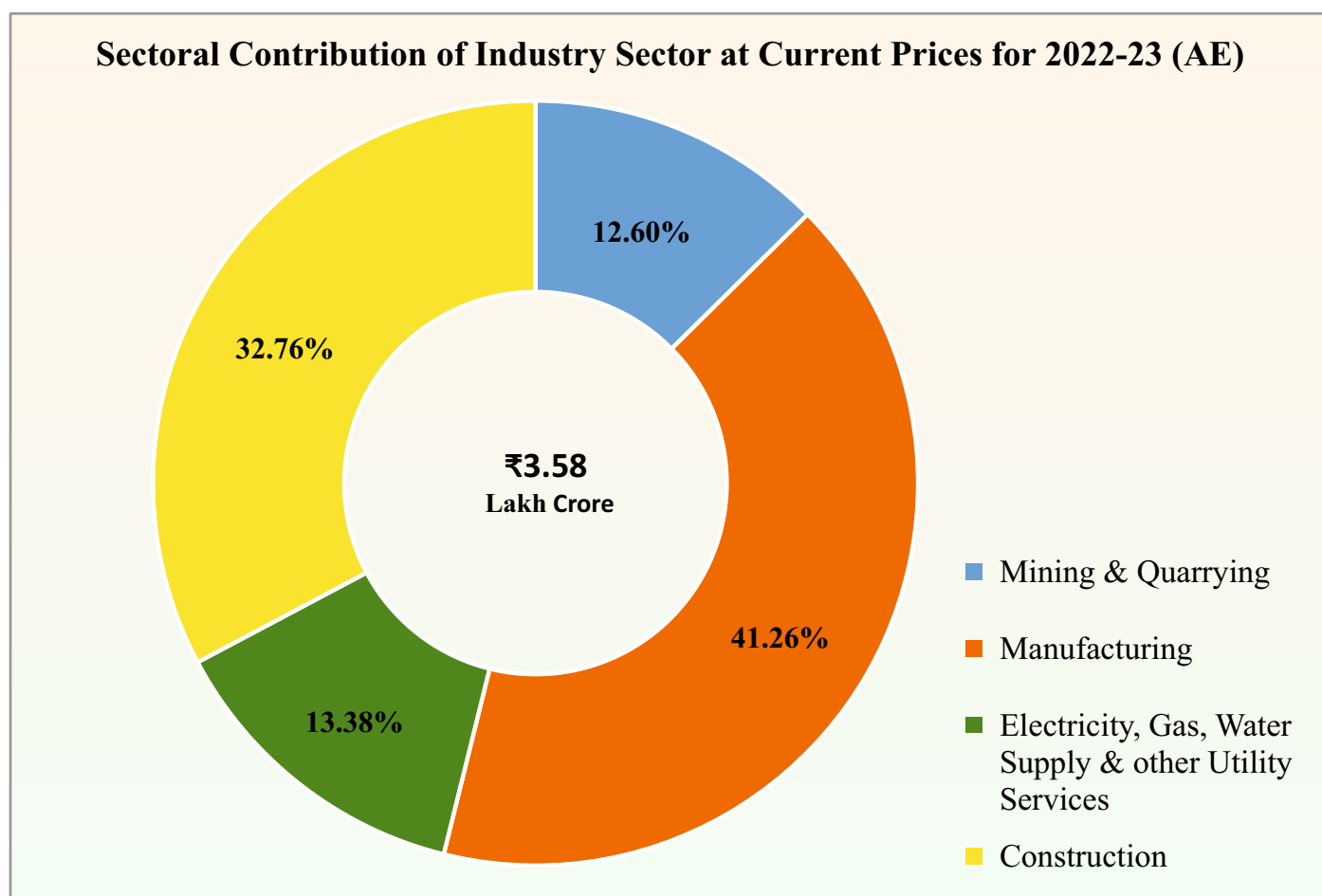
* Revised Estimates 2nd,
Revised Estimates 1st,
AE- Advance Estimates

Share of Industry Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA and Composition of its Sub-Sectors

In the financial year 2022-23, industry sector contributed to 27.31 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. In the same year the share of manufacturing is estimated to

be 41.26 per cent followed by construction by 32.76 per cent. The share of electricity, gas, water & other utility services is estimated to be 13.38 per cent while mining & quarrying is estimated to be 12.60 per cent in the industry sector. These shares of different sub-sectors within industry sector can be seen in figure 4.2

Figure 4.2



In terms of growth, industry sector witnessed the growth rate of 6.32 per cent in 2022-23 over 2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices. The mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector grew at 3.71 per cent, 4.99 per cent, 9.16 per cent and 9.10 per cent respectively in 2022-23 over 2021-22. Figure 4.3 shows Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2011-12 and 2022-23 with sectoral CAGR over the period of eleven years.

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to chosen base period. The IIP is the leading indicator of Industrial performance in the state, compiled on monthly basis. The IIP series (Base 2011-12) is based on three broad categories i.e. Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial year 2018-19 to 2022-23 is given in table 4.1.

Figure 4.3

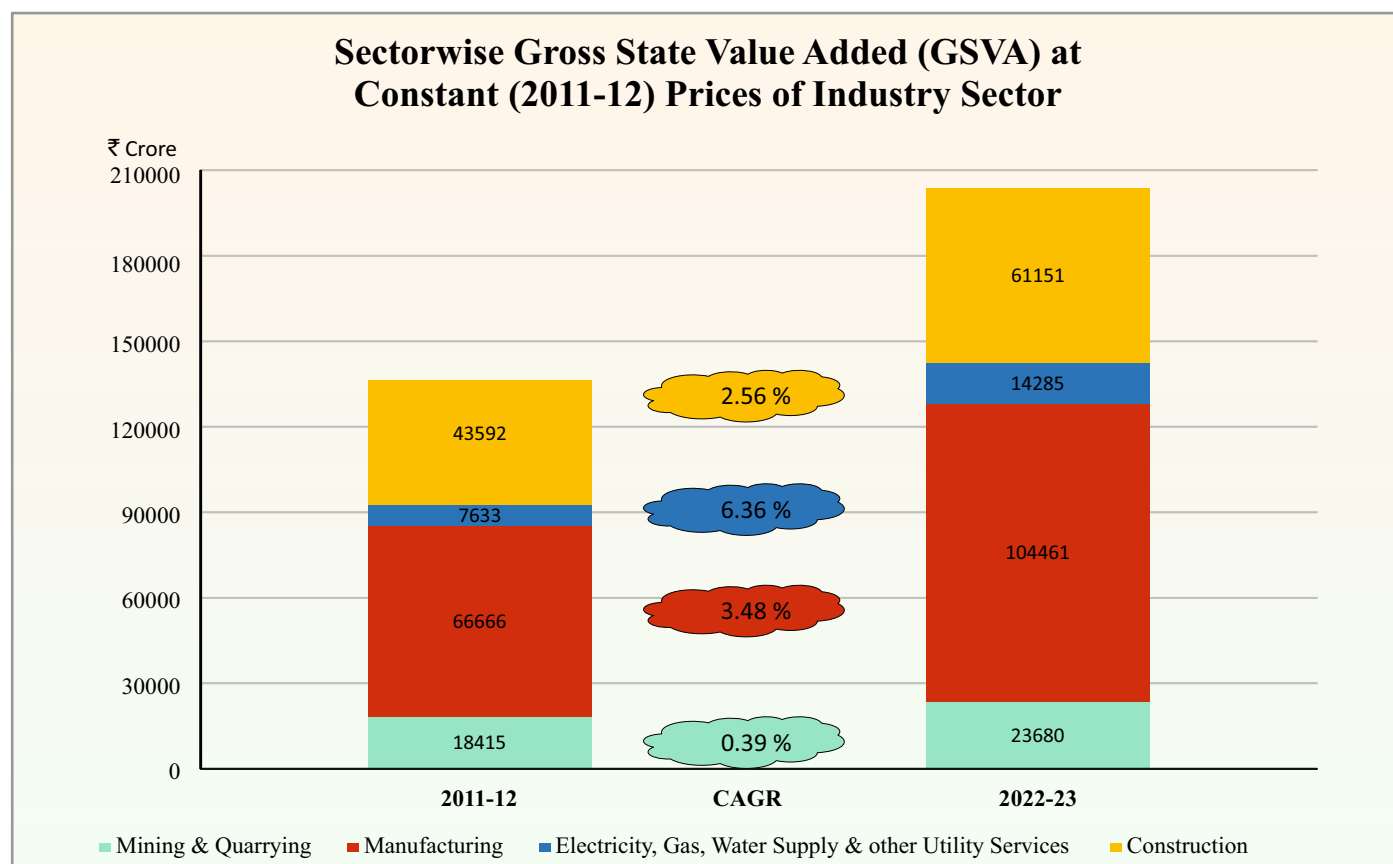


Table 4.1 Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12) in Rajasthan

Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Manufacturing	143.39	125.93	122.95	136.14	140.41
Mining	134.76	125.60	119.43	124.53	113.29
Electricity	137.70	135.15	126.10	144.93	155.03
General Index	140.37	126.90	122.34	133.97	134.65

*Upto October, 2022 (Provisional)

MSME Policy- 2022

Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy-2022 has been released on 17th September, 2022 with a view to develop all categories of industries, investment promotion and increasing employment opportunities. Under this policy, provisions like land for industries, development of infrastructure, smart industrial areas, development of MSME clusters, improvement in quality of products, assistance in marketing business development, export promotion and encourage/reward for best performing enterprises. Along with this special provisions for entrepreneurs belonging to women, SC, ST and specially abled person have been made.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

As a result of change in classification criteria w.e.f. 1st July 2020, an Enterprises is being classified as a Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises on the basis of the following criteria, namely:-

- a) **Micro Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹1.00 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹5.00 crore;
- b) **Small Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹10.00 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹50.00 crore ; and
- c) **Medium Enterprises:** where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹50.00 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹250.00 crore.

MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards state's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. In particular, their contribution to employment generation is widely recognized. As such, various policy measures to promote and support MSMEs are implemented in the state, some of which are indicated below:-

Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration:
To facilitate the procedure of MSME registration in accordance with the revised MSME definition,

Ministry of MSME launched a new portal Udyam Registration Portal (<https://udyamregistration.gov.in>) on 1st July, 2020.

8,24,158 industrial units/entrepreneurs Udyam registration has been registered upto December, 2022 on the Udyam Registration Portal. Employment has been made available to 48,42,788 persons in these units.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), total 3,11,495 industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units have been generated opportunities of direct employment for 17,33,426 persons.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY): For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and commenced from 13th December, 2019. Under this scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹5 crore and 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), loan of amount ₹1,200.47 crore has been disbursed to 6,566 entrepreneurs. The progress under the Scheme is given in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Progress under Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana

S. No.	Year	Loan Disbursement (Number)	Loan Disbursement (₹Crore)	Interest Subsidy (₹Crore)
1	2019-20	239	33.75	0.00
2	2020-21	8259	2016.13	2.98
3	2021-22	6023	1708.18	50.78
4	2022-23*	6566	1200.47	105.88
Total		21087	4958.53	159.64

*Upto December, 2022

The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act-2019: To encourage hassle free establishment of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises, 'The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act' was enacted on 17th July, 2019 in the state.

For the execution of this Act, the Government of Rajasthan on 12th June, 2019 launched a web portal "<https://rajudyogmitra.rajasthan.gov.in/>", on which applications are filed. MSME unit is required to submit only a 'Declaration of Intent' electronically or physically to the nodal agency which issues an 'Acknowledgment Certificate' as per which an MSME unit is exempted from approvals and inspections under all state laws for 3 years from the date of issuance of the Acknowledgment Certificate.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a total of 2,694 Declaration of Intent were received and Acknowledgment Certificates have been issued instantaneously to them. Out of these, 1,511 certificates of Micro category, 762 of Small category and 421 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

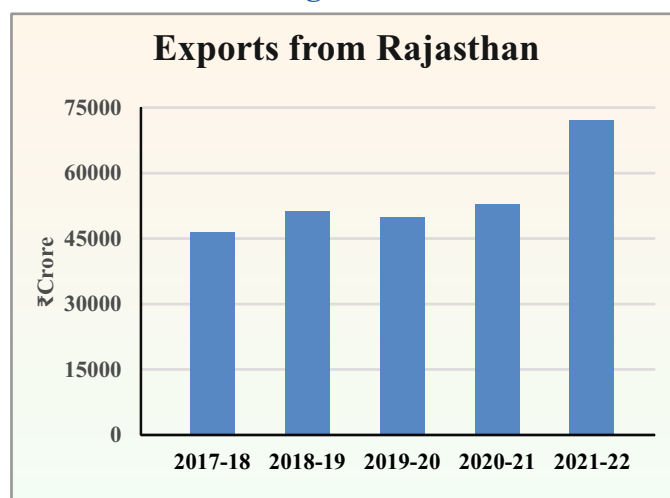
Exports

The state government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The significance of exports from the state lies not only in earning valuable foreign exchange for the country's exchequer but also in indirect benefits to the state such as: expansion of market opportunities for its produce, improvement in product quality and subsequent handling techniques, technological upgradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities etc.

In Rajasthan, engineering goods, textiles, metal, handicrafts and chemical & allied are top five export items that account for more than 60 per cent of exports from the state. The total exports for the financial year 2021-22 equalled ₹71,999.72 crore.

Details of exports from Rajasthan is shown in table 4.3 and figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4



For the comprehensive development of exports, the state has continuously been strived towards introducing various export promotion initiatives which are given as below:-

Mission-Niryatak Bano: To provide a boost to the export sector of the state, a unique initiative "Mission-Niryatak Bano" has been launched in the state on 29th July, 2021. Under the mission, targets have been allotted to make new exporters on the basis of industrial units located in different districts of the state. A target of total 22,731 new Import-Export Codes (IEC) has been allotted to districts. Upto December 2022, total 8,527 entrepreneurs in the state have been issued Import-Export Codes and training programs are being organised for them regarding export related procedures and documentation. In this sequence, two days training programs have been organised at all the divisional headquarters. Under this programme, complete handholding is being provided to new exporters from the state until their first consignment is exported. The second phase of Mission Niryatak Bano has been started in the state by Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) on 5th December, 2022.

State Export Award Scheme: To encourage exports, State Export Award Scheme-2019 has been initiated

Table 4.3 Exports from Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

S. No.	Product		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Textiles		5667.30	6750.11	6165.79	5729.29	9251.39
2	Agro & Food Products		4204.84	4525.87	3708.96	3740.65	5180.17
3	Gem & Jewellery		5264.38	5737.55	5109.60	4067.36	6811.04
4	Engineering		7350.17	7632.99	7674.76	7781.81	11966.12
5	Metal	1. Ferrous	935.07	970.59	1216.60	1102.94	1436.00
		2. Non-Ferrous	4065.19	3343.21	3182.29	4180.75	6802.57
6	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & articles of stone mica etc.		3172.40	3354.58	3208.81	4080.22	4481.15
7	Mineral fuels, Mineral oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash		138.96	168.96	871.39	842.34	1393.34
8	Electronics & Computer Software		2531.42	2833.24	2729.70	3016.01	464.73
9	Wool & Woollens		91.73	139.11	130.74	62.31	133.47
10	Chemical & Allied		4231.55	5901.94	4260.30	5016.53	6995.14
11	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals		604.64	1027.35	1899.69	2268.39	2577.60
12	Plastic & Linoleums		922.87	896.85	1178.65	1337.58	2030.83
13	Handicrafts		3701.55	4825.42	5219.48	6205.32	7830.07
14	Leather & Leather products		296.89	356.85	226.25	193.43	298.59
15	Readymade Garments		1831.51	2078.28	2073.20	1764.40	2561.09
16	Carpet (Durries)		1095.32	625.67	563.08	464.70	706.18
17	Others		371.13	9.84	526.81	910.28	1080.24
Total			46476.92	51178.40	49946.10	52764.31	71999.72

to reward the excellent exporters of the state. Under the scheme, there is a provision of awarding a maximum of 33 awards i.e. 32 in 15 categories and 01 Lifetime Export Ratna award. For the year 2019-20, total 29 exporting units which includes 28 excellent exporters from the state and one Lifetime Export Ratna award were facilitated in a state level event on MSME day on 17th September, 2022.

Training Programme on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation: With the aim of providing information to such entrepreneurs of the state, who are unable to export their goods due to lack of knowledge of export process, documents and market information and they are exporting their goods through middlemen. Training Program Scheme on Export Promotion, Procedures and Documentation has been started from the year 2012.

It is noteworthy that the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) has been established by the state government with the objective of solving the export related difficulties of the exporters of the state and providing them training related to export procedures and documentation.

Scheme of Assistance for Participation in International Foreign Trade Fairs: This scheme has been implemented since 2012-13. Recently, the scheme has been extended upto March, 2025 with new guidelines. The implementing agency of the scheme is Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC). Under this scheme, the units which participate in approved trade fairs to be organized abroad, are reimbursed 50 percent of the ground rent paid by them at the maximum rate of ₹1.00 lakh. A separate allocation has been of ₹ 10 lakh to REPC for deputing delegation in foreign trade fairs/exhibition.

One District One Product: The main objective is to identify and promote the products and services with export potential from each district and transform each district as a potential export hub. All the 33 districts of the state have identified the products with export potential from their respective districts. District level export promotion committees in the chairmanship of respective district collectors have constituted in all the districts of state. All the guidelines issued by Ministry of Commerce / Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) have been duly followed in constitution of these DEPCs. District Export Action Plan of all 33 districts have been finalized. All the districts have guided to boost the production and export of their respective product as per their export plan.

Details of district-wise products identified under One District One Product is shown in table 4.4.

The subsequent section provides the progress of various departments responsible for the industrial development of Rajasthan.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Public policies and interventions for industrial development in the state are implemented through several institutions spearheaded by the Department of Industries and Commerce. It is the nodal department to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the state and for providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries and Commerce centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the state for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs. For the convenience of entrepreneurs, MSME Investor Facilitation Centre (MIFC) has been established in all the District Industries and Commerce Centers to provide necessary information to entrepreneurs.

A committee had been constituted as a Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) under the chairmanship of the chief secretary at the state level and district collector at the district level, to encourage investment coming into the state and solve the difficulties faced in setting up new enterprises, whose decision is binding upon all departments. In this context, 178 meetings have been held during the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

For redressal of cases of delayed payment of micro and small enterprises of the state, under the powers conferred by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006, 4 micro and small enterprise facilitation councils have been reconstituted into 2 micro and small enterprises facilitation councils at state level and 8 at divisional level. A total of 10 councils have thus been formed. In this context 513 cases have been redressed in the year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are as follows:

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (I.E.M): 25 proposals for establishment of large industries with an investment of ₹15,827 crore have

Table 4.4 District-wise products identified under ODOP

S. No.	District	Name of Product
1	Ajmer	Granite /Marble
2	Alwar	Automobile Parts
3	Banswara	Synthetic Yarn
4	Baran	Soyabean
5	Barmer	Isabgol
6	Bharatpur	Honey, Edible Oil
7	Bhilwara	Readymade Garments - Denim
8	Bikaner	Granite/marble Ceramic
9	Bundi	Rice
10	Chittorgarh	Granite /Marble
11	Churu	Wood Products
12	Dausa	Carpets & Stone Articles
13	Dholpur	Milk Powder - Skimmed
14	Dungarpur	Granite /Marble - Slabs
15	Sri Ganganagar	Gum Powder
16	Hanumangarh	Guar Gum
17	Jaipur	Pottery - Blue and Jewellery & Gems
18	Jaisalmer	Yellow Marble Slabs & Tiles
19	Jalore	Spices and Mojari Juttis
20	Jhalawar	Oranges and Sandstone
21	Jhunjhunu	Stone Products and Wood Products
22	Jodhpur	Furniture - Handicraft Products
23	Karauli	Sandstone articles Silica and Silica Sand
24	Kota	Embroidery Fabric - Kota Doria
25	Nagaur	Granite /Marble - Makrana
26	Pali	Mehndi
27	Rajsamand	Terracotta
28	Sawai Madhopur	Tourism
29	Sikar	Furniture - Antique
30	Sirohi	Psyllium Husk
31	Tonk	Sandstone
32	Udaipur	Granite /Marble - Ivory Carving
33	Pratapgarh	Garlic and Thewa Art

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)-2022

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2022 has been implemented from 7th October, 2022 by making Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019 more comprehensive to promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state.

Main objective of RIPS-2022 are mentioned below:-

- Development of manufacturing and service sectors at an annual growth rate of 15 percent.
- Balanced and inclusive regional development.
- Creation of employment opportunities for 10 lakh people by 2027.
- Additional incentives to innovative areas like green hydrogen, alternative energy, medical devices etc.
- Promotion of environmental protection efforts.

The following provisions have been made under RIPS-2022:-

- Customized benefits in the scheme for priority 8 categories (manufacturing, services, sunrise sector, MSME, start-ups, logistics park, warehousing & cold chain, R&D & test labs, renewable energy plants)
- Additional benefits to thrust sector, sunrise sector, backward areas, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, additional benefits to women enterprises
- Interest subsidy for MSMEs in addition to other benefits
- Incentive packages payable on investment exceeding ₹50 crore in manufacturing and service sector:-
 - **Asset Creation Incentive** - Option to choose between investment subsidy (SGST reimbursement) or capital grant or turnover linked incentive (TLI)
 - **Special Incentives** - Additional returns on employment generation, green incentives, cluster incentives, thermal engineering, training and skill incentives
 - **Exemption** - 100 percent exemption for 7 years in Electricity duty, Mandi fee, Land tax, 75 percent exemption and 25 percent reimbursement in Stamp duty, 100 percent exemption in conversion fee.

Under the scheme, total 605 eligibility certificate have been issued with an investment proposal of ₹7,762.15 crore in the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

been submitted during the financial year 2022-23 (upto October, 2022) to the Government of India.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities by promoting industrial service and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the state. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 643 units have been provided loan from banks and ₹27.52 crore margin money has been provided by the Government of India.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Vanijyik Vahan Swarojgar Yojana: Mukhyamantri Laghu Vanijyik Vahan

Swarojgar Yojana has been notified on 11th October, 2022 for benefiting the applicant between age group of 18 to 45 years. Under this scheme, on purchase of a commercial vehicle pricing upto ₹15 lakh the applicant will get a grant of 10 percent of the on-road price or ₹60,000 (whichever is less) by the state government and an equivalent amount by the concerned vehicle manufacturer. In this scheme budget provision of ₹20 crore has been made. Total 3,340 forms have been received in DICs.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana -2022: With the aim of ensuring effective participation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the development of non-

agriculture sectors (manufacturing, service and trade) of the state "Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana -2022" has been notified on dated 08th September, 2022. Under the scheme, the applicant belonging to the SC / ST category will get to entrepreneurs interest subvention is being made available 9 percent on loans of less than ₹25 lakh, 7 percent on loans from ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore, 6 percent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore and a margin money grant of 25 percent of the project cost or ₹25 lakh (whichever is less) will be payable. During the financial year 2022-23, for providing loans to the entrepreneurs of the concerned class a target of 1,000 beneficiaries has been set for all District Industries and Commerce Center.

Industrial Promotional Camp: Industrial Promotional Camps were organised at district and 'panchayat samiti' level to promote industrial development and to make people aware of the procedure for establishment of industrial units. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 62 camps at district level and 177 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organised.

Leather Training Industries: During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 170 persons have been trained against the annual target of 295 to promote leather industry. Trainings were given for making leather goods and nagra Jutis. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), expenditure of ₹8.15 lakh has been incurred.

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy- 2019

With a view to make Rajasthan as the most preferred investment destination in India with eco-system, inclusive, balanced, sustainable and eco-friendly industrial development, creating infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, promoting balanced regional industrial development Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019 was released in the year 2019. In the policy, provisions for favourable industrial infrastructure, competitive fiscal incentives, skilled human resources, promotion of balanced regional industrial development, entrepreneurship and innovation, environmental

protection and sustainable industrial development, technological upgradation of industries, technology acquisition, skill development, promotion of research and development, regulations provisions like rationalization of inspections, EODB and pro-industry approach, development of thrust sectors have been made.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019:

To promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019 has been made effective from 17th December, 2019. In this scheme provisions have been made to provide concessions such as upto 75 per cent reimbursement of SGST, exemption in electricity tax, stamp duty and market fee upto 100 per cent for 7 years for new investment in manufacturing and service sector industries. Under this scheme, a provision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Special Package has been made to promote S.T/S.C entrepreneur. This scheme has been included in state government's Flagship Scheme. The progress under the Scheme is given in table 4.5.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): As per the section 135 of Companies Act- 2013, the companies having net worth of ₹500 crore or more; or turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more; or net profit of ₹5 crore or more during any financial year, are required to spend 2 per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the 3 immediate preceding financial years in activities stated in Schedule-VII of the Act.

Table 4.5 Progress under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2019

Year	Issued EC (Number of Units)	Investment ₹ Crore
2019-20	524	12829.44
2020-21	3423	63392.01
2021-22	3268	54254.84
2022-23*	3135	140347.13
Total	12149	300067.02

*Upto December, 2022

Upto December, 2022 a total of 117 Corporates, 21 Government Departments, 270 Implementing Agencies and 48 Service Providers have registered themselves on the CSR Portal. The amount of ₹493.90 crore is estimated to be incurred in 149 CSR projects across the state.

To properly implement the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Rajasthan Corporate Social Responsibility Authority has been constituted by the state government on 5th November, 2019 and it has been published in the Rajasthan Extraordinary Gazette on 6th November, 2019. It provides proper guidance regarding new provisions and develops appropriate infrastructural facilities from the amount received. The Rajasthan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Authority has been registered on 15th May, 2022 and the bank account of the Authority has also been opened.

Registration of Partnership Firms: The Non-Trading Companies are being registered under the Non-Trading Companies Act, 1960 and Rajasthan Non-Trading Companies Rules, 1962 by the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Industries & Commerce. The registration of partnership firms in all the districts is done by the General Manager of District Industries & Commerce Centers as a Registrar of Firms under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rajasthan Partnership Rules, 2017.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), total 3,561 partnership firms have been registered with revenue collection of ₹11.07 lakh through registration of firms and ₹10,000 through registration of 10 non-trading companies.

Artisans Identity Card: An online artisan identity card is issued on the Single Sign On (SSO) portal to the artisan of the age of more than 18 years by their respective District Industry and Commerce Centre. Office of the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Government of India, also issues identity card for handicraft artisans. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a sum of 448 Artisans Identity Cards have been issued by the office of the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Rajasthan.

Ease of Doing Business

The State Government has continuously pursued rationalization of the regulatory process for establishing businesses and industrial units across the state. To improve the Ease of Doing Business, State is following and implementing the Business Reforms Action Plans of "Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)", Government of India.

DPIIT issues yearly Business Reform Action Plan for the states and release Ease of Doing Business ranking for the states.

Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) includes recommendations relating to Transparency Enablers, Issuance of Online Approvals, Rationalization of Inspections, Single Window Clearance System and Policy Reforms. Department of Industries and Commerce is the nodal department for Ease of Doing Business initiatives.

The status of the BRAP since 2015 is reported below in brief.

- a) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)-2015 (285 Reform Points):** Rajasthan stood 6th rank with 61.04 percent implementation of reforms and has categorised as "Aspiring Leader States".
- b) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)-2016 (340 Reform Points):** Rajasthan received 8th rank with 96.43 per cent implementation of the reforms and the state has been included in "Leader States".
- c) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)-2017 (372 Reform Points):** Rajasthan ranked 9th in the country with a combined score card of 95.70 per cent and was declared one of India's "Top Achievers".
- d) **Business Reform Action Plan-2019 (80 Reform Points):** Rajasthan found 8th place in reform point's execution in India.
- e) **Business Reform Action Plan -2020:** Rajasthan

has included in "Aspire Category" in implementation of BRAP-2020.

- f) Business Reform Action Plan-2022(352 Reform Points):** BRAP-2022 has 352 reforms, divided into two section - action plan A comprises of 261 Business Centric Reforms while action plan B comprises of 91 Citizen Centric Reforms. The evidences of the said plan have been uploaded on BRAP portal of DPIIT.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion is the Investment Promotion Agency of Rajasthan that facilitates large investment proposals in the state. Since its inception in the year 1991, BIP acts as an interface between investors and the government for speedy clearances and redressal of issues. BIP is the Nodal Agency for the State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary for investment above ₹10 crore. SEC examines applications for permission and customized packages and makes recommendations to the Board of Investment.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) in the three meetings of State Empowered Committee 36 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹1,50,082.69 crore and employment to 31,823 persons have been recommended.

Investor Connect Program: Before the organisation of Invest Rajasthan Summit, Investors Connect Program/Meet have been held in Alwar (7th April, 2022), Vadodara and Ahmedabad (9th-10th June, 2022), Delhi (24th August, 2022) and Jaipur (17th September, 2022). The aim of the Connect Program/Meet has to interact with potential investors, business leaders, project the image of the state as an ideal investment destination and to attract investments in varied sectors.

Invest Rajasthan Summit: Invest Rajasthan Summit has been held on 7th-8th October 2022 at Jaipur

exhibition and convention centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur. The Summit was an unprecedented event with conclaves, panel discussions, round-table deliberations, presentations, roadshows and one-on-one business meetings. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) was the National Partner for the Event.

Approximately 4,000 delegates participated in the event. The Summit had deliberations on different sectors during conclaves on MSME, NRR, Start-up, Future Ready Sectors, Tourism, Agri Business. During the inaugural session Ground Breaking Ceremony and Inauguration of 51 projects were also done. During the summit, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2022 has also launched and Rajasthan Ratan Awards have also given to 6 dignitaries for their contribution in varied sectors. In the run upto the Investment Summit, 4,192 MOUs/LOIs worth ₹10.44 lakh crore have been signed by the state government.

Single Window Clearance System (SWCS): Single Window Act has already been introduced with the objective to provide time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. By December 2022, 140 services of 15 departments are being provided under SWCS. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December 2022), a total of 315 applications have been received for approvals/clearances from various departments. Out of these, 240 proposals have been approved from various departments.

One Stop Shop: To strengthen the existing Single Window Clearance System (SWCS), facilitate large investment proposals more effectively and expedite requisite approvals / clearances / permissions for the same in time- bound manner under one roof, "One Stop Shop" facility has been established in Bureau of Investment promotion (BIP). Under the One Stop Shop, a "Board of Investment" has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister that will provide approvals/clearances to the investment proposals in place of the Council of Ministers.

The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance (Amendment) Act, 2020 was enacted

on 16th September, 2020. The Rules for the Amendment Act have been notified on 26th November, 2020. Under the One Stop Shop facility, the applicant can apply through the online portal "rajnivesh.rajasthan.gov.in". During this Financial year 2022-2023 (upto December 2022), 121 applications have received for various approvals and clearances from various departments out of which 33 have been approved.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is the apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the state. It also helps in developing industrial infrastructure and providing financial assistance to attract investment in the state. The key progress made by RIICO is highlighted below:-

Infrastructure Development: RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), RIICO has acquired 2,212.04 acres land, developed 270.03 acres of land and allotted 975 plots (includes Industrial, Commercial, Residential and others). In this, allotment letter issued for 781 plots and offer letter issued for 194 plots. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), RIICO has developed 8 new industrial areas i.e. in Chittorgarh district Tejpur (93.75 acre), in Jaisalmer district Bhaniyana (115.95 acre) and Kerwa (100.00 acre), in Banswara district Rama Aspur (61.77 acre), in Jodhpur district Khudiyala-Boranada (98.84 acre) and Chataliya (74.13 acre), in Nagaur district Gol (61.77 acre) and Harsor (40.52 acre).

During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹335.69 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹1,261.90 crore from the same.

Financial Assistance: RIICO provides financial assistance to industries and other projects for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides

rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to entrepreneurs. One of the major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the state. During financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), term loan of ₹82.72 crore has been sanctioned, ₹47.45 crore term loan disbursed and ₹98.61 crore recovered.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Mini Growth Centers and Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program Schemes: To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industry, Mini Growth Centers and Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program Schemes have been established. At present 35 projects at the cost of ₹206.85 crore have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹96.16 crore. Government of India has released ₹66.09 crore for the projects. Out of the 35 projects, 32 have been completed. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), an expenditure of ₹154.33 crore has been incurred on all the 35 projects.

Special Assistance-Capital: Government of India has provided special assistance of ₹146.00 crore for implementation of a project "Up-gradation of Industrial Effluent Management System of RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi". During the financial year 2022-23 the targeted expenditure for implementation of this project is of ₹105.00 crore. In this regard an expenditure of ₹26.35 crore has already been incurred up to December, 2022.

Development of Special Parks/Zones by RIICO

A. Agro Food Parks: RIICO has developed 04 Agro Food Parks at Boranada (Jodhpur), Kota, Alwar and Sriganganagar. RIICO has also developed an "Agro & Food Processing Zone" at Industrial Area Tinwari, Jodhpur in approximately 33 hectares of land.

B. Japanese Zone: RIICO has set up Japanese Zone at Neemrana Industrial Area, district Alwar. Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin and Dainichi Colour are

operational in this industrial area. Presently 46 units are operational in the Zone. An investment of ₹6,473.52 crore has been made in these units, while providing employment (Direct/Indirect) to approximately 26,105 persons. Another Japanese Zone has been established at Ghiloth Industrial Area, Alwar in approximately 534 acres of land.

C. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

- i. RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that is, Gems & Jewellery I & II (now Multiproduct SEZ) at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), exports of about ₹1,875.13 crore has been made. The total employment to approximately 11,217 persons has been generated upto December, 2022.
- ii. Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited, a joint venture of Mahindra group & RIICO has established a Multi-product SEZ in Jaipur wherein investment of around ₹6,206.00 crore has been made. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), export of around ₹1,893.75 crore has been made. The total employment to approximately 62,973 (Direct/Indirect)

persons has been generated upto December, 2022.

India Stone Mart-2022: "India Stonemart - an International Stone Industry Exhibition" is very important and flagship event of the state. 11th edition of India Stonemart has been organized during 10th-13th November, 2022 at Jaipur exhibition and convention centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur. A large number of entrepreneurs of stone mining & processing, machinery, tools and stone crafts from the country visited the exhibition for their business enquiries and tie-ups. Due to which there is a possibility of good growth in the business of Indian stone industry in the coming times/future.

As a concurrent event of India Stonemart, 4th edition of "Jaipur Architectural Festival (JAF)" has also organized during 11th-12th November, 2022 wherein eminent architects from across the country have participated. On organization of this event, entrepreneurs of stone trade got an opportunity to have direct contact with architects from all across the country, which would help them in marketing their innovative products.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the corporation are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Physical and Financial Achievements of Activities of the RIICO

Item		Target 2022-23	Achievements 2022-23*
A. Financial assistance (Term loan)	a) Sanction (₹Crore)	80.00	82.72
	b) Disbursement (₹Crore)	60.00	47.45
	c) Recovery (₹Crore)	120.00	98.61
B. Infrastructure development	a) Land Acquired (Acres)	-	2212.04
	b) Land Developed (Acres)	-	270.03
	c) Plots allotted (Numbers.)	2500	975**
C. Others	a) Expenditure on Infrastructure Development (₹Crore)	887.39	335.69
	b) Recovery of Infrastructure dues (₹Crore)	1428.60	1261.90

*Upto December, 2022

** Allotment letter issued for 781 plots and for 194 plots bid approved and offer letter issued but allotment letter not issued

Rajasthan Handicraft Policy 2022

To uplift state's handicraftsmen and weavers, provide them with improved techniques, marketing support, financial support, social security and infrastructure development in clusters/craft villages and to develop traditional crafts of the state alongwith creating employment opportunities Rajasthan Handicrafts Policy-2022 has come into force from 17th September, 2022. Under the policy, for economic upliftment and development of handicrafts, provisions have been made to organise handicrafts week every year, state level award, 100 per cent interest reimbursement on loan etc. so that they may get better marketing of their products and export promotion, revival of languishing traditional handicrafts, employment opportunities.

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961, for providing assistance to small scale industries and facilitate artisans for marketing of their products. Being a commercial organization, it is striving to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new technology, in response to the market demand. Corporation also provides welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) the turnover of RAJSICO is ₹37.04 crore.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly, to more than 10,000 persons every year. The corporation is also providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur and Jodhpur. At present, only export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing airway export facilities by air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur. Inland container depot Bhilwara is going to be started shortly in this financial year.

The other functions of RAJSICO include providing marketing assistance to small scale industries by supplying to SSI products, like barbed wires, tents

and tarpaulin, steel furniture, polythene bags, angle iron posts etc. to the government departments. Approximately 50 industrial units were provided such facilities during the year 2022-23. The Corporation sells handicrafts items of craftsmen of Rajasthan through its 'RAJASTHALI' outlets situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi and Kolkata. Handicraft items are procured from 450 artisans all over Rajasthan. The Corporation also participates in exhibitions to promote the craft persons. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), the turnover of the Handicrafts items is ₹464.11 lakh.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 with the objective for providing financial assistance to MSME units for industrial projects. The RFC has important role in industrialization in the state. The RFC has made available loans as financial assistance of ₹8,696.55 crore to 84,214 units since inception to 31st March, 2022. Keeping in view the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation:-

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for Service Sector
- Scheme for Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector

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- Single window Scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹200 lakh)
- Scheme for Qualified Professional
- Financing Against Assets Scheme
- Switchover Loan Scheme
- Saral Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for Existing Borrowers of MSME
- Scheme for Financing Solar Power Projects
- Scheme for Financing Against Land Allotted by RIICO for Industrial Units, Hotels and Hospitals
- Special Loan Scheme for Marble Processing Units having Import License
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)
- Consultancy Services by Corporation
- Financing in Rented Premises

Good Borrowers Loan Schemes

- Short Term Loan Scheme (STL)
- Working Capital Loan Scheme
- Special Purpose WCTL Scheme
- WCTL to Non-assisted Units Scheme

- Gold Card Scheme
- Platinum Card Scheme
- Units Promoted by Good Borrowers Scheme
- Flexi Loan Scheme

Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY): To ensure participation of youth in the industrialization of the state, the corporation had introduced an innovative loan scheme namely "Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)" in the year 2013-14 to provide loan to the youth to establish industrial units in the state. Under this scheme, a target of financing 1,000 units has been fixed by the state government. The state government is providing 6 percent interest subvention for loan amount upto ₹1.50 crore. The maximum age of young entrepreneur is 45 year. The RFC has sanctioned loans of ₹551.63 crore to 544 units upto December, 2022.

Financial & physical targets and achievements during last four years are given in table 4.7.

For the financial year 2022-23, the corporation has fixed a recovery target of ₹250.00 crore, which is ₹50.00 crore higher than the previous financial year 2021-22. In line with the overall financial improved scenario prevailing in the country, after the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Corporation is also expecting good

Table 4.7 Financial and Physical targets and achievements of RFC

(₹Crore)

Years	Loan Sanctions		Disbursement		Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2019-20	250	228.60	200	190.00	300	311.53
2020-21	300	164.56	250	139.07	275	230.38
2021-22	150	131.55	100	114.13	200	284.10
2022-23*	250	67.14	175	64.59	250	198.84

*Upto December, 2022

recovery from the units and is making efforts to achieve the targets. Special emphasis is being given on the recovery from the Non-performing Assets so as to improve financial health of the Corporation.

DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR (DMIC)

A Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai) is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,504 km. About 38 per cent of the corridor passes through Rajasthan.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. A band of 150 Km. (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In first phase, Khushkheda -Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed. For the development of these two nodes, a Joint SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) company - Rajasthan Industrial Development Corporation (RIDCO) has been established on 15th March, 2022.

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR): Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is having an area of about 165 sq. kms and encompassing 43 villages of Alwar district. The detailed development plan for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region has been prepared and finalized.

In the first phase, 532.30 hectare land and for approach road 26.65 hectare land has been acquired. Compensation of ₹82.46 crore has been disbursed to the project affected persons (PAP's) till the financial year 2020-21. After that it was decided to bear the compensation amount by RIICO and from April,

2021 to November, 2022 compensation of ₹270.93 crore has been disbursed to PAP's by RIICO. Thus a total amount of ₹353.39 crore has been disbursed and rest is under process.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA): Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed in the area close to 154 sq. kms, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Node has been notified as Special Investment Regions (SIR) on 12th October, 2020. RIICO has been entrusted with the responsibility of JPMIA and designated as JPMIA Development Authority vide notification dated 12th October, 2020. The process of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been started for the acquisition of private khatedari land coming in the project area.

Rajasthan Special Investment Regions (SIR) Act, 2016

In order to achieve planned and systematic development of Special Investment Regions across the state and in DMIC region, a special legislation in the name of "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016" had been notified on 26th April, 2016 and the rules under this Act have also been notified. To promote and monitor the development of SIR's, a state level "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Board" has been constituted.

A Special Investment Region (SIR) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Township" (BIT), comprising of 363 villages of tehsil Behror, Mundawar, Neemrana, Kotkasim and Tijara of Alwar District had been declared and a Regional Development Authority (RDA) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) has been constituted vide notification dated 22nd February, 2018.

With a notification dated 28th December, 2020 total 43 villages had been separated and notified as KBNIR SIR for which RIICO is being the Regional Development Authority. BIDA is being continue to function as RDA for remaining 321 villages of Bhiwadi Integrated Township.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

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

Khadi Kamgar Arthik Protsahan Yojana: In the compliance of state budget announcement 2022-23, Khadi Kamgar Arthik Protsahan Yojana has been implemented in the state from 13th July 2022, with the objective of providing adequate remuneration to the khadi workers and promoting the production of khadi. Under this scheme, about 20,000 khadi workers will be benefited and an amount of ₹18.00 crore is expected to be incurred. Upto December, 2022 information in prescribed form has been received from 12 institutions for payment and total 1,054 workers which includes 880 spinners, 98 weavers and 76 workers have been paid the amount of ₹11.50 lakh.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being conducted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme during the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 261 Village Industries units have been sanctioned and 1,373 persons have been provided additional employment.

Rebate: On retail sale of khadi garments in the state a total discount of 50 percent (35 percent exemption by state government on the sale of khadi garments produced in the state only, 10 percent exemption as Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and 5 percent exemption by institutions) has been provided

from 2nd October 2022 to 30th January 2023.

Budget Provisions: Under the state budget, marketing development assistance, grant for development of board training centres, computerization of board & centres, Khadi a new initiative and renovation of bhandars etc. are being operated by the board. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), an expenditure of ₹187.82 lakh has been made against the total sanctioned budget amount of ₹1020.30 lakh.

Innovative Schemes

1. In order to strengthen the modernization of sales stores of 144 khadi institutions / Cooperatives of the state, a provision of ₹1.00 crore has been made for their computerization. In the compliance of the state budget announcement, 100 computers, Printers and UPS have been purchased through Gem (Government e-Marketplace) Portal. Which have been distributed to the khadi institutions/societies.
2. Under the budget announcement 2021-22, for providing training to 5,500 spinner and 300 weavers, an amount of ₹300 to the spinner and ₹500 to the weavers per day stipend were proposed to be given. After completion of training Amber Charkhas will be given to 500 Spinner and free of cost Looms will be given to 300 weavers, for which a provision of ₹725 lakh has been made. In this regard total 2,278 trainees have been benefited upto December, 2022.
3. In the compliance of state budget announcement 2022-23, training centers are to be started in Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner divisions to provide training to spinners and weavers. In accordance to this, training sessions have been started by Khadi Gramodhoyog Samiti, Bharatpur from 19th November, 2022 in Bharatpur, Hadoti Shetriya Khadi Gramodhoyog Samiti, Kota from 21st November, 2022 in Kota and from 28th November in Bikaner.

4. During the financial year 2022-23, district level exhibition has organized at premises of Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board from 2nd to 15th October, 2022 in which total khadi and village industries products worth ₹30.18 lakh has been sold. The exhibition has inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Industries.

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last four years is given in table 4.8 and 4.9 respectively.

Table 4.8 Financial Progress of Khadi & Village Industries

(₹ Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2019-20	442	315
2020-21	389	226
2021-22	515	262
2022-23*	1020	188

*Upto December, 2022

Table 4.9 Physical Progress of Khadi & Village Industries

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production(₹lakh)	
	Physical		Financial (₹lakh)		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2019-20	1019	445	3058.26	1320.14	22767	15144	8129	2519	9867.16	7564.55
2020-21	806	545	2418.02	1999.69	22852	21348	6466	4181	9915.91	7749.35
2021-22	1088	479	3156.36	1894.80	20382	13730	8631	5184	7280.00	4621.05
2022-23*	929	261	2926.35	1373.45	17208	11690	7432	1373	10473.00	2215.78

*Upto December, 2022

FACTORIES & BOILERS

The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act-1948, Boilers Act-1923, Payment of Wages Act-1936 and the safety provisions of Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made thereunder, inspections of factories are carried out regularly by the officers of the department and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) 2,567 inspections of factories and boilers have

been carried out by the departmental officers. In the same period 482 new factories and 98 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 41,843 workers have been provided employment.

The departmental website www.rajfab.nic.in guides the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and a web application rajfab.rajasthan.gov.in is developed for registration, renewal and map approval granted under the above Acts in time.

Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment

and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), a total of 745 samples of air generated pollutant from 139 factories have been collected and analysed. Suggestions have been forwarded and these have been implemented in cases where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of such factories.

Organising the safety training programmes are very important to improve the safety consciousness among the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) the training centre has conducted 73 programmes for minimizing the industrial accidents, and 1,835 participants have been benefited by these programmes.

MINING SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is one of the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals. Out of these, 58 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Lead & Zinc ores and concentrate, Selenite and Wollastonite. Almost entire production of Silver, Calcite and Gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also the leading producer of Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite. The state is leading producer of cement grade & steel grade limestone in India. At present mining leases are being granted by e-auction process.

There are 169 mining leases for major minerals, 15,759 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,462 quarry licenses in the state. During the financial year 2022-23, revenue target of ₹8,000 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology department out of which a total of ₹4,880.00 crore of revenue has been achieved upto

December, 2022. During the previous financial year upto December, 2021 a total of ₹4,159.72 crore revenue was collected. Hence, the collection of revenue ₹720.28 crore is more than that achieved during the same period in the previous year.

Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS): As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2022-23, a total of 37 projects were kept for geological investigation under 8 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievements of the prospecting work carried out during the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) are given in table 4.10.

Rajasthan State Mineral Exploration Trust: The main work of Rajasthan state mineral exploration trust, Jaipur is to reformation of Mines and Geology department, mineral prospecting and exploration, departmental strengthening, technological innovation, technical consultancy, logistic support, business development. The main things being done by the trust are:

- Chemical analysis of 2,430 samples in central laboratory Directorate of Mines and Geology, Udaipur has been done through tender by NABL accredited laboratory whose estimated expenditure is ₹31 lakh.

Table 4.10 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Nature of Work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Survey (Sq. km.)	1100.00	805.00
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	385.00	287.75
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	66.20	41.88
Drilling (meters)	5900.00	1170.50
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	54.00	22.00

*Upto December, 2022

- ii. For exploration of mineral limestone and iron ore, 12,300 meters core drilling work is being done by tender in district Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Rajsamand, Jhunjhunu whose estimated expenditure is ₹6.00 crore.

District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT):

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. It is funded through the contributions from the holder of major or minor mineral concession in the district as may be prescribed by the central or state government. It also provides supplementary assistance to such schemes run by the State Government for the development of people/areas affected by mining activities, which are in line with the objectives of DMF. State government vide notification dated 31st May, 2016, enacted DMFT Rules, 2016 to establish district mineral foundation trust in each district. In all 33 districts district mineral foundation trust had been established in the state.

Details of works and financial activities under the DMFT up to December, 2022 are given in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Details of works and financial activity under the DMFT upto December 2022

Activity	Unit	Achievements
Total Work sanctioned	Numbers	27810
Estimated cost of total works	₹Crore	7853.66
Financial Sanction Issued	Numbers	17188
Financial Sanction Issued	₹Crore	4862.16
Work completed	Numbers	11032
Total expenditure up to December, 2022	₹Crore	3163.98

Details of the proceedings carried out by the department to check illegal mining and transportation of minerals during the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) are shown in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Details of the proceedings carried out by the Department

Description	2022-23*
Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock	7167
Number of FIR lodged	749
Number of seized vehicle/ machine/tools	7151
Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crore)	56.27

*Upto December, 2022

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

With a view to scientifically explore/excavate minerals available in the state of Rajasthan, a company named Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited, under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, was established on 30th October, 1974.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the state. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. The company is having a long-term low Silica Limestone supply agreement with Steel Authority of India.

Since inception, RSMML has taken initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. Consequently, the company has been paving the way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

During the financial year 2021-22, the company had generated unaudited gross revenue of ₹1354.06 crore

M-Sand Policy

M-Sand Policy-2020 notification issued on 25th January, 2021 as an alternative to reduce the difference in demand and supply of mineral gravel after the Hon'ble Supreme Court banned the mining of mineral gravel from river drains in the state. M-Sand unit has been given the status of industry. These units are entitled to get benefits under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019. Under the policy, it is mandatory to use minimum 25 percent M-Sand in government construction works of the state, which is proposed to be increased upto 50 percent on the basis of availability. A provision has been made for 100 percent exemption in the amount of DMFT payable on M-Sand manufactured from overburden available in the mining sector.

and earned a profit before tax of ₹421.27 crore (unaudited). During the financial year 2022-23 the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML are ₹1,770.30 crore and ₹650.67 crore respectively.

RSMML has been regular in depositing its statutory and other dues payable to the government. The company has contributed a sum of ₹205.34 crore to the government exchequer upto November, 2022 and the company is likely to deposit an amount of ₹381.26 crore to the state exchequer in the form of Royalty, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) dues, National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) dues, Goods & Services Tax (GST), dividend etc. for the financial year 2022-23.

The major activities of the company have been divided into four parts called as Strategic Business Units & Profit Centres (SBU & PC) under the direct control of Corporate Office situated at Udaipur. The four SBU & PCs are as follow-

- i. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra, Udaipur.
- ii. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Gypsum at Bikaner.
- iii. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Limestone at Jodhpur.
- iv. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Lignite at Jaipur.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), the financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned are shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue

(₹crore)

Particulars	Operational Revenue 2022-23*
SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate	687.51
SBU & PC-Limestone	170.80
SBU & PC-Gypsum	23.25
SBU & PC-Lignite	292.48
106.3 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power	37.65

*Upto November, 2022

Social Activities

RSMML has been constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹21.00 lakh has been incurred on CSR activities and ₹ 57.83 lakh on forest & plantation during the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022).

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

India is the third largest consumer of crude oil in the world, after the United States and China. The country accounts for about 5 per cent of total world oil consumption. India produces about 16 per cent of total domestic consumption. Rest 84 per cent consumption requirements are met by import.

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The state contributes about 20 per cent (6 million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (30 MMTPA) in India and the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent. Petroleum producing area in the state is spread over of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 petroliferous basins.

- i. Barmer-Sanchore Basin - (Barmer and Jalore districts)
- ii. Jaisalmer Basin - (Jaisalmer district)
- iii. Bikaner-Nagaur Basin - (Bikaner, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu districts)
- iv. Vindhyan Basin - (Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, part of Bhilwara & Chittorgarh districts)

1. Exploitation, Production & Development activities of Crude Oil & Natural Gas-

- Commercial Production of crude oil commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present about 98,000-1,02,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 14 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields.
- A total of 34.93 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil was produced during financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and 1,080.26 MMSCM Natural Gas was produced during the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) from Jaisalmer and Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited, Focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- The state government had sanctioned 11 petroleum mining leases (PML) for exploitation of crude oil and natural gas. Exploration is underway in 16 blocks for which petroleum exploration licenses (PEL) have been granted.
- A total of about 182 million barrels of proved reserve of crude oil has been estimated in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- A total of about 12.2 billion cubic meter of natural gas reserves have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn India & Focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin &

Barmer-Sanchore Basin.

- During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), revenue is ₹3,603.38 crore accrued.
- About 62,658 barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from Baghewala area, district Jaisalmer till November, 2022. Presently, heavy oil production to the tune of 338 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) is in progress.
- One new block for oil and gas exploration from Barmer Basin has been sanctioned to GAIL India Limited on 30th November, 2022 by the state government.
- One new block for oil and gas production from Jaisalmer Basin has been granted to OIL India Limited on 08th September, 2022 by MoP&NG under DSF-III and PML is under process of sanction.

2. Rajasthan Refinery Project: HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) is a Joint Venture between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with an equity participation of 74 per cent (₹10,638 crore) and 26 per cent (₹3,738 crore) respectively. 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Barmer has been commenced on 16th January, 2018. The cost of the project is ₹43,129 crore and is funded on a debt equity ratio of 2:1. The refinery will produce products of BS-6 standard. First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex. Upto November, 2022 expenditure of ₹23,057 crore has been incurred for different site work related activities. About 56.30 percent of the work has been completed and more than 17,000 workers are employed in this project.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 4.14.

LABOUR

Labour department in the state strives to create a cordial industrial atmosphere to maintain high industrial production and timely payment of wages &

Table 4.14 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹ Crore)	Total (₹ Crore) (2+5+7)
	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production (Lakh Metric Tonne)	Production (Million Barrels)	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production (MMSCM)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2019-20	3183.41	66.29	47.88	126.21	1160.92	10.48	3320.10
2020-21	1784.32	58.83	42.62	112.42	1232.75	8.05	1904.79
2021-22	3601.13	58.63	42.46	384.54	1684.51	9.72	3995.40
2022-23*	3214.93	34.93	25.27	377.45	1080.26	10.99	3603.38

*Upto November, 2022

allowances to the workers and protect their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws.

State government vide its notification dated 28th June, 2022 has revised the rates of minimum wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled workers to ₹259, ₹271, ₹283 and ₹333 per day respectively with effect from 1st July, 2021.

Following welfare schemes are being implemented by Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW) for construction workers:-

- **Nirman Shramik Shiksha aur Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** Under this scheme scholarship of ₹8,000 to ₹25,000 for beneficiaries' children for education from class 6th onwards is given and incentive of ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 (as per eligibility) is given to intelligent students. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) total 63,302 beneficiaries' children have been benefited and a sum of ₹7.37 crore incurred in this scheme.
- **Assistance Scheme for Beneficiaries under normal or accidental death or Injury:** Under this scheme assistance of ₹2.00 lakh to ₹5.00 lakh is given to beneficiaries/depended. During the

financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) total 882 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹14.46 crore.

- **Prasuti Sahayta Yojana:** Under this scheme assistance is given ₹20,000 on birth of a baby boy and ₹21,000 for birth of a baby girl in three instalments as under:-
 - On delivery ₹5000/-
 - After completing one year and certified vaccination ₹5000/-
 - After completing five year and admission in school for primary education ₹10,000/- for son and ₹11,000/- for daughter.

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) total 1,195 beneficiaries have been benefited and a sum of ₹1.10 crore incurred in this scheme.

- **Silicosis Assistance Scheme:** Under this scheme financial assistance is being given to the silicosis affected person of ₹3.00 lakh and in case of death ₹2.00 lakh is given to their dependants. According to the provisions made in the Rajasthan Silicosis Policy, 2019, the disposal and payment of applications under the said scheme is being done through the Directorate of Specially Abled

Person. In this regard amount of ₹14.64 crore has been transferred by BOCW Board to Directorate of Specially Abled Person for facilitate the silicosis affected person or their dependent.

- **Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Tool kit Assistance Scheme:** Under this scheme assistance of ₹2,000 or actual cost whichever is lower to beneficiaries on purchase of equipment/Toolkit is given. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) total 87 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹2 lakh.
- **Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Awas Yojana:** Under this scheme grant is given for construction of their own house a maximum of ₹1.50 lakh. In this regard 23 applications have been accepted.
- **Nirman Shramik Jeevan aur Bhawishya Suraksha Yojana:** Under which for social security of beneficiaries assistance 50 to 100 per cent is given by the board on the deposited contribution of beneficiaries.
- **Subh Shakti Yojana:** Under this scheme, ₹55,000 as incentive is given to adult unmarried daughters of registered beneficiaries and empowerment for self-dependence of women beneficiaries through Entrepreneurship development. In this regard 5,090 applications have been accepted.
- **Scheme of reimbursing interest on professional loan by construction workers:** Under this scheme, interest part on professional loan from financial institutions by eligible beneficiaries to the extent of ₹5.00 lakh would be reimbursed by the Board.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers and their dependants after successfully passing preliminary competitive exam for Indian/ Rajasthan Administrative Services:** Under this scheme, ₹1.00 lakh would be given upon clearing preliminary exam of Indian Administrative service and ₹50,000 upon clearing preliminary exam of Rajasthan Administrative Service. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) 02 beneficiaries

have been benefited with the amount of ₹1.00 lakh.

- **Scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees of son/daughter of construction workers on getting admission in IIT/IIM:** Under this scheme, tuition fees of children of construction workers would be reimbursed by the Board on getting admission in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM).
- **Reimbursement of visa expenses incurred by the construction workers for employment abroad:** Under this scheme, board will reimburse to the extent of ₹5,000 for expenses incurred by construction worker for getting visa.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers for international games competitions:** Under this schemes, beneficiary or his/her children will be provided cash awards as under.
 - For participation- ₹2.00 lakh
 - For Bronze medal- ₹5.00 lakh
 - For Silver medal- ₹8.00 lakh
 - For Gold medal- ₹11.00 lakh

During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) key achievements of the department are highlighted below:-

- Total 926 claims under various labour acts have been decided and ₹27.55 crore has been awarded.
- Out of 1,698 industrial complaints, 958 have been disposed and out of 196 industrial disputes, 118 cases have been settled.
- Under the Trade Union Act-1926, unions of workmen & employers are registered. Total 25 trade unions have been registered in which number of members are 4,160.
- Building & other construction workers Welfare Board (BOCW)' has registered 1.30 lakh construction workers as beneficiaries and 0.70 lakh construction workers have been benefited. An expenditure of ₹37.64 crore has been incurred on it.
- Labour court/industrial tribunals have disposed off 1,661 cases.

e-Shram Portal

e-Shram portal has developed for creating a national database of unorganized workers, which will be seeded with Aadhaar. It will have details of name, occupation, address, occupation type, educational qualification, skill types and family details etc. for optimum realization of their employability and extend the benefits of the social security schemes to them. It is the first-ever national database of unorganised workers including migrant workers, construction workers, gig and platform workers, street vendors, domestic workers, agriculture workers etc.

Any worker who is a home based-worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not a member of ESIC or EPFO or not a government employee is called an unorganised worker. Any individual satisfying following condition can register on the portal through any CSC, E-mitra or Website www.eshram.gov.in free of cost-

- An unorganised worker (UW).
- Age should be between 16-59 years.
- Not a member of EPFO/ESIC Scheme or NPS (Government funded)

Objectives and Benefits-

- To improve the implementation efficiency of the social security services for the unorganized workers
- Integration of social security schemes meant for unorganized workers
- Providing a comprehensive database to Central and State Governments for tackling any National Crises like COVID-19 in future.
- Sharing of information in respect of registered unorganised workers with various stakeholders such as Ministries/ Departments/ Boards/ Agencies/ Organisations of the Central & State Governments through APIs for delivery of various social security and welfare schemes being administered by them.
- e-Shram Card is acceptable throughout India.

e-Shram portal was launched on 26th August, 2021 and total 1,27,11,351 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in Rajasthan State upto November, 2022.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Employment exchanges render their services for the sake of employment seekers and employers by assisting them in getting appropriate jobs and workforce respectively. For this unemployed youth is registered at the employment exchanges and their applications are submitted and then placed with the employers as per their demand.

In the Calendar year 2022 the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges are 1,56,055. These include 73,332 women, 25,549 scheduled caste, 17,573 scheduled tribes and 84,392 other backward class persons. In the same period 2,808 vacancies have been notified, against which 1,616 candidates were submitted to the employers.

The department organises Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs to facilitate employment/self-employment/training opportunities to the candidates. In the shivirs, the employers of public/private sector are invited and a platform is provided to the candidates and the employers for facilitation of employment/self-employment/training opportunities. During the financial year 2022-23, a total of 199 rozgar sahayta shivirs have been organised and 25,809 job seekers have been benefited through employment opportunities upto December, 2022.

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

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information (EMI) Programme, the status of employment in organised sector (public and private) in recent years presented in the table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)
2019	15146	9.72	6479	4.20	21625	13.92
2020	15399	9.88	6377	4.17	21776	14.05
2021	15483	9.85	6461	4.26	21944	14.11
2022*	15563	9.86	6653	4.32	22216	14.18

*Upto September, 2022

Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana

Under this scheme of state government that was started on 1st February, 2019 an unemployment allowance worth ₹4,000 for male and ₹4,500 for female, transgender and specially abled persons was being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they got employed/self-employed, whichever was earlier.

With a view to make the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana more effective and to increase the employability of youth, applicants have to undergo skill training for at least three months followed by internship for four hours daily in various government departments mandatorily to get unemployment allowance.

Amount worth ₹1,801.92 crore has been disbursed as unemployment allowance to 6,22,043 candidates since the commencement of the scheme upto December 2022. During the calendar year 2022, (upto December, 2022) 1,66,565 candidates have turned out for internship and 25,368 candidates have been sent for skill training.

Mega Job Fair: With a view to providing employment opportunities to unemployed youth at large scale, Mega Job Fairs are also being conducted in the state. Two such events have taken place upto December 2022 at Jaipur on 14th - 15th November 2022 and Bikaner on 29th - 30th November 2022. Total 30,926 unemployed youth have been participated in the Jaipur Mega Job Fair, out of which 3,174 were

selected primarily by the employers. Whereas 12,820 unemployed youth participated in the Bikaner's Mega Job Fair, out of which 2,069 were selected primarily.

Establishment of the Model Career Centre (MCC): In the context of transforming old set up of employment exchanges into IT enabled model career centres. Total Sixteen such model career centres have been made functional in the following districts:- Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara and Sriganganagar.

RAJASTHAN SKILL AND LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was created with the objective to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies for promoting and facilitating large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people of the state. Rajasthan was the first state in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. The skill Training mechanism was established in the state by involving training partners coming across the country. More than 1,111 partner agencies are currently listed under Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC). More than 5.22 lakh youth have been trained in various sectors upto December, 2022. RSLDC is

executing following schemes/projects for development of skill and entrepreneurship in the state:-

State Sponsored Schemes/Programmes implemented by RSLDC

The existing state sponsored schemes of RSLDC reformulated to cater the training needs of various categories of youth. The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) reformulated as Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK) and the Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP) reformulated in to two schemes, i.e. SAKSHM (Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan) and SAMARTH to cater the training needs of various segments of the Society. All three state sponsored schemes are being operated under one umbrella scheme namely "Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (MMKVY)". The Brief details of the above-mentioned schemes are as follow:

- i. **Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK):** The scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youth by providing them employment-oriented skill trainings in relevant sectors as per the market demand. Under this scheme, skill training and employment will also be ensured by the process of special empanelment and adopting Recruit-Train-Deploy model. This is being done to ensure participation of industries that play an important role in ascertaining demands and ensuring availability of employment through skill development programs.
- ii. **Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan (SAKSHM):** This scheme aims to create self employment opportunities at the local level by enabling the youth and women of the state with suitable training programs and linking them with self-employment opportunities.
- iii. **SAMARTH:** The scheme aims to benefit the poorest, marginalised communities, beggars, residents of temporary settlements, dalits, tribals, inhabitants of nari niketan, balghar, prison inmates and making them self-reliant through training programs with employment/self-employment possibilities.

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY): The Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY), launched on 7th November, 2019, endeavours to integrate skill development in academic colleges. Skill Development Centers located within college premises are offering domain and life skills/soft skills courses to improve employability of college student of graduation level. The objective of this program is to provide employability skills through a combination of soft skills and domain based skills to students across colleges so that after training they can avail wage or self-employment opportunities.

The scheme is being implemented in joint collaboration of RSLDC and College Education Department (Commissionerate of College Education, Rajasthan) and the training is conducted by Training Partners (TPs) empanelled by RSLDC in respective college premises. Under this scheme, 45 special courses have been prepared which are relevant to college youth. Courses are having maximum duration of 350 hours. In each domain course, 90 hours of soft skill component are incorporated.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by RSLDC

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):**
 - i. DDU-GKY is the skill training and placement programme of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. It aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them employment with regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages. This Scheme was launched on 16th August 2014 in Udaipur with distinction of it being the first centre of India.
 - ii. LIFE-MGNREGA, a new initiative by MoRD has also been converged in DDU-GKY Scheme. For the project period of 2019-23, MoRD, Government of India has allocated the training target of 72,800 against a total combined target of 1,22,800 to RSLDC with a revised budget provisions of ₹755.93 crore.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of

India, has allocated a financial budget of ₹70.96 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0. Under this scheme 32,523 youth have been trained against the target of 41,000. Further, the Ministry has launched PMKVY 3.0 in the financial year 2020-21. Under the PMKVY 3.0, 11,156 youth have been trained.

- **Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):** Ministry Of Skill Development And Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government Of India has launched a project namely "Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion" with aim to strengthen institutional mechanism at both national and state Level, to build a pool of quality trainers and assessors and creating convergence among all skill training programmes for all sections of society. Since the state has a well-developed skilling ecosystem and infrastructure for conducting various skill development programs, the grant provided under the SANKALP project will enable RSLDC to strengthen institutional mechanism at District level. This programme will improve the quality and market relevance of the skill development initiatives and also increases the percentage of women, SC, ST, PWD participants and other disadvantaged groups of the society in skill development programs.

Migration Support Centre: RSLDC has established the five migration support centre to support trained youth in retention of their jobs while they migrate out of their home town. These Centres are providing free residential facilities for 90 days to such trained youth under SANKALP.

Special Projects

- Bhikshook Orientation & Rehabilitation (BHOR) Programme-Beggar Free city:** RSLDC has initiated the beggars training for their rehabilitation through employment/self-employment opportunities in coordination with Police Commissionerate, Jaipur.
 - In order to empower those who want to quit begging and want to earn livelihood with dignity, RSLDC has initiated a pilot project to

rehabilitate the beggars in Jaipur through skill training.

- Duration of the training is fixed to 840 hours (105 days) with provision of 15 days grooming and counselling.
- Provision of wage loss compensation to beneficiaries at the rate of ₹225 per day is also made under the initiative.
- Under the programme, 100 beggars have been trained and employment to 82 beggars.

ii. Training under Jal Jeevan Mission: Water Sanitation Support Organization: With the joint efforts of the state Water and Sanitation Mission, RSLDC has so far trained 39,193 youth in the field of Plumbers/ Electricians/ Fitters under Jal Jeevan Mission in all 33 districts of Rajasthan.

iii. Training under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC): The NBCFDC has given training targets to RSLDC for implementation of PM-DAKSH scheme to benefit youth of backward classes through short term, long term trainings and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

iv. IM Shakti: In collaboration with Women's Empowerment Department and Rajasthan Skill Livelihood's Development Corporation launched a new scheme "Indira Mahila Shakti-Kaushal Samridhi Yojana" (IM-Shakti) in the financial year 2020-21. The scheme is specially designed for the skilling of girls & women's of the state. Under this scheme, total 1,221 girls & women have been trained during the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.

The detailed progress of skill training programmes is given in the table 4.16.

Convergence Initiative

The Government of Rajasthan issued order for convergence of all skill development schemes under various departments in the state. RSLDC is the nodal agency for skilling component under various schemes of the departments of the state government through convergence. The Company signed MoUs with 10

Table 4.16 Progress of skill training programmes

Scheme Name	Number of Youth Trained (Since beginning to 2022-23*)	Youth Trained During 2022-23*	Number of Youth Under-Training
DDU-GKY	78467	5302	1752
ELSTP	275529	237	0
MMYKY 1.0	2115	0	0
MMYKY 2.0	2606	0	0
PMKVY 2.0	32523	0	0
PMKVY 3.0	4159	527	0
RAJKViK (MMKVY -Cat-I)	9684	9684	1758
SAKSHM (MMKVY -Cat-II)	3975	3975	511
SAMARTH (MMKVY -Cat-III)	2271	2271	805
RSTP	59569	0	0
RPL PMKVY 3.0	6173	0	0
RPL PMKVY 2.0	2781	0	0
WSSO	39193	0	0
IM SHAKTI	1720	1221	1228
PM Daksh	376	0	0
MMYSY	352	352	1269
PMKVY 3.0_C4W	824	824	0
Total	522317	24393	7323

*Upto December, 2022

Departments of the state government. More than 80,000 youth have been trained in various sectors upto December, 2022. Currently, the company is doing training for the following 3 departments under Convergence:

1. Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (SCDC)
2. Tribal Area Development Department (TAD)
3. Minority Department

Innovative approach to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'

- The CSR partnership:** A dedicated CSR cell has been constituted at RSLDC to mobilize direct Contributions to the Rajasthan Skill Development Fund, setting-up Corporate Skill Centers of Excellence, get donated land, building and machinery. CSR funds will be utilised in various skill training schemes, as per the CSR cell guidelines.

- ii. **Recruit-train-deploy:** RSLDC has initiated the RTD (Recruit-Train-Deploy) to work with well-established and reputed Industry associations/ Federation. The industry/ employer would first offer jobs provisionally to the candidates, train them and then ensure their placement.
- iii. **Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT):** For taking up training in tourism and hospitality sector, the Government of Rajasthan with ITEES, Singapore has established the Centre of Excellence in Tourism Training (CETT) in Udaipur. Currently 680 youth have been trained and 104 are under training in hospitality sector. For the same RSLDC is providing the gap funding to CETT from the CSR fund.
- iv. **Third Party Assessment and Certification:** To ensure 100 per cent third party assessment and certification, RSLDC is working with 36 Sector Skills Councils. More than 2.65 lakh youth have been assessed and certified by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)/Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) upto December, 2022.
- v. **Overseas Placement Bureau and Rajasthan Overseas Workers Welfare Cell:** RSLDC has established the Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB) and the Rajasthan Pravasi Shramik Kalyan Prakoshth (RPSKP) as per the directions of the state government. The main functions of OPB and RPSKP are to provide information, guidance & counselling, facilitation of placements, contact camps on overseas placement, awareness camps for safe and legal migration, pre departure orientation for youth who intend to go abroad for jobs.
- vi. **Pre-Departure Orientation Training Programme (PDOT):** Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India has approved Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation Jaipur to function as approved Centre for Pre-Departure Orientation Training Program for emigrant workers intend to go abroad for work and sanctioned PDOT Program centres in 5 districts Jaipur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Nagaur. RSLDC has established PDOT Centres at Jaipur, Sikar and Nagaur and has given orientation training to 3,393 candidates upto December, 2022.
- vii. **Trainings of Jail Inmates, Juveniles and Persons with Special Abilities (PSAs):** RSLDC has been implementing training programmes in Jaipur central jail, Bhilwara jail, balika sudhar grah and 2,367 persons have been trained through empanelled training partners under Regular Skill Training Programme. Trainings are being provided in employment oriented courses such as housekeeping in hotels & restaurants & customer relations, IT/BPO sector, tailoring, electrical wireman for deaf, screen printing for deaf, canning of chairs and bridal jewellery making.
- viii. **Celebration of World Youth Skills Day:** Every year RSLDC celebrates the World Youth Skills Day on 15th July. The first World Youth Skills Day was celebrated on 15th July, 2015 and consecutively the eighth World Youth Skills day on 15th July, 2022, which has celebrated under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship department, Rajasthan. In this programme 6 Skill Icon and 1 Skill Ambassador have been awarded.
- ix. **Skill Icon of the Month:** 'Skill Icon of the Month' initiative was started in March, 2015 by RSLDC to felicitate youths who have successfully completed the training programme and secured a decent job and became a role model by breaking all the preconceived notions of the society. Under this initiative, Skill Icon is awarded with a cash prize of ₹11,000 along with a certificate and a trophy. The Training Partner and the Employer are also felicitated with certificates. Since its inception to December, 2022 total 97 'Skill Icon' awards have been given so far.
- x. **The District Level Skill and Livelihoods Development Committee (DLSDC):** The District Level Skill and Livelihoods Development Committee (DLSDC) headed

by the district collector is formed to monitor and extend the reach of skill development projects in the districts organises regular meetings. Since April, 2019, total 229 DLSDC meetings have been organised across the state to review progress.

WorldSkills International Championship:

WorldSkills is the global platform for promoting workplace skills among youth and brings together industry, government and education organizations. WorldSkills Competition is the largest skill competition in the world held once every two years. In the year 2022, Charmi Sen of Rajasthan has participated in the WorldSkill Competition organized

in Finland in hair dressing trade and Jai Kishan Suthar in Joinery trade in Switzerland.

IndiaSkills-2021 National Competition: Rajasthan was awarded 1 gold, 1 silver, 3 bronze and 5 excellent performance medals in the IndiaSkills-2021 National Competition. IndiaSkills competitions are designed to showcase the highest standards of skills in India and make vocational training aspirational for youth.

Awards

In the month of November 2022, the corporation has been awarded Order of Merit Certificate by SKOCH in 3 different categories for its excellent work in the field of skill training.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure development is often considered as an indicator of economic soundness. Physical infrastructure in the form of transport facilities (road and railways in particular), communication services (post and telecommunication among others) and power sector, is one of the most important pillars of firm economic foundation; directly acting as a driver of growth and indirectly accelerating poverty alleviation. Remaining mindful of its significance, the Government of Rajasthan has played a proactive role in infrastructure development across the state. The key developments in infrastructure sector are provided below.

POWER

Rightly regarded as the backbone of an economy, the power sector makes any and every kind of economic activity possible in all sectors – agriculture, industry or services. In addition, it lights up millions of households and therefore plays an instrumental role in uplifting the standard of living of the general masses. Rajasthan electricity network is one of the most diversified systems of the country, catering to various consumer demands.

A. Power Generation

The main sources of energy generation in the State are Thermal Projects, Hydel projects, Wind farms projects, Biomass projects, Captive Power Plant projects, Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity in the state as on 30th November, 2022 is 23,487.46 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 5.1.

An Approval has been issued by the state government to set up a total 2000 MW solar park including 810 MW solar power plant at Pugal, Bikaner by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RVUNL). The allotment of land for the project have been completed and with this approval, RVUNL has taken its step forward in the field of solar energy, as well as provide its contribution in meeting the future energy needs of Rajasthan and environmental protection.

In compliance to the budget speech 2022-23 new coal based thermal power projects of total capacity of 2,245 MW are under process to be set up in the coming years, which includes extension of ultra super critical technology based Chhabra power project, units 7 and 8 of 660-660 MW capacity in Chhabra and 800 MW unit-3 in Kalisindh. There will also be an increase in the field of development and employment, as well as the state will move towards self-reliance in the field of power generation. In order to ensure proper utilization of the state's mineral resources and to establish new dimensions of development and employment in desert area, process is ongoing for setting up lignite based power project Unit-1 of 125 MW capacity at Gurha in Bikaner. The administrative and financial approval of Chhabra and Kalisindh has been issued by the state government and work has been in the advance stage.

B. Transmission System

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the State as on March, 2019 was 41,104.39 ckt.km (circuit Km), which has increased to 43,484.743 ckt.km (with PPP) up to March, 2022. The total Transmission network has increased by 5.79 per cent from 2018-19 to 2021-22. During the financial year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022) total 120.20 ckt.km has been added in the transmission network. Transmission network in the State is shown in table 5.2

Table 5.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity of Power

(MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1. State Owned projects/ Shared projects						
(a)	Thermal	5850.00	6510.00	7170.00	7830.00	7830.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50
Total (1)		7470.79	8130.79	8790.79	9450.79	9450.79
2. Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	1793.50	1870.46	1903.46	1947.41	1916.37
(b)	Hydel	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	0**
(d)	Atomic	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
Total (2)		3212.00	3288.96	3321.96	3365.91	3113.77
3. RREC, RSMML and Private Sector Wind/ Biomass/ Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	4139.20	3734.10	3734.10	3734.10	3730.35
(b)	Biomass	101.95	101.95	101.95	101.95	101.95
(c)	Solar	2411.70	2178.10	2288.10	3057.60	3348.60
(d)	Thermal/Hydel	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00
Total (3)		10394.85	9756.15	9866.15	10635.65	10922.90
Total (1+2+3)		21077.64	21175.90	21978.90	23452.35	23487.46

* up to November, 2022.

**Allocation of 221 MW Gas power from NTPC was surrendered due to high purchase cost in view of Ministry of Power guideline released on 22nd March, 2021.

Table 5.2 Transmission Network in the State

(In Ckt. Km)

S. No.	Particular	Transmission Network			
		As on 31 st March, 2022	Progress during 2022-23 (Up to November, 2022)	Total (as on 30 th November, 2022)	Likely achievements by the end of FY 2022-23
1	765 KV Lines	425.498	0	425.498	425.498
2	400 KV Lines	7842.386	0	7842.386	8333.386
3	220 KV Lines	16214.409	29.028	16243.437	16299.437
4	132 KV Lines	19002.45	91.171	19093.621	19625.621
Total Lines		43484.743	120.199	43604.942	44683.942

The number of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-stations and their capacity in the state are presented in table 5.3

Table 5.3 Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity with PPP

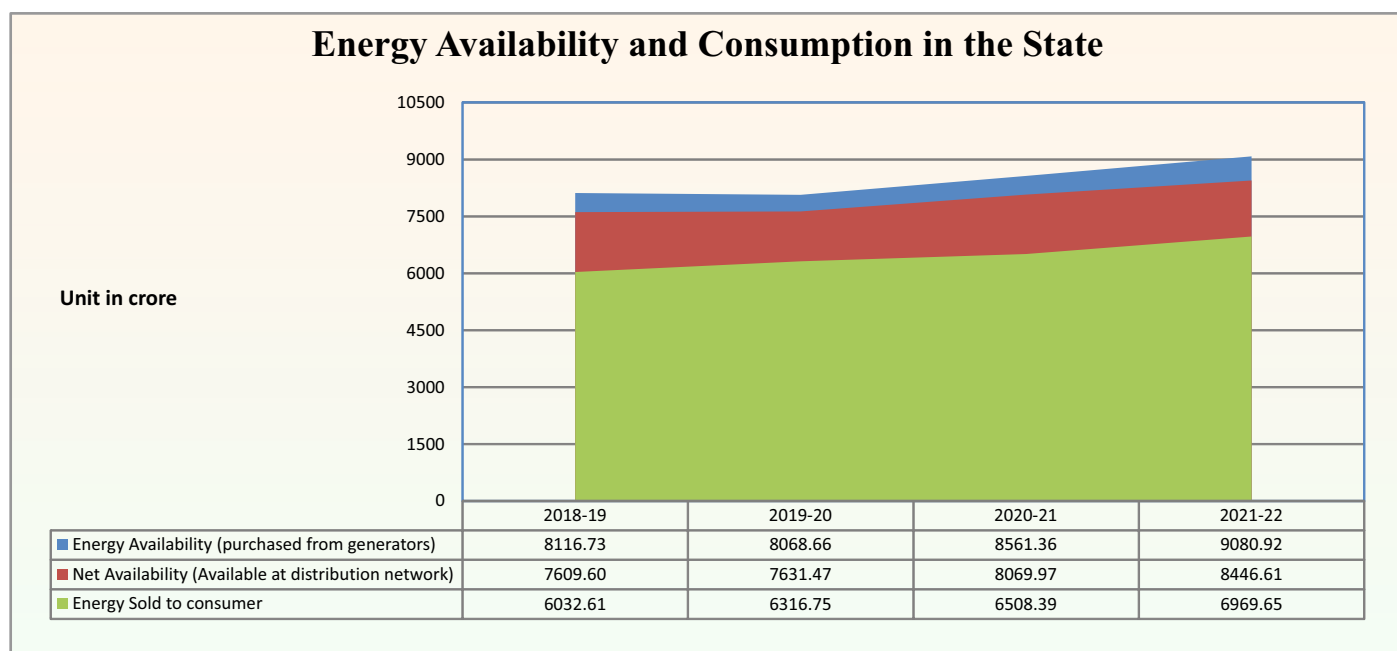
S. No.	Particular	Unit	EHV GSS			
			As on 31 st March, 2022	Progress during 2022-23 (Up to November, 2022)	Total (as on 30 th November, 2022)	Likely achievements by the end of FY 2022-23
1	765 KV GSS	Nos.	2	0	2	2
	Capacity	MVA	7500	1500	9000	9000
2	400 KV GSS	Nos.	18	0	18	18
	Capacity	MVA	15570	185	15755	15755
3	220 KV GSS	Nos.	128	0	128	129
	Capacity	MVA	32955	280	33235	33395
4	132 KV GSS	Nos.	467	2	469	495
	Capacity	MVA	34831.5	980	35811.5	36456
Total EHV GSS		Nos.	615	2	617	644
Total Capacity		MVA	90856.5	2945	93801.5	94606

Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State:

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2019 was 8,116.73 crore units which increased to 9,080.92 crore units up to March, 2022. The total energy

availability has increased by 11.90 per cent from 2018-19 to 2021-22. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 15.53 per cent. The year wise energy availability and consumption is shown in figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1



Innovative Schemes

Implementation of Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS)

The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement the Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS). With this system, the Nigam intends to achieve wide-area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/security and efficient asset management. The system provides better visualisation and awareness of the transmission system. The orders for implementation of communication backbone i.e. ICT infrastructure and OPGW fibre network is already placed on dated 31st May, 2017 and 16th October, 2017 respectively. The work order for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition(SCADA)/Energy Management System(EMS) under this scheme is placed on 12th December, 2018. The work is expected to be completed by June, 2023.

Transmission and Generation Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

Allowing participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

a. Transmission Projects

- The maintenance of 183 grid sub-stations of 132 KV in the state has been entrusted to the private sector, saving about ₹30 lakh per year per sub-station.
- Two projects-400 KV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through PPP mode in the State.
- Two transmission projects taken up on Public Private Partnership mode under Viability Gap Funding(VGF) scheme
 - Work of 400KV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission line PPP-6 has been completed and commissioned.
 - The work of 400 KV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner Transmission line PPP-7 has been completed and commissioned.

- One of 220KV and fifteen of 132KV GSSs with associated lines have been developed through PPP model in the State.
- 400 KV GSS Sangod with associated line has been awarded & LOI issued on dated 6th September, 2022.

b. Generating Projects

The state government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India and has approved procurement of 2,886 MW power by RVPN through private developer. Total 2,886 MW have been commissioned in the state through private participation.

C. Distribution System

1. Consumers

The number of consumers increases from 176.12 lakh (March-2022) to 180.62 lakh (Nov-2022) with growth of 2.56 per cent. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 5.4.

2. Rural Electrification

To achieve 100 percent rural electrification in the state, the state government has electrified 43,965 villages up to November, 2022. In addition 1.14 lakh dhanis and 97.05 lakh rural households have also been electrified upto November, 2022.

3. Agricultural connection

- 50,321 agriculture connections have been released to farmers during 2022-23 upto November, 2022.
- ₹59,248 crore tariff subsidy has been provided to farmers since December, 2018.

4. Implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme

Government of India has approved “Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM)” scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India has issued guidelines with following components:

Kusum Component-C :

● Feeder Solarization:

MNRE, Government of India has made provision

Table 5.4 Category wise Consumers

S. No.	Category	No. of consumers as on 31 st March, 2022	No. of Connections released During 2022-23 (Tentative) upto November, 2022	No. of consumers as on 30 November, 2022 (Tentative)
1	Domestic	13917712	336444	14254156
2	Non-Domestic	1551177	52465	1603642
3	Industries	290567	8755	299322
4	Agriculture	1720626	50321	1770947
5	P.H.E.D.	79012	3330	82342
6	Street Light	26007	0	25998*
7	Mixed Load	26963	0	26188**
8	EV	44	58	102
	Total	17612108	451373	18062697

* 9 consumers are disconnected this year under Street Light category

**775 consumers are disconnected this year under Mixed Load category

to solarize grid connected pump sets at 11 kV feeder level for the year 2020-21. For this, work of 1,00,000 pump sets (7.5 HP) has now been sanctioned by MNRE for solarization at feeder level. There is a Central Financial Assistance of 30 percent of cost of solar power plant (CAPEX mode) or, ₹1.05 crore per MW (RESCO mode) limited to individual pump capacity of 7.5 HP from MNRE. The Land identification and procurement responsibility is of the Developer (bi-partite agreement between land owner / farmer and developer) or, discoms (for government land).

● **Saur Krishi Ajivika Yojna (www.skayrajasthan.org.in)**

To Facilitate a common platform for farmers/land owners and developers to collaborate and arrange the required land for setting up of solar power plant under Component C (Feeder level solarization), Rajasthan Discoms has developed an online portal (www.skayrajasthan.org.in) as “Saur Krishi Ajivika Yojna”. Interested farmers, land owners can register their land on the portal near the identified list of proposed substations for

the purpose of setting of solar power plant. Interested developers can register on the portal to get the contact details of farmers / land owners who have registered their land on portal in the vicinity of proposed solar power plant locations.

- No. of sub-stations covered - 781
- No. of Agriculture consumers targeted for solarization- 2,78,618
- Target solar power plants capacity- 3,079 MW
- **Applicable Annual Lease Rent (₹ per hectare)** under the Scheme (to be escalated 5 per cent every two years) applicable initially for a period of 26 years (including 25 years PPA duration).

The Solar power plants shall be set up by developer as per the specifications/ requirement of Component C (feeder level solarization) in RESCO mode.

Under this, An order has been given to M/s Ultimate Sun System Pvt. Limited by Jaipur Discom for solar power plant near 33/11 KV Datwas substation in tonk circle for solarization of 4 segregated agriculture feeders.

Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced a scheme of ₹1,000 per month and maximum ₹12,000 per annum for general category of agricultural rural consumers making it better than the previously implemented DBT scheme in the budget 2021-22. In pursuance of the above announcement, an additional subsidy upto ₹1,000 per month (maximum ₹12,000 per annum) has been provisioned to be given to metered and flat rate general agricultural (Block Hours Supply) consumers through adjustment in energy bills in addition to regular tariff subsidy under Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana. Additional subsidy of ₹867.57 crore (provisional) during financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022 has been provided to about 12.82 lakh farmers and zero amount billing issued to 8.87 lakh farmers.

Mukhyamantri Gharelu Anudaan Yojana

Under Mukhyamantri Gharelu Anudaan Yojana, subsidy of ₹3,566.71 crore (provisional) during FY 2022-23 up to November, 2022 has been provided to about 123.30 lakh domestic consumers so far, and zero amount billing issued to 38.44 Lakh domestic consumers.

D. Prashasan Shahron/Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyaan

Prashasan Shahron/Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyaan is being organised in the State from 02nd October, 2021. Under this scheme, camps are being organised to register electricity related complaints of consumers and efforts are being made to resolve the issue on priority.

Prashasan Shahron ke Sang Abhiyan: 5,725 camps have been organised upto November, 2022, in which 17,304 consumer complaints have been registered, out of which 17,267 (99.78percent) consumer complaints have been resolved.

Prashasan Gaon ke Sang Abhiyan: 11,073 camps have been organised upto November, 2022, in which 2,16,465 consumer complaints have been registered, out of which 2,15,248 (99.44percent) consumer complaints have been resolved.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is State Nodal Agency for Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also a State Designated Agency of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for promotion of energy efficiency and energy conservation.

The status of implementation of various schemes by RRECL up to December, 2022 is as follows:

A. Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7KWh/Sq. m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 gigawatt of electricity from solar generation. The State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as the biggest hub of green energy. Apart from Solar roof top projects, Solar Power plants of total 13,531 MW (ground mounted) capacity have been commissioned in the State up to December, 2022. Further, State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019.

To promote renewable energy projects of 70,030 MW customized packages to Adani, Greenko, JSW, Renew Power, HMCL, Torrent Power, ACME, O2 Power, Axis Energy, Azure Power have been approved by Government of Rajasthan. An investment of approximately ₹3,00,000 crore is expected through these projects in the state.

B. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Bhadla Solar Park: solar park of 2,245 MW capacity have been commissioned in 4 phases at Bhadla, Jodhpur.

Four solar park are in development stage under Solar park scheme of MNRE.

- Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park (750MW) by JVC M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited. It is a JVC between Government of Rajasthan & Essel Infra limited. Under it, 300 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1,500MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. Under it, 896 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Nokh (Jaisalmer) Solar Park (925 MW) by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL).
- Pugal (Bikaner) Solar Park (1,450 MW) by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL).

C. Rooftop Solar Power Projects Scheme

- **(Phase-I)** RRECL has successfully implemented 3 Schemes of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programs with 30 percent Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/Subsidy support from MNRE up to March-2019.
- **(Phase-II)** RREC has successfully implemented solar roof top programme phase-II for 45 MW capacity up to March,2022 with applicable subsidy support of MNRE.

Presently Roof top scheme is being executed by State Discoms.

● Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop scheme -

Scheme for Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings under RESCO Mode is taken-up by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation. RREC has issued NIT for 50 MW capacity on dated 21st October, 2022.

PM-KUSUM scheme (component-A)

RREC is implementing component-A of PM-KUSUM scheme in the state. RREC has issued letter of allocation (LoA) to 623 successful applicants for aggregate 722 MW capacity for setting up Decentralized solar power plant of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity on barren/uncultivable land of farmers

within 5 kms range of 33/11 KV GSS of discoms. Out of 623 Solar power generators (SPGs), 481 Nos of PPAs have been signed for total 593 MW capacity. 62.5 MW capacity have been commissioned up to December,2022.

D. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The Government of Rajasthan has issued the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18th December, 2019. The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 Meter hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, Government of India. A total of 4,442.145 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned up to December,2022 in the state. Apart from this 1,690 MW hybrid capacity has been commissioned up to December,2022.

E. Biomass Energy

Among different renewable energy sources, biomass is also a clean energy source, as it is clean and helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The main source for biomass energy in the state of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity has been commissioned till December,2022 in the State, out of which 2 plants of 28 MW is not operational since 2012. Presently 10 Biomass power plants of total 119.40 MW capacity are under execution.

F. Energy Conservation Programme

RREC is implementing energy conservation program to promote use of energy efficient appliances through different promotional activities and has taken up pilot projects time to time, to showcase the energy saving techniques in the State. Also to recognize the sincere efforts towards Energy Conservation, RREC has been organizing, Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) since 2009 and celebrate 14th December as Energy Conservation Day. In continuation to above, RREC has organized 13th Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) on 14 December, 2022. RRECL has been selected for certificate of Merit by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in state Performance category in National Energy Conservation award (N.E.C.A.)-2022.

ROAD

Road network is an important factor for economic development and social integration of the State. Development of road infrastructure is considered as an important part of the transport system. To assess the socio-economic status of the country, the existing road network is often considered as an important indicator. Good road network facilitates easy access to health care facilities, goods and services, education and social mobility. Wide network of the roads improves the connectivity of urban and rural areas. Moreover, smooth road infrastructure reduces the cost of the transportation in terms of time and money.

Extensive road network of high quality is essential for trouble free transport which is the most widely used mode of transport. The Road Network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 percent saving in vehicle operation cost. This is very significant from the point of view of energy crisis and conservation of petroleum fuels.

The construction of roads in the State has increased consistently from 13,553 km in 1949 to 2,78,813.23 km up to March, 2022. The road density in the state is 81.47 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2022 whereas national road density is 165.23 km per 100 sq. km. State is far behind in comparison of national road density. The total classified road length in the State is given in table 5.5.

Out of 2,78,813.23 km, PWD maintains 1,73,275.63 km and 99 percent works in rural area and 1 per cent work in urban areas are being executed by PWD.

There are 43,264 villages in the state as per 2011 census. 38,239 villages are connected upto December, 2022 which is 89.39 per cent of total.

During the year 2022-23, the important achievements of road development up to December, 2022 are given below:

- As per 2011 census the 1009 revenue villages with population of 500 and above which were not connected by road were to be connected. Under this, 593 villages were connected with roads upto December, 2022. The connectivity of second and last phase for 367 unconnected villages was sanctioned in the month of april, 2022 during financial year 2022-23. Work has been started in 361 villages.
- The works costing of ₹10 crores involved missing links and non-patchable road works in each constituency have been taken up in the State. Total cost of missing link and non-patchable roads is ₹2,003 crore. Against these works 4,843 km missing links and 2,338 km non-patchable roads would be developed. All these road works have been started.
- Under 3 road development works in each district programme, 99 work with total 2,844 km length of state roads with cost of ₹3,134 crore would be developed. All these works have been started.

Table 5.5 Road Length in the State as on 31th March, 2022

(Km)						
S. No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	10366.41	0.00	0.00	251.68	10618.09
2	State Highways	17180.39	4.20	6.00	47.00	17237.59
3	Major District Roads	12972.81	17.20	92.85	188.07	13270.93
4	Other District Roads	43091.82	3170.50	266.98	4695.22	51224.52
5	Village Roads	145049.14	5521.27	33534.37	2537.32	186462.10
GRAND TOTAL		228660.57	8713.17	33900.20	7539.29	278813.23

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

- 2,516 km BT roads have been constructed under Missing links, State Road Fund and Rural Roads.
- 70 villages and 15 PHQ's having population 500 and above as per 2011 census has been connected by 282 km BT roads under State Road Fund.
- 5 km Vikas Path completed in 5 Gram Panchayats.
- Widening, strengthening and renewal of 1,530 km State Highways and Major District Roads completed under Central Road Infrastructure Fund, State Road Fund, NABARD and PPP.
- Strengthening and renewal of 6,045 km other district and village roads completed under Rural Roads, State Road Fund, NABARD, Urban Roads, PMGSY-III, and NCR.
- For Road Sector an amount of ₹8,938.05 crore was budgeted outlay for 2022-23, against which an expenditure of ₹4,072.27 crore was incurred up to December, 2022.

During the year 2022-23, the following new sanctions were issued:-

- **State Road Fund:** ₹10 crore per constituency for missing link and non-patchable roads, 33 districts 99 works (3 road development work in each district) and other road works for construction and development of 3,498 road works including 17 ROB/HLB works in 13,693 km with a cost of ₹8,394.72 crore in compliance of budget announcements of the year 2022-23.
- **Widening, Strengthening and Renewal of state highway and Main District Road**
Sanction of 10 state highways to develop 196.32 km amounting to ₹328.82 crore has been issued.
Sanction of 13 District roads to develop 212.20 km including DPR work amounting to ₹290.55 crore has been issued.
- **Widening, Strengthening and Renewal of Other District Roads and Village Roads**
Sanction of 35 ODR and Village roads to construct 504.90 km including 3 Bridges amounting to ₹442.80 crore has been issued.
- **Urban Roads**
For development of 232.51 km urban roads,

sanction of ₹154.51 crore issued including Jodhpur city roads.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III:

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8,662.50 km length will be selected for upgradation and strengthening. Under which, in the first phase, 5,821 km of roads amounting ₹3,122 crore have been approved by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and upto December, 2022, 5,530 km of road upgradation work has been done by spending of ₹2,176.74 crore.

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-IRSHIP-I-(ADB Tranche-1)

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,452.36 crore in which ₹1,430.00 crore (US\$ 220 Million) is ADB loan portion. The project is effective from November, 2017 and completed on 30 September, 2022. Under this project, 16 Highways of 980 km sanctioned length (12 No. of Highways of length 746 km on PPP Hybrid Annuity mode & 4 No. of Highways of length 234 Km on EPC mode) have been completed and commercial operation has also commenced. During the Financial Year 2022-23, the initial outlay of ₹241.91 crore is proposed and ₹123.47 crore has been utilized up to December, 2022.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-II (RSHIP-II)-(ADB Tranche-2)

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,617.07 crore in which ₹1,310.81 crore is ADB loan portion. The project is effective from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024. Under this project, 11 Highways of 754 km lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. 6 Highways of length 474 km are proposed on EPC mode and 5 Highways of length 280 km are proposed on Hybrid Annuity mode. Under it, the work of all 11 Highways have been awarded. 3 works (EPC) have been completed. 5 works (3 EPC and 2 HAM) are under progress and 3 works (HAM) are likely to commence during this financial year. During this year

2022-23, an outlay of ₹359.91 crore was taken which is proposed for revision to ₹303.97 crore and ₹178.73 crore have been utilized up to December, 2022.

Rajasthan State Highways Investment Programme (ADB Tranche-3)

Under this project, 4 Projects having length of 283 km have been proposed under Trench-3 for ₹1,096 crore out of which 2 Works are under progress, 2 works have been approved and will commence as per award of works in January, 2023. However revised budget for financial year 2022-23 is proposed to ₹124.10 crore.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP) -(World Bank Tranche-01)

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹3,120.46 crore, in which ₹1,779.43 crore is World Bank loan portion. The project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024. The Project shall comprise the upgradation of 801 km of State Highways to two lane or intermediate lane standards; and Operationalization of Rajasthan State Highway Authority, Institutional strengthening, Road Safety, Project Management support. Under this project, 11 Highways of 801 km lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. All 11 highways have been awarded, out of which 3 project of length 328 km have completed, 6 projects of length 365 km are under progress. Remaining 2 projects are likely to commence during this financial year. During the Financial Year 2022-23, Expenditure of ₹135.92 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022 under the project.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP)-(World Bank Tranche-02)

11 projects of length 528 Km, costing to ₹1,957.93 crore are under process under RSHDP-II Tranche-02. The funding from world bank is under approval.

National Highway-Engineering Procurement Construction (NH-EPC) Mode with PWD

The works of 51 projects amounting to ₹4,135.31 crore are in progress under Engineering Procurement and construction (EPC) mode, out of which 04 projects have been completed.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

- 48 works having length of 2,083.79 km of total project cost ₹36,274.42 crore are under progress, out of which 9 works have been completed.
- One work having length of 193.523 Km. costing to ₹913.91 crore under Bharatmala scheme is in progress and likely to be completed by 31 March, 2023.
- Delhi-Vadodra Greenfield Expressway - Total length 374 km. is to be developed in Rajasthan with an estimated cost of ₹15,867.53 crore. Out of 13 packages 3 packages completed and in remaining 10 number of packages, construction work is in full swing and likely to be completed by July, 2023.
- Sangariya-Sanchore-Santhalpur Greenfield Expressway having length of 637 km. in Rajasthan which is to be developed with an estimated cost of ₹13,685.87 crore. Out of 23 packages, 2 packages completed and in remaining 21 packages, construction work is in full swing and likely to be completed by October, 2023.

TRANSPORT

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Robust Transport System is a powerful engine of economic development. Increase in registration of motor vehicle shows growth in transportation facilities in the State.

- The total number of 9,39,513 motor vehicles have been registered in year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.
- The Vehicle Registration from the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 (upto november, 2022) is shown in Table 5.6
- The Total revenue of ₹3,571.75 crore has been received upto November, 2022 in the year 2022-23. For the same period of last year it was ₹2,483.41 crore which shows 43.82 percent growth in the revenue collection this year.
- World class ICU, Skill Lab and Basic Life Support (BLS) training center were set up at Trauma Center, SMS Hospital, Jaipur at a cost of ₹14.13 crore from Dedicated Road Safety Fund and are being used regularly. For the construction/

Table 5.6 Yearwise Vehicle Registered in Rajasthan

(Number)

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Year				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	*2022-23 (Upto Nov . 2022)
1	Two Wheeler	1141986	1188722	721659	734702	672057
2	E-Rickshaw	2850	4317	2986	9061	13282
3	E- Cart	203	364	708	2038	2875
4	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	11164	16476	3828	5906	7260
5	Three Wheeler (Goods)	2967	4500	1875	2591	2319
6	Maxi Cab/Motor Cab	8357	6588	2198	2996	4039
7	Motor Car	163411	155454	135062	144197	118520
8	Bus/ Omni Bus	1672	2442	757	541	548
9	Ambulance	262	417	242	1371	429
10	School Bus	2122	2752	197	143	919
11	Agri. Tractor	64504	71289	89240	87544	68177
12	Tractor-Trolley (Com.)	835	1067	747	451	2090
13	Articulated/ Dumper/Triler	16158	10480	3858	9278	9019
14	Goods Carrier	40245	41593	22843	33397	32060
15	Construction/Earth Moving Equipment	4814	4034	5007	4304	3805
16	Other	1884	1659	1749	2181	2114
Total		1463434	1512154	992956	1040701	939513

*Provisional

strengthening of Trauma Center in medical college Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Churu, Pali, Bikaner, Sikar, Barmer and Jaipur's Kanwatiya and Jaipuria Hospitals and Skill lab in medical college Jodhpur, Ajmer and Bikaner and Basic Life Support (BLS) in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota divisions, an amount of ₹31.29 crore is proposed from Dedicated Road Safety Fund.

- To encourage the uses of electric vehicles in the state, the notification of "Rajasthan Electrical Vehicle Policy (REVP)-2022" was issued on 31st August, 2022 and was made effective from 1st September, 2022 for five years with the following objectives:-
 - a) To support adoption of EV in both personal mobility and public transport segments.
 - b) To enable creation of a robust network of EV

charging station & battery swapping stations catering to all types of EV with focus on clean energy sources.

- c) To foster research & development and skill development in the State's electric mobility space.
- d) To promote manufacturing of electric vehicles and batteries in the State by providing appropriate incentives under RIPS-2019.

Category wise target has been set to register 15 percent of two-wheeler electric vehicles, 30 percent of three-wheeler electric vehicles, 5 percent of four-wheeler electric vehicles by the end of policy period and phased transition to e Buses used in routes connecting priority cities and a target has also been set for the manufacturing of 35 lakh units of electric vehicles per year in the next five years. There is also a provision of incentives for electric vehicles:-

- a) Exemption from Motor Vehicle Tax and Green Tax payable under the Rajasthan Motor Vehicle Taxation Act 1951.
- b) Exemption from the requirement of permit for carrying passengers or goods.
- c) SGST reimbursement to all categories of Electric Vehicles.
- Services related to license, vehicle registration and permit have been made online by the department. Tax collection centers have been closed from 30th June, 2022 and tax collection related services have also been made online from

01st July, 2022.

- Driver efficiency test is being conducted on Automated Driving Test Track for Driving licence in 11 RTO's (Jaipur, Sikar, Kota, Bharatpur, Alwar, Dausa, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Udaipur) and 2 DTO's (Jhalawar, Didwana) Offices and administrative and financial approval has been issued for the construction of automated driving test tracks in 24 DTO's Offices.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has total fleet of 4,040 self-owned and hired private buses. RSRTC operated 3,236 buses covering 13.00 lakh kms on 1,877 routes per day and carrying 7.00 lakh passengers per day. During the month of November, 2022 the fleet status and actual operational results from 2018-19 to 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) is shown in table 5.7 and 5.8 respectively.

Innovations of RSRTC

- In the year 2022 upto November, 2022 RSRTC provided free travelling facilities to 8,20,030 women on women's day and 7,82,998 women on Raksha-bandhan festival.
- In the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) RSRTC provided free traveling facility to 91,62,597 competitive exams candidates.
- RSRTC started Took-Took (Pick & Drop) service at Sindhi Camp bus Stand jaipur for physically challenged persons.

Table 5.7 Year wise Vehicle fleet status

(Number.)

Description/Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Corporation Vehicles	4270	3751	4179	3466	3202
Hired Vehicles	1025	959	908	860	838
Total	5295	4710	5087	4326	4040
Average Fleet Age (in year)	6.31	6.00	5.68	6.34	6.91
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	NIL	534	341	NIL	NIL
Condemned vehicles	411	526	673	385	229

*upto november, 2022

Table 5.8 Year wise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*		2021-22 (Provisional)		2022-23**	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Km (In Cr.)	61.51	54.38#	57.44	52.19	-	26.49	42.15	39.55	33.84	31.72
Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	360	392	385	389	-	364	385	389	380	402
Fleet Utilization (percent)	89	68	78	74	-	43	75	63	80	77
Operational Earning per K.M. (Rs.)	35.15	31.72	34.49	32.36	-	32.67	35.31	36.12	37.87	38.97

#Due to 23 days strike of employees operation affected

*Due to Covid-19 Lock down RSRTC Stared operation as per govt. Guide Line and No target was given.

**upto November, 2022.

- RSRTC is issuing online and mobile app-based ticketing since 2011. Looking at today's scenario and digital trends 'RSRTC also felt the need of digital transaction, therefore RSRTC started dynamic QR-Code based ticketing from november,2022.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,998 km at the end of March, 2020, which has marginally increased to 6,019 km at the end of March, 2021 (as per Indian Railway Year Book 2020-21). The Railway length in the state is 8.83 per cent of all India route length of 68,103 Km.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization

of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental in strengthening communication among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State were 10,290 at the end of December,2022 while total telecom subscribers were 6.39 crore at the end of March, 2022. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2022 is given in table 5.9.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, RELIEF AND CIVIL DEFENCE

During the financial year 2022-23 as on 01st April, 2022 an amount of ₹2,468.82 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2022-23, an amount of ₹829.60 crore has been received as first

Table 5.9 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

S. No.	Item	Unit	2022-23
1	Post Offices	Number	10,290*
	Rural	Number	9,678
	Urban	Number	612
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline)	Crore	6.39**
	Wireless Subscribers	Crore	6.32
	Wireline Subscribers	Crore	0.069

*upto December, 2022. **upto march, 2022.

installment in SDRF and an amount of ₹13.46 crore was received in National Disaster Response Fund. Under the State Disaster Response Fund Scheme, the contribution of Government of India (GOI) is 75 per cent and that of the State Government is 25 percent . An amount of ₹3,357.45 crore is available for the year 2022-23 out of which an amount of ₹1,123.74 crore has been allotted for the following activities till 31st December, 2022 mentioned in table 5.10.

- In Kharif crop Samvat-2078, Relief assistance was provided from 1,538 approved cattle camps and 297 approved fodder depots in 10 districts of

the state. A committee has been constituted at the district level to purchase fodder in the state. The department has given ₹10 lakh in advance to each district and an amount of ₹1 lakh has been given as advance loan to the institutions operating the fodder depot.

- In Samvat 2079, tehsil pali of pali district of the state has been declared drought affected of severe category due to crop damages in drought.
- In the year 2022-23, a sum of ₹42 crore was allocated to the Social Justice and Empowerment Department from the National Disaster Response Fund to help the families who died of covid 19.

Table 5.10 Allotment of funds under different items during 2022-23 (upto 31st December, 2022)

S.No.	Activity	(₹crore)
1	Relief Activities	55.36
	a. Drinking Water	40.38
	b. Cattle Conservation Activity	14.98
2	Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	815.69
3	Covid-19	42.00
4	Other Items	210.69
Total		1123.74



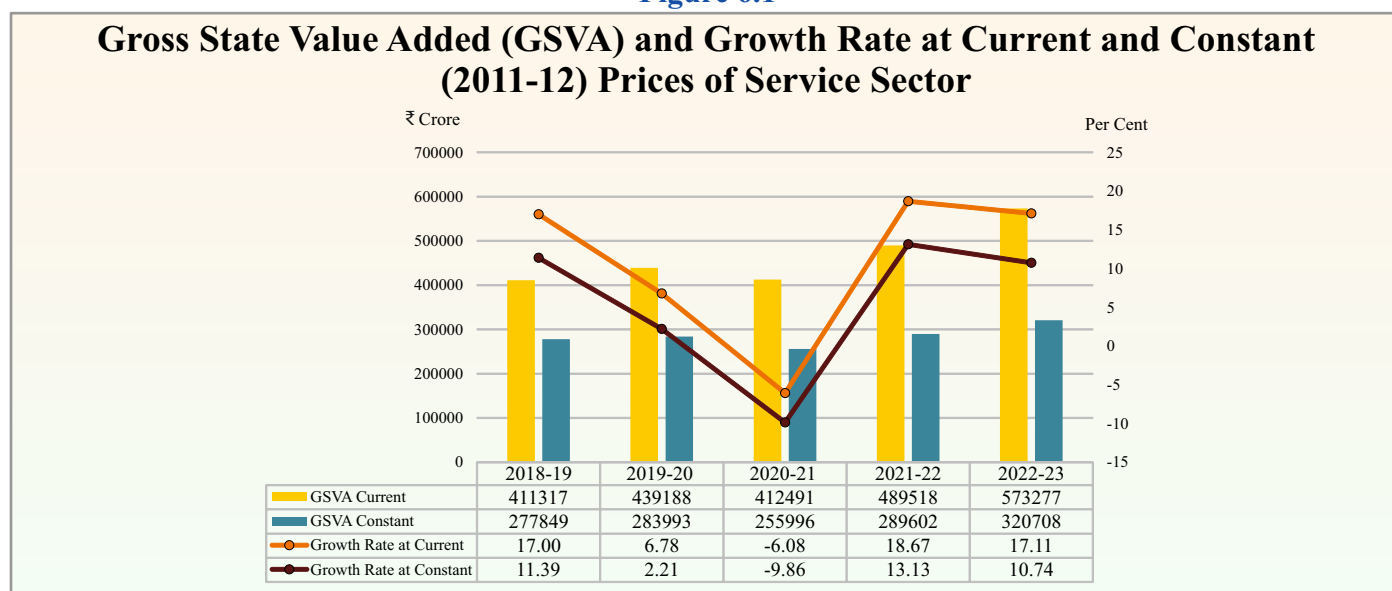
OVERVIEW OF SERVICE SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Service Sector includes various activities ranging from highly sophisticated activities like computer software and telecommunication to a simple service delivered by a plumber. Due to inclusion of my raid set of activities, there is no unique definition of Service Sector. According to the National Accounts classification, the Service Sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and

community, social & personal services.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Service Sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹2.78 lakh crore in 2018-19 to ₹3.21 lakh crore in 2022-23, showing an increase of 3.65 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current prices the GSVA increased from ₹4.11 lakh crore in 2018-19 to ₹5.73 lakh crore in 2022-23 showing an increase of 8.65 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 6.1 shows the GSVA of Service Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

Figure 6.1

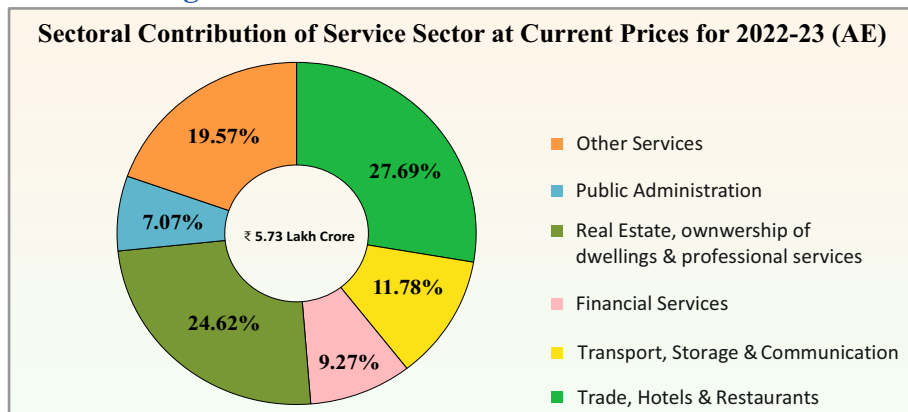


Note: For the Year 2020-21-Revised Estimate-II, 2021-22-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 6.2

Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

In year 2022-23, Service Sector with a share of 43.74 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices continued to be the largest sector in Rajasthan's economy. Share of different sub-sectors in service sector at current prices for the year 2022-23 is shown in figure 6.2.



Note: AE = Advance Estimates

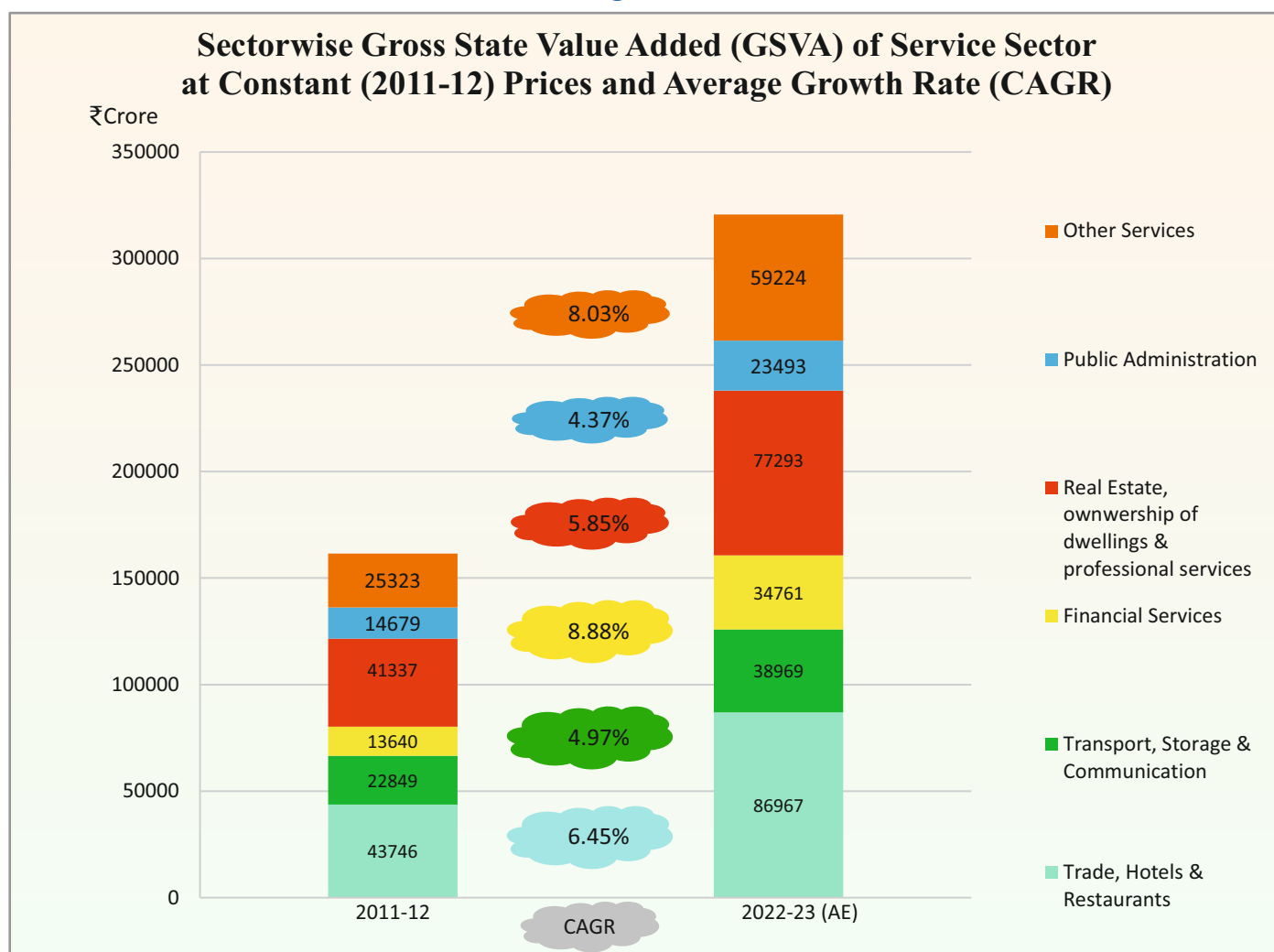
Trade, hotels & restaurants has the significant position in service sector in the state of Rajasthan. In year 2022-23, trade, hotels & restaurants contributed around 27.69 per cent of the GSVA in the service sector, followed by real estate ownership of dwelling & professional services with a share of 24.62 per cent. The share of other services is around 19.57 per cent and of transport, storage and Communication is around 11.78 per cent in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the services sector, while this number is 9.27 per cent for financial services and 7.07 per cent public administration.

GSVA of Sub Sectors in Service Sector and Growth Rate at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The trade, hotel & restaurants, Transport, Storage and communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services, public administration and other services are estimated to grow by 19.73 per cent, 15.95 per cent, 6.40 per cent, 9.41 per cent, 2.94 per cent and 3.50 per cent respectively.

Figure 6.3 shows Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices for year 2011-12 and year 2022-23(A.E.) with sectoral Average Growth Rate (CAGR) over the period of eleven years.

Figure 6.3



Note: AE = Advance Estimates

The subsequent section provides a detailed overview on the progress on the various components that plays a pivotal role in the growth of Services Sector in Rajasthan. These include Tourism and Hospitality

Services, Financial Services, Information Technology & Communication and Science & Technology.

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most popular tourist destination in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has various tourist attractions for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury Train (Palace-on-Wheels), Forts, Palaces and Havelies, Fairs and Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco-Tourism, Religious Tourism and Temple Architecture, Classical Music and Folk Dance etc., which attract tourists in the State and generate employment and revenue for the State.

Significant efforts are being made by the State Government to develop and promote tourism in the State. It has vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the year 2022 (upto November, 2022), total 986.32 lakh (983.24 lakh domestic and 3.08 lakh foreigners) tourists visited in Rajasthan.

Important Achievements:

- In the State Budget 2022-23, Tourism and Hospitality sector has been accorded full benefits of Industry Status. According to the Industrial Norms, now government tariffs and levies are payable on this sector as well. In this regard, eligibility certificates have been issued to tourism and hospitality on 18th May, 2022, Eligibility certificates have been issued to 679 tourism units till December, 2022. Electricity charges and U.D. taxes are available at the same as industry rates.
- In the State budget 2022-23, the amount of tourism development fund has been increased from ₹500 crore to ₹1,000 crore, out of which tourism development works of worth ₹600 crore has been identified and an action plan of ₹400 crore has been prepared for marketing and branding.
- Under the aegis of Invest Rajasthan Summit held on 7th-8th October, 2022, in Jaipur, 372 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) in Tourism Sector were signed with proposed investment of ₹13,588 crore and expected employment of 59,873 persons.
- 157 tourism units projects worth investment of ₹1,878.53 crore and involving employment of 7,592 persons have been approved in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022).
- 100 per cent exemption in Stamp Duty. Initially 25 per cent stamp duty shall be payable which will be reimbursement after starting of Rural tourism unit.
- To attract more domestic tourists in the state, Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) has been organized from 22nd to 24th July, 2022 at Jaipur, in which about 294 buyers from different cities of India and about 212 sellers from Rajasthan have participated.
- On the occasion of Rajasthan Day, (30th March, 2022) the department has organized a large scale cultural programs at Albert Hall, Jaipur under the state level function, as well as folk cultural programs at all the district headquarters of the state.

Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022 has been implemented in the state on 18th April, 2022 with the aim of promoting Rajasthan as a Film Destination and Promoting Film Shooting in Rajasthan. A subsidy up to ₹2 crore or 15 per cent total cost of production will be payable.

Rural Tourism scheme, 2022 was issued on 30th November, 2022 to promote experiential tourism private sector investment and creation of employment in rural areas. Rural tourism units are entitled for following benefits under the scheme.

- Under this scheme Rural Tourism Units are eligible for 9 percent interest subsidy instead of 8 percent on loans up to ₹25 lakh under Mukhya Mantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY).
- Reimbursement of 100 per cent of SGST for 10 years for Rural Tourism Units with a minimum investment of ₹1 crore.

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- In the 18th All India Conference of the National Legal Services Authority, cultural programs have been organized by the department on 16th-17th July, 2022 in Jaipur.
- Under 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav', cultural programs have been organized by the department during 1st-15th August, 2022 at all the major tourist places of the state.
- On the occasion of World Tourism Day, a cultural program has been organized by the department on 27th September, 2022 at Masala Chowk, Jaipur.
- World Sufi Music Festival “Jahan-e-Khusrau” has organized on a large scale by the department on 19th-20th November, 2022 at Albert Hall, Jaipur.
- Various cultural programs were organized by the department during G20 Sherpa meeting-2022 from 4th to 7th December, 2022 at Udaipur and Ranakpur.
- 15 travel agencies have been registered and 2 travel agencies have been renewed in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022).
- 13 heritage certificates have been granted to heritage properties in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022).
- 67 films/documentaries/advertisements shooting permissions have been issued in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)
- 38 fairs, festivals and other cultural programs have been organized in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022).
- For selection and training of 1,000 state level and 5,000 local level guides, a written examination has been organized on 21st August, 2022 and the work of document verification of successful applicants have been completed.
- For the promotion of tourism in the State, following tourism development projects have been sanctioned in the financial year 2022-23 which are now at implementation stage :-
 - ₹23.35 crore sanctioned for promotion of tourism in Dungarpur and Banswara under Vagad Tourist Circuit.
 - For Restoration and Conservation of 23 historical stepwells situated at Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Jaipur and Dausa districts, projects of ₹19.43 crore sanctioned.
 - Works amounting to ₹64.40 crore have been sanctioned for the identification of 2 tourist places in each of 32 district and subsequent development of tourist facilities.
 - Project of ₹4.91 crore sanctioned for the development of Yatri Vishram Sthali and other tourist facilities for pilgrims visiting Govardhanji and Braj Chaurasi Kos Parikrama,.
 - Project to ₹5 crore sanctioned for renovation of Churu Fort.
 - ₹10.31 crore sanctioned for tourism development works and restoration of Jogeshwar Dham (Nawan) & Goth Manglod (Jayal) - Nagaur and Suiya Dham (Chauhtan) - Barmer,
 - ₹6.95 crore has been sanctioned to develop Ramgarh Crater (Baran) as Geo Heritage Tourist Site.
 - ₹9.09 crore sanctioned for the renovation 6 hotels viz Khadim (Ajmer), Forest Lodge (Bharatpur), Gangaur (Jaipur), Shikhar (Mount Abu), Tiger (Sariska) and Kajri (Udaipur) of R.T.D.C.
- During the year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022), an Expenditure of ₹9,287.99 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹24,576.29 lakh.

Important Awards received in the year 2022:

- Cultural Destination of the year Award by India International Travel Mart in Bengaluru on 31st July, 2022.
- Heritage Destination in India Silver Award for Kumbhalgarh & Chittorgarh forts by Outlook Traveller Award-2022 in New Delhi on 23rd August, 2022.

- Best Decorated Stand-National Award by India International Travel Mart in Chennai on 7th August, 2022.
- Best Design and Decoration Award at India Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) in Ahmedabad on 8th September, 2022.
- Best Design and Decoration Award at India TTF&OTM in Mumbai on 15th September, 2022.
- Favourite Leisure Destination in India award for Rajasthan Tourism by Conde Nast Readers Travel Awards 2022 on 15th November, 2022.
- Favourite Indian State for Road Trips award for Rajasthan Tourism by Conde Nast Readers Travel Awards 2022 on 15th November, 2022.
- Best State Award 2022 for Rajasthan Tourism in Domestic Destination category at the 11th edition of readers' choice Travel & Leisure India's Best Award in New Delhi on 16th November, 2022.
- Destination Marketing Campaign award by India International Travel Mart (IITM) in Hyderabad on 3rd December, 2022.

CULTURE

Jawahar Kala Kendra

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) aspires to be a Centre of National and International Excellence in the field of visual arts, performing arts (music, dance & theatre) and literature. With the renovation of Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK), the thrust of the programming at Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) is towards regular high quality curated events which include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of art forms.

During the year 2022-23 for promoting the visual art and film, exhibition on different activities, drama, dialogue series, storytelling, workshop, camps and Theatre, Music & dance programmes are being organised regularly.

On these activities during the year 2022-23 (upto 21st December, 2022), an Expenditure of ₹392.30 lakh has been incurred against the allocation ₹839.50 lakh.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture.

During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an amount of ₹694.58 lakh has been incurred against the total allocation of ₹3,219.68 lakh. During the year 2022-23, works related to conservation, restoration and development are carried out in the following monuments –

- Conservation, restoration and development works at Ancient Fort Fatehgarh (Ajmer), Panna Lal Shah Ka Talab, Khetri (Jhunjhunu), Patwon ki Haveli (Jaisalmer), Shiv Mandir -Baori (Jodhpur), Ancient Palace -Kumher (Bharatpur) have been completed.
- Conservation, restoration and development works at Phalodi Fort (Jodhpur), Talab-e-Shahi Bari (Dholpur), Deeg Fort (Bharatpur), Shahbad Fort (Baran), Shergarh Fort-Atru (Baran), Palace and Temple -Purani Chhawani (Dholpur), Bala kila (Alwar), Siwana Fort (Barmer), Fort-Khetri (Jhunjhunu), Fort Sarwar (Ajmer) are under progress.
- The works sanctioned in Budget announcement 2022-23 conservation and development works of Meera Smarak / Rao Dudagarh- Merta (Nagaur) and Government Museum (Bharatpur) are under progress.

DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT

Devasthan Department is engaged in protection and promotion of religious culture. 390 state direct charge and 203 state self-sufficient temples and institutions are managed directly by the department.

Following schemes are being implemented by the Department:-

Repair, renovation and development works:- Out of 7 repair, renovation and development works, 3 repair, renovation and development works completed

and 4 works are under progress which related to state direct charge. 21 repair renovation and development work are under progress which related to Non-Government temples. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), total amount of ₹11.35 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹350.01 lakh.

Assistance to the temples run by the trusts:- Capital assets works identified during the previous year 6 works are under progress.

Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana:- Under this scheme, free travel and darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the state to different religious places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri & Gangasagar by train and through airline to Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal). Under this scheme a total of 8,092 pilgrims travelled through train up to December, 2022 to various places of pilgrimage. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), total amount of ₹1,404.62 lakh have been incurred against the allocation of ₹1,500 lakh.

Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana:- Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is given to each pilgrim of the state for travelling to Kailash Mansarovar. During the year 2022-23, provision of ₹100 lakh has been kept under the scheme but Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India has not registered any pilgrim during year 2022, hence no expenditure has been incurred upto December, 2022.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Banking

Financial institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the state through mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. In order to supplement planned financing, the government has started to tap the facility of institutional finance from banks and other lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State. Banks/ Financial institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in optimum manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), PM-MUDRA Yojana, Start-up/Stand-up India Programme, Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/ST, other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker/marginalized sections of the society with the active involvement of the banks i.e.- Indira Mahila Shakti Udhm Protashahan Yojana, Mukhyemantri Laghu Udhog Protashahan Yojana, Indira Gandhi Shahari Credit Card Yojana, Mukhyemantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swa-Rozgar Yojana etc. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are in fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on September, 2021 and September, 2022 are presented in table 6.1

It is observed from the table 6.1 that the total deposits and credits have increased in September, 2022 in comparison to previous year September, 2021 in Rajasthan. The deposits have increased by 12.51 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2022 over the same period in previous year while this increase is 9.78 per cent at national level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 79.04 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.77 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2022, while the same was 75.53 per cent in Rajasthan and 70.01 per cent at all India level in September, 2021. Total credit in Rajasthan up to September, 2022, over the same period of last year has increased by 17.74 per cent while it has increased by 17.25 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,099 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 806.62 lakh (October, 2022) and covers an average area of 42.85 square km. of the State.

Digital Payment

NITI Aayog, Government of India has suggested 5 methods of digital payments which are USSD (*99#banking), Aadhaar Enabled payments, Wallets,

Table 6.1 Comparative data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		September, 2021	September, 2022	September, 2021	September, 2022
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1575	1590	21937	21994
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	35862	39121	519446	548318
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	26251	30262	348058	391681
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	9	9	872	800
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	985	1178	787928	868244
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	1286	1215	460910	524738
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1560	1688	36265	38066
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	109885	134710	4864061	5490900
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	114972	142458	4033268	4877552
4	Public Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/branches	4219	4195	86203	85419
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	336907	362808	9667061	10442483
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	213552	243316	6198056	7126806
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	393	469	5184	6038
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	12719	20541	94453	137403
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	18969	24318	119500	163862
6	Payment banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	35	36	696	720
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	151	287	7497	11562
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	0	0	0	0
Total	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	7791	7987	151157	153037
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	496510	558644	15940446	17498911
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	375030	441569	11159792	13084639

Source : <https://www.rbi.org.in>

RuPay/Debit/Credit/ Prepaid Cards and Unified Payment Interface (UPI).

Four districts i.e. Ajmer, Dholpur in the year 2021-22 and Jaisalmer, Sirohi in the year 2022-23 also have been selected for 100 percent digitization purpose in the state.

Jan Aadhaar card holders can get services for cash/financial transactions at different service points in districts, panchayat samiti and gram panchayats are available in the state. To enable such transactions more than 80,000 (upto November, 2022) kiosks /emitra/ micro ATMs along with Bank branches are working in the state.

E-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network for providing governmental information and services to the citizens. Further, Mobile Wallets such as Paytm and m-pesa have been integrated with Jan Aadhaar Payment Platform to provide mobile payment facility to the beneficiaries.

Business Correspondent

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to the needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost. Financial Inclusion goes much beyond the opening of bank accounts and incorporates financial services such as credit, saving, insurance, remittance facilities, financial counselling and advisory services by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor.

Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state. Currently 83,694 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the state (upto 30th September, 2022).

Stand Up India Scheme

Stand up India scheme is envisaged for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. The overall intent of scheme is to leverage institutional credit structure to reach out to the underserved of the population by facilitating bank loans between ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore which is repayable upto 7 years for green field enterprises in non-farm sector set up by SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a web-portal (<http://www.standupmitra.in>)

with a view to promote wider propagation of the scheme and address any queries. Under the scheme, loan of ₹23,883 lakh has been sanctioned to 1,008 beneficiaries (from 1st April, 2022 to 15th November, 2022).

Others

- Under the scheme "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" in Rajasthan 3.25 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 90.06 per cent accounts have been completed upto 30th September, 2022.
- In the state under the "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)", a total of 51.16 lakh persons and under "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana", a total of 140.97 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 30th September, 2022.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of eligibility in APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000 per month and up to ₹5,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme, total of 21.53 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 30th September, 2022.
- Progress of disbursement made under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and Micro Finance Institutions in the Rajasthan, during the year 2022-23, upto 30th September, 2022 is as following in table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Progress under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the year 2022-23

(upto 30th September, 2022)

Category	No. of Sanctions	Disbursement Amount (₹ Crore)
SHISHU	758817	2467.40
KISHORE	261439	3372.87
TARUN	29281	2247.89
TOTAL	1049537	8088.16

Important State Schemes

- **Mukhyemantri Laghu Udhog Protashahan Yojana** - It provides interest subsidy of 8 per cent not only on term loan but also on working capital to MSMEs. Under this scheme interest subsidy up to 8 per cent on term loan up to ₹10 crore of working capital to new and existing enterprises undergoing expansion/ diversification.
- **Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojna (IGSCCY):** The Rajasthan government has approved the format of 'Indira Gandhi Shahri Credit Card Yojana 2021 for self-employment on first come first serve basis to about 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas and the youth & unemployed in the service sector. In this scheme, interest-free loans up to ₹50,000 provided to the beneficiary without any guarantee.

The loan amount can be withdrawn by the beneficiary through debit card in one or more installments up to 31st March, 2022. The loan amount will be repaid in 12/18 equal installments from the 4th to the 15th/21st month.

State Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme:-

As per direction of Government of India (GoI) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) a State DBT Advisory Board has been constituted and it is effective from 5th October, 2021. The State DBT Advisory Board monitors the time bound implementation of following key parameter's:-

- Comprehensive identification of DBT Schemes and their on-boarding.
- Notification of State Schemes under Section 7 or Section 4 of Aadhaar act.
- End-to-end digitization of DBT schemes processes, through service plus or any other portal of state.
- Identification of citizen centric services of DBT Schemes and their integration on UMANG on Mobile App.

Rajasthan Status on DBT Bharat portal

It is a web based portal developed by DBT Mission, Government of India to provide aggregated real time

view of DBT applicable schemes running in center as well as state and provide aggregated Dashboard information. Presently 79 State and 59 CSS DBT schemes are on boarded on DBT Bharat Portal.

- According to DBT Bharat Portal during the year 2022-23, total cumulative DBT is ₹99,538.94 crore transaction has been made as on 11th January, 2023, hence, during this year 2022-23, total DBT is ₹27,031.92 crore transactions are made with 57.64 lakh beneficiaries.
- As per information received from various departments of the state, an amount of ₹53.66 crore estimated savings/benefits and 23,000 duplicate beneficiaries removed (during the year 2021-22).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Important Schemes / Programmes of the Department

- **Jan Soochna Portal:** Jan Soochna Portal has been developed with the aim to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government at one place in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner. It is the first initiative of this kind anywhere in the country and fulfils the requirements of section 4(2) of RTI ACT, 2005 which stresses on suo moto disclosure of information to public. Real time data of 115 departments pertaining to 331 government schemes showing 690 points of information are displayed on the portal.
- **UID (Aadhaar):** Aadhaar is a fully UIDAI supported project mandated to provide a demographic and biometric identity to all the residents of India. DoIT&C is the State Registrar for UIDAI and has generated almost 7 crore Aadhaar IDs for the state. DoIT&C has more than 2,218 active operators for enrolling and updating the Aadhaar across the state. In terms of availability of Machines/operators per capita Rajasthan amongst is top state Registrar in the country. The Aadhaar infrastructure of DoIT&C is playing a major catalyst in delivery of the cash and non-cash benefits in the state and is major

factor in success of the flagship schemes like Jan-Aadhaar.

- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal:** Rajasthan Sampark Portal is the integrated grievance redressal platform for citizens with add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated. More than 1.12 crore complaints/problems received out of which around 1.1 crore complaints/ problems were resolved.
- **Fibre to Home:** As per the agreement made with BSNL (Government of India) by the department using the existing Bharat Net network in the Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan per 5 FTTH connection will be installed in rural government offices, schools, colleges, hospitals etc. Provision of ₹ 80 crore has been made by the Government of India for FTTH work. Work order has been issued to BSNL on 21st October, 2022 in terms of MoU.
- **GWMS:** The process of civil works of PWD has been done online through GWMS. Under which the administrative and financial sanctions, technical sanctions, process of issue of work orders as well as monitoring of works are also being done online. GWMS has also been configured for the tasks of single work order of electrical works. In addition to this, web services have also been developed to share the BSR with the A&F module of NIC from this system so that the BSR can be used across the departments.
- **RajVC:** 8 Telepresence rooms at Divisional HQ and more than 600 video conference rooms have been set up. All offices above Joint Secretary are connected with VC. more than 9,800 e-Mitra plus machines and more than 40,000 e-Mitra Kiosk are being used to facilitate this. This is a platform independent setup which eases use on any desktop, laptop, tablet, mobile phone etc.
- **RajNet and RajSWAN:** Integrated network

solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Provides internet connectivity to State Offices, District Offices, Block Offices through Vertical and Horizontal Connection. IP Phones have been installed at 33 District Headquarters and 9,635 Gram Panchayats. More than 9,400 GPs have been connected under this programme.

- **Video wall and IP Phone:** Audio Video Streaming of Government schemes, innovations and live events have been made possible through this. All the district HQs and Block Panchayat Offices are connected (339 Video walls installed in all 33 districts so far). IP phone facility over RSWAN, SecLAN network provided as per the below data:
 - 2,073 IP phone in Jaipur
 - 2,678 IP phones out of Jaipur upto district level
 - 1,823 IP phones in block level offices
 - 9,635 IP phone in panchayat level offices
- **RajWiFi:** Total 10,641 WiFi Hotspot has been provided in 9,432 Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan under RajWiFi Project.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** Unique initiative of GoR GIS based Decision Support System has been established where GIS based web applications for different Departments have been hosted. Work of 3D GIS Model for Jaipur has started and 3D City Platform has been deployed in Data Center. The 3D City Platform and products have been demonstrated to the various departments of the Rajasthan Government like Jaipur Municipal Corporation (Heritage and Greater), JDA, RIICO, PHED etc. Entire area of Jaipur (about 3,000 sq. km.) was mapped in form of 3D model. This model is being used in planning of infrastructure projects in the city, Disaster management, Law and Order situations and city planning.
- **E-Mitra Service Delivery:** Focused on last mile connectivity and service delivery, Rajasthan

launched the largest, single, unified service delivery platform e-Mitra in 2002, catering to more than 60-70 lakh citizens in a month offering more than 600 G2C and B2C services.

- E-Mitra has a network of more than 80,000 kiosks, facilitating the government in door-step-delivery of benefits of schemes of public welfare.
- **e-Mitra Plus** self-service kiosks-more than 14,800 Unmanned Service Kiosks, "e-Mitra Plus" (more than 9,800 Rural and 5,000 Urban) deployed at all the Gram Panchayat Head Quarters and Urban Local Bodies are being operated in the state through which not only ordinary e-Mitra services are being availed by the residents but video conferencing and social audits are also being operated/ displayed.
- **Raj e-Sign:** eSign or Electronic Signature Service is an innovative initiative for allowing easy, efficient, and secure signing of electronic documents by authenticating signer using Aadhaar eKYC services. With this service, any Aadhaar holder can digitally sign an electronic document without having to obtain a physical cryptographic token. Raj eSign acts as the source of electronic signature mechanism to ensure efficiency, reliability and transparency and towards the mission of paperless service delivery. The Raj eSign ensures authenticity of documents and helps towards Less paper office and public service automation. RajComp Info Services Limited (RISL) has obtained the licence to operate as certifying Authority (CA), as per Section 24 of the IT Act, 2000. Certifying Authority means an agency that has been granted a license to issue Digital Signature Certificates (DSC). More than 1 Crore eSign transaction were performed in year 2021-22.
- **eSanchar and i-Fact:** eSanchar application provides a number of services to the different e-Governance application for sending information to citizens and department officials through SMS/Voice calls/Whatsapp and provides a way to receive information from citizens through SMS. It can be integrated with any application using the provided web based APIs. i-Facts/Reality Check modules can be used to make surveys for any departmental services/application through IVRS based calls.
- **Capacity Building in Government Offices:** To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, DoIT&C is providing training to government officers/officials.
- **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi National Open University's courses:** With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to Government personnel who has successfully completed MCA, BCA and from RKCL Certificate courses in IT.
- Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL): RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' training programme has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued. Through this, about 6,447 Gyan Kendra has been opened in which about 64.55 lakh trainees have been trained.
- **Bhamashah State Data Centre (BSDC):** The only Tier-IV Govt. Data Centre in India with more than 800 rack capacity at 4 DCs in Jaipur and 1 DR center at Jodhpur and ensures 99.9 per cent uptime. It provides service to state government department, PSUs and Start-ups.
- **Data Analytics:** The project has been implemented across various revenue generating departments like Commercial Tax, Transport, Excise, Registration & Stamps and Mines & Geology department with an aim to increase revenue generation through identification of tax

evasion and increasing tax base. Further, various flagship schemes/projects of state government like Rajasthan Sampark, Chiranjeevi, RGHS, eMitra etc. also making use of the project for effective implementation. The project with the help of various data analytics techniques helps in data driven policy making and evidence based decision making. It is also being used by Center of Excellence for Revenue Research and Analysis (CoERRA) for deep data analytics of revenue generating departments i.e. CTD, Excise, Mining, Transport and Registration & Stamp. It strengthens the state's capability to identify the tax evasion and also helps in increasing the tax base.

- **iStart Rajasthan:** is the flagship program by the Government of Rajasthan to promote innovation, generate employment and facilitate investment in the state. iStart platform is a 100% online public or private startup recognition, startup upgrading, startup skill building, startup promotion, startup funding and startup acceleration platform which is one of the largest state run managed startup ecosystem in the country today.

With a vision to expand the outreach and impact of the growing start-up ecosystem in the state to

Rural Rajasthan, the iStart program aims to ignite the spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation in rural Rajasthan, and seeks to transform agriculture and rural development in the state. iStart has conceptualized "Challenge for Change- Rural Innovation Challenge" in which innovators and startups are invited and encouraged to showcase their prototype and build on their ideas to solve problems of Rural India for its inclusive and sustainable development.

- **iStart:** Total Jobs Created by Startups: more than 21,298
- **Total investments in Startups:** ₹ 210 Crore
- **Startup Incubation:** Techno Hub located at Jaipur is largest startup hub in the country, with a seating capacity of over 700 startups and 1,50,000 sq ft of incubation space.
- **iStart Nest (working):** Udaipur, Bharatpur, Kota, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur and Pali.
- **iStart Nest (developed):** Ajmer
- **Raj-Kaj:** RajKaj is an Integrated next generation IT platform to enhance office productivity and streamlining internal processes associated with service delivery to end users. The platform

Rajiv Gandhi Center of Advance Technology (R-CAT): Rajiv Gandhi Center of Advance Technology (R-CAT) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20 August, 2022 With a vision to enrich the employability opportunities for the under graduates/graduates/postgraduates of the state, RCAT is currently operating in Jaipur and Jodhpur. Targeted technologies are Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI-ML), Blockchain, Augmented Reality/ Virtual Reality (AR/VR), Big Data, Quantum Computing etc. MoU has been signed with SAS, Oracle, CISCO, RedHat, Autofina, and VMWare. In the year 2022-23, 320 candidates have been benefitted by R-CAT.

Rajiv Gandhi Fintech Digital Institute: Government of Rajasthan is developing a niche Fintech Higher Education Institution at Jodhpur. Envisaged to cater to the in manpower requirement of Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI). Extensive use of emerging technologies in financial space and to develop FinTech Products. The land for Fintech Digital Institute has been allotted by Jodhpur Development Institute Authority in village Karwad. It is also proposed to set up four schools of study:

- School of Financial Information Systems
- School of Financial Systems & Analytics
- School of Financial Instruments, Technology and Markets
- School of Fintech Entrepreneurship

provides Enterprise Platform with common capabilities and re-usable components to provide an electronic and collaborative workplace, automated processes which have been built in compliance to Government policies and procedures providing an efficient and transparent workplace. The application is accessed through the web, at anytime, anywhere, using any device like PC, Laptops, Mobile, and Tablets. All employee-related services like leave, leave encashment, APR, NOC, File, Dak, Telephone reimbursement and Training are being transacted electronically in real-time. All office processes like organization management, Employee management (creation, mapping with post and offices), auto-updating of leave balances, Transfer and posting, DES, Cabinet meeting management, etc are being transacted electronically. More than 9 Lakh employees posted at more than 50,000 field offices are using the RajKaj application.

- **Raj Kisan Saathi:** This programme provides ease of doing farming and is Jan-Aadhaar based. Single Window Integrated Portal for Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. through which 29 G2C, 28 G2B, 33 G2G services are being provided. End-to-end IT enablement of subsidies, Information to farmers through SMS, Geotagged field verifications etc are some of the features of the Raj Kisan Saathi mobile app.
- **Wildlife Surveillance and Anti- Poaching System (WS&APS):** The concept and architectural design of Wildlife Surveillance & Anti-Poaching System (WS&APS) is an integrated software based surveillance solution equipped with high end thermal/ optical cameras, point to point wireless network & communication equipment, solar power system, drones etc. in hybrid model for protected areas of forest considering following objectives:
 - Establishment of a 24X7 surveillance and anti-poaching system
 - Automated monitoring of tiger or other identified wildlife species movements

- Significant Improvement in efficiency of response / rescue of any Wildlife Crime/ species respectively
- Strengthen prevention response mechanism against Wildlife/ Forest Crime
- System driven analytical reports for improvement operational level efficiency and effective decision making
- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security has been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 26 district. Spread across all 33 districts of Rajasthan, this project aims:
 - to provide assistance to citizens at the time of emergency and integration with emergency telephone service like 100, 112, and 1090.
 - to facilitate Ambulance, Police Van, and Fire Brigade at the place of incident
 - to support the police in maintaining Law and Order in the city
 - to help in investigation of crime
 - to help in preventing, detecting and dealing with criminal activities with minimum turnaround time
 - to provide alerts and video analytics
 - to monitor suspicious people, vehicles, objects, etc. with respect to protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the city.

RAJASTHAN JAN AADHAAR YOJANA

For the effective implementation of the ideology of 'one number, one card and one identity', with the aim of making the benefits of various schemes easy, accessible and transparent, in the modified budget speech 2019-20, Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the 'Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme'. Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority was established in compliance of

the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020 and in follow up, the Authority commenced its functioning from 18th December, 2019. Along with this, the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Rules, 2021 have come into force from 4th August, 2021

Jan Aadhaar Number and its utility-

- By preparing the Demographic and Socio-Economic database of the families of all the residents of the state, "one number, one card and one identity" is being provided to each family. The Jan Aadhaar ID is a recognized document for Proof of Identity, Proof of Address and Proof of Relationship to the head of the family and their members.
- The Jan Aadhaar family identification is a 10 digits number (called Jan Aadhaar ID as well) and the personal identification number of each member including the head is an 11 digits number.

Financial inclusion and women empowerment through Jan Aadhaar :-

- At the time of Jan Aadhaar enrolment, it has been made mandatory for all women heads to have a personal bank account, as well as for all those members who are getting the benefits of any government scheme/service, it is mandatory to have a bank account in Jan Aadhaar. Due to this compulsion bank accounts of all women heads have been opened and they have got the opportunity to avail all the facilities of the main stream banking.
- All the cash benefits of the family are mandatorily transferred to the bank account of the Head of the Family i.e. the lady of the family. This phenomenon has not only empowered women but also led to financial inclusion and increased participation of women in financial decisions of the family.

Single Platform for Direct Benefit Transfer of the State:-

- According to the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020, the benefits and services

of all the public welfare schemes being implemented by various departments in the state are possible only through the Jan Aadhaar platform.

- Benefit transfer through a single platform has got rid of the problem of duplication of beneficiaries in the same scheme, ghost beneficiaries and ineligible beneficiaries in the state.
- Getting cash benefits of eligible beneficiaries transferred to their bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and non-cash benefits closer to home after Aadhaar authentication.
- Benefits of more than 100 schemes/services like Public Distribution System, Social Security Pension, Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme etc. are being transferred through the Jan Aadhaar platform. Digital platforms related to the benefits/services of new schemes being launched by various departments are also mandatorily being integrated with the Jan Aadhaar platform.
- Till November, 2022 more than ₹1,238 crore have been saved by direct benefit transfer through Jan Aadhaar platform and by preventing duplication of beneficiaries, removal of ghost beneficiaries, ineligible beneficiaries (51 lakh units) and old benefit transfer through digital benefit transfer system.

Management and expansion of service kiosks through Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority: -

- Under of Section 20 of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Act, 2020, the country's largest service kiosk system "e-Mitra" has been brought under Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority and the authority has been entrusted with the responsibility of its management and expansion.

- "e-Mitra Plus" deployed at all the Gram Panchayat Head Quarters and Urban Local Bodies are being operated and maintained by Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority, through which not only ordinary e-Mitra services are being availed by the residents but video conferencing and social audits are also being operated/displayed.

Current Status of the Scheme is in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Physical achievements of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme

(As on 31st December, 2022)

S. No.	Particulars	Status
1.	Total Number of Enrolled Families	1.94 Crore
2.	Total Number of Enrolled Individuals	7.57 Crore
3.	Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash)	127.62 Crore
4.	Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT	₹52445 Crore
5.	Number of beneficiary Schemes Integrated with the Jan Aadhaar Platform	70
6.	Number of services integrated with Jan Aadhaar platform	33

Fulfillment of other provisions of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act: -

- In keeping with the objective of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority 'one number, one card and one identity', the work of database integration was done for about one year to achieve the purpose of incorporating the ration card data into the Jan Aadhaar databases so that the Ration Card Booklet can be removed from the state and the duplicity of the two family databases can be done away with. Finally, the state has been successful in integration of the Ration Card database with the Jan Aadhaar database and on 5th April, 2022 the state has declared Jan Aadhaar Card as Ration Card.

Rajasthan is the only such state which has a single multipurpose database for cash and non-cash service delivery to the residents.

- Jan Aadhaar Platform has been integrated with Pehchan Portal as a result of which registration/updation of births, deaths and marriages are now being entered in Jan Aadhaar database in real time thereby fulfilling the objective of real time census of state population.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Science and Technology (DST) is striving hard to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio-economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technologies.

The Department of Science and Technology coordinate with other departments for socio-economic development of the state and application of science and technology for purposeful usage in different programmes as well as the inclusion of science and technology in policy of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established regional offices located at Ajmer (Headquarter Jaipur), Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition remote sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur.

Major Programmes / Schemes

- **State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur:** The centre has been working on generating information consisting of temporal and spatial data to create information system on natural resources of the state. It also conducts short term and long term experimental and operational remote sensing studies to map, exploit and manage various natural resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals etc.
- **Research and Development Division:** To promote application-oriented research in the field

of science and technology, assistance is provided to academic institutions and professional bodies under different activities of the division. Major schemes i.e. Assistance to Research and Development projects, workshops/seminars/conferences, travel grant and student Projects have been implemented in the state.

- **Science and Society Division:** The broad objective of the programmes related to Science and Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are being made to cover a few priority areas in which science and technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. Pilot/special projects on appropriate technology, Science & Technology Resource Centre and Science & Technology for Woman, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre are the Major Schemes of the division.
- **Entrepreneurship Development Division:** The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programmes. Efforts are also in progress for supporting entrepreneurship activities at school level. In order to facilitate innovations at school level Start-up Boot Club Government Model Schools have been initiated.
- **Bio Technology Division:** In order to make Rajasthan a leading state in the field of Biotechnology, the Government of Rajasthan has announced the Rajasthan Biotechnology Policy. Various workshops, seminars and awareness generation and biotechnology based projects are assisted by the department. Seven Biodiversity projects were assisted by the Department under the Biotechnology Scheme.
- **Science Communications & Popularization Division:** The major schemes of this division for popularization of science are Programmes and Activities of popularization of science, Contest Programme, Space & Science Club, National

Science Day, Children's Science Congress, Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

- **Patent Information Centre:** Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan, to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filling of patents from the region. Start-up has been provided opportunities to work upon business idea in the field of Rural and Biotechnology in Government Model School through Technology Business Incubator (TBI).

Following activities were executed during the year 2022-23:-

- On the 75th anniversary of independence, under the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence, Rajasthan Science Literature Festival was organized at all 33 district headquarters in which Science Book Session, Fellowship Program and Innovation Peaching Session. Augmenting writing skills for articulating research (AWSAR) Program, Debate Competition and Slogan Writing Competition etc. been include.
- National Science Day was organized on 28th February, 2022 in Pahadi district Bharatpur. In which about 1,000 students participated. Along with this, National Science Day was also celebrated through online.
- Astro Photography and Night Sky Tourism was organized by the Department of Science and Technology at various places like Jawahar Kala Kendra. Sambhar Lake and Bikaner House in Delhi. In this program, the participants enjoyed the Lyrid meteor shower and the moon was also seen through telescope. About 960 students and general public participated in this program.
- The State Level Science Seminar 2022 was organized on 8th October, 2022, in which 65 students selected from districts participated.

- Department has been made an action plan of DST home schooling PODCAST for students of 6-10 classes of the state.
- The winners of the block level science drama festival competition, 2022 of regional offices participated in the state level drama festival competitions in 2022, in which the winning participants won the second prize in the national level science drama festival, 2022 held in Mumbai on 18th November, 2022.
- During the year 2022-23, upto December, 2022, ₹1,325.36 lakh has been utilized against the target of ₹1,969.49 lakh.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established for objectives of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state and for connecting their roots with their motherland. The chairman of Rajasthan Foundation is Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

The Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with Pravasi Rajasthanis (NRRs) in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, The Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in different cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York and Kathmandu, Mainly to initiate activities in social sector to conduct regularly meetings with the Executive Committee of the chapters and to enroll new members.

Brief description of the work done by Rajasthan Foundation is as follows:-

- Rajasthan Foundation is publishing quarterly newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country to NRRs/NRIs. Through this

publication, NRRs are apprised of various developmental steps taken by the state. Latest newsletter edition "Mati Ro Sandesh" has been published in October, 2022.

- On the occasion of Rajasthan Day, Rajasthan Festival was organised at Bikaner House, New Delhi. Chang dance was organized by Rajasthan Foundation during the event and it was performed by folk artists of Shekhawati region. The program was also broadcasted on various social media platforms.
- On 28th June, 2022, Commissioner Rajasthan Foundation participated in Europe-India Leaders Conference 2022 in Brussels, Belgium. In which, Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation, chaired a session on "Legal Considerations and financing options to grow your business in India and EU market". Representatives of various governments and business delegations along with Non-resident Rajasthan is participated in this conference.
- On the lines of visionary thinking of Chief Minister, an initiative for innovative Digital Education in the state has been taken up by Rajasthan Foundation with the help of Mr. Nandi Mehta, an NRR from Dubai. For this project Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Rajasthan Council of School Education and FILO Edutech Pvt. Ltd. According to the MoU, one to one free of cost 24 X 7 hrs., tutor facility will be provided to 10,000 students of 9th to 12th class of the state.
- During the Invest Rajasthan Summit-2022, NRR Conclave was organized on 7th October, 2022 for Pravasi Rajasthanis. Hon'ble Chief Minister met various prominent NRRs in the Summit.
- Rajasthan Foundation received total 17 Letter of Intent (LoIs) of approximate 271 crores related to philanthropic works from various NRRs and trusts during Invest Rajasthan Summit-2022.
- Hon'ble Chief Minister released the first NRR Policy of the state during the Summit on 7th October, 2022. Apart from this new website and

new logo of Rajasthan Foundation were also launched.

- Rajasthan Foundation organized RF-SMS-DORI meet with Doctors of Rajasthan International Foundation and SMS Medical College, Jaipur. Important discussion were held in the meet to enhance cooperation between DORI Foundation and SMS Medical College.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

Planning (Manpower) Department is responsible for publishing District Gazetteers in phased manner. In the first phase, the writing/updation of district gazetteers of districts namely Jodhpur, Alwar, Banswara, Karauli, Pratapgarh and Hanumangarh have been completed. The department has received all drafts of chapters of gazetteers after getting verified from the districts.

District Gazetteers of Karauli, Pratapgarh, Hanumangarh and Banswara have been approved by Hon'ble chief Minister and their printing is under process.

During the year 2022-23, budget provision of ₹234.19 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which an expenditure of ₹116.06 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2022.

EVALUATION ORGANISATION

Evaluation is an integral part of planning process through which necessary recommendations are suggested by evaluating implementation, effect, success and failure of developmental programmes which are carried out in the state. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), 7 evaluation reports by the Department such as Ujjwala Yojana, Business Credit Scheme, Agriculture Extension Sub-Mission-ATMA, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Labour Welfare Scheme, Employment Skill Training Program and Devnarayan Student Scooty distribution & incentive scheme were submitted to the State Government and 17 Evaluation reports of different schemes such as Field Work proposed, compilation and tabulation work, report writing, draft evaluation report, publication of evaluation report, study design & schedules, Publication of compendium of State level Evaluation studies are under process at various stages.



URBANISATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. Urban areas are more suitable for high value sectors like services and industry, given the higher income and purchasing power of residents, availability of skillset and other infrastructural requirements.

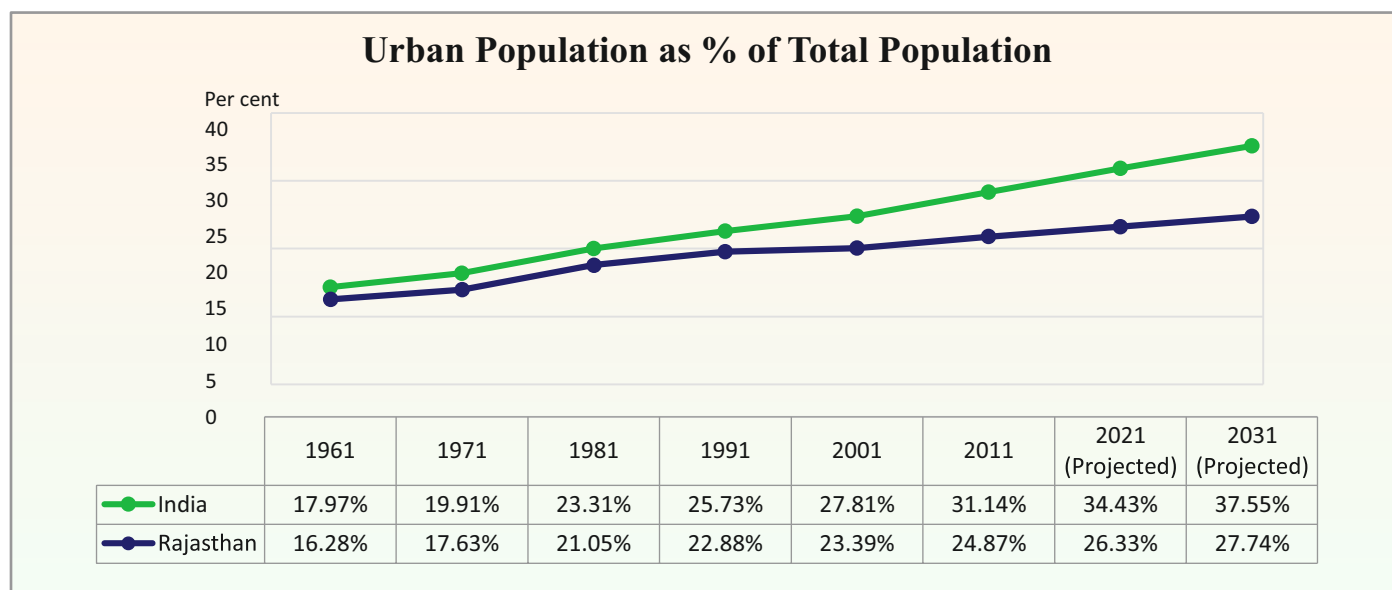
According to United Nations Sustainable Development Report, 2022, more than half the world's population has been living in cities and that share is projected to rise to 70 per cent by 2050. Urbanisation is the engine for economic growth and this is evident from the fact that cities and metropolitan areas contribute about 80 per cent of global GDP (United Nations Sustainable Development Report 2022). Urban settlements serve as hubs for development, where the interplay of commerce, government and transportation provide the infrastructure necessary for sharing knowledge

and information and drive innovation, entrepreneurship and growth.

URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN

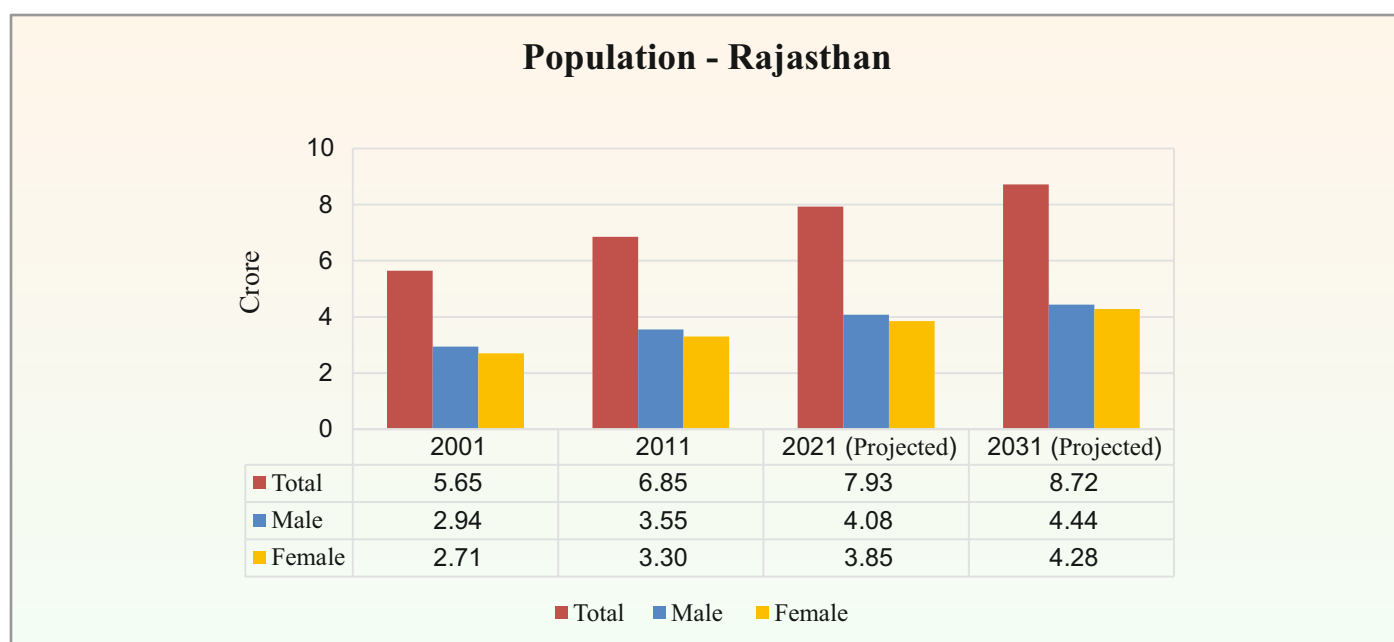
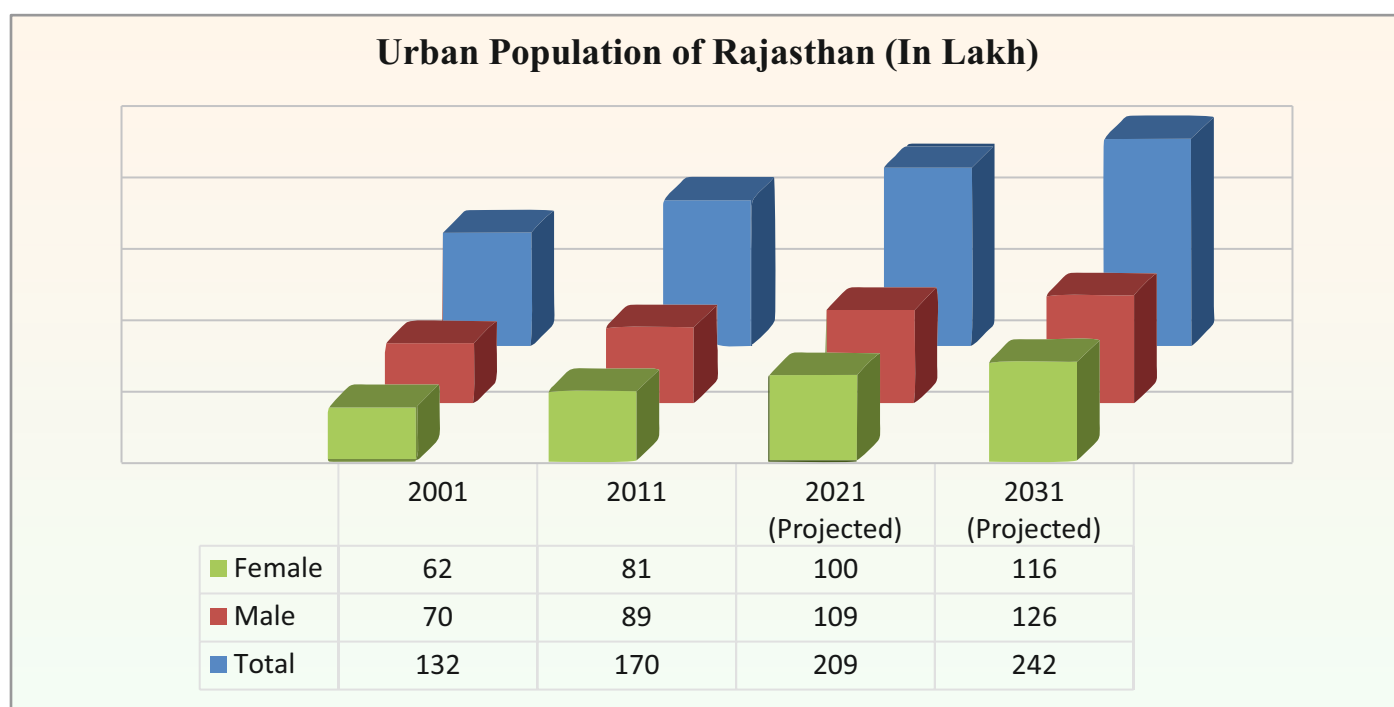
The trend of urbanisation in Rajasthan has also been increasing along similar lines as at the national level. The percentage share of India's urban population in India's total population increased from 17.97 per cent (1961) to 31.14 per cent in 2011. Similar trends can be observed in Rajasthan as percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 24.87 per cent in 2011. As per the report of the technical group on population projections by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India projected percentage share of urban population for India is 34.43 per cent in 2021 and will be 37.55 per cent in 2031 while in Rajasthan it is 26.33 per cent in 2021 and will be 27.74 per cent in the year 2031 as shown in figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1



The total population of Rajasthan in 2001 was 565 lakh which includes 294 lakh of male population and 271 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 872 lakh which includes 444 lakh male population and 428 lakh female population in 2031 as shown in figure 7.2.

The total population living in urban areas of Rajasthan in 2001 was 132 lakh which include 70 lakh of male population and 62 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 242 lakh including 126 lakh male population and 116 lakh female population in 2031 as shown in figure 7.3.

Figure 7.2**Figure 7.3**

Child Population (0-6 Age Group)

In Rajasthan, the total population of children in the age group of 0-6 years has remained almost constant between 2001 and 2011, as shown in figure 7.4. In contrast, the population size of children in urban areas of Rajasthan increased from 20.64 lakh in 2001 to

22.35 lakh in 2011, as shown figure 7.5. Out of the total urban population of children in this age group, 53.37 per cent of children were boys, whereas 46.63 per cent were girls in the year 2011, as compared to 52.98 per cent boys and 47.02 per cent girls in the year 2001.

Figure 7.4

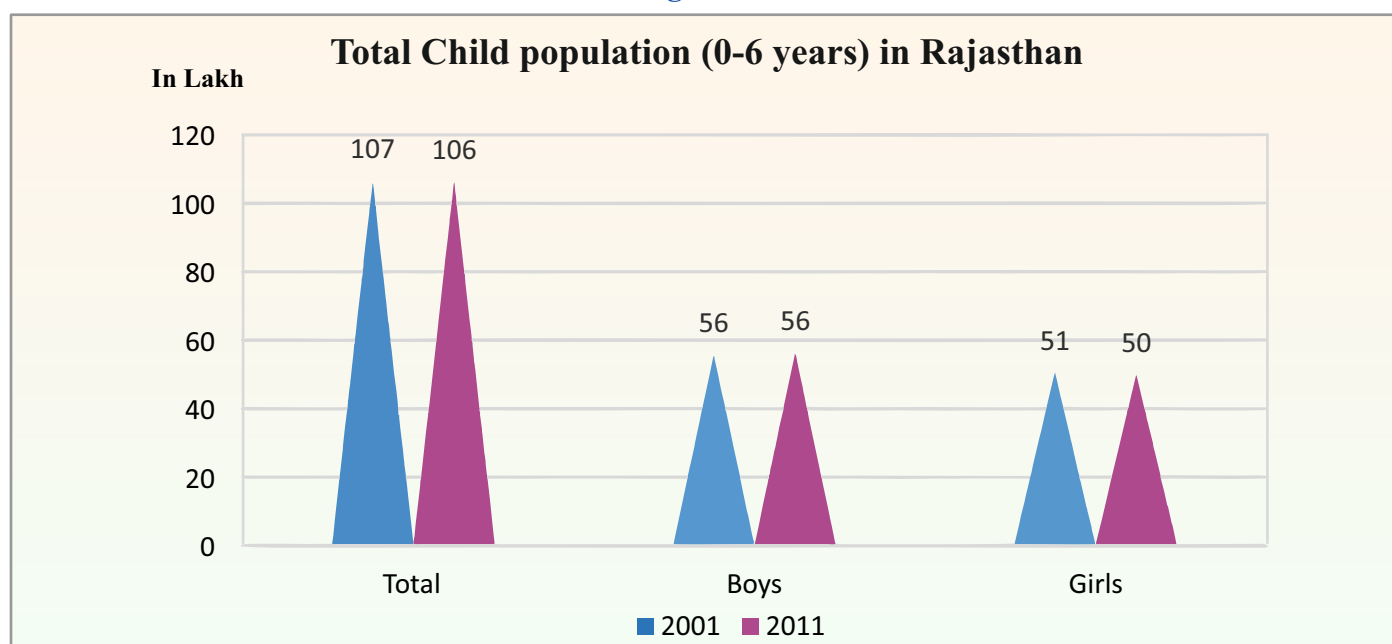
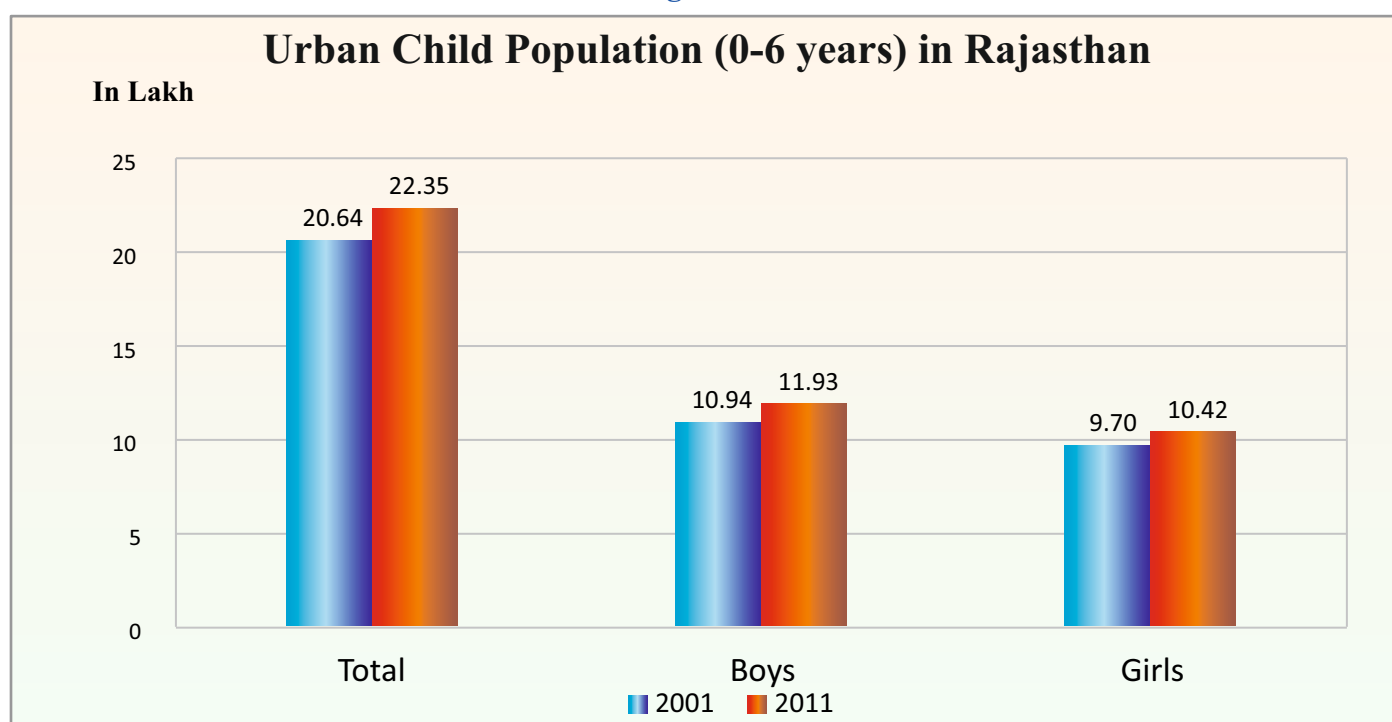


Figure 7.5



Sex Ratio:

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been increased by 24 females per 1,000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas

stands at 933 females per 1,000 males in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males in 2001 which was significantly higher than urban region statistics. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Tonk	985
2.	Banswara	964
3.	Pratapgarh	963
4.	Dungarpur	951
5.	Rajsamand	948

Source : Census 2011

Districts with Lowest Urban Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Jaisalmer	807
2.	Dholpur	864
3.	Alwar	872
4.	Ganganagar	878
5.	Bharatpur	887

Child Sex Ratio

Similar trends can be observed in Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio in Urban areas and Rural areas. Rural areas has performed better as compared to urban areas, but both the regions have witnessed decline in Child Sex Ratio in 2011 as compared to 2001. The Child Sex Ratio in urban areas stood at 887 girls per 1,000 boys

in 2001 whereas in rural areas, the child sex ratio was 914 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001. In 2011, the Child Sex Ratio in urban areas decreased to 874 girls per 1,000 boys while in rural areas it decreased to 892 girls per 1,000 boys. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Child Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio
1.	Nagaur	907
2.	Bikaner	906
3.	Bhilwara	904
4.	Baran	901
5.	Churu	899

Source : Census 2011

Districts with Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Child Sex Ratio
1.	Dholpur	841
2.	Ganganagar	842
3.	Dausa	847
4.	Alwar	851
5.	Bharatpur	852

Literacy Rate

Over the years, Rajasthan Government has actively introduced a range of initiatives to strengthen the education sector at all levels. This is reflected in the fact that the literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate of Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from

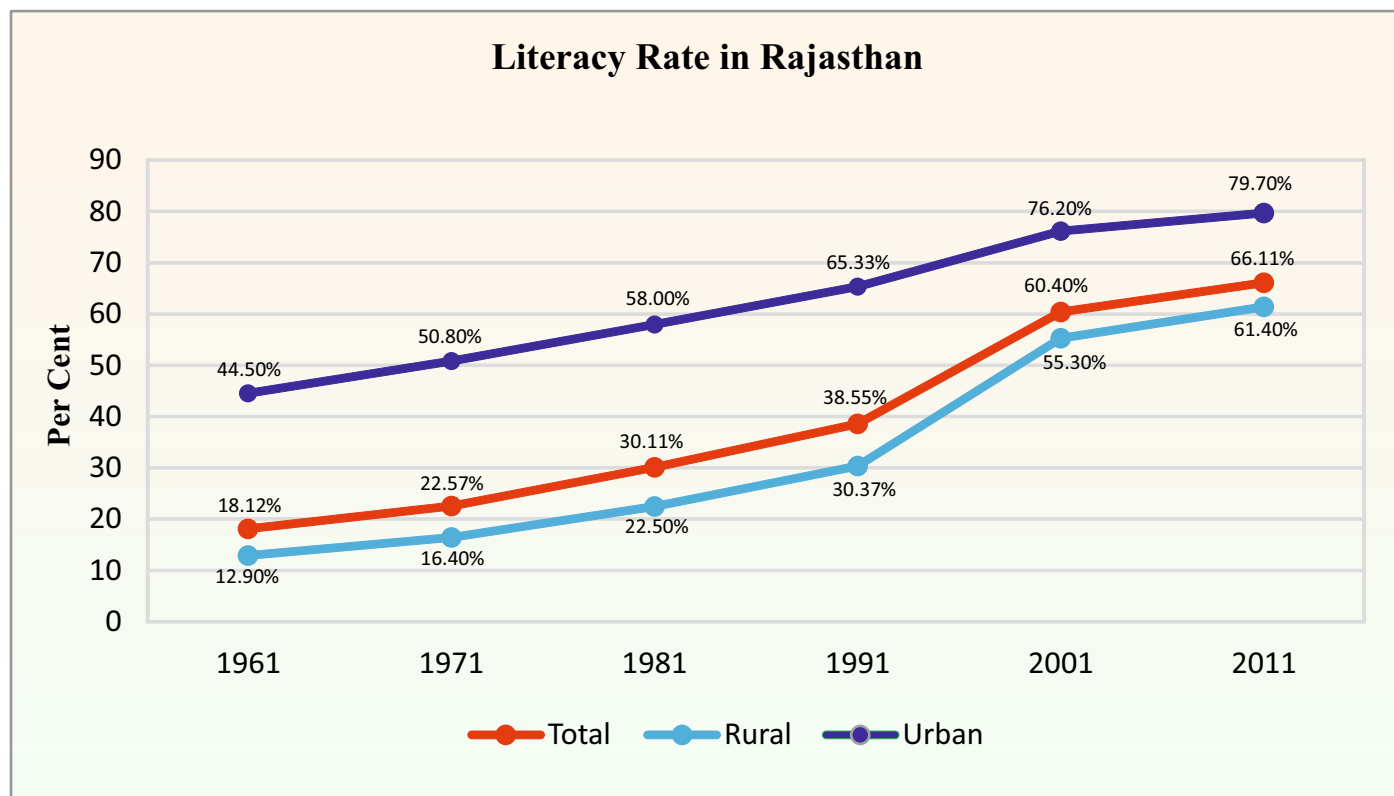
60.40 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for urban regions was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural region as shown in figure 7.6. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan are shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Districts with The Highest and Lowest Urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan

(In per cent)			(In per cent)		
Districts with Highest Urban Literacy Rate			Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy Rate		
S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate	S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate
1.	Udaipur	87.5	1.	Nagaur	70.6
2.	Banswara	85.2	2.	Jalore	71.1
3.	Pratapgarh	84.8	3.	Churu	72.6
4.	Dungarpur	84.4	4.	Dholpur	72.7
5.	Ajmer	83.9	5.	Karauli	72.8

Source : Census 2011

Figure 7.6

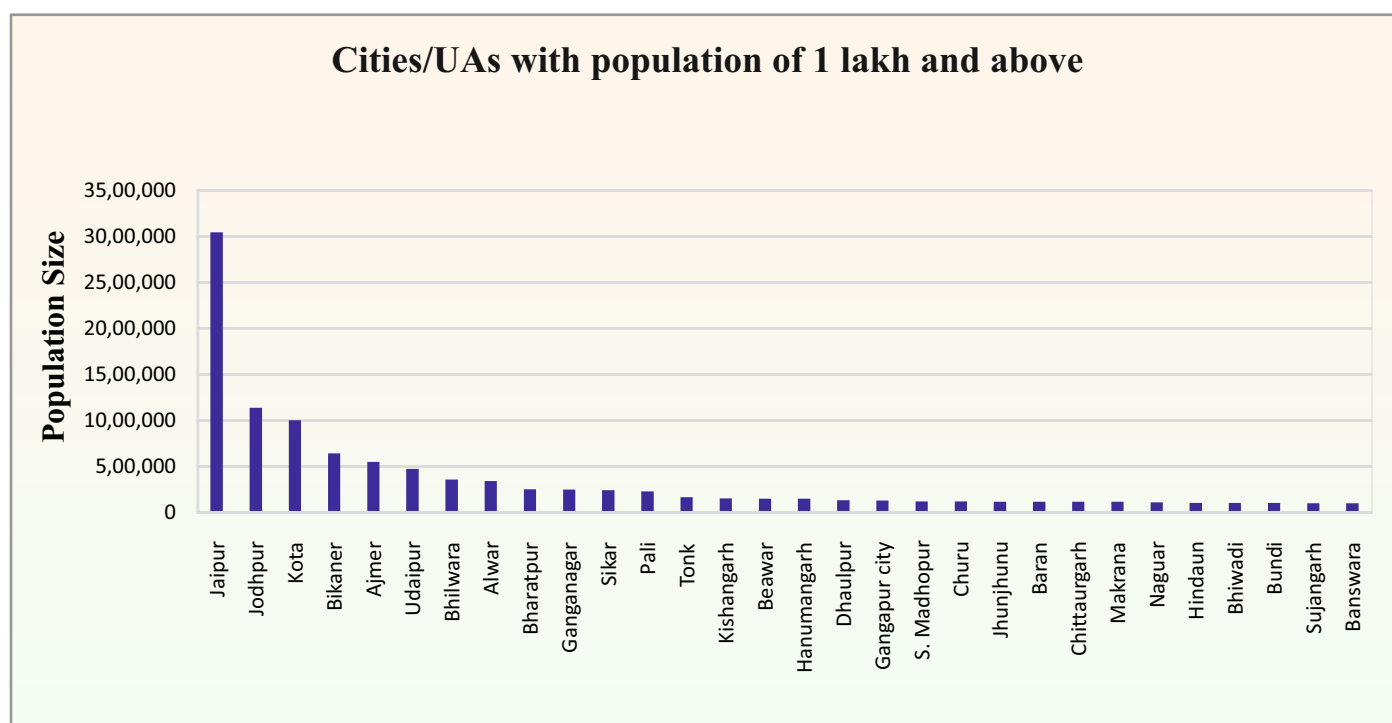


Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above

Figure 7.7 captures Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above according to census 2011. It is observed that Jaipur, with a

population of 30.46 lakh, is the biggest city in Rajasthan with respect to population size, followed by Jodhpur (11.38 lakh) Kota (10.02 lakh) and Bikaner (6.44 lakh) Banswara (1.01 lakh) an urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.

Figure 7.7



Spatial Variation in Urbanisation

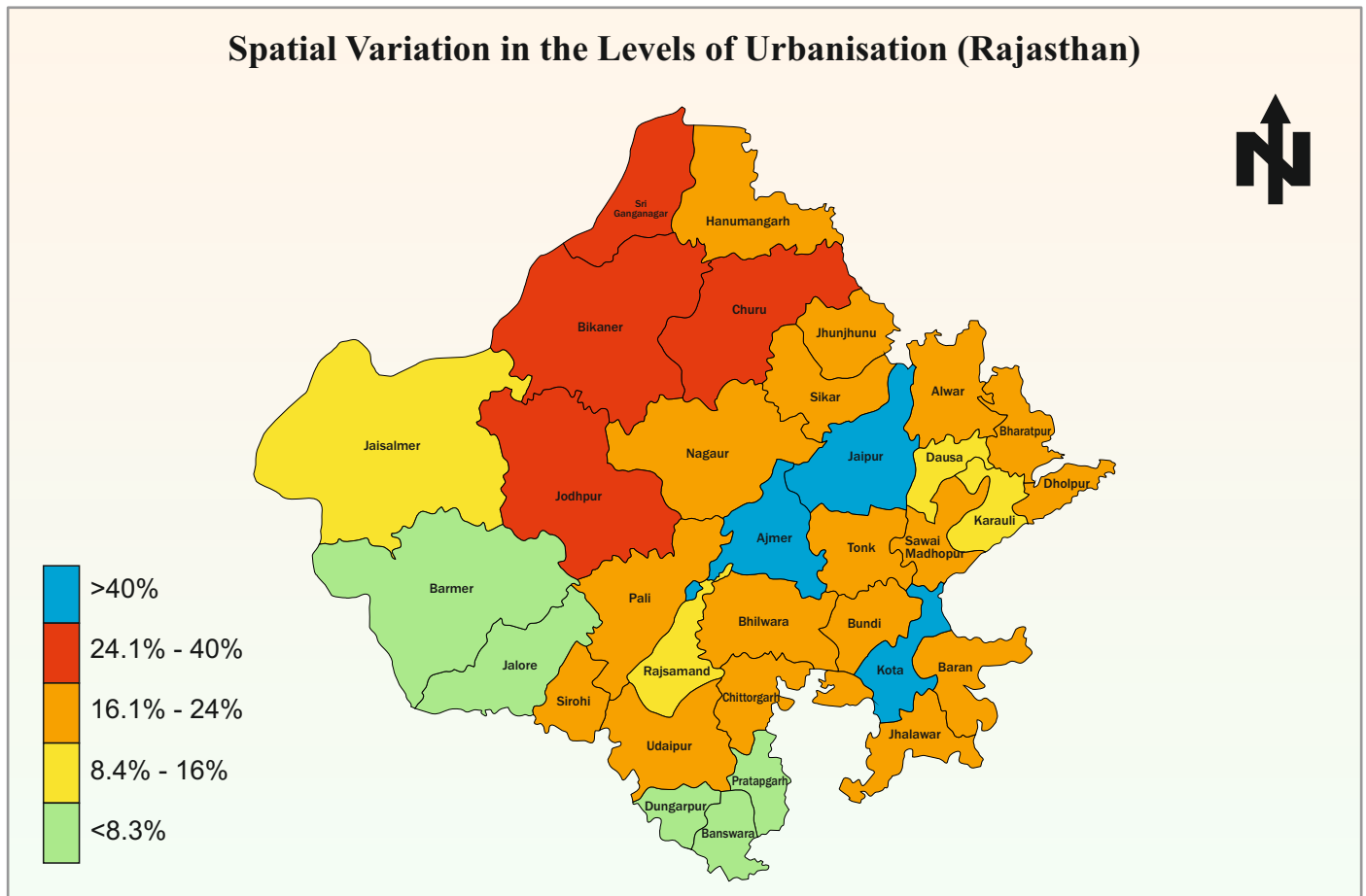
In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts including Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalor (8.30 per cent), Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent), Barmer (6.98 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts. The spatial variation in levels of urbanisation in terms of population is summarised in figure 7.8

Migration in Rajasthan (Rural-Urban)

As per the data available in Census 2011, male are primarily migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, while female are primarily migrating due to marital reasons in

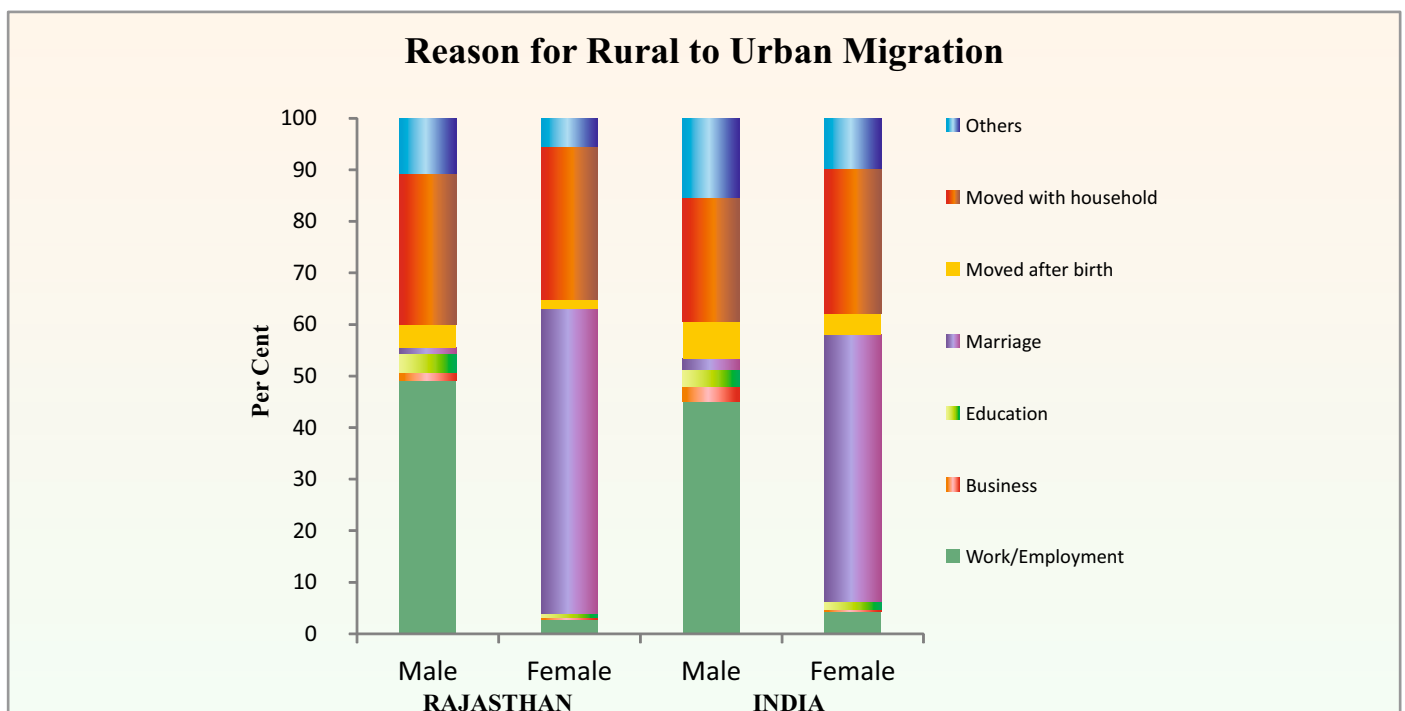
Rajasthan. Census 2011 indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas at the national level. In Rajasthan 32 lakh people migrate from rural to urban areas which contribute at 4 Percent of total rural-urban migrants in the country. Figure 7.9 highlights that out of total migrated male population 49.16 per cent migrated from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunities for work/employment, while out of total migrated female population 59.11 per cent migrated moved due to marital reasons. Similarly, at all India level, 45.06 per cent of total male migrants moved in search of employment opportunities and 51.80 per cent of total female migrants moved after their marriage. Thus, it can be observed that people have similar reason for migration from rural to urban area, both in Rajasthan and at the national level.

Figure 7.8



Source: Census 2011

Figure 7.9



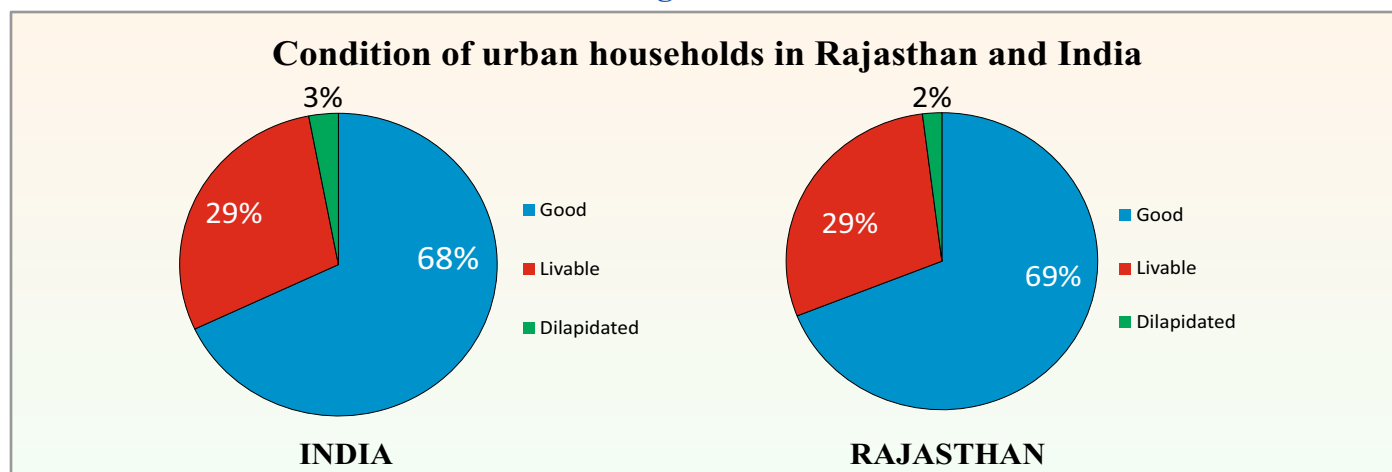
Source: Census of India 2011

Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

Around 68.9 per cent of houses in urban Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition as compared with 68.4 per cent at all-India Level. Census of India classified houses into three categories based on their condition: Good, Livable, and Dilapidated. Figure 7.10 shows that in

Rajasthan more than half of urban households have been classified under 'Good' condition while 29.3 per cent have been classified under 'livable' Condition. Further 1.8 per cent of the urban households are in 'Dilapidated' conditions without proper physical infrastructure and hence require immediate attention.

Figure 7.10



Source: Census of India 2011

Slum Dwellers in Rajasthan (Urban)

Slums form and grow in different parts of the country due to many reasons like rapid rural to urban migration, high unemployment, poverty, economic stagnation, and poor planning. These slums are usually in dilapidated condition lacking basic civic facilities like supply of clean & fresh water, continuous electricity supply, proper hygiene & sanitation conditions etc. which are causing various air and water borne diseases among the slum dwellers. Not only this, even the structure of houses in slum areas are weakly built having poor quality construction.

Though it is very difficult to define slum areas, the Census Organization classified the following areas as slum:

- All such areas which have been notified by state/local self government or central administered by any act as slums.
- All such areas which have recognized as slums by state/local self government and central administered areas notified by any act.
- All such congested areas which have a minimum population of 300 or 60-70 households which unplanned residential clusters which totally lack basic civic amenities of light, drinking water, sanitation, unpolluted air etc.

The population of slum dwellers in Rajasthan is 20,68,000 as per Census 2011 constituting 12.13 per cent of the total urban population.

The highest number of slums dwellers is 3,23,400 living in the limits of Jaipur Municipal Corporation which alone constitutes 15.64 per cent of slum population of the state and 10.62 per cent of total population of the city. It is followed by Kota (Municipal Corporation) 15.44 per cent, Jodhpur (Municipal Corporation+Out growth) 12.29 per cent, Bikaner (Municipal Corporation) 5.89 per cent, Ajmer (Municipal Corporation) 5.35 per cent, Udaipur (Municipal Corporation) 3.13 per cent, Ganganagar (Municipal Council+out growth) 2.44 per cent of the state's slum population. The highest percentage of slum dwellers to total population of the city has been recorded at 74.53 per cent for Pilibanga (M) followed by Jahazpur (M) 63.79 per cent, Kesrisinghpur (M) 61.46 per cent respectively. Slum population in Rajasthan given in table 7.4

Table 7.4 Slum Population in Rajasthan, Census-2011

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1	Slums households	Number	394391
2	Slum Population	Number	2068000
3	Males	Number	1078991
4	Females	Number	989009
5	0-6 years	Number	307035
6	SC population	Number	582562
7	ST population	Number	100675
8	Per cent of slum households in urban households	Per cent	16.12
9	Per cent of slums population in urban population	Per cent	16.21
10	Literacy rate	Per cent	69.79
11	Sex-Ratio	No. of females per thousand males	917
12	Sex-ratio (0-6 year Population)	No. of girls per thousand boys	897

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, urban trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 14 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang 2021:

For a quick solution to the problems related to the urban bodies of the common citizens, the campaign with the administration cities was launched in all the

urban bodies of the state from 02nd October, 2021. The first phase of the campaign was conducted till 31st December 2021, The second phase was implemented from 01st May, 2022 to 23rd, June 2022 and the third phase is being conducted from 15th July, 2022 to 31st, March 2023 for the general public.

During the campaign till 30th November, 2022, a total of 1,66,307 pattas have been distributed by the 3 Development Authority and 14 City Development Trusts of the department (1,00,590 on agricultural land, 1,509 regulation of raw settlements, 4,229 of Economically weaker section and lower income group (EWS/LIG) and re-leases after surrender of previously issued pattas 59,979 are given) have been done.

Along with other various services such as building construction (78,948), name transfer (44,569), subdivision/reorganization of plots (5,679), slot land allotment (58), cases related to lease (79,761). Thus a total of 2,09,015 applications were disposed.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation

Phase-1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole): To provide convenient, fastest, eco-friendly and boosted public transport system, Jaipur Metro Rail service is being operated from 3rd June, 2015 from Mansarovar to Chandpole in Phase-1A. The estimated cost of Phase-1A was ₹2,023 crore which was fully funded by the State government.

Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): Jaipur Metro Phase-1B from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar with a length of 2.01 km has been constructed while ensuring that the heritage of the walled city remains preserved. The estimated cost of this project is ₹1,126 crore, out of which the loan of ₹810 crore is from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and rest of the fund provided from Government of Rajasthan. The work of Jaipur Rail Metro project Phase-1B has been completed and being operated since 23rd September, 2020.

Phase-1C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar): Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase 1C From Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar has been prepared and submitted by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. The estimated cost of this project is ₹993.51 crore. Administrative and Financial approval for Phase-1C has been given by state government. Work is in progress for the implementation of the project.

Phase-1D (Mansarovar to 200 Feet bypass Ajmer Road): Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase-1D from Mansarovar to 200 Feet Ajmer Road Chauraha has been prepared and submitted by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation with an estimated cost of ₹204.81 crore. Administrative and Financial approval for Phase-1D has been given by State government. Work is in progress of the implementation of the project.

Phase 2 (Sitapura to Ambabari): In the proposed Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-2, from Sitapura to Ambabari with a length of 23.50 kilometres has been proposed. The estimated cost of this project is ₹4,602 crore.

Jaipur Development Authority, Jaipur: The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural development of Jaipur region. It is

responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. The authority is also responsible for development of commercial projects and residential schemes. It also caters to the needs of the surrounding rural areas and helps in their development. Other functions of JDA includes development and rehabilitation of Kachchi Bastis, environmental development etc. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) JDA has constructed 693.55 km roads, 5.05 km drains, 32.44 km sewerage and 90.70 km electric line works.

During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, is ₹1007.03 crore which included ₹126.68 crore loan from National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB). During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹1,058.49 crore has been incurred out of which ₹726.78 crore was capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) is ₹154.03 crore and expenditure of ₹168.75 crore incurred on Roads/Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction/Maintenance of Roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Ajmer Development Authority, Ajmer: During the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022 the Ajmer Development Authority has received ₹115.34 crore and incurred an expenditure of ₹141.51 crore. The amount received from the sale of plots, regulation and other items is being used to beautify the city and maintenance electricity, water, road, sports ground, sewerage and smart city's work.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA): Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 which was enforced partly with effect from 1st May, 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the rules, namely, the Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and

Table 7.5: Activities of Housing Board during the year 2022-23

S. No	Activities	Unit	Achievement*
1	New houses taken up	Number	2845
2.	Houses completed	Number	363
3.	House allotted	Number	2065
4.	Houses handed over	Number	3321
5.	Works expenditure	₹ Crore	293
6.	Receipts	₹ Crore	431

*upto November, 2022

Development) Rules, 2017 on 1st May, 2017. To facilitate the growth and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector while protecting the interests of allottees, promoters and real estate agents, as provided under the said Act and Rules, Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 6th March 2019.

RERA has a web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in in which is operational from 1st June, 2017. All the applications for registration of projects and agents and all the complaints are made on-line through this web portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA till 30th November, 2022 is given below:

- A total of 2,166 real estate projects have been registered under RERA.
- A total of 4,470 real estate agents have been registered in RERA.
- Out of a total of 3,580 complaints received 2,194 complaints have been resolved and remaining complaints are under the process of hearing.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for dealing with and fulfilment of housing needs in the State.

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 67 cities/towns over a period of 52 years. As on November, 2022 RHB has taken up construction of 2,59,682 dwelling units, out of which 2,52,572 dwelling units have been completed, 2,51,646 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,40,529 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG). Activities of RHB for the year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022) are given in table 7.5

During the tenure of the present Government, the total turnover of the Housing Board has crossed ₹8,200 crore, which includes apart from receipts from the sale proceeds of properties lease money, outstanding monthly installments, strip of land and institutional land allotment, registration amount, advance installments under self-financed schemes, interest on fixed deposits, etc.

Some of the initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board:

- As of 2018-19, annual turnover stood at merely ₹118 crore which rose to ₹841 crore in 2019-20, ₹2,163 crore in 2020-21 and ₹3,012 crore in 2021-22. In the current year, the turnover has been achieved to the extent of ₹2,100 crore.
- RHB had huge inventory of more than 20,000 undisposed surplus properties (unsold houses) and selling them was a great challenge. During the present Government tenure, RHB was allowed to sell such surplus houses at a discount slabs of 0-25 per cent and 0-50 per cent of its reserve price.
- Commencing from 30th September, 2019, in a short spell of 39 months, it had successfully been able to reduce huge dead inventory to a great extent. About 14,500 residential and 2,900 commercial properties, aggregating to 17,400 properties have been disposed off and realising ₹4,850 Crore.

- **Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission:** RHB has initiated a unique scheme "10 pratishat dijiye griha pravesh kijiye". So far 10,025 houses have been sold under this scheme, which a revenue of ₹1,286 crore has been received.
- **Premium Property:** All disposable residential/commercial properties are being segregated and sold separately as premium properties through RHB by way of e-auction (open auction). A sum of ₹238 crore has been collected by sale of 340 residential premium properties, besides in amount of ₹1,688 crore has been realised by sale of 1,128 commercial plots.
- A historic online auction of 45,632.46 square meter of a commercial plot in Mansarovar scheme at V.T road was conducted on 13th July, 2022. A whopping competitive rate of ₹1,07,000 per square meter was received in its first ever auction, resulted in revenue of ₹488.27 crore and that is record in the state of Rajasthan.
- **Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay:** "Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay" In which Scheme small commercial plots were divided into two Category smaller than 27 square meters and larger than 27 square meters. A total of 1,450 properties have been sold under this scheme and ₹236 crore has been received.
- For the first time since RHB inception, 02 major amendments were brought about in the RHB Act, 1970 to which the Board was given empowered to remove encroachments and recover dues. After the 2 remarkable amendments in the RHB Act, a record more than 1.50 lakh square meters of invaluable land was made free from encroachment.
- **Development of "Sajag" Mobile App for quality control:** A mobile app "Sajag" has been launched to ensure effective monitoring of the construction quality and complete work of the houses being built by the Housing Board. All the activities of under construction projects can be seen together at one place using this app.
- **"RHB Awas" Mobile App:** A mobile app "RHB Awas" has been developed by Rajasthan Housing Board for the assessment of housing demand in the municipal areas of all the districts of the state. In which 8,721 entries have been received till 31st December, 2022.
- The mobile app "RHB Green" was developed with the objective of promoting tree plantation with public participation. Extensive plantation has been done in various schemes in the last three years.
- Under CM Jan Awas Yojana (CMJAY), one scheme in Bhiwadi (712 flats), two schemes in Indira Gandhi Nagar Jaipur (732 flats) and 4 schemes in Pratap Nagar Jaipur (3,358 flats) aggregating to 4,802 flats have been taken up, which will be completed in the next six months.
- 2,967 houses have been taken up and constructed in 15 different schemes at Vatika, Mahala, Nasirabad, Kishangarh, Niwai (in 02 phases), Barli (in 02 phases), Manpur Abu Road, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Shahpura, Bhinder and Banswara.
- Housing Schemes have also been started in 5 cities (Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Abu Road and Bhiwadi) for Rajasthan Housing Board employees.
- **Development of Coaching Hub at Pratap Nagar, Jaipur:** The Rajasthan Housing Board is developing a Coaching hub In Pratap Nagar, Jaipur on a piece of plot measuring 65,000 Square meters. First phase of which has already been completed and the second phase is work in progress. Online allotment process has been initiated for 140 institutional spaces in 5 blocks. 37 spaces have been allotted in the first phase. Besides, in addition to selling 57 of 90 showrooms by way of e-auction, 4 big commercial and mixed land use plots have also been e-auctioned. Under this scheme 70,000 students will beneficiaries.

- Five Chaupatties are being developed at (public food courts) Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota. In the initial 5 months, there had been a record footfall of 6,10,670 visitors in the Jaipur Chaupatties and that had been recognised by the World Book Of Records, London.
 - Eight Farm houses were planned to be built in Mansarovar, Jaipur near Dravyawati River in Ecological Zone ranging 1,500-1,800 Square meters plots. Four Farm houses have been sold by e-auction fetching ₹23 Crore.
 - **Development of "City Park" in Mansarovar Jaipur:** One of the largest parks of Jaipur named "City Park and Fountain Square" spread across 52 Acres has been developed in Mansarovar, Jaipur. An outlay of ₹110 Crore has been incurred on this project. First phase has been completed on 21st October, 2022 and dedicated to the public. Second phase is expected to complete by September, 2023. The state's highest flag (213 feet) has been installed and unfurled in the City Park.
 - Similar to Constitution Club of India, on a plot of 4,948.92 Square meter in Vidhayak Nagar East, a Constitution Club of Rajasthan has been planned at an outlay of ₹90 crore comprising of ultramodern facilities of restaurant, coffee house, swimming pool, meeting and conference hall, sports facility etc. ₹35 crore has been incurred on this project.
 - As many as 125 Open Air Gym sets have been installed in various parks developed by RHB.
 - **Mukhya Mantri Shikshak and Prahari Awas Yojana:** 576 multi-storied flats (B+S+12) for Shikshak (State Teachers)/ Prahari (Police personnel) under Mukhya Mantri Shikshak And Prahari Awasiya Yojana in 6 blocks on a plot area 20,925 square meter in Sector 26 Pratap Nagar Jaipur, at a sell price of ₹15.70 lakh per flat, were planned. RHB has been dedicated this scheme to the allottees on completion on 8th September, 2022 and the process of giving possession to the allottees has been initiated.
 - **AIS Residency Phase 1 and Phase 2:** Situated in Sector 17 Pratap Nagar Jaipur, in the first phase of this multi-storied (2B+G+12) scheme, a total of 180 flats were planned in 7 blocks on 17,860 square meter plot. The first phase will be completed by March, 2023. In the second phase, in 4.5 blocks, a total of 114 flats have been planned on 10,993 square meter on adjacent plot.
 - **Vidhayak Awas Project:** A total of 160 flats (2B+G+8) with ultra modern facilities and amenities, have been planned on 24,160 square metre of land in Vidhayak Nagar (West), Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur with an outlay of ₹266 crore. ₹250 crore has been incurred upto December, 2022 on this project.
 - **S.S. Residency:** 175 flats (2B+G+12) of three types of High Income Group (HIG) have been planned on 12,537 square metre of land in Sector 19 Pratap Nagar Jaipur with an outlay ₹127 crore.
 - **NRI Sky Park:** 166 super luxury flats of different sizes have been planned in Pratap Nagar, Jaipur on 16,236 Square Metre of land with an outlay of ₹95 crore.
- In order to provide relief to the common man, "Prashashan Shaharon Ke Sang-2021" was launched on 2nd October, 2021. Various 19 services of RHB were identified to be included during campaign. Till 31st December, 2022 as many as 17,600 applications were received, of which 16,636 applications have been disposed off.

Awards

SKOCH Star of Governance Award 2022 was extended to the State of Rajasthan as one of the pioneers in the Housing Sector.

"Rajasthan Best Employer Brand Award 2022" was conferred on RHB on 22nd June, 2022 by World HRD Congress Jury, for its Human Resource Management blended into its business in innovative ways.

The World Book of Records, London-UK has appreciated large number of 13,583 residential and commercial properties sold online through e-Auction and e-Bid Submission in a small period of 3 years.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The objective of the Town Planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of Master plans, Zonal/Sector Plans/Schemes along with providing technical advice to various Government departments, local bodies and other Government agencies. It also assists National

Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies.

Master Plans:

Master plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. Out of 237 municipal towns, master plans for 189 municipal towns have been prepared and approved by the Government. In which urban area of Chomu, Bagru and Bassi (New Municipalities) are included in Jaipur Master Development Plan-2025, urban area of Tapukara and Bardod are included in Master Plan of Greater Bhiwadi and urban area of Neemrana is included in master plan of Shahjahanpur, Neemrana and Bhiwadi (SNB). Progresses of preparation of master plans are given in table 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9.

Table 7.6: Master plans have been approved in last two years.

Description	Name of town (Zone)
Master plans approved by state government in last two years	1. Kota Master Plan for Urban area-2031
	2. Hanumangarh-2035(Bikaner)
	3. Sawai madhopur-2035 (Kota)
	4. Sri Ganganagar-2036 (Bikaner)
	5. Sujangarh-2036 (Bikaner)
	6. Gangapur City-2035 (Kota)
	7. Dungarpur-2036 (Udaipur)
	8. Pali-2035 (Jodhpur)
	9. Sardarshahar-2036 (Bikaner)
	10. Naseerabad-2041 (Ajmer)

Table: 7.7 Urban area notifications issued for the town under Section 3(1) of the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959

S.No.	Zone	Name of Town (Number)
1.	Ajmer	Degana (revised proposal has been sent to the Government)
2.	Alwar	Kishangarhbas, Thanagaji, Bansoor, Ramgarh and Laxmangarh
3.	Bharatpur	Sikari, Uchhain, Basedi and Roopwas
4.	Bikaner	Lalgarh-Jatan
5.	Jaipur	Mahwa, Khatushyamji, Pavata and Mandawari
6.	Jodhpur	Bhopalgarh and Jawal
7.	Kota	Itawa, Sultanpur, Atru and Bamnawas
8.	Udaipur	Partapur-Garhi

Table: 7.8 The horizon year master plans till 2023 and the process of preparing their second master plan under process

S. No.	Zone	Name of Town
1.	Ajmer	Didwana and Deoli
2.	Alwar	Khairthal
3.	Bharatpur	Bari and Deeg
4.	Bikaner	Bikaner, Suratgarh, Anoopgarh and Pilibanga
5.	Jaipur	Shahpura
6.	Jodhpur	Phalodi, Bhinmal and Jalor
7.	Kota	Kaithoon, Chabra and Anta
8.	Udaipur	Salumbar, Kapasan, Kushalgarh and Pratapgarh

Table: 7.9 New municipalities constituted in 2021 and 2022 and their master plan preparation under progress

S. No.	Zone	Name of Town (Number)
1.	Ajmer	Borawar, Jayal and Basni
2.	Alwar	Kotkasim, Govindgarh, Bahadurpur, Bardod, Neemrana, Tapukara and Baroda-Meo
3.	Bharatpur	Sarmathura and Sapotara
4.	Bikaner	Hamirgarh, Tibbi and Khajuwala
5.	Jaipur	Bassi, Naraina, Manoharpura, Mandawar, Gudha, Dantaramgarh and Ajeetgarh.
6.	Jodhpur	Siwana, Marwar Junction, Raniwara and Balesar
7.	Kota	Boli
8.	Udaipur	Semari, Rishabhdeo and Dhariyabad

National Capital Region (NCR)

- The Rajasthan Sub-Region of NCR comprises of Alwar and Bharatpur districts and the Draft Regional Plan of these districts– 2041 was released by National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB). Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan-2041 will be prepared for both the districts after its final notification is issued.
- The NCR Cell of Rajasthan Sub Region does regular monitoring/coordination of the projects under financial assistance from NCRPB, like water supply, upgradation schemes/projects in Five towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara), widening and upgradation of 38 Roads of Public Works Department (PWD) in district Alwar, projects related to preparation of Power Sub-Station by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd etc.
- Apart from these, coordination/monitoring work

for Dravyavati river project and various ROB, RUB etc. Projects in Jaipur (Counter Magnet) done by NCR cell.

- NCR cell also provides technical opinion/assistance in planning matters of Alwar and Bharatpur district to administration and Local Bodies.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAY-NULM). The mission is being implemented in 213 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. The key components of the DAY-NULM are mentioned below:

Economic Review 2022-23

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Assistance to urban street vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme for shelter of the urban homeless (SUH)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Innovative and Special Projects.

Under this scheme ₹40.53 crore has been received and ₹32.01 crore has been incurred upto November, 2022. Progress for the year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022) are given in table 7.10

Table:7.10 Progress under DAY-NULM in 2022-23

Component	Unit	Acheivement
Self Help Group (SHGs) formed	Number	2043
Revolving fund given to Self Help Group (SHGs)	Number	2150
Youth trained	Number	12491
Loan for self employment	Number	1316

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective of providing basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has changed the funding pattern to 60:20:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 projects in progress. The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. 12 projects including 11 sewerage projects and 1 water supply project amounting of ₹646.24 crore has been sanctioned in 12 towns. 11 Sewerage projects are being executed in Chidawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh Shekhawati, Nimbahera, Bari sadri, Fatehnagar

Sanwar, and Kushalagarh, and the water supply project is being executed in Kekri. A total sum of ₹567.93 crore has been utilized against sectioned amount.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by the Government of India, Draft SFCCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared. 19 projects in 16 cities, with a total project cost amounting to ₹903.15 crore were sanctioned by the Government of India for the State, in which a total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and required infrastructure will be developed. Out of the sanctioned 16,132 DUs, 7,065 DUs have been constructed and 3,666 DUs have been allotted. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All" by the Government of India.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDF II)

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II is constituted on 25th August, 2021 with the provision to avail the loan from HUDCO/ financial institutions/ Bank, receive Special/additional grant by the State Government and all ULBs, Development Authorities, Urban Improvement Trust and Rajasthan Housing Board shall also contribute to the fund.

Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for sewer lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana). A total sum of ₹466.41 crore has been utilized against this sanction.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, deliver decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and apply 'Smart Solutions' for the development of cities. The mission aims to cover 100 cities in duration of five years. The funding mechanism provides ₹100 crore per city per year for 5 years to be given as a grant by Government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by the concerned State/ULB. 4 Cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and

Ajmer. Under this scheme an expenditure of ₹3,141.17 crore has been incurred under this scheme against total received amount of ₹3,530 crore upto November, 2022.

Under smart city project works such as provision of water supply, development of Medical and Education

facilities, park development, open air gyms, fire rescue jeeps and bikes, smart roads, smart toilets, public transport system and development of parking are being carried out. The status of fund status (available) and expenditure incurred are provided below in table 7.11.

Table 7.11: Status of Fund Available and Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)

Upto November, 2022

City	Total Share					Fund Available					Expenditure Incurred
	GoI Share (50 per cent)	GoR Share (30 per cent)	ULB Share (10 per cent)	Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/ UTT Share (10 per cent)	Total	GoI Share	GoR Share	ULB Share	Development Authority/ UTT Share	Total	
Jaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	441	240	80	80	841	776.83
Udaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	100	95	985	849.25
Ajmer	500	300	100	100	1000	441	240	90	92	863	760.98
Kota	500	300	100	100	1000	441	240	80	80	841	754.11
Total	2000	1200	400	400	4000	1813	1020	350	347	3530	3141.17

AMRUT Mission

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Central Government in June, 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan have been selected under AMRUT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar. The sectors identified under this mission are water supply, sewerage and septage, drainage and Green Spaces.

The total project cost for the Mission period up to March, 2023 is ₹3,223.94 crore. Total ₹1,461.82 crore central government share and ₹874.75 crore state government share have been received so far and the Maximum amount has been released to concerned ULB/Parastatal agencies. Urban Local Bodies (ULB) grant amounting to ₹98.06 crore had received and the same has also been transferred to concerned ULBs as ULB Share. Some ULBs have borne their ULB share from their own sources. Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF) loan amounting to ₹78.06 crore have been sanctioned. Total Utilization Certificate of ₹2,246.31 crore has been submitted to

Central Government by november, 2022. At present physical progress of on-going works is 94 per cent and financial Progress is 86 per cent.

AMRUT 2.0

Under this mission sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water supply works are to be executed against which central assistance is ₹3,530 crore. Sewerage project in 13 towns of ₹1,332.36 crore, 25 Water Body Rejuvenation works in 19 towns of ₹85.83 crore were approved in 2nd state high power standing committee (SHPSC) of AMRUT 2.0. Sewerage project in 13 towns of ₹1,968.70 crore, 12 Water Body Rejuvenation works in 11 towns of ₹55.74 crore and water supply works in 178 towns of ₹4,542.71 Crore were approved in 3rd SHPSC of AMRUT 2.0. Central Government has released its 1st installment (20 per cent) of central assistance of ₹88.81 crore for sewerage and ₹6.71 crore for water body rejuvenation work.

LED Light Project

“Energy Saving Project” has been initiated in the State to save energy in street lighting. The aim of the project is to increase the lighting level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost completed in 190 local bodies and in 1 local body work is under process. 11.84 lakh

LED lights have been set up in Rajasthan upto November, 2022.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation, construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHLS), communities/public toilets, urinals and solid waste management. As per the progress report of ULBs 3.68 Lakh Individual Household Toilets (IHHLS), 22,547 Seat of communities/public toilets (CTs/PTs) have been completed so far. All ULBs of Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and also been certified by Government of India. As per mission outlay of ₹611.34 crore has been released by Government of India and ₹314.61 crore State matching share included in central share and fund disbursed to ULBs. Utilization certificates have been submitted by ULBs.

Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0

The mission was launched in October, 2021, Mission period is 5 years. The main components of SBM(U) 2.0 are Toilet Construction i.e. Individual Household Toilets (IHHLS), communities/public toilets (CTs/PTs), Urinals, Solid waste management, used water management, IEC&CB. During the mission period total allocation for State is ₹1,765.80 crore and ₹47.84 Crore has been received from Government of India and state matching share of ₹31.56 crore has been received. The Action plan of ₹1,779.46 crore has been approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and submitted to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) for release of Central share of ₹848.09 crore and accordingly State matching share will be contributed as per the guidelines of SBM (U) 2.0.

Indira Rasoi Yojna

Perceiving the concept of “Koi Bhukha Na Soye”, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan has launched “Indira Rasoi Yojna” on 20th August, 2020 through 358 permanent kitchens in all 213 Urban Local Bodies of the State. The number of Indira Rasoi has been increased from 358 to 973 against budget announcement of 1,000 Rasoi. On which 9.21 crore food plates are served every year by spending ₹250 crore.

Under the scheme, pure and nutritious food is being provided to the general public by sitting respectfully in permanent kitchens for two times (afternoon and

night) at ₹8 per plate. Under the scheme, till 30th, November, 2022, 8.36 crore food plates have been served and the needy have been benefitted and during the corona epidemic through Indira kitchens, 72 lakh needy people are given free food and food was provided in flood prone areas, at the time of competitive examinations, police recruitment, army recruitment, fairs etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

This housing scheme aims to provide affordable house to the homeless, Economically Weaker Section with (annual income up to ₹3.00 lakh) and Lower Income Group (annual income ₹3.00 to ₹6.00 lakh). Total 1,04,779 houses have been sanctioned by the Central Government in the State, out of which 33,580 houses under the “Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)” component and 71,199 under “Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC)” component. Apart from this, 1,51,749 housing under “Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)” component has been sanctioned by the concerned Development Authority/Development Trust/Municipal Body/Housing Board on the private land of the developer under the grant component in the loan. Thus, a total of 2,56,528 houses have been sanctioned in the state under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). Out of the sanctioned houses, 56,668 houses are under construction and 1,25,500 houses have been completed.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport system in the State. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan to the departments/urban local bodies/company and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹4,900.96 crore has been collected under the said funds from financial year 2011-12 to 2021-22 (as on 30th September, 2022), out of which ₹3,579.42 crore has been spent upto November, 2022.

Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/ Road Under Bridges (RUBs):-

59 ROB/RUB of total cost ₹1,708.59 crore (State share ₹1,061.34 crore and Railway share ₹647.25 crore) are approved, out of which 42 ROB/RUB work are completed upto November, 2022.

Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Scheme: Indira Gandhi Shahari Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented to provide 100 days employment every year to the families residing in urban areas. Under this scheme about ₹800 crore will be spent annually. Under the scheme, 9,593 works in 213 local bodies of ₹675.80 crore identified. Under this scheme 3,67,816 job card were issued and total 17,61,760 man days have been created till 30th November, 2022.

Some of the initiatives of Local Self Department are as follows:

- **Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang Abhiyan :** For speedy solution of problems related to urban bodies of common citizens, campaign “Prashashan Shehro ke Sang” has been started in all the urban bodies of the State from 2nd October, 2021. 3,74,386 pattas have been distributed in the campaign (1,46,257 on agricultural land, 1,44,211 of 69-A, 7,478 of Kachchi Basti Regulation, 47,994 of State Grant Act, 1,493 of EWS/LIG, 26,953 re-pattas after surrender of previously issued pattas) upto November, 2022.
- Under Section 69-A of the Rajasthan Municipal Act, on properties built upto 31st December, 2018 on non-agricultural, abadi land of all cities, pattas are provided in ₹501, there is a rebate of up to 75 per cent on lease rate in colonies settled on agricultural land and building permit fee, land use change fee, subdivision / reorganization fee, name transfer fee.
- **Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme :** Under Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors of urban areas, Up to 30th November, 2022 applications of 1,76,849 beneficiaries have been sent to the banks and ₹160 crore have been disbursement to 43,220 beneficiaries.

Local self-Department is providing online services to the urban citizens of the State which are as follows: Local Self Department is providing online services to urban citizens of the State through online portal which are as- Online Building Plan Approval System, Trade Licence and Auto Renewal, Fire NoC, Sewer Connection, UD/Property Tax, 90A, Mobile Tower & OFC Permission, Name Transfer, Signage License, Property ID, Lease Dead (Patta), Subdivision Reconstitution, Lease money Deposit.

RUIDP Phase-III :

Works amounting of ₹3,490 Crore are being executed in 12 cities namely Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar, Tonk (sewerage and water supply works) and

Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, Kota (sewerage) and Banswara (Drainage). Out of which water supply work in Pali, Sewerage work in Udaipur, sewerage and water supply work in Jhunjhunu and drainage works in Banswara have been completed. sewerage and Water supply work in Pali, Sewerage work in Sawai Madhopur and Mount Abu are likely to be completed. Sewerage work in Bhilwara and Kota are also likely to be completed . Sewerage work in Bikaner and Jhalawar and Water supply and Sewerage work in Sriganganagar are likely to be completed by March, 2023 (Except House Sewer connection). An amount of ₹2,982.29 crore has been spent on the project so far. Population of 18 lakh will be benefited with these works.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-I :

Works amounting of ₹3,076.63 crore are being executed in 14 cities namely Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa, Kuchaman (sewerage and water supply works) and Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana, Makrana (sewerage work) and water supply work in Laxmangarh is in progress. Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) work in 14 cities amounting ₹45.65 crore also awarded. An amount of ₹1,020.21 crore has been spent on the project upto November, 2022.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-II :

Under RUIDP Phase IV tranche-II, from Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan works costing of approx. ₹2,230 crore in 24 cities as per need of infrastructure works of sewerage, water supply, urban beautification and faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) etc. will be done. Till date under this project, Work orders amounting of ₹995 Crore are issued which includes sewerage work at Jodhpur, sewerage and water supply works at Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Sagwada and water supply work at Nimbaheda and Nathdwara. In addition, bids of costing of approx. ₹569 Crore (sewerage- Bharatpur, drainage- Jodhpur, Navalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi and Bhawanimandi and city beautification work at Bharatpur) have been received and are under evaluation. Bids amounting of ₹316 crore of city

beautification work at Sagwada and Jaisalmer and Sewerage/Water supply works at Barmer and Balotra are invited and to be received. DPRs of remaining works are under approval of ADB. Population of 49.9 lakh will be benefited under Phase-IV works.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 228 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 228 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 32 per cent rely on surface sources and 44 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 24 per cent towns are dependent on a mix of both surface and groundwater sources. All seven major towns in the State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns are also facing shortage of water due to failure of local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. Furthermore, the Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources to reduce dependence on groundwater.

Apart from the major water supply projects, several other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem. To meet the challenges posed by scarce drinking water, drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply schemes or tail-end areas where water supply diminishes in summer period. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban towns are given in table 7.12 below.

Table 7.12: Drinking water transportation carried out in urban towns

Year	No. of Urban Towns where transportation carried out
2019-20	60
2020-21	52
2021-22	56
2022-23*	76

*Upto November, 2022

In Rajasthan, multiple agencies/government departments are responsible for water supply. These include ULBs, UDH, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Development authorities/UITs and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP).

Tube well, Hand pump construction in urban area: The Drinking water supply in most of the towns in the state is dependent on ground water. Tube wells and Hand pumps installed in last 4 years are given in table 7.13

Table 7.13: Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of Tube wells	No. of Hand pumps
2019-20	1275	609
2020-21	658	438
2021-22	511	198
2022-23*	624	496

*Upto December, 2022

Hand pump repair in urban area: Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repairing campaign in towns for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in urban areas round the year. During the year 2022-23, 25,771 hand pumps have been repaired upto 31st December, 2022.

Budget provision and expenditure for capital works in Urban Sectors (Including major projects): Funds have been provided by the Central Government and the State Government as per annual plan of the department for execution of capital works. The year wise details of budget provision and expenditure incurred are given in table 7.14

Table 7.14: Budget Provision and Expenditure (₹crore)

Year	Total funds Available	Total Expenditure
2019-20	788.00	627.15
2020-21	771.72	740.07
2021-22	790.01	675.13
2022-23*	1544.11	709.21

*Upto December, 2022

BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, according to desired priorities. Development of social activities like education, health and family welfare are assumed to be fairly important. The government is committed towards the overall development of all sections of society.

EDUCATION

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

The State government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The state is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes.

Elementary Education

There are 35,963 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,839 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS), and 15,522 Government Secondary/Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes in the

state. The total enrolment in government schools is 71.79 lakh as per the DISE report 2021-22. The status of enrolment and number of teachers of elementary and secondary education for the last five years (government schools) is given in table 8.1, table 8.2 and table 8.3

Table 8.1 Enrolment of students and number of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teacher (in Lakh)
2017-18	41.27	1.09
2018-19	41.70	1.45
2019-20	41.57	1.52
2020-21	42.13	1.49
2021-22	46.57	1.44

Table 8.2 Enrolment of Students and number of Teachers in Government Upper-Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students(in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2017-18	22.14	1.39
2018-19	21.20	1.08
2019-20	20.91	1.16
2020-21	22.51	1.17
2021-22	25.22	1.18

Table 8.3 Enrolment of Students and number of Teachers in Government Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2017-18	21.16	1.00
2018-19	22.85	1.26
2019-20	23.47	1.29
2020-21	25.59	1.34
2021-22	27.97	1.31

The Free Textbook distribution scheme: Under this scheme, the state government is providing free text books through the Rajasthan State Textbook Board, Jaipur to the students studying in classes 1 to 8 in all government schools. Under this scheme total ₹50.53 crore has been incurred up to November, 2022 against the allocation amount ₹90 crore and total 2.08 crore books have been distributed.

Student Safety & Accident Insurance scheme: This scheme covers all students studying in classes 1 to 8 of all the state government schools and students of Kasturba Gandhi girls residential school, Mewat girls residential schools and residential schools of alternative education. The scheme has been merged with the Rajasthan Chiranjeevi Health Insurance scheme in the financial year 2022-23.

Pre-metric scholarship: Pre-metric scholarship is being provided to the students belongs to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC). In the financial year 2022-23, ₹305.08 lakh has been incurred up to November, 2022 against the allocation of ₹2,927.45 lakh under this scheme.

Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow/ abandoned women: Under this scheme, reimbursement of ₹9,000 is being provided to widow / abandoned women studying two-year Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) in private training institutions. In the financial year 2022-23, ₹10.98

lakh has been incurred up to November, 2022 against the allocation of ₹40.00 lakh under this scheme and 122 girl students have benefitted.

Bhamashah Samman Samaroh: The scheme commenced on 1st January, 1995 to motivate donors to contribute for the educational, co-educational and physical development of the school. Due to the covid pandemic the programme of last three years organized in the month of October, 2022. 246 donors & 108 motivators honoured in this ceremony who have contributed to the development of education in the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22) with a contribution of ₹252.57 crore.

Health Education Program: Under this program, the health checkup of students studying in government and non-government primary and upper primary schools is done by coordinating with the Department of Health and Family Welfare. A separate programme of anemia control for teenage girls (10-19 years), is being run by United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) in the state.

Bal Vatika- Provisions have been made in the National Education Policy-2020 regarding the establishment of kindergarten and pre-primary classes in government schools. The operation of Bal Vatika is a positive initiative to strengthen the foundation of quality basic literacy and numeracy in elementary education. Under this, phased efforts are proposed to prepare such children between the ages of 04 to 06 years who are deprived of pre-primary education, to prepare them for class-I by making them study one year in Bal Vatika. In the first phase, 1,090 government schools of primary education have been selected for starting Bal Vatikas in 33 districts where anganwadi center is not coordinated.

Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat-Under the Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat programme-'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' was celebrated on the 75th anniversary of independence. During this event, on 12th August 2022, more than one crore students of total 1,10,334 government/private schools of Rajasthan created a

world record by singing patriotic songs together in the stipulated period from 10.15 am to 11.15 am. Along with students and teachers, a total of 85,433 officers and personnel of various departments also participated to develop the spirit of national unity, integrity and patriotism among the students.

National Achievement Survey 2021-National Achievement Survey 2021 was conducted by NCERT Delhi on 12th November 2021 across the country to assess educational quality. The state report card of student assessment based on class wise learning outcomes in this survey has been released by NCERT. According to the report card, all 33 districts of Rajasthan have registered a huge improvement in educational quality. Rajasthan has achieved a prominent position at the national level.

Samagra Shiksha

Samagra Shiksha is a Government of India's flagship program for achievement of universalization of elementary and secondary education in a time bound manner. The objectives of the scheme are as below.

- To provide quality education and enhance learning outcomes of students.
- Bridging social and gender gaps in school education.
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education.
- Ensuring minimum standards in school education.
- Promoting professionalism in the education system.
- Support to states in implementation of the Right to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State Institutes of Education and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as nodal agencies for teachers' training.

'Samagra Shiksha' is being implemented in the state through the Rajasthan council of school education as a single State Implementation Society (SIS). The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between the central and state is 60:40.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the state since 1st April, 2010. As per the Act, 25 percent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The state government has developed a web portal (www.rajpsp.nic.in) for effective monitoring of 25 percent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms) and their timely reimbursement. In the financial Year 2020-21 income limit has been increased from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹2.50 lakh for admission of 25 percent seats in private schools under the section 12(C) of RTE Act 2009. An amount of ₹416 crores has been reimbursed to these schools by the state government for the first and second instalment of 2021-22 (upto November, 2022).

Mukhyamantri Free Uniform Distribution Scheme:

According to the budget announcement 2021-22, it has been announced to provide two sets of free uniform fabric to all the students studying in government schools from classes 1st to 8th. The state government will provide free uniform fabric to 67,58,177 students of classes 1st to 8th studying in government schools. In which ₹290.38 crore has been approved for 48,39,758 students (All Girls and ST, SC, BPL Boys) under Samagra Shiksha Project, out of which the share of central government and state government is 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. For the remaining 19,18,419 students (General, OBC, SBC Boys), the state government is bearing the amount of ₹115.10 crore from the state head. The state government is providing ₹94.61 crore

for uniform stitching to all the students. Thus, out of the total amount of ₹500.10 crore, ₹325.87 crore is being borne by the state government for distribution of 2 sets of free uniforms to all the students studying in government schools from class 1st to 8th.

Initiatives to promote education:

- 316 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 40,460 girls are studying in these schools. In this scheme ₹16,585.09 lakh has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹20,578.45 lakh.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls are given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. Bridge course teaching has been provided to these girls so that they can achieve the basic competencies of VI standard.
- Under CSR activity, an automatic roti maker machine worth ₹53.64 lakh was installed in 18 KGBVs of aspirational districts.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya are functional in the state. These residential schools are established for girls in the Mewat region which is highly educationally backward. These Mewat hostels of the Alwar district have been constructed under the Mewat Area development programme. During the year 2022-23, enrolment of girls in these hostels is 471, against the total capacity of 1000 girls. During the year (up to November, 2022) against the approved amount of ₹445.30 lakh by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, ₹286.09 lakh has been allocated by the school education council to the districts.

Girl Empowerment Program for Adolescent Girls: total ₹549.10 lakh was released to the districts from the council level for the said activity, under which the following activities were carried out.

- **Academic Kishori Mela:** To build an academic environment and develop a creative learning

approach among children having a special focus on science and mathematics, Academic Kishori Mela has been organized at panchayat elementary education office (PEEO), block, district and state levels. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on mathematics and science are set up in each Mela. During the session 2022-23, in the month of October, Kishori Shaikshik Utsav was organized at all PEEO levels, in which 2.50 lakh girls participated, and a budget of ₹4,500 was allocated to each PEEO level. International Girl Child Day was organized on 11th October, 2022 at the district level in all the districts. 3,300 girls having special achievements and role models in academic, non-academic and other areas were felicitated across the state.

- **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch:** To create awareness in the community on the social issues, viz. child marriage, dowry system and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school, Meena-Raju Manch has been constituted in 19,169 Upper Primary Schools by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII and Gargi Manch has been constituted in 15,360 secondary schools by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII. In connection with organising the Kishori Shaikshik Utsav and the formation and operation of the Raju-Meena-Gargi Manch, theme-based and activity-based training programmes on gender sensitisation have been organised at the district level through various activities. In the session 2022-23, the training of key reference persons at the state level was done from 22nd August to 01st September, 2022 in four days residential training in three phases. A total of 160 trainees from 33 districts participated in the training. A district level training programme was organised in the month of October, 2022 in which 2,408 master trainers were provided training.

- **Innovation for girls education:** Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan 'Saksham' (self-

defensive training to girls), the scheme is being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls. In collaboration with the Rajasthan Police Academy, self-defense training was provided to 91 Key Resource Persons (KRPs). District level training for 1,432 master trainers and self-defense camps were organized for girls at the PEEO level, where 2.50 lakh girls benefitted. Block level training is conducted in November 2022. A total of ₹1,577.46 lakh has been allocated to the districts at the council level for this purpose.

- **Creating a Safe School Environment:** To create a safe and inclusive environment in schools by making the students aware of child rights and child protection and to create a gender-sensitive environment in the school and multi-faceted personality development a four days residential workshop for the main reference person at the state level was organised in which 160 trainees participated. District level training programme was organised in the October 2022, in which 2,408 master trainers were trained. Along with this, to create awareness about drug abuse among the students, a flex or poster related to the ill effects of drugs and legal provisions is to be made and displayed in every school. For this, an amount of ₹1000 per school has been provided for 68,455 government schools. The council has distributed a total of ₹1,240.92 lakh to the districts and total 71,023 trainers have been trained.
- **Online Safety and Digital Learning Skills:** To develop the skills of digital learning in the students and to prepare them for the prevention of cyber crime ₹500 per school has been provided for organising the activity. Cyber Security Awareness Day has been organised in government schools on 30th November, 2022. For this, various activities related to cyber security have been organized, and a total of ₹ 342.275 lakh has been issued to the districts from the council level. Along with this, for the development of

digital learning skills, the Rajasthan School Education Council, through UNICEF, a one-day orientation in online mode has been organised for the resource persons (Block RP, in-charge of girl child education) from each block by the Cyber Peace Foundation.

- **Gender Audit:** To ensure 100 percent education, retention and enrolment of girls in 5 aspirational districts (Baran, Dholpur, Karauli, Sirohi and Jaisalmer) and high gender gap districts (Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Jalore, Jhalawar and Jodhpur) a workshop has been organized with these districts to determine the action plan at the state level in the current session. Detailed guidelines have been issued and financial sanction of ₹351.65 lakh has been released.
- **Adarsh Vidyalaya Yojana:** Under Adarsh Vidyalaya Yojana, 9,886 secondary/ senior secondary schools at gram panchayat level in rural areas and 289 schools in urban areas (Total-10,175 schools) have been designated and are being developed as "Adarsh School" in the state. Keeping in view of delimitation or establishment of new Panchayats in the state, 10,424 schools in the rural area are identified under this scheme. Adarsh School of the gram panchayat is functioning both as a 'Mentor School' to primary and upper primary schools of elementary set-up and as a 'Resource Centre' for that panchayat's area.
- **Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana:** To strengthen the education system and to ensure quality elementary education, Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana is being implemented in the state as a centre of excellence in the mentorship of the concerned "Adarsh Vidhyalaya". Under this scheme, 8,549 primary/ upper primary schools at the gram panchayat level in rural areas have been designated and are being developed as Utkrist Schools. Keeping in view of delimitation or establishment of new Panchayats in the state, 11,021 schools in the rural area are identified

under this scheme.

- **Pre-Primary Education:** To provide education as well as nutrition, 42,554 anganwadi centers have been integrated with government schools of the school education department. Out of these 19,593 AWCs are co-located and functional in the premise of government schools (i.e. physically integrated), while 22,961 are functionally integrated and located within a 500 meters radius of government schools. The education department has appointed mentor teachers (mainly women teachers) for effective monitoring of all the coordinated anganwadi centers who are continuously providing support to the anganwadi workers and children under the close supervision of the in-charge of the school.
- **Model School:** Out of 186 Economical Backward Blocks (EBB) in the state, 134 Swami Vivekanand government model schools are operational in 134 blocks of 27 Districts. In these schools, total 56,370 boys and girls are studying. In the session 2022-23, 14 girl hostels are being operated in 14 Swami Vivekananda government model Schools. Employees working in model schools are paid out of the amplified amount under Samagra Shiksha. A provision of ₹387 crore has been made for employees' salaries and ₹860 lakh in the activity head for school operations for the session 2022-23.
- **School Management Information System (Integrated Shala Darpan):** Shala Darpan is a live database management portal of the school education department, Rajasthan, where information about all government schools and education offices is kept online and updated regularly. At present, data of 47,542 PS/UPS (elementary education), 17,290 secondary/senior secondary (secondary education) and 6,429 other schools and 58.94 lakh students of secondary education and 32.44 lakh students of elementary education are compiled on Shala Darpan. It contains the information of 2.24 lakh staff in secondary education and 1.71 lakh in elementary

education. Monitoring of beneficial government schemes such as transport vouchers, free cycle distribution, free textbook distribution, Chief Minister hamari betiyan yojana, palanhar yojana, Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojna, Mukhyamantri Free Uniform Distribution Scheme, online application and payment of all types of pre and post-matric scholarship, online application and payment for CM rajshree yojana, and other beneficial schemes are being implemented through the Shala Darpan portal.

- **Shala Siddhi:** The National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation (NPSSE) is an initiative to institutionalize school evaluation to improve school education quality, both at the elementary and secondary levels. The programme is creating a sustainable system of school evaluation. Up to November, 2022 ₹48.50 lakh has been incurred and 11,684 schools have been externally evaluated under this programme.
- **Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. All teachers enter their work details as well as information related to the difficulties and challenges faced during teaching. In the year 2022-23, up to November, 2022 total 2,78,654 teachers and principals have submitted their appraisals.
- **Teacher's training programmes:** With the objectives of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) and the NIPUN Bharat Mission, a six-day FLN (Foundational Literacy & Numeracy) training programme was organised to improve teachers' understanding of basic literacy and numeracy in classes 1-5. A total of 3,094 key resource persons were trained under this programme. For the orientation of newly appointed teachers, induction training is organised. Project approval board, 2022-23 approves the training of 16,213 key resource

persons and newly appointed teachers. Under secondary education, 13,541 newly appointed teachers have been trained and online training of lecturers teaching in classes 11th and 12th is to be planned through the NISTHA portal. Up to November, 2022, a total of 1,40,170 teachers have been trained through FLN training programme.

- **Workbooks:** To bridge the learning gap during COVID-19, class-level workbooks for students in classes I-II, and Hindi, English and Mathematics workbooks for students in classes III - VIII were made available by the Rajasthan Council of School Education. Under this scheme, in the year 2022-23, ₹8,708.62 lakh has been spent and 204 lakh workbooks have been distributed upto November, 2022.
- **Remedial Teaching Program (Class 9-12):** To improve the learning level of the students enrolled in classes 9-12 in government schools, 60 hours of remedial teaching is provided. Schools are allowed to withdraw funds for the purchase of auxiliary materials under remedial teaching. In case the post of subject teacher for the concerned subject is vacant, the honorarium is given to qualified persons as per the guidelines. In the year 2022-23, ₹109.82 lakh has been spent up to November, 2022 under this programme.

Community Mobilisation

- **SMC/SDMC Training:** It is necessary to create awareness and develop capacity among the members of the School Management Committee (SMC) / School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) to discharge their required role in school management. To fulfill this objective, two days training is being provided to SMC / SDMC (comprises of 5 parent members and 1 public representative in each school) in the government schools of the state. A total provision of ₹1,974 lakh has been made for 65,810 schools at the rate of ₹3,000 per school.

- **Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Result for States (STARS) Project:** STARS is a World Bank funded project which is being implemented in Rajasthan to improve the quality and governance of school education. Four innovative activities related to workshops, preparation and review of school development plan, an exposé visit and organization of an award ceremony for best SMC/SDMC are initiated to strengthen SMC/SDMC in 15,697 senior secondary/secondary Schools. These activities will be recognized as a milestone for strengthening of SMC/SDMC. A total of ₹3,139.40 lakh have been approved for this, with ₹20,000 per school.

Inclusive Education

Activities for Children with Special Needs (CWSN): To bring special needed boys and girls of class 1 to 12 into the mainstream, building positive thinking towards them in the society, preventing discrimination and encouraging them by increasing their inherent abilities and their rights, a holistic education system in the state has been developed under this activity. Medical, Functional and Educational assistance is provided to them by conducting various activities under inclusive education to create awareness among them. Up to November 2022, ₹503.83 lakh has been spent against the budget provision of ₹3,159.01 lakh for the activities under inclusive education.

Innovative activity:

State Model Resource Room: Samagra Shiksha, Rajasthan has been establishing two State Model Resource Rooms, 1st at Jaipur and 2nd at SCERT, Udaipur. State Model Resource Rooms are being established for the purpose to provide free educational and therapeutic services by qualified rehabilitation professionals to children with special needs.

Information and Communication

Technology (ICT) Activities:

- **Click scheme:** The students studying from classes 6th to 10th of government secondary and senior secondary schools and Swami Vivekananda government model schools are being given computer training through CLICK (computer literacy initiative for comprehensive knowledge).
- **Diksha RISE Portal:** Under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, Government of India and Diksha Central PMU, Diksha RISE portal has been developed. Through this portal 3,524 e-contents have been created and published on the web portal.
- **Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):** In the financial year 2022-23, total ₹51.00 lakh has been transferred to all districts for science exhibitions/ book fairs and workshops of science and mathematics teachers under Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan activities. Total ₹33 lakh has been transferred to the districts for within-state visits for class 6th to 8th students and ₹19.80 lakh for class 6th to 12th students. Total ₹33 lakh has been transferred for exposure visits of class 6th to 12th students. In the financial year 2022-23, an amount of ₹15 crore has been allocated to provide science and mathematics kits for 6,020 upper primary and 5,747 secondary and senior secondary schools in the state.

Alternative Schooling & Formal Education Cell

- **Residential/ Non-Residential Special Training Camps:** Special training camps are being organized to cater to the needs of children, aged 7 to 14, who have never enrolled, have dropped out, or require special training. As per their requirement to develop appropriate competency levels, camps are being organized at the district/block and CRC (Cluster Resource Centre)

levels. The number of students in these camps ranges from 15 to 29. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provisions for this activity is ₹329.95 lakh.

- **Seasonal Hostel:** Families migrate from their home districts and states in search of work. Due to migration, the elementary education of these kids is interrupted, which causes dropouts. Migratory hostels are being run by SMCs on a need-basis to provide such students an opportunity to complete their elementary education. A financial provision of ₹100 lakh has been made under this activity.
- **Residential School/ Hostel:** Residential school for class VI to VIII is being run as per KGBV Model I in Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Udaipur and Jalore, which have very scattered population in villages or habitations that do not fulfill the norms for opening a school there. In Jodhpur, residential schools are also being opened where there are a great number of such boys and girls who are homeless, poor, orphans and have no one who can support them. After V class, a significant number of SC/ST boys and girls drop-out in a sparsely populated and quite discrete area. For such students, three residential hostels for rural area and one for urban area, total four hostels were set up. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provisions is ₹496.09 lakh has been kept.
- **Transport/ Escort Facilities:** Transportation facilities in the form of transport voucher is being provided by the school management committee to students from class 1 to 5 who do not have a primary school within 1 km and students of class 6 to 8 who do not have an upper primary school within 2 km.

School management committee also provide transport vouchers to girl students from class 9 to 12 who do not have secondary / senior secondary schools within 5 km in rural area and the girl students of class 11 to 12 in rural area who are not getting the facility of study in villages and

studying in urban schools which are more than 5 km away. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provisions of ₹20,060.03 lakh has been made under this activity.

- **Library Grant:** Under "Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat" program library grant is being provided to all government schools to inculcate the habit of reading in students of all age groups and to strengthen school libraries through purchase of books. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 7,074.07 lakh has been made under this activity.
- **Sports Grant:** To inculcate the spirit of sports among students of all age groups, sports grants are being provided to all government schools under the "Khele India Khile India" programme. This grant is given for the purchase and maintenance of sports equipments. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 7,261.51 lakh has been made under this activity.
- **Composite School Grant (CSG):** For effective management of all government schools, a composite school grant is being provided for electricity charges, water, maintenance, sanitation facilities and other recurring expenses such as consumables, play materials, laboratories, internet and teaching aids etc. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 24,183.65 lakh has been made under this activity.
- **Block Resource Center (BRC) Grant:** In the session 2022-23, a financial provision of ₹222.69 lakh for Block Resource Centers has been kept for block contingencies, meetings, travel allowance, teaching learning material and effective operation/ monitoring of the activities to be conducted at the school level.
- **Cluster Resource Center (CRC Grant):** The Cluster Reference Center is the most useful unit for providing on-site support to schools and teachers, available at every Gram Panchayat in the state. It is the nodal center of secondary/higher

secondary schools located in rural areas. A financial provision of ₹2,256.98 lakh has been made for Cluster Reference Centers to strengthen PEEOs and urban nodals for teachers meetings, teaching material, travel allowance, contingency and mobility assistance in the session 2022-23.

- **Teacher's Diary:** The teacher's diary is an important tool for planning teaching activities. Each teacher should keep a teacher diary to plan his or her daily teaching activities. It reflects the teacher's way of teaching, subject knowledge and the work done by the teacher in school. The state government has proposed a teacher diary to all teachers. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹196.32 lakh has been made.
- **Student's Diary:** A student diary is used to keep students informed of their school work and to develop the habit of recording their responsibilities. According to the provisions of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, it is necessary to keep the children and the community connected with the school along with the academic and co-scholastic activities of the school. Aside from the teacher-parent meeting, student diary serves as a bridge between the teacher and the parent by providing brief information about the child activities at school. Provision has been made to provide a 'student diary' to the children studying in government schools under the overall education project. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 4,428.75 lakh has been made.
- **Support to SCPCR:** Support to SCPCR (State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights) is the protection of children's rights, and establishing mechanisms for reporting grievances and their redressal is an important element of the RTE Act 2009. The National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a nodal agency for protecting the rights of children. As part of the mandate under RTE entitlement, a new head has been created under Annual Work

Plans & Budgets (AWPB) guidelines. The submitted proposal is for providing support to the State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) as an appellate body to strengthen grievance redressal under RTE 2009 and serve as the highest monitoring authority for protecting children's rights. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 34.19 lakh has been made under this activity.

- **Support for Age Group (16-19):** There is a provision in the budget for the education and examination of students in classes 10 and 12 through the Rajasthan State Open School and National Institute of Open School for such students who were unable to complete formal schooling. In the annual action plan for the session 2021-22 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, there is a provision of ₹2,000 per student for the teaching and examination purpose of 1,107 students who are appearing in class 10 and class 12 examinations from open schools. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 22.14 lakh has been made under this activity.
- **Youth and Eco Club:** To develop living skills in students and make them aware of the environment to provide the capacity for environmental connectivity youth and eco clubs have been formed in 15,360 secondary education schools. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹ 2,304 lakh has been made under this scheme.
- **Clean and Green School Programme:** The clean and green school program started with a financial outlay of ₹15,000 per school in the selected 2,000 schools based on highest enrolment (Excluding the 1,000 selected senior secondary schools in the session 2021-22). For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹300 lakh has been made under this programme.

- **Holistic Development and Environmental Sustainability:** The Scheme for Holistic Development and Environmental Sustainability has been launched for the academic year 2022-2023 to enhance students' local knowledge of holistic development and environmental sustainability in all primary and upper primary schools in the State. For the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision of ₹3,613.20 lakh have been made under this activity

Vocational Education

As of the academic year 2022-23, Rajasthan has a total of 1,924 vocational education schools approved by the Ministry of Education with 15 trades. Out of these, 1,037 vocational education schools are double trade schools, 244 vocational education schools are spoke schools and 57 vocational education schools are under STAR Project (50 schools for Out of School Children and 7 CWSN schools). The enrolled students in these schools are 2,08,187.

School Infrastructure: For the construction of classrooms in Primary Schools to Upper Primary upgraded schools, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, additional classrooms, toilet units, drinking water facilities, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, KGBV construction, KGBV strengthening & boundary wall works, major repair works etc., Ministry of Education (MOE) Government of India, has approved ₹233.38 crore in the year 2022-23 under SMSA elementary education. An expenditure of ₹16.19 crore has been incurred upto November, 2022.

Similarly, the Ministry of Education (MOE) Government of India, has approved ₹636.24 crore in the year 2022-23 under SMSA secondary education for strengthening of Upper Primary to Secondary School upgraded schools buildings, School buildings for building-less / dilapidated schools, class rooms in schools upgraded from secondary school to senior secondary school, additional classrooms, science lab

with equipment's, computer rooms, Art & craft rooms, library rooms, major repair toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets and Maharao Shekhaji Academy etc. An expenditure of ₹145.92 crore has been incurred upto November, 2022.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 17,365 government higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 1,343 higher secondary schools are running for girls and out of these, 156 schools were named after martyrs. The enrolment under Secondary Education in these government schools from class 1st to 12th is 58.62 lakh.

Measures to enhance the quality of education :

- In the session 2022-23, 1,054 upper primary schools were upgraded to secondary schools and 3,832 secondary schools were upgraded to senior secondary schools.
- In the year 2022-23, 1,448 new appointments and 4,073 promotions have been made at academic and ministerial cadre in secondary education.
- In the year 2021-22, 70,914 girls were benefitted with Gargi Award and 31,982 girls were benefitted by Balika Protsahan Puraskar by spending an amount of ₹3,726.52 lakh.
- **Gyan Sankalp Portal:** To provide financial support to government schools and strengthen infrastructure, the "Gyan Sankalp Portal" has been established by the education department. The main objective of the portal is to collect necessary funds through Bhamashahs / Donors / Industrial Organizations and Crowd Funding and obtain the cooperation of donors for various projects for the development of schools. Through this online platform, donors can cooperate

directly by joining Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Development work. In the financial year, 2022-23 upto November, 2022, approval of ₹40.02 crores has been given for development work done in schools through Gyan Sankalp Portal.

- **Indira Priyadarshini Award:** In the year 2021-22, 1,937 girls of 134 Swami Vivekananda government model schools, who have secured first position at the state level in the class-12 examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, were awarded under Indira Priyadarshini Award. In the year 2022-23 award is under process in which 1,259 girls will be benefitted.
- **Establishment of Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium):** On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, to provide facility of study of English medium in government schools, state government had decided to convert government schools into Mahatma Gandhi government school (English Medium) for class 1st to 12th from the session 2019-20. In the year 2022-23, according to the budget announcement, a proposal has been made to convert 2,000 government schools to Mahatma Gandhi government schools (English Medium) in villages and towns having population of more than 5,000. In this order 480 rural, 195 urban and 13 schools under elementary directorate have been converted in the session 2022-23. Thus a total of 1639 (33 schools in session 2019-20, 172 schools in session 2020-21, 746 schools in session 2021-22 & 688 schools in session 2022-23) Mahatma Gandhi government schools (English Medium) are running in the state. In these schools there is enrolment of 3,03,146 students.

- **Free text book distribution:** Free textbooks are being provided to all the students studying in class 1st to 8th of government secondary and senior secondary schools, all girls of studying in class 9th to 12th class, SC/ST boys, those students whose parents do not pay income tax. During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), 4.29 crore text books have been distributed among the students.
- **Free Cycle Distribution Scheme:** A total of 6,84,860 cycles have been distributed to eligible girl students of academic session 2020-21 and 2021-22, upto November, 2022.
- **Student Police Cadet Scheme-** Student Police Cadet Scheme is an important scheme run under the joint aegis of the Police and Education Department, under which 22-22 students of classes 8th and 9th of 927 schools, a total of 40,788 students have been selected and benefitted for the session 2022-23. The main objective of this scheme is to make the above students aware and responsible citizens by training them with the participation of the police. ₹50,000 is given to each school for the smooth operation of the Student Police Cadet Scheme in each school. In which the ratio of state government and central government is 40:60, respectively. In the session 2022-23, a total of ₹463.50 lakh has been given to the said schools under this scheme.
- **Mukhyamantri Hamari Beti Yojana:** In the year 2021-22, total 129 girls have been benefitted under this scheme in which ₹36.20 lakh has been spent.
- **Samudayik Bal Sabha:** Samudayik Bal Sabha has been started in all the schools of the state on 09th June, 2019. In the session 2022-23, 7,423 samudayik Bal Sabhas have been organized in schools.

Literacy & Continuing Education :

Education has played an important role in the overall progress of the state. Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is imparting functional literacy for the age group of 15 and above illiterate persons, with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, gender equality, future development, vocational skills, healthcare and education on social evils like child marriage etc.

New India Literacy Programme: Centrally sponsored scheme "New India Literacy Programme (NILP)" in the state by the Government of India is being implemented from 01st April, 2022 in the state. In the scheme, people of 15 years and above age group of rural and urban areas of the state have been included to make them literate. This scheme is a Volunteer based mass campaign. Survey of learners and voluntary teachers (VT's) under the scheme will be conducted by the schools through online mode by mobile App. A target has been given to the state by the government of India to make 5.50 lakh illiterates to literate in the financial year 2022-2023. For the year 2022-23, a budget allocation of ₹11.22 crore has been made to the state, in which the central share is ₹6.73 crore and the state share is ₹4.49 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi Library & Reading Room: To bring the philosophy of life of Mahatma Gandhi to the people in the order of point number 42 of the budget announcement year 2021-22 and with the aim of increasing the interest of reading in the general public, 8,870 Mahatma Gandhi libraries are to be increased to 14,970 through the Education Department.

At present, the charge of these libraries and reading rooms is with the Panchayat Elementary Education Officer located at the gram panchayat level. To provide one-time books to libraries, expenditure of ₹6.80 crore is approved from library grant under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and approval has been given to provide annual recurring expenditure of ₹8.98 crore on newspapers and magazines from the

funds available in Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar: Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential school up to X standard for providing educational opportunities to the women who are divorced, tribal, widow and from deprived group in the age group of 15-30 years. For developing their living status and making them self-reliant and self-dependent, vocational training has also been imparted to these women.

Presently this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. Under this programme 67 women have been enrolled and upto November, 2022, ₹20.62 lakh has been incurred during the year 2022-23.

Higher Education

The Higher Education Department caters to the work management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 colleges of General Education in the state, but presently the numbers of colleges have reached to 2,531. Out of which 474 government Colleges, 16 government Law Colleges, 2,033 Private colleges, 2 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges privately aided are working in the state. 1,484 Teacher's training colleges are also being run by the department. There are 28 State Funded Universities, 52 Private Universities and 8 Deemed Universities in the State.

Major activities/initiatives during the year 2022-23:

- 88 new government Colleges were opened.
- 29 new government agriculture college were opened.
- 31 government Degree Colleges have been upgraded to PG Colleges.
- 47 new faculties have been introduced in government colleges.
- 63 new subjects have been introduced at U.G. level in government colleges.
- 88 new subjects have been introduced at PG level in government colleges.

- Under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, ₹2,026.10 lakh has been incurred up to November, 2022 out of allotted ₹5,050.00 lakh for district nodal government colleges.
- Against the budget provision of ₹64,118.83 lakh for various schemes, ₹23,559.37 lakh has been incurred upto November, 2022.
- Under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) scheme, an allocation of ₹4,638.82 lakh has been made for the development of universities and colleges in the state in a phased manner against which ₹15.14 lakh has been incurred upto November, 2022.

Chief Minister (B.Ed.) Sambal Yojana for widow/divorce women: Under this scheme, reimbursement of ₹17,880 is being provided to Widow/divorce women studying B.Ed. in Govt. /Private Institutions. In the year 2021-22, 274 girl students have been benefitted. In the financial year 2022-23, ₹28.97 lakh has been incurred up to November, 2022 against the allocation of ₹48.00 lakh under this scheme.

Distance Education Scheme for girls: Under this scheme, reimbursement of tuition fees is being provided to girl students who are admitted in UG, PG, and Diploma & Certificate Courses under distance education mode in the State funded universities including VMOU & IGNOU. In the financial year 2022-23, the budget provision is ₹1,483 lakh and 953 applications for fee reimbursement has been received till December, 2022.

Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme: First one lakh students on the merit list in the senior secondary examination of the Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education whose annual family income is under ₹2.50 lakh and who are not getting any other scholarship are provided scholarship under this scheme. A scholarship of ₹500 per month (₹5,000 per year) for general students; ₹1,000 per month (₹10,000 per year) for handicapped students and ₹1,000 per month (₹10,000 per year) for minority girl students

(who get more than 75 percent marks in 12th) is provided under this scheme. In the year 2021-22 69,994 students have been benefited under this scheme. A budget allocation of ₹5,050.00 lakh was made in the year 2022-23, out of which an amount of ₹2,026.11 lakh was spent till the month of December, 2022.

Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana:

Under this scheme, girls who have passed Senior Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE with minimum 65 percent and CBSE with minimum 75 percent and their annual family income is up to ₹2.5 lakh are eligible. Along with this to apply for this scheme, the girls must be a regular student in any bachelor's degree (technical/non-technical) from a college in Rajasthan. Scooty to the eligible girl student under the scheme, together with its transportation expenses till handing over to the girl student will also be admissible. According to the budget announcement, from the year 2022-23, scooty will be distributed free of cost to 17,537 eligible applicants for which applications have been received. In the year 2022-23, (upto December, 2022) ₹4,464.89 lakh have been incurred.

Devnarayan girls scooty distribution & Incentive Scheme- Girls belonging to very backward class of Rajasthan who have passed Senior Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE/ CBSE with 50 percent or more marks with annual family income up to ₹2.5 lakh are eligible. Along with this to apply for this scheme, the girls must be a regular student in first year of bachelor's degree in any government college, state funded universities of Rajasthan. Every year 1,500 scooty are being distributed free of cost to the applicants on the basis of senior secondary examination preference. The remaining applicants who could not receive scooty are given the incentive amount according to prescribed eligibility criteria. Girls with 50 percent or more marks in all the three years of graduation as well as in two years of post-graduation are being given ₹10,000 annual incentive amount during graduation and ₹20,000 during post-graduation. In compliance to budget announcement 2022-23, this year 2,463 scooty will be distributed. Under the scheme, during the financial year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) expenditure of ₹1,102.47 lakh has been incurred.

Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship for Academic Excellence Scheme: Under this scheme, every year 200 meritorious students are sponsored to study in the top 150 Universities/Institutions of the world. The entire tuition fee and other expenses are being borne by the Rajasthan government. Up to November, 2022 total 244 students have selected and an amount of ₹30 crore has been released for 154 students under this scheme.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the Devvaani, the language of God. It not only nourishes Indian culture but also a source of knowledge and science. It is the oldest language of the world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the most scientific language with an amazing potential for word formation. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in the year 1958 and a Sanskrit University establishment in the year 1998. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit language through its institutions from school level to Post Graduate level.

During the year 2022-23, (upto November, 2022) an expenditure of ₹10,781.05 lakh has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹16,163.15 lakh on various schemes. The number of institutions for Sanskrit education during 2022-23 is given in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education in Rajasthan

Level	Government	Private	Total
Primary	418	13	431
Middle	886	260	1146
Praveshika	275	75	350
Varisth Upadhyaya	196	27	223
Shastri (Graduation Level)	17	13	30
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	14	14	28
Total	1806	402	2208

A total number of 1.90 lakh students are studying in these institutions. During the Year 2022-23, one government and 15 private STCs colleges are functional, while 82 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are functional in private sector.

Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute

"Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute" (SSIERT) Mahapura, Jaipur is established in the state. The following works are being done under "SSIERT".

- To determine the syllabus and prepare textbooks for classes 1-8 of the schools of the Department of Sanskrit Education.
- To review syllabus for classes 9th to 12th as per the norms of the Board of Secondary Education and to assist in the preparation of recommendations and textbooks writings.
- Scheduling and review of two year Sanskrit teacher training course and writing of textbooks.
- To enable in-service teachers to provide quality education.
- To prepare the teachers working in the Sanskrit Education Department for research work.
- To develop Sanskrit language as a public language and to develop communication skills and make efforts in its propagation.

Language and Library Department

The Department of language and library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are total 323 libraries which includes one state central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of language and library department), 276 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of Secondary Education Department) are working. In the year 2022-23, an expenditure of ₹4.33 lakh has been made against the allocated budget of ₹50.76 lakh upto November, 2022.

Library Awareness Programme: Sincere efforts are being made to enhance the numbers of readers in the libraries. Various other activities are also being organized for the same purpose. Library services are being provided to all age groups of male and female readers. Senior citizen corner, women corner, children section, Mahatma Gandhi corner and Neo-Literate corner reading facilities for visually impaired users are also available in the selected libraries.

Savitri Bai Phule Study Centre: Savitri Bai Phule Study Centres have been established in all 33 district public libraries, through which special facilities have been provided to the students who are preparing for competitive examinations. A mentor will also be provided to all the centres for helping students to decide their career choices and preparations. In the financial year 2022-23, ₹44.55 lakh has been allocated for the remuneration of mentors in these reading rooms.

Total Books and Number of Readers in Libraries: There are 21.77 lakh books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. In the Financial year 2022-23, total 11,963 members are registered in these libraries. There are average of 74,533 readers in the libraries who come every month.

E-Content: E-Content related facility is currently being provided only in government public divisional library, Kota which includes E-Books, E-Journal, E-Newspaper, Audio book, E-Periodical, Data base etc.

Technical Education

India is witnessing the age of science and technology. There is huge demand for technical education in modern age. Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession.

Engineering / Management Education: To provide engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 82 (17 government colleges and 65 private) engineering colleges are functional in the State with total admission capacity of around 29,087 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 49 MBA institutions (7 government colleges and 42 private colleges) with an admission capacity of around 3,282 students as per

registration in RMAP-2021. All these UG, PG and MBA level autonomous / private engineering colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota, Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner, MBM University Jodhpur, Mohanlal Sukhadiya University, Udaipur, Maharana Pratap Agriculture and Technology University, Udaipur, Agriculture University, Jodhpur and Govind Guru Janjatiya University Banswara. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota at MNIT campus Jaipur, MNIT Jaipur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

Polytechnic: To provide technical education in the State, 125 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 25,234 students are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 are government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 7,071 students, 01 Centre Co-education college with intake capacity of 40 students, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,090 and 76 private polytechnics colleges are also functioning with intake capacity of 17,033 students. Under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of ₹3,871.88 lakh has been incurred on various schemes during the year 2022-23 upto November, 2022. Physical progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2018-19	43	108	151	6480	29415	35895
2019-20	44	92	136	7215	22781	29996
2020-21	44	86	130	7561	20678	28239
2021-22	49	84	133	8094	19792	27886
2022-23*	49	76	125	8201	17033	25234

*upto November, 2022

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): ITIs in the state are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 289 sanctioned government ITIs having total sanction seats 1,04,456 during the year 2022-23. Out of which, 12 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Mandore (Jodhpur), Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and Laxmangarh (Sikar). Presently admissions are being offered in 286 government ITIs. In addition to this, with 2,73,902 seating capacity 1,502 private ITIs are providing training. Under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided in 54 engineering and 48 non-engineering trades with duration of one to two years. During the year 2022-23 upto November, 2022 ₹5,805.03 lakh has been incurred on various schemes of ITIs.

Medical Education

There are 30 medical colleges in the state as on 30th November, 2022, out of these 6 are in government sector, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 12 medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), one ESI college, Alwar, one All India Meerabai Institute of medical Sciences Jodhpur and remaining 9 are in private sector. Academic session has been started in the year 2022-23 in medical college, Dholpur under CSS phase II and medical college, Sri Ganganagar, Chittorgarh and Sirohi under CSS phase III with the capacity of 100 MBBS Seats per college. Sanction for 15 new medical colleges namely, Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Shri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur have been received from Government of India during 2019-20 under CSS phase-III. State has issued an administrative and financial approval of ₹4,875.00 crore, ₹325 crore (₹195 crore as central and ₹130 crore as state share) per college. The work for establishment of these colleges is under process.

Annual intake capacity of the government medical colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 3,330 seats; for postgraduate courses it is 1,690 and for super-specialty courses it is 153 seats. Apart from these, Post MBBS Diploma course in 8 specialties with admission capacity of 500 seats in government hospitals of 29 districts and Masters in Public Health (MPH) course has been started in RUHS, Jaipur with admission capacity of 25 seats. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur has 125 Undergraduate, 194 Post graduate and 70 super specialty courses seats.

Annual intake capacity of the private medical colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 1,650, for Post graduate courses is 809 and 107 seats for super speciality diploma (DM/MCH) students. Similarly, there are 16 dental colleges in the state. Out of this, 01 is Government College (RUHS College of dental Sciences, Jaipur) which is constituent college of RUHS and 15 are in private sector. Annual intake capacity of government dental college in the Under Graduate course is 50 and in post graduate courses is 22 seats. Annual intake capacity of private dental colleges in the under graduate course is 1,460 and 303 in Post-Graduate courses.

Out of seven medical colleges in the state (i.e. Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Pali and Sikar) are sanctioned under 1st phase of CSS, 5 medical colleges (Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali and Dungarpur) had been started from the academic session 2018-19, Barmer had been started in academic session 2019-20, Sikar medical college had been started in academic session 2020-21 and Dholpur, Chittorgarh, Sri Ganganagar and Sirohi academic session had been started in the year 2022-23. The hospitals attached with medical colleges are taking care of medical & health needs of a large proportion of population in the state as outdoor & indoor patients. Besides this, patients of the neighbouring states (i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, MP, UP etc.) are also being taken care.

Important Achievements during last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22):

- An approval for 15 new medical colleges (Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer,

Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and SawaiMadhopur) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, each at a project cost of ₹325 crore per college has been received. The fund sharing pattern of central and state share is 60:40 per cent.

- The Conceptual Project Report (CPR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all new 15 Medical colleges had been approved. The construction work has been commenced at 13 places. The tender has been invited and approval is under process at 2 places (Jaisalmer and Tonk).
- Presently, there are 1,690 post-graduate and 153 super-specialty seats available in government medical colleges. Rigorous efforts have been made for the increasing PG seats in government medical colleges.
- In government medical colleges, 650 MBBS seats have been increased in the year 2019-20, 230 seats in year 2020-21, 100 seats (E.S.I.C) and 400 MBBS seats have been increased during the year 2022-23, thus a total of 1,380 seats have been increased, which is a 71 percent of the total 1,950 MBBS seats available till 2018. At present, there are 3,330 MBBS seats in the state in government medical colleges.
- New medical colleges were started, at Barmer in 2019-20, at Sikar in 2020-21 and at Alwar (E.S.I.C) in 2021-22.
- Academic session in Medical College, Sri Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Dholpur and Sirohi with a capacity of 100 MBBS seats per college has been started for the year 2022-23.
- Presently total 15 nursing colleges in Alwar, Ajmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dholpur, Pali, Karauli and Sikar districts are operational in the state.
- Admission process for the academic session 2022-23 with an intake capacity of 60 seats per nursing college is under process in Banswara,

Baran, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Lalsot (Dausa), Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pratapgarh, Nathdwara (Rajsamand), Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Kumher (Bharatpur) and Tijara (Alwar).

- An amount of ₹21.04 crore has been sanctioned for construction of the nursing colleges and hostel buildings by creating 44 posts of academic and non-academic personnel per college.
- 210 new posts of various cadres have been created for the strengthening of Raj MES and strengthening of government medical colleges and providing specialized medical facilities, 336 additional posts have been created.
- To ensure adequate availability of specialist doctors in the state hospitals, post-MBBS diploma courses in 8 specialties have been started. The admission process for 496 Post MBBS diploma seats had completed and the academic session started in 2021-22. For the year 2022-23, approval for 500 seats has been received from the National Board of Examination (NBE). By this, 500 additional doctors of various specialties will be available in the state every year.
- The construction work of "The Umaid Post Graduate Institute of Maternity and Neonatology" is in progress in the premises of Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur and a total of 296 posts have been sanctioned for the functioning of the institute.
- The construction works of a new hospital attached to Rajmes medical colleges with a capacity of 315 beds in Chittorgarh, 360 beds in Barmer, 380 beds in Pali, 250 beds in Bharatpur, 300 beds in Sikar, 205 beds in Bhilwara, 240 beds in Sriganganagar and 315 beds in Sirohi is under progress.
- A sanction has been accorded for the formation of 05 new departments i.e. Paediatric Nephrology, Interventional Radiology, Paediatric Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery, Hand Surgery and Neonatology in SMS, Jaipur and the creation of necessary new posts.
- An approval for the establishment of new super specialty departments of Endocrinology, G.I. Surgery, Medical Oncology and Onco Surgery in Medical College Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer, three departments such as Gastroenterology, Cardiology and Plastic Surgery in Kota and two more such as Gastroenterology and Plastic Surgery in Udaipur have been accorded. In addition to these, approvals have been issued for the creation of necessary posts also.
- An approval has been issued for the establishment of Neurology, Urology, Cardiology and Gastroenterology super specialty departments and the creation of necessary posts in all 8 Medical colleges operating under Rajmes.
- To fill the vacant posts of medical teachers in the medical colleges of the state, a requisition for 269 posts were sent to RPSC, the RPSC conducted an examination and 243 candidates have been selected. Out of 243 posts, appointment orders for 241 candidates have been issued.
- Recruitment proceedings of 347 Medical teachers are under process.
- To fill the vacant posts under the Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES), 363 medical teachers were appointed by issuing advertisements in three phases, out of which 196 have joined.
- In the fourth phase, an advertisement for 203 vacant posts of medical teachers has been issued on 29th July, 2021. 59 joined against 87 appointed medical teachers. Now in the fifth phase, an advertisement was issued for 746 vacant posts on 29th March, 2022, 364 doctors are appointed out of which 196 have joined.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the construction work of super-specialty blocks with the cost of ₹150.00 crore (per college) for Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur has been completed.
- The construction work of the super-specialty

block in Jaipur with the cost of ₹200.00 crore has been completed and OPD & IPD services have been started. Procurement and installation of equipments are in progress.

- Seven 4D Sonography machines have been operationalised with the cost of ₹455.00 lakh for the health examination of the foetus in the main hospitals attached to the medical colleges located at the divisional headquarters (except Bharatpur) of the State.
- 22 Advance Life Support (ALS) critical care ambulances with life saving equipments have been made available in the hospitals attached to various medical colleges of the state.
- For the expansion of medical facilities in SMS Medical College, Jaipur, 04 posts have been converted for the Department of Hepato Pancreatobiliary Surgery for Liver Transplant. 10 new posts have also been created for the establishment of the department of Immunology & Rheumatology for Arthritis, Paediatric urology for treatment of urinary related problems in children and department of urooncology for urinary cancer patients.
- At Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Heart Disease Institute and IPD Tower (G+22 Storey) with a total cost of ₹588 crore is under construction.
- The construction work of building of State Cancer Center in Jaipur had been completed. OPD has been started. During the current year 2022-23, linear accelerators and other equipment will be installed here to provide all the important facilities to cancer patients under one roof.
- CO2 Laser machines have been installed in the ENT Department, SMS Medical College, Jaipur for the treatment of Tracheal Stenosis.
- 3D Digital Angiography Lab with the dual facility of bipolar angiography and CT scan has been inaugurated with the cost of ₹10 crore in the Neurosurgery Department, SMS Hospital, Jaipur

in compliance of the budget announcement.

- In the Radiodiagnosis Department, SMS Hospital, Jaipur an advanced Digital Subtraction Angiography lab has been inaugurated and funded with ₹6 crore.
- In the Cardiology Department, SMS Hospital, Jaipur a new Cath Lab with a cost of ₹6.5 crores has been started.
- At Sony City MRI Centre, SMS Hospital, Jaipur latest Spectral CT Scan Machine of low radiation and capacity of 256 slices has been installed with the cost of ₹12 crores.
- Intensive efforts have been made to promote organ transplantation in the state. State Human Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) had been established at SMS Medical College, Jaipur and the construction work of Cardio Thoracic Heart Transplant OT and Intensive Care Unit has been completed. Accordingly, certificates for Organ/Tissue Retrieval Performing have been issued for J.L.N. Hospital, Ajmer, New Hospital, Kota, Maharana Bhupal Hospital, Udaipur and PBM Hospital, Bikaner. In the last four years, 173 kidney transplants, 7 liver transplants and 4 heart transplants have been conducted in government medical colleges.
- The construction work of 50 bedded advanced medical ICU with a cost of ₹10 crore and 10 bedded stroke ICU with a cost of ₹2 crore has been completed at Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur.
- A new 500 bedded hospital in Rajasthan University of Health Sciences was started. Apart from this, a temporary 400 bedded Institute of Tropical Medicine and Virology has been also started. In SR Goyal Hospital Sethi Colony, Jaipur, the number of beds has been increased from 50 to 125.
- To benefit children suffering from respiratory diseases Bronco Scopy facility has been started in Sir Padampat Institute of Neonatology &

Paediatric Health (JK Lone Hospital, Jaipur) from 30th January, 2020.

- A registration counter, waiting hall and blood bank has been established at Sir Padampat Institute of Neonatology & Paediatric Health (JK Lone Hospital, Jaipur). An MoU has been executed with Multinational Company Genzyme for the Center of Excellence for Rare Diseases, Zonal Reference Center for Milk Banking has been established and the installation of a Laparoscopy Simulation Lab in the Paediatric Surgery Department is under process.
- A Dental Hospital and Medical ICU has been constructed in Medical College, Bikaner with a cost of ₹2.86 crores.
- A new building of medical college, Ajmer is under construction with a cost of ₹200 crore at Kayad, Ajmer.
- Renovation and modernisation work of 4 operation theatres and construction of advanced modular OT at Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Ajmer has been completed with a cost of ₹442.50 lakh. Construction of an emergency unit with a cost of ₹261.00 lakh completed and Brachytherapy machine with the help of a donor has been established for the treatment of cancer patients with a cost of ₹240.50 lakh.
- In Mathura Das Mathur (MDM) Hospital, Jodhpur, the Pediatric Cath lab has been established and the construction work of a new cath lab with a cost of ₹5 crore has been completed.
- The construction work of 4 operation theatres, 10 bedded isolation ward and 17 bedded ICU at Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, Jodhpur has been completed.
- An approval has been accorded for increasing bed strength from 50 to 150 and new additional 38 posts have been created for upgrading Mandore Hospital, Jodhpur to District Hospital.

- An approval has been accorded for increasing bed strength from 50 to 150 and new additional 60 posts have been created for upgrading Pratap Nagar Hospital, Jodhpur to District Hospital.
- Construction work of Regional Cancer Institute with the cost of ₹120 crores is under progress in medical college, Jodhpur.
- Construction work of Central Library in medical college, Kota had been completed with a cost of ₹12.10 crore.
- The construction work of a hostel for 150 students in medical college, Kota had been completed with a cost of ₹10.25 crore.
- Construction work of the Junior Boys Hostel, Lecture Theater Block, OPD & Investigation Integrated Block and Senior Resident Hostel in medical college, Udaipur have been completed.
- The construction work of 300 bedded newly constructed building, Resident Hostel and Nurses Hostel under CSS at medical college, Dungarpur had been completed.

Management of COVID-19 Pandemic:

- Facility of COVID-19 testing by RTPCR test is available at all the district headquarters of the state, in which government labs are being running in 36 state government institutions, with a total testing capacity of 1.45 lakh tests per day.
- The number of Oxygen beds available in the hospitals attached to government medical colleges was 5,449 in March, 2020 which has now been increased to 16,513. Thus, the total number of oxygen beds increased by 11,064 (203 per cent).
- The total capacity of ICU beds available in the hospitals attached to government medical colleges in March, 2020 was 1,092, which has now been increased to 2,868. Thus, the total number of ICU beds increased by 1,776 (162 per cent).
- The total capacity of Paediatric ICU beds

available in the hospitals attached to government medical colleges in March, 2020 was 645, which has now been increased to 1,084. Apart this, the work of additional Paediatric ICU beds is going on, after this, the total number of children's ICU beds increased to 2,110. In this way, there is an increase of 1,465 (227 per cent) in the total number of Paediatric ICU beds.

- At present, a total of 149 Oxygen Generation Plants have been installed in various hospitals attached to medical colleges, which have a production capacity of 19,825 cylinders per day.
- At present, 18 Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) plants with a capacity of 38,500 cylinders per day are established in the hospitals attached to government medical colleges.
- Genome Sequencing Laboratories had been established at SMS medical college, Jaipur and Dr. SN medical college, Jodhpur and Government medical college, Kota.

- For COVID-19 patients, free treatment facility has been included in the state under the Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The state government has made sustainable efforts in implementing major health reforms and public health policy initiatives aimed at providing essential health services for all with special emphasis to poor and vulnerable weaker sections of society. The state government is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases to provide curative and preventive services to the people of the state. The Medical & Health Department of Rajasthan strives to provide health facilities for all communities of rural and urban areas in a planned manner for which development and strengthening of medical infrastructure are being done. The status of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding medical college hospitals) upto November, 2022 is given in table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Details of Medical Institutions

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto November, 2022	Under the NUHM	
			Sanctioned	Functional
1	Hospitals	148	-	-
2	Community Health Centres (CHC)	760	13	9
3	Primary Health Centres (PHC) (Rural)	2259	-	-
4	Dispensaries	186	-	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centres	118	-	-
6	Primary Health Centres (PHC) (Urban)	57	143	139
7	Sub Centres	14268	-	-
8	Beds*	61800	390	390

*Bed of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

New activities in the year 2022-23

- 07 sub-district hospitals have been upgraded to district hospitals.
- 21 community health centres have been upgraded to Sub District Hospitals.
- Mother and child care centres with 50 beds have been opened in Lohawat-Jodhpur, Lalsot-Dausa, Bhim-Rajsamand and Khandela-Sikar.
- Navchakia dispensary-district Jodhpur and Moti Dungri road mobile unit's City Hospital Jaipur have been upgraded with 50 beds Satellite Hospital. Community Health Center, Amer, Jaipur has also been upgraded to Satellite Hospital.
- Block chief medical offices have been established in newly formed 57 panchayat samities.
- Blood Bank has been established in District Hospital - Hindaun City district Karauli, Sub District Hospital - Bari district Dholpur and Community Health Center- Deoli district Tonk.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan was launched on 18th December, 2019 as a preventive measure for the state health problems of all the citizens of Rajasthan. Under which the following activities are being performed:

- Population control (Family welfare program)
- Solutions of Geriatric problems
- Female health (Anemia, Leprosy, Breast and Uterine Cancer, Menstruation)
- Seasonal communicable diseases
- Adolescent health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Obesity, Menstruation and Hygiene)
- Non-communicable diseases (Lifestyle & Obesity, Diabetes, Blood Pressure, Psychological problems, Heart disease, Paralysis, Cancer and Lung diseases)
- Vaccination and adult immunization (Complete Immunization)
- Drug addiction & disease (Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco)
- Food adulteration
- Pollution etc.

Swasthya Mitra

One Swasthya Mitra (woman and man) has been

selected and trained in each revenue village and urban ward in the state. A total of 82,955 Swasthya Mitra in rural areas and 14,373 Swasthya Mitra in urban areas have been selected in the state. Under the scheme, volunteer persons have to work as Swasthya Mitra without any remuneration. These Swasthya Mitra encourage public to attend the Chiranjeevi health camps and make them aware about being healthy.

Janta Clinic

To provide high-quality primary healthcare services to urban poor's & vulnerable population of the state in the proximity of slum areas where there is no health facility, "Janta Clinics" are opened in the nearby area. At present 25 Janta Clinics are operated in the State. In which 6,05,865 patients have been benefited from free medical facility upto November, 2022. Under Prime Minister Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission-2022, the approval has been received for 47 Janta Clinic under Urban Health Welfare Centre (UHWC).

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana has been started from 1st May, 2022 as an expansion of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava and Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana. Under this scheme, all indoor and outdoor patients visiting Medical Colleges attached Hospitals, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Health Centres are provided essential medicines and check-up facilities free of cost. At present, as per essential drug list 1,594 medicines, 928 surgical items and 185 sutures items have been listed. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of the drugs at empaneled drug testing laboratories. During the financial year 2022-23, 7.48 crore patients were given free medicines with expenditure of ₹854.40 crore and more than 8.10 crore free tests have been done to benefit 2.55 crore people.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Under this programme, medical facilities have been provided to 1,53,016 new patients and 2,17,108 follow up patients under OPD and 7,526 patients treated under IPD. Under NMHP, total 419 camps have been organized and 7,474 patients were treated in these camps. During the financial year 2022-23

upto November, 2022 total ₹108.00 lakh has been incurred under this programme .

National Fluorosis Prevention and Control Programme

The National Fluorosis Prevention and Control Programme is operational in 30 districts. Under this Programme 4,148 potential fluorosis patients have been identified during financial year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022). A total of 1,560 drinking water samples have been tested and 3,281 patient's urine test have been done. First aid and medicines have been distributed to 12,813 patients. Under this programme, in financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) ₹78.81 lakh has been incurred against total available fund ₹121.70 lakh.

National Oral Health Programme

The National Oral Health Programme was launched by the Government of India in the financial year 2014-15. The aim is to improve the determinants of primary health and reduce the inequality available in the services of primary health in rural and urban population. In financial year 2022-23, upto November, 2022, total 3,615 camps have been organised in which 1,12,912 patients have been examined and total 10,01,707 patients have been treated in Government Dental Medical Institutes. An amount of ₹429.30 lakh has been received from the Government of India under this Programme in the year 2022-23.

Adarsh Primary Health Center / Model Community Health Center

The 'Adarsh Primary Health Center' scheme has been started with the objective of providing quality health services in rural areas. 750 rural primary health centers in the state are functioning as adarsh primary health centers. In the financial year 2022-23 up to November, 2022 at all centres 86.55 lakh patients have been treated in OPD and 51,435 deliveries have been conducted. In financial year 2022-23 a provision has been made of ₹300.00 lakh.

In compliance of the Honourable Chief Minister's announcement against the target of 199 total 180 Community Health Center has being developed as Adarsh Community Health Center.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

At present, 27 primary health centers are being operated on PPP mode with the aim of providing

better first aid facilities to the general public, operated through private participation. Dialysis facility is being provided by setting up hemodialysis units at all government district hospitals. CT scan machines are being operated on PPP mode in 29 government district hospitals and 1 sub-district hospital. For the purpose of providing IVF facilities to childless couples at reasonable cost, IVF centers are being run in 8 government district hospitals. With the aim of providing M.R.I. testing facility to the general public and especially to poor people, M.R.I. machines are being operated on PPP mode in 4 government hospitals at Kanwatia Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara and Sikar.

Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan

In order to make pure food commodity available to all the consumers of the state, a campaign "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh" is being conducted by the Government of Rajasthan from 26th October, 2020. Under this campaign, during the calendar year 2022 up to November, 2022 total 13,066 samples have been collected through 13,166 inspections. After testing in the lab 2,152 samples found substandard, 996 misbranded and 534 unsafe.

National AIDS Control Programme

- Under the "National AIDS Control Programme", Blood samples of 24,44,075 people have been tested, out of which 4,779 people cases found HIV positive.
- There are 53 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Clinics functional in Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and selected centers. Free counselling, testing and medicines are being provided at all the clinics.
- 41 Sexually transmitted infections (STI) Clinics by NGO are also working to prevent spread of HIV infection among high risk group.
- In the state 202 Blood Banks included 56 State Government, 7 Central Government and 139 private blood banks are operational which provides safe blood to needy people.
- There are 28 Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centers, 7 PPP ART Centers functioning in the state and 21 Link ART Centers are also functional in the state. At these Centers, Anti Retro Viral Drugs are distributed at free of cost to HIV/AIDS patients.

MUKHAYA MANTRI CHIRANJEEVI SWASTHAYA BIMA YOJANA (MMCSBY)

Moving towards achieving the goal of Universal Health Care as defined in the Sustainable Development Goals developed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The State of Rajasthan has taken another initiative in the Health Care Sector and has launched the Mukhayamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MMCSBY) from 1st May, 2021 in state. The MMCSBY envisages to provide health insurance coverage to the entire population of the state.

Under the scheme, families of NFSA, SECC, small and marginal farmers, contractual workers and beneficiaries of COVID-19 ex-gratia scheme have been given free of cost health insurance. The rest of the population can onboard the scheme by paying an amount of ₹850 per family per year which is 50 percent of the premium cost. The remaining 50 per cent premium cost is being borne by the State Government

Key features of the MMCSBY

- Total 1.37 crore families have been registered in Chiranjeevi Scheme upto November, 2022
- In compliance of the budget announcement 2022, health insurance cover has been increased from ₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh per family per year from 1st April, 2022. The financial burden of additional ₹5 lakh is borne by government of Rajasthan.
- Special packages of organ transplant are also included in the scheme from 1st April, 2022 like cochlear implant, bone marrow transplant (Autologous, Allogeneic), kidney transplant, liver transplant and heart transplant beyond the sum coverage of ₹10 lakh.
- Initially 1,572 packages were offered under the scheme, later packages of Covid-19, mucormycosis and dialysis were included. Total 61 new packages have been included in the scheme and now total 1,633 treatment packages are being offered under the scheme. Out of the total packages, 56 packages are reserved for Government Medical Institutions.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is being provided at empanelled hospitals. 834 government and 899 private hospitals are empanelled under the scheme.
- Under this scheme 5 days pre and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses are also included.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided to 16.45 lakh patients (amounting ₹1,748.50 crore) belonging to the free category and 1.81 lakh patients (amounting ₹250.27 crore) belonging to paid category in the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.
- Under Mukhaya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojana, total 35.96 lakh claims of ₹1,998.77 crore have been submitted for 18.25 lakh patients in the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

Specialty-wise patients treated under MMCSBY in financial year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022) given in table 8.7.

**Table- 8.7 Specialty-wise patients treated under MMCSBY
in financial year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022)**

Specialty wise Package Name	No. of patients	Expenditure Amount (₹ crore)
Burns Management	1706	7.06
Cardio-thoracic & Vascular surgery	6124	80.91
Cardiology	30306	195.83
COVID-19	430	1.14
Emergency Room Packages (Care requiring less than 12 hrs stay)	95231	18.56
General Medicine	838645	421.93
General Surgery	107824	203.36
Interventional Neuroradiology	364	4.05
Medical Oncology	89297	132.16
Mental Disorders Packages	4176	3.96
Mucormycosis	147	4.87
Neonatal care Packages	60100	75.51
Neurosurgery	9873	45.30
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	150805	143.84
Ophthalmology	30472	22.99
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	1521	2.56
Orthopaedics	144872	276.75
Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)	27967	40.75
Paediatric Medical management	146456	67.44
Paediatric surgery	4885	9.14
Plastic & reconstructive Surgery	3394	11.51
Polytrauma	7668	3.39
Radiation Oncology	9940	57.90
Surgical Oncology	6561	28.50
Transplant Surgery	137	4.49
Urology	67921	139.15

Chiranjeevi Jeevan Raksha Yojana

In compliance of the budget announcement 2021-22, Chiranjeevi Jeevan Raksha Yojana has been launched in the state. The main objective of this scheme is to provide free emergency treatment to all road traffic accident victims upto 72 hours in hospitals empanelled under Mukhya Mantri Chiranjeevi Swasthaya Bima Yojna. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) 2,249 road traffic accident victims have been provided free of cost treatment of ₹3.91 crore.

Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Durghatna Bima Yojana

The Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Durghatna Bima Yojana has been initiated by the state government from 1st May, 2022. Under this scheme, accidents cases (road accident, falling from a height, house collapse, electric shock, spraying of chemical substances, drowning and burning) given insurance cover of upto ₹5 lakh to the insured families covered under the Mukhtamantri Swasthaya Bima Yojana, Under this scheme, on the death of an insured family member ₹5 lakh, on complete loss of two organs of hands, feet and eyes ₹3 lakh and on complete loss of one of these organs ₹1.5 lakh is being paid. The details of claim received and disposed under Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Durghatna Bima Yojana during financial year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) in the table 8.8.

Table No. 8.8 claim received and disposed under Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Durghatna Bima Yojana during financial year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022)

Total No. of Claims Received	Total Approved Claims	Total Amount paid for Approved Claims (₹ Crore)
7330	3305	158

Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS)

- Government of Rajasthan announced Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS) to provide cashless and quality medical facilities on the lines of CGHS in health sector and launched the scheme on 1st July 2021. RGHS covers an approximate of 13.5 lakh families. RGHS beneficiary category includes Hon'ble Ministers, MLA, ex-MLA, AIS officers serving and retired, Government serving employees along with the pensioners, State Autonomous Bodies serving employees and pensioners and dependents as per the rules applicable to the specific category.
- Registration under this scheme is done using jan aadhaar. Registered beneficiary under this scheme can download RGHS e-card to avail cashless OPD/IPD/Day-care facility in all government and 520 private empanelled hospitals within the state and in more than 10 private empanelled hospitals outside the state. Besides Allopathy, it also includes medical treatment under Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha (Ayush) providing quality and special medical facilities.
- Serving government employees appointed on and after 01st January, 2004 are now eligible to avail unlimited cashless medical benefits.
- Pensioners of State Government can now include their dependents under RGHS as per the family definition of serving employee under RGHS.
- Cashless medicine facility is also provided under RGHS to all RGHS registered beneficiary on all CONFED medical stores and at more than 3,100 private empanelled pharma stores.
- RGHS is a fully online automated paperless based system.
- For the financial year 2021-22, a total of ₹562.19 crore has been incurred for 18.98 lakh claims for OPD/IPD/Day care, Private Pharmacy and reimbursement claims.
- For the Year 2022-23, up to December, 2022 a total of ₹1925.09 crore has been incurred for 87.57 lakh claims for OPD/IPD/Day care, Private Pharmacy and reimbursement claims.

Important achievements during the year 2022-23.

- Against the target of 1,000 patients, 781 new leprosy cases have been detected and 663 patients have been cured, under the “National Leprosy Eradication Programme”.
- Under the 'National TB Elimination Programme', total 1,55,562 patients have been notified upto november, 2022 against the target of 1,80,000 cases for the calendar year, 2022.
- Under the 'National Programme for Control of Blindness', about 1,62,285 eye (cataract) operations have been performed, against the target of 3,08,700 eye operations.
- Under the “National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDP)”, 72.22 lakh blood slides have been collected and examined against the target of 84.61 lakh.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 1,73,847 samples have been collected during the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.) is running in all 33 districts in the State. Under the programme, an amount of ₹370.62 lakh have been incurred upto November, 2022.
- National programme for prevention & control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases & stroke (NPCDCS) is run in the state with collaboration with Government of India to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases. In this programme, screening are conducted to diagnose Cancer, Cardio-Vascular and Diabetes and the treatment provided for the needful. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) ₹30,336 lakh sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹1394.25 lakh have been incurred.
- Tobacco-free Rajasthan campaign was conducted in the entire state up to the village level under the state government's public announcement of Nirogi Rajasthan campaign. Under the above campaign, on the occasion of World Tobacco Prohibition Day, 31st May, 2022, in all the government private offices/institutions of the state, expressed commitment by taking oath of for not to use tobacco and to motivate other family members and friends. During the financial year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) against the total approved amount of ₹818.12 lakh, total ₹210.02 lakh have been utilized.
- In view of the outrage of COVID-19 being declared as an international public health emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO) various measures for prevention, control, treatment, investigation (contact tracing) and dissemination of information in the state has been taken up. The District Collector has been made the nodal officer of the district for COVID-19, under the Rajasthan Epidemic Act 1957. A total of 13,15,237 COVID-19 positive cases have been identified in the state out of which 9,653 have died.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

There are 122 Ayurvedic hospitals, 79 Block Ayush Hospitals, 3,582 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are functioning in the state. The Ayurved institutions in the State also include 45 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 45 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 46 Panchkarma Kendra, 10 Ksharsutra Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers. The number of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the state is provided in the table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Ayurved and other Institutions in the state

Name of Medical Institution	Rural	Urban	Total
District Hospitals	-	33	33
Ayurved Hospitals	42	47	89
Block Ayush Hospitals	58	21	79
Ayurved Dispensaries	3388	194	3582
Mobile Units	-	-	14
Yoga and naturopathy Research Centers	-	-	33
Naturopathy & Yoga Hospitals	-	3	3
Naturopathy & Yoga Dispensaries	1	2	3

Achievements during the year 2022-23 upto November, 2022

- The eighth International Day of Yoga was organized on 21st June, 2022 with the theme of “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” across the state.
- A-category hospital Nokha-Bikaner and Government Ayurveda dispensary Taranagar-Churu were upgraded to Urban Block Ayush Hospital.
- The New Government Ayurveda dispensaries have been opened at Bachhrara (Ratangarh)-Churu, Baorikhurd (Phalodi)-Jodhpur, Tausar-Nagaur, Derajsar-Bikaner and Santlera-Bikaner.
- 77 new Block AYUSH Hospitals have been established.
- 10 new Zonal Maternity, 10 Panchakarma and 12 Geriatric centers have been opened.
- Under the Nirogi Rajasthan Scheme, a pilot project of Anaemia has been started in Bharatpur district from 01st January, 2022.

- Rajasthan State AYUSH Research Center has been established in Ajmer.
- 500 Ayurveda dispensaries have been started as health and wellness centres.
- Integrated colleges of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy has been started in Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Kota and Sikar. Colleges of Yoga and Naturopathy has also been started in Udaipur and Jodhpur.

NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION (AYUSH)

For Plenary development of Ayurved, Homoeopathy, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy in the state. Rajasthan State AYUSH Society and Office of the National AYUSH Mission were established under the guidelines of National AYUSH Mission-Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India. Under this mission two key salient activates i.e. Essential Activities, Activities under Flexi Pool are being undertaken.

Ayurved / Homoeo / Unani medicines have been supplied to 5,211 Ayush Dispensaries and Hospitals under Ayush Medicine Component. Renovation/ construction under civil works activities has been completed in 543 Dispensaries, Fifty Bedded 05 Hospitals, 07 Rasayanshalas and 09 Kharsutra Units. Under the programme, ₹25,038.45 lakh has been incurred upto November, 2022.

Other Activities:

- For the strengthening of Madan Mohan Malviya Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur, furnitures, equipments and beds etc. have been provided in outdoor, indoor departments, research centre and naturopathy centre in OPD, IPD, Research Center and Construction work of Central Pathology Laboratory & Hostel is being carried out. Strengthening of Dr. Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan Ayurved University Jodhpur is being carried out.

- Drug Testing Laboratory, Ajmer and various rasayanshala established for drug quality control in the state have been strengthened by supplying computers, other equipment, furniture and chemicals.
- Under Ayushman Bharat Yojana, 1,000 Ayurved Dispensaries are developing as Ayush Health and Wellness Centres to provide Yoga, Ayush Treatment, small lab and NCD Screening Facilities.

HOMOEOPATHY

Under the homoeopathic department, 6 Hospitals, 188 Dispensaries, 60 single doctor units (5 District Hospitals, 33 Community Health Centres, 22 Primary Health Centres), 79 Block Ayush Hospital and 2 Mobile Units are functioning in the state. During the year 2022-23 (upto December 2022), 11.78 lakh patients have been benefited by giving treatment through homeopathic institutions and 19,263 patients through mobile units. Under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, 44,333 patients have been treated in camps organized at departmental homoeopathic dispensaries/hospital.

Homoeopathic medicines have also been used for prevention and cure of lumpy virus diseases in cattle. Total number of 8,772 cows have been treated from lumpy virus diseases.

UNANI

Unani system of medicine is one of the oldest treatment systems in the world. Under the Unani system of medicine, 11 Hospitals, 67 rural and 195 urban dispensaries units have been functional in the state.

During the financial Year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022) 2,71,462 male and 2,08,772 female patients have been treated.

Under the COVID-19 activities 45,253 immunity booster joshanda (Kadha) distributed and during unani chikitsa camp total 17,338 persons benefited & immunity booster joshanda (Kadha) distributed to 496 persons.

During the SCSP-TASP camp in the year 2022-23, upto November 2022, 11,421 patients have been treated and 245 people benefited by Hijama therapy. Under Arogya Mela year 2022, total 8,552 patients treated and 1,894 people have been benefitted by Hijama therapy.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a specific type of social security scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to provide medical facilities to the workers/employees and their dependent families working in various industrial, commercial institutions, private educational institutions, private medical institutions. Under the scheme, in the above institutions where 10 or more employees are employed and whose salary limit is up to ₹21,000 per month are given medical benefits. Along with them, their spouse, son (till the age of 21 years) dependant unmarried daughter, physically and mentally disabled children and dependent parents of the insured person are provided with medical facilities.

- During the year 2022-23 up to December, 2022, 13.36 lakh insured persons with their 38.49 lakh dependent family members are registered in the scheme. Under this scheme an amount of ₹14,789.08 lakh has been incurred on treatment of 16,31,237 OPD, 2,981 IPD patients and 2,07,899 lab tests in 78 ESIS medical institutions during the financial year 2022-23 upto December, 2022.
- The Expenditure incurred by the scheme is borne by ESI Corporation and state government in the ratio of 7:1. Contribution of 3.25 per cent of the salary is paid by the employer and 0.75 per cent by the employee to the ESI Corporation.
- During the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 4 hospitals (Jodhpur, Kota, Bhilwara and Pali) and 74 dispensaries are

providing medical services under the ESI Scheme.

- Under E.S.I. Corporation, Model ESIC Hospital, ESIC Jaipur, ESIC hospital Bhiwadi, Udaipur and Medical College Cum Hospital Alwar along with dispensary in Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu district are functioning.
- Dental services have been given in 55 hospitals /dispensaries by dentists in the state.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the state with the objective of population stabilization and decrease in maternal and child deaths. During 2022-23, (upto November, 2022) out of 1,37,702 sterilization operations 70,596 (upto two child) have been performed and 4,38,625 IUDs and 2,15,188 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) have been inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,58,570 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 5,35,292 CC users. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the state is 113 per lakh live births (SRS 2018-20) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 30.3 per thousand live births (NFHS-5, 2020-21) in the state. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress made in financial year 2022-23 is given in table 8.10.

COVID Vaccination

The first phase of vaccination was started in the state from 16th January, 2021. A total of 11.51 crore COVID vaccine doses have been vaccinated in the state to eligible beneficiaries upto November, 2022.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the state government is

Table 8.10 Progress under Immunization Programme, 2022-23 up to November, 2022

Items	Achievements in lakh
1. Penta3	8.80
2. BCG Inoculations	9.54
3. Measles Inoculations	9.83
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections/TD	10.71
5. OPV 3	8.81

implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana” in the state with the assistance of the Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines and consumables things, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2022-23 (November, 2022) 23.60 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, 9.16 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 6.39 lakh pregnant women availed fresh cooked food, 4.22 lakh pregnant women availed transport for home to hospital, 27,463 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher Health Institutions, 4.72 lakh pregnant women availed transportation from hospital to home facility and 48,574 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services. Total 3,03,955 number of children also availed free cost medicine, 1,19,656 lab test, 2,713 blood transfusion services and 70,978 transport services during the financial year 2022-23 upto November, 2022.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2022-23 total 5.05 lakh

Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) sessions have been held upto November, 2022.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health. Hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM). Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows

ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 16 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected through Gram sabha and works with the coordination with ANM & AWW. All the ASHAs in the State have to under go through an intensive induction training programme. At present 53,174 ASHAs are working in the State as on December, 2022.

The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include working as a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in delivering key RCH services and messages regarding various RCH activities during MCHN day and household visits. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB and many more health provisions. Monetary incentives are being paid to ASHA for rendering various services in the community.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Under this scheme all the children at facility at the time of birth, of Aanganwadi Centers, Government school going children and children of Government Madarasas upto 18 years are being screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (40 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 40 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up and surgical treatment if required.

Total 58 lakh children screened by MHT and 3,10,018 children were referred to higher institutions out of which total 2,17,978 children were treated including 1,086 major surgeries (425 cardiac surgeries and 661 other surgeries) has been conducted under the programme in financial year 2022-23 up to December, 2022.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)

RKSK was launched on 7th January, 2014. It has been developed to strengthen and empower Adolescents under RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health) strategy. It has been Initially implemented in 12 High Priority Districts of Rajasthan i.e. - Barmer, Bundi, Banswara, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Karauli, Jalore, Jaisalmer,

Rajasamand, Udaipur, Baran, and Sirohi.

In the 12 districts of Rajasthan, Adolescent Friendly health Clinics - "UJALA CLINICS" have been established in 332 facilities in which 314 are functional. In the 12 districts of Rajasthan, Ujala Clinics have been established in 332 facilities of which 156 are Community health centers, 157 are Primary health centers, 12 are District Hospitals, 6 are Sub District hospitals and 1 Medical college. Total 76 RKSK counselors out of 141 Sanctioned post, posted on Ujala clinic they are providing clinical and counseling services to adolescent on six thematic areas nutrition, sexual reproductive health, mental Health, conditions for NCDs, Injuries & Violence, substance misuse. In the financial year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) total 2,13,803 Counseling have been done in Ujala Clinics.

Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances total 20,719 pregnant women have been transported from Home to Hospital, 1,64,189 from Hospital to Home and 16,448 Sterilization cases have also been transported in the financial year 2022-23 upto december, 2022. In the financial year 2022-23 upto december, 2022 total 4,666 sick neonates have been transported from Home to Hospital and 23,569 from Hospital to Home. Also, 2,398 pregnant women and 374 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances during the financial year 2022-23 up to December, 2022. Around 77 children, screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing this service of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

The free emergency response service to the people of the State started in September 2008. Presently, 902 ambulances are working in the entire state. 2,36,539 Medical, 33,457 Police and 1,36,066 pregnancy

related cases have been taken care of by the fleet of ambulances running across the State during the financial year 2022-23 up to December, 2022.

Mobile Medical Unit/Mobile Medical Van

Mobile Medical Service scheme was started in 2008-09 as per guidelines of Government of India with an objective of providing medical services in the outreach areas through free medical camps. These vehicles hold 20 free medical camps on monthly basis in the rural areas where basic health facilities like Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre and Sub Centre are not available. Presently, 295 vehicles (Include 06 Mobile Medical Units, 144 Mobile Medical Vans and 145 Mobile Medical Vans on turnkey Basis) are operational in all Districts of Rajasthan at block level through NGOs and RMRS. Mobile Medical Vehicles provide services such as Curative Services, Maternal Health, Child Health, Referrals, Family Planning Services, Diagnostic Services, Emergency and Epidemic management services. These vehicles provide 75 types of free medicines and 15 type of laboratory Investigations. The total number of camps organized by these vehicles in financial year 2022-23 up to December, 2022 is 40,265 and total beneficiaries are 25,40,426. These vehicles also provided facilities like Covid tests and Covid Vaccination during Covid epidemic.

Village Health and Sanitation & Nutrition Committees (VHSNC)

Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. 43,440 Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of Sarpanch/wardpanch. The other members of the committee are ASHA

Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. During the year 2022-23 upto December, 2022, total 1,67,483 meetings were held across the State.

Mainstreaming of Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Siddha Homeopathic (AYUSH)

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission (NHM). Under NHM, 607 AYUSH doctors and 14 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, Skill Birth Attendant (SBA) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. During the financial year 2022-23, total 11.45 lakh OPD and 194 deliveries have been conducted by these AYUSH personnel up to December, 2022.

Aushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre

- Primary health care is the only affordable and effective path for India to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The National Health Policy, 2017 recommended strengthening the delivery of Primary Health Care, through establishment of "Health and Wellness Centres" as the platform to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) and called for a commitment of two thirds of the health budget to primary health care. Comprehensive Primary Health Care encompasses preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative aspects of care.
- In state 13,478 Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs) would be created by transforming existing Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres to deliver Comprehensive Primary

Health Care and declared this as one of the two components of Ayushman Bharat.

- Services provided under Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) at Health and Wellness Centers are as follows: -
 - Care in Pregnancy and Child-birth.
 - Neonatal and Infant Health Care Services
 - Childhood and Adolescent Health Care Services.
 - Family Planning, Contraceptive Services and other Reproductive Health Care Services
 - Management of Communicable Diseases: National Health Programmes
 - General Out-patient Care for Acute Simple Illnesses and Minor Ailments
 - Screening, Prevention, Control and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases
- Sub health & wellness centre would be equipped and staffed by an appropriately trained Primary Health Care team, comprising of ANMs & ASHAs and Community Health officer (CHOs). Together they will deliver the expanded range of services.

Target to convert health Institutions to Helth Welfare Centrs till 2022 is given table 8.11.

The state has a target of 2019 AYUSH facilities for upgradation as Ayush HWCs, out of which 684 facilities have been upgraded to AYUSH-HWCs.

Telemedicine

Government of India has launched two major initiatives to address the community need of health services through the use of Tele-medicine -

- a) e-Sanjeevani OPD portal which is a dedicated patient to doctors Tele-medicine consultation services. Aims to provide healthcare services to patients at their homes.

Table 8.11 Target to convert Health Institutions to Health Welfare Centers Till 2022

Type of Health Institution	No. of health Institutions (According Rural Health Statistics 2018)	Targets upto December, 2022	Operational upto December, 2022
Sub-Centers	12327	11155	6418
Primary Health Center	2078	2078	2034
Urban Community Health Center	245	245	292
Total	14650	13478	8744

- The portal was launched in the State in May 2020. Since then more than 1,02,656 tele-consultations are provided.
 - The facility (e-consultations) has been rolled out in 100 identified facilities (DH/SDH/Selected CHCs) across the State.
 - Almost 866 medical officers are trained to provide tele-consultations.
 - Medicines prescribed are the medicines that are available in MNDY-EDL for PHC/CHC/DH/MCH.
- b) e-Sanjeevani HWC portal which provides hierarchical consultation services i.e. from lower facility to higher facility (PHC-CHC/DH/Medical College). e- Sanjeevani HWC model is also called as Hub & Spoke Model.
- 35 DH Hubs are currently functional across the state.
 - Total 4,197 Sub Centre, 1,425 PHCs till date are active as a Spoke while 1,164 PHCs are active as Hub cum Spoke

- The portal was started in the State in February 2021. Total 4,78,815 consultations have been given through eSanjeevani HWC portal till November, 2022.

National Urban Health Mission

In order to improve the health status of the people of the state, especially the weaker sections, special attention is being paid by the state government in the field of medicine. The State Government is committed to the control and eradication of infectious and other diseases and to provide curative and preventive services in the State. Various efforts have been made to bring people into the mainstream. The Department of Medical and Health is committed to provide health facilities to every person in rural and urban areas in a planned manner by infrastructural development and strengthening of medical institutions in accordance with the National Health Policy. The status of allopathic medical institutions (other than medical colleges and hospitals) up to December, 2022 is shown in the table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Status of Allopathic medical institutions Under NUHM

(As on December, 2022)

S. No.	Name of Medical Institutions	Number of Operational Medical Institutions
1	Community Health Centre	9
2	Primary Health Centre (Urban)	299
3	Beds	390

Trend of health indicator and trends of maternal mortality rate (MMR) for Rajasthan and India are given in table 8.13 and 8.14.

Table 8.13 Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan

S. N.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2020-21)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	20.2	29.5	24.9
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	30.3	40.7	35.2
3	Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live births)	50.7	37.6	49.7	41.9
4	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (children per woman)	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
5	Institutional Births (%)	84.0	94.9	78.9	88.6
6	Full Immunization* (%)	54.8	80.4	62.0	76.4

*Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.

NFHS-National Family Health Survey

Table 8.14 Trend of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

S.N.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		SRS (2017-19)	SRS (2018-20)	SRS (2017-19)	SRS (2018-20)
1	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Per Lakh Live Birth)	141	113	103	97

SRS-Sample Registration System

Projections on demographic indicators of Rajasthan state released in the publication 'Population Projection For India and States 2011-2036' of the by

National Commission on population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India are shown in table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Rajasthan Demographic Indicators : 2011-2035 (Projections)

Indicators	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-35
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population Growth Rate (Per cent)	16.0	13.1	10.7	8.3	7.6
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	24.3	21.4	18.8	16.5	14.9
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	53	49	44	40	36
Under-5 Mortality Rate (q5)	73	67	60	55	50
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.95	2.51	2.20	1.99	1.87
Life Expectancy of males (Age in Years)	65.70	67.20	68.70	69.70	70.70
Life Expectancy of Female (Age in Years)	70.40	71.60	72.80	73.80	74.80

Population Projection For India and States 2011-2036

National Commission on population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India



OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES /PROGRAMMES

The State Government is committed to providing better lives to its citizens. In line with maximizing the benefits to citizens of the state, various departments are persistently monitoring and expanding their services. Social service programmes for government aim to help individuals, families, groups and communities to enhance their individual and collective well-being and to promote equity and opportunity in communities.

This chapter depicts the State's progress in social services programmes and services for children and adults, community services for specific population, mainly covering programmes/services of minorities, upliftment of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, Women Empowerment, Consumer rights, etc.

WATER SUPPLY

The State has been facing scarcity in groundwater resources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply

By vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,979 habitations, 53,172 habitations are fully covered 58,379 habitations are partially covered with the availability of safe drinking water and the remaining 10,428 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2022. Since 15th August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. Hence the focus of the department now changed from coverage of habitations to providing FHTC to every household.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for Rural Household Tap Connections-

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. The funding pattern between Central share and State Share is in the 50:50 ratio. State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level; District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSM) at district level and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at Village level are main implementing and monitoring agency for JJM. 10,655 Single Village Schemes and 133 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹69,940 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 94 Lakh families will be benefited with water supply through house hold water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 32.06 lakh rural families have been benefited with house hold connections. The cumulative expenditure of ₹11,407.25 crore has been incurred up to December, 2022.

Households having tap connection up to 31st March, 2022 is 25.24 lakh and during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) total of 6.78 lakh new connections have been provided.

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided, both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) and the State plan. The financial progress over the last 4 years is shown below in table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Financial progress of RWSS

(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2019-20	3735.03	2632.49
2020-21	3382.78	3197.52
2021-22	6986.42	5018.89
2022-23*	7382.58	5727.64

*Upto December, 2022

Project for Providing RO plants

To tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride in quality affected habitations of the State, a project for providing Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants has been taken up by PHED. Thereafter, work in different phases has been completed. Against 4,105 RO plants sanctioned, 3,992 plants commissioned upto November, 2022.

Project of Solar energy based water pumping systems

In the state 2,594 solar energy based bore wells pumping systems in far flung rural areas having scarcity of water and having no or irregular power supply, has been taken up & total 2,408 Solar energy based borewell has been commissioned upto November, 2022.

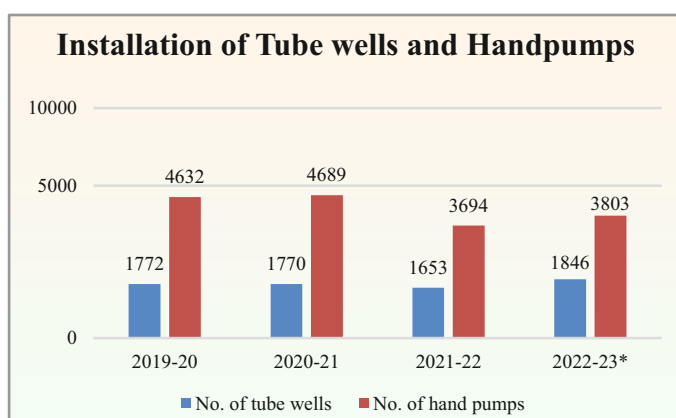
Project of Solar energy based de-fluoridation units (DFUs)

For catering the needs of habitations having problem of exclusive fluoride contamination, works for installation of 3,461 solar energy based de-fluoridation units (DFUs) have been taken up in 6 phases and 3,455 DFU plants have been commissioned till 14th December, 2022.

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Rural Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in state is dependent on ground water. Figure 9.1 provides the situation of Tube wells and hand pumps installed during the last 4 years.

Figure: 9.1



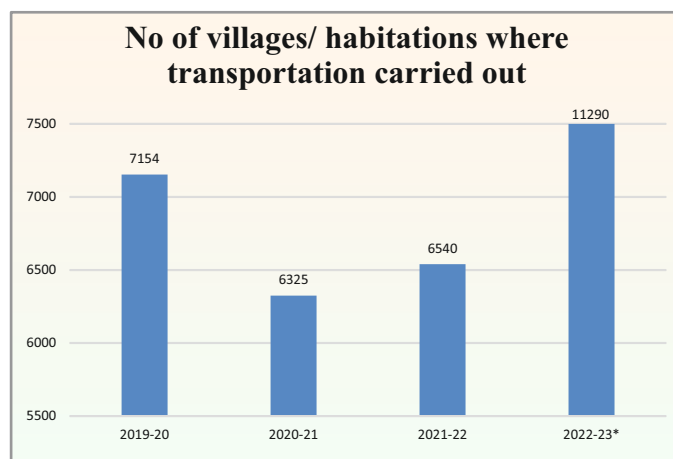
*Upto December, 2022

Transportation of drinking water

Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are

either not covered with water supply schemes or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in rural sectors are given in Figure 9.2.

Figure: 9.2



*Upto November, 2022

Hand Pump repair in Rural Sectors

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural areas round the year. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 1,70,932 hand pumps have been repaired.

Major Water Supply Projects

Among some sustainable surface resources in the state, viz. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (5,334 villages - 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns) and Jawai Dam (785 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up. There are total 127 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹39,034.04 crore under which there is provision of supply of potable quality water to 104 towns, 17,628 villages and 12,646 dhanies.

Under these projects, 100 towns, 13,748 villages and 12,266 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹30,908.66 crore, upto November, 2022. So far, 93 projects costing ₹22,402.80 crore have been completed with coverage of 75 towns, 10,116 villages

and 11,859 dhanies. An amount of ₹20,401.89 crore has been incurred on these projects. Presently, there are 21 ongoing projects costing ₹13,449.33 crore, under which 25 towns, 3,632 villages and 407 dhanies have been benefited. An amount of ₹9,921.50 crore has been spent on these projects.

3 projects costing ₹1,366.90 crore are under execution by Water Resource Department, against which an amount of ₹566.48 crore has been spent on these project. 6 projects costing ₹1,804.94 crore are in process to be taken up.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

The basic objective of this scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children from classes 1 to 8 studying in Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (Alternative Innovative Education Centers- Shiksha Karmi Board) and Madarsas. The scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly along with providing nutritional support to children.

The Mid-Day Meal programme is being implemented in 67,327 Government Schools and Institutions. It covers approximately 69.22 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (44.20 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 25.02 lakh in class 6 to 8). Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.

The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5

students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students. The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹4.97 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹7.45 per day per student. As per the order of Government of India, the cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 per day per student at ₹5.45 and ₹8.17 per day per student for class 6 to 8 has been fixed from 1st October, 2022.

Cooking Mechanism: The services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹1,742. Presently 1,09,922 cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM. At present 67,327 Schools are being benefited through MDM Scheme in State. Nutritional values are analysed in MDM samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

During the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), an expenditure of ₹495 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision of ₹1,450.04 crore in Mid-Day-Meal scheme.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

With the objective for providing amenities of better life to the children and women of the state, specially pregnant and lactating mothers, integrated service started in the state on 2nd October 1975 in Garhi Panchayat Samiti of Banswara district.

Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana: Under the mid-day meal scheme, students of government schools, madrasa and special training centers are being provided milk two days in a week (Tuesday and Friday) prepared from milk powder. Milk powder of 1 kg packing is being supplied by the Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation Limited to the schools at the rate of ₹400 per kg.

Each student of primary (classes 1 to 5) will get 150 ml milk prepared with 15 grams of milk powder and 8.4 grams of sugar and each student of upper primary level (classes 6 to 8) provided 200 ml of milk prepared with 20 grams of milk powder 10.2 grams of sugar. Before providing the milk to students the milk will be tasted by one teacher and one students guardian of school management committee. New schools have been allocated a maximum fund of ₹15,000 for purchasing utensils for milk with an additional fund of ₹40 per student for buying glasses, as well as ₹1,500 for gas cylinders per month for heating milk in schools. A budget provision of ₹47,644 lakh has been allocated in this scheme and in for I quarter ₹24,582.58 lakh has been released to the districts.

There are currently 304 child development projects under this programme. Out of these, 22 projects are in urban areas, 37 projects in tribal areas and remaining 245 projects in rural areas. A total of 62,020 Anganwadi centres have been approved under these projects in the state out of which, 55,816 are Main Anganwadi Centres and 6,204 are Mini Anganwadi Centres. Efforts are being made to activate 55,753 main Anganwadi centres and 6,095 mini Anganwadi

centres by November, 2022. Efforts are being made to activate the remaining centres also.

The list of services is provided along with the targeted beneficiaries in table 9.2. Three services (serial number 4 to 6) are provided at Anganwadi centres in collaboration with the Department of Medical and Health. To provide better service to targeted groups 53,601 Anganwadi workers, 5,877 mini Anganwadi workers and 53,180 helpers are working in the state.

Table 9.2: Service at Anganwadi Centers

S. No.	Service	Beneficiary
1	Supplementary Nutrition	To children above 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant Women, lactating Mothers and 11 to 14 years Adolescent Girls (Out of school only).
2	Early Childhood and Pre-School Education	3-6 Years Children.
3	Nutrition and Health Education	15-45 Years Women and Adolescent Girls.
4	Immunization	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women.
5	Health Check - Up	0-6 Years Children, Pregnant Women Lactating Women and Adolescent Girls.
6	Referral Services	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: The main objective of the scheme is to promote the use of appropriate methods, care and services during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation period to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants (0-6 months). Under this scheme, a total amount of ₹5,000 to be given to the beneficiary in three instalments (₹1,000 ₹2,000 and ₹2,000 respectively). There is a provision for payment of the amount to the beneficiary directly in their accounts through bank/post office. A target of 21,09,350 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India, against which 19,59,437 (92.89 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefited upto November, 2022.

Kishori Balika Yojana: With the aim of making adolescent girls educated, empowered, self-dependent and aware citizens by creating a cooperative environment for the self-development of

adolescent girls in the age group of 14-18 years in 5 aspirational districts of the state (Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Sirohi) a scheme was started from 1st April, 2022. This scheme have been started in place of the scheme for adolescent girls not going to school in the age group 11-14 years as per instructions of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. Under this scheme, in the year 2022-23, a total of 1.95 lakh adolescent girls from 5 aspirational districts of the state have been surveyed and marked for benefiting at Anganwadi centers.

Poshan Abhiyaan: The objective of the nutrition campaign is to encourage positive behaviour through the Anganwadi centres to improve the nutrition of mothers and babies. Through these, community based activities are being organized at each Anganwadi center to increase awareness in the community for adopting positive behavior on important occasions of

life, like conception, baby shower, Annaprashan and start of pre-school education. The Nutrition Tracker Application developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, government of India has been implemented in all the districts of the state for effective real-time monitoring of services being provided at Anganwadi centres.

Women Welfare Fund: This fund is set up by the state government for the welfare of honorarium workers working at Anganwadi centres, such as Anganwadi workers, assistants, collaborators etc. The fund is being operated since the year 2006-07 in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this fund, the State Government has made provision to contribute on a six-month basis every year. ₹750 per annum for Anganwadi worker and ₹376 per annum has been fixed for the other personnel. Through the fund, an insurance facility of ₹10,000 has also been made available to the members. The nominee is being paid by the Life Insurance Corporation with interest amount of ₹10,000 deposited along with the savings amount. There is a provision for payment of savings amount interest at the service release of the member. In this scheme, a budget provision of ₹620.17 lakh has been kept for the year 2022-23.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana (IGMPY): The main objective of this scheme is to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and debility at birth by improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women and lactating mothers and children up to 3 years of age. Along with the compliance of the provisions of the NFSA Act 2013, the social and behavior change communication strategy is also to be adopted to fulfill the goal of the "Suposhit Rajasthan Vision-2022" the malnutrition prevention strategy of the Rajasthan Government.

The Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana has been started on 19th November, 2020 in Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Sahariya dominated Baran district. To ensure compliance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013, under this scheme, ₹6,000 will be directly

transferred to the beneficiaries in five phases on the birth of second child.

This scheme has been implemented in collaboration of the Integrated Child Development Services under the Women and Child Development Department and the health system of the Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department.

Under this scheme, upto November, 2022, a total of 71,735 beneficiaries have been paid through five instalment.

Others

To increase public participation in ICDS services, Nand Ghar Yojana has been launched. Presently, construction / renovation work of 1,549 Anganwadi centres has been done under this scheme. Under facility promotion programme, TV and solar panel to 515 Anganwadi centres, uniforms along with jhoola, utensils, carpets to 1,577 Anganwadi centres were distributed. Wall cladding to 1,984 centres were also distributed. In 187 centres, 15 smokless stoves, cupboards, weighing machine, iron rack, tricycle were also given.

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) material by the government to age of 3 to 6 years children: It was decided to supply ECCE material (age-wise workbook and assessment form and text book Meri Phulwari) to the children of 3 to 6 years, door-to-door through Anganwadi centers to 12 lakh registered beneficiaries. Regarding providing pre-school education to 16.18 lakh children in the year 2022-23, all the Anganwadi workers, former primary teachers and supervisors have been trained and through these e-learning material (weekly calendar audio-video) of children.

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) YouTube Channel: The department has created its own YouTube channel/audio bank in the form of an online library to reach more and more ECCE activities, which was launched on 24th January, 2021 on National Girl Child Day.

In the financial year 2021-22, 6,465 nutrition gardens have been developed at Anganwadi centers. Further

nutrition gardens will be developed at 215 Anganwadi centers of selected aspirational districts under Saksham Anganwadi Mission in 2022-23.

CHILD RIGHT

Department for Child Rights was established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for them. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

Mission Vatsalya Yojana (CPS): The Child Protection Services (CPS) is a comprehensive scheme, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The scheme aims at delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances. Evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels, creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthening child protection at family and community levels are also accruing. During the financial year 2022-23 against the budget provision of ₹7,000 lakh, an expenditure of ₹4,011.52 lakh (upto November, 2022) has been incurred in this scheme.

National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers: National crèche scheme for children of working mothers has been implemented by The Government of India in the State for providing day care facilities to the children (6 months to 6 years) of working women in the community.

FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives, such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage of supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. The responsibilities of

creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of food grains, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. lies with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice and Sugar are distributed regularly on monthly basis through network of fair price shops.

After reviewing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries norms, notification was issued on 27th September, 2018. At present, there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of National Food Security. A quantity of 2,30,818 MT Wheat per month is being received from the Government of India under NFSA.

National Food Security Scheme: Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families per month is being provided at ₹1 per kg instead of ₹2 per kg from 1st March, 2019. During the year 2022-23, 6.11 lakh MT wheat was made available to 1.38 crore persons average per month upto November, 2022 by the State Government.

There are 4.25 crore NFSA beneficiaries in the state upto 15th November, 2022. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 16.07 lakh MT wheat was lifted, out of which 14.94 lakh MT wheat has been provided to the beneficiaries during April, 2022 to November, 2022.

Under the National Food Security Scheme 2,06,684 application have been accepted to add new names in the list upto 13th December, 2022.

An announcement was made to provide ₹50 lakh in case of death of Ration Dealer due to Corona. An amount of ₹22.50 crore has been provided to the dependents of 45 Ration Dealers.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme: Under this scheme, the aadhar seeding of the beneficiaries of the National Food Security Scheme is being done. Aadhaar seeding of 4.10 crore beneficiaries have been done, which is 96.46 per cent. At present, State level portability and inter-State portability are in force. A citizen of the state can get his ration from

another state and a citizen of another state can get his Ration from Rajasthan

Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes: In the Tribal Areas of the State, edible oil, ghee and pulses are made available by the Tribal Area Development Department for distribution to the beneficiaries. At present, Sahariya of Baran district and Kathodi and Khairwa tribe of Udaipur district are getting 250 ml Ghee, 500 ml edible oil and 500 grams of pulses per month per member free of cost. The goods are being distributed to the beneficiaries through the fair price shops through PoS machines.

Grain Accounting Receipt Dispatch System (GARDS) A watchful eye on each grain of wheat: GARDS System is being implemented in the State to ensure real time access of food grains to 4.46 crore people of the State according to which:-

- Geo Tagging of 25,333 FPS dealers have been done.
- Real time generation of invoice/challan of food grain lifted from Food Corporation of India (FCI), through "HandHeld Device" ensures real time receipt of food grains by fair price shops.
- Transport charges are being paid on the basis of the actual distance between FCI depots and fair price shop through Geo Tagging. Thus real time supervision and proper monitoring of the amount deposited by FPS dealers, is being ensured. The payment process is being made online with the technical support of the banking partner.
- It is mandatory for FPS Dealers to update food grains supplied to fair price shops from FCI within 48 hours after lifting.

Procurement of wheat at Minimum Support Price:

- In the Rabi Marketing Season 2022-23, 10,169 MT wheat was procured at minimum support prices against a target of 23 lakh MT and approx. 941 farmers have been benefited.

Year wise allotment and lifting of food grain under NFSA is shown in table 9.3.

Deployment of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops: Point of Sale (PoS) machines have been deployed on every Fair Price Shop in phased manner and distribution of PDS commodities through PoS is

Table 9.3 Allocation of food grain in various scheme

(In MT)

Year	Allotment Quantity	Lifting Quantity
2019-20	2685838	2635724
2020-21	2754126	2747338
2021-22	2583344	2545851
2022-23*	1955859	1924494

*Upto December, 2022

being done after biometric authentication. Record of distribution of PDS commodities has become online, so it is possible to verify stock position of the each FPS dealer. Black-marketing of PDS commodities has been curbed and proper reach of ration to the targeted beneficiaries is ensured through distribution of PDS commodities from PoS after bio-metric verification.

There is provision of sending an OTP (One Time Password) at registered mobile no. of the beneficiary in case of finger print mismatch of the beneficiary or otherwise there is a system of bypass i.e. verification of beneficiary by the authorized officer. The department has started facility of "District Portability" according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair Price Shop within the district.

11.62 crore transactions of wheat have been made through PoS in the year 2021-22 while total 7.79 crore transactions have been made during the year 2022-23, till November, 2022.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCCL)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and it commenced its business from 27th December, 2010. The main objective of corporation is to ensure effective lifting, transportation and distribution of goods of PDS to target groups. Along with also to make available Non-public distribution system to consumer through fair price shops.

The important function of Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited are supply of wheat and sugar under Public Distribution System (National Food Safety Scheme, Pradhan Mantari Garib Kalayan Anna Yojana) & supply of tea and salt under Non-PDS system. Other works of PoS Machine maintenance and Grain Accounting receipt and Deposit System (GARDS) are also being done by the corporation.

In the year 2021-22 about 25.46 lakh MT Wheat was supplied under NFSA scheme. Under PMGKAY scheme, from May, 2021 to March, 2022, about 22.98 lakh MT Wheat was lifted and supplied. In the year 2022-23, up to November, 2022, under the NFSA scheme, about 17.11 lakh MT Wheat was supplied, under the PMGKAY scheme, about 16.08 lakh MT of Wheat was lifted and supplied.

It is the State Nodal Agency for the distribution of sugar under the PDS. Sugar is being distributed 1 kg Per Ration Card/Per Month to the AAY families only. The Corporation procures sugar from the open market and supplies it to the FPS dealers for distribution to eligible families. According to Food Department, there are 6.83 lakh AAY families in the state. In the financial year 2021-22, Sugar to the tonne of 308.86 MT has been obtained by the AAY families from the FPS dealers.

Non-public Distribution System: From September, 2021 to June, 2022, about 91,576 kg of Raj brand tea has been supplied to the consumers through fair price shops. In which the corporation has earned an amount of ₹4,76,195.20. Till September, 2022, about 2,01,325 kg of Raj brand salt has been supplied to the consumers through fair price shops.

Consumer Affairs

Under the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a State Commission at the State level and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at district level have been formed in all districts. Four Commissions in Jaipur district and Two Commissions in Jodhpur district are working. Total 37 District Commissions and 06 Circuit Benches (Divisional Headquarter) are working in the State. Since the establishment of the State

Commission till November, 2022, 79,635 cases have been registered, out of which 76,181 cases have been disposed off which is about 95.66 per cent. Up to November, 2022, 5,15,474 cases have been registered in the District Commissions, out of which 4,64,078 cases have been disposed off, which is about 90.02 per cent. A total 5,95,109 cases have been registered in State Commission and District Commissions, out of which 5,40,259 cases have been disposed off till November, 2022. 1,186 cases have been registered before the State Commission from 01st April, 2022 to 30th November, 2022 and 1,493 cases have been disposed off and during this period, 11,201 cases have been registered before the District Commissions and 9,131 cases have been disposed off.

State Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is being operational in the State since 15th March, 2011. Upto November, 2022 total 58,677 complaints have been received through Helpline. The Legal Metrology Cell is working under the Department of Consumer Affairs. 12 services related to licence of manufacturers, dealers, repairers of weights and measures and verification of weights or measures is being done by the web module of "Metrology Application," e-Tulaman.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Social development/ social welfare is an important and integral part of a welfare state which is also incorporated in directive principles of state policies in the constitution of India. The Indian constitution clearly states. "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economical interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

Post-Matric Scholarships: Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.5 lakh for SC/ST/MBC students, ₹2.5 lakh for OBC students, ₹2.5 lakh for EBC students and upto

Table 9.4 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships

Scheme	Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
SC/ST/ Post Matric Scholarships	2019-20	744567	84206.25
	2020-21	413393	48693.67
	2021-22	523453	54569.26
	2022-23*	399157	44546.02
OBC Post Matric Scholarships	2019-20	54639	7733.56
	2020-21	36858	6008.93
	2021-22	27007	4699.34
	2022-23*	31445	5370.68
EBC Post Matric Scholarships	2019-20	1738	171.80
	2020-21	994	89.25
	2021-22	326	28.79
	2022-23*	1407	143.30
MBC Post Matric Scholarship	2019-20	50438	7889.00
	2020-21	57599	8891.74
	2021-22	68210	8771.58
	2022-23*	72799	11904.37
Mukhyamantry Sarvjan Higher Education Yojana	2019-20	677	205.39
	2020-21	559	170.22
	2021-22	495	159.72
	2022-23*	137	47.24
Total	2019-20	852059	100206.00
	2020-21	509403	63853.81
	2021-22	619491	68228.69
	2022-23*	504945	62011.61

*Upto December, 2022

₹5 lakh for Mukhyamantry Sarvjan higher education students. Under this scheme, during 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), an amount of ₹62,011.61 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 5,04,945 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.4.

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided to the

students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EWS students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 34,423 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹11,016.40 lakh.

Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana: This scheme was started in the year 2021-2022, to benefit the students of categories SC, ST, OBC, most Backward Classes and Economic Backward Classes at all district headquarters Government Colleges in graduate and post graduate classes (only for academic courses Arts, Science and Commerce Faculty) staying away from home at rent. ₹2,000 per month (for a maximum of 10 months per year) is payable for those students under Ambedkar DBT Voucher Scheme as recharge amount for accommodation, food and electricity-water etc. facilities.

In the year 2021-22, ₹116.84 lakh has been incurred by benefiting 1,196 students under the scheme. Now the scheme has been expanded to include 500 Minority Students as well.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana: Sahayog and Uphar Yojana has been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefited at different stages. ₹31,000 is being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes. Besides, ₹10,000 is being given to girls on Matriculation and ₹20,000 at Graduation as an additional incentive amount. Similarly ₹21,000 is being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above and ₹10,000 is being given to girls on Matriculation and ₹20,000 at Graduation as additional incentive amount to BPL families of all remaining categories, Antyodaya families, Astha card holders, economically weaker widow women, Specially Aabled Persons, marriage of girls of beneficiaries in Palanhar and women players of the age of 18 years or more. In this scheme, during the period of 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), the total sum of ₹7,109.03 lakh has been rewarded to 19,629 girls.

Residential Schools: Under this scheme, 35 residential school of Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) for SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC children of the state belonging to BPL families are covered under the administrative control of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Boys/Girls of such families whose annual income is upto ₹8 lakh from all the sources can

take admission in these residential schools. Facilities in these residential schools like free education, accommodation, food, dress, textbooks, stationary, medical etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 10,713 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹5,852.68 lakh.

Social Security Pension Schemes

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been started from 19th November, 2007 in place of National Old Age Pension by the Central Government. Members of BPL families aged 60 years and above are eligible under this scheme. ₹750 per month is payable for 60 year to below 75 years aged eligible person and ₹1,000 per month for 75 years and above person. The year wise expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Year wise progress of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2019-20	770019	21698.87
2020-21	803655	22308.19
2021-22	847603	26541.89
2022-23*	847522	19326.30

*Upto December, 2022

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme: The Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme was started by the Central Government on 7th October, 2009. Widow aged 40 years and above belonging to BPL families are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Widow pension. Under the scheme, pension amount of ₹500 per month (widow whose age is above 40 years but below 55 years), ₹750 per month (widow whose age is 55 years and below 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (for a widow whose age is equal to 60 and below 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (for widow whose age is 75 and above) is being provided. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 3,97,544 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹11,820.06 lakh.

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme: The Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme was started on 24th November, 2009 by the Central Government. BPL family members who are suffering from multiple disabilities and whose age is 18 years and above are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹750 per month (for 18 to below 55 years female pensioner and 18 to below 58 years male pensioner), ₹1,000 per month (for 55 years to below 75 years female and 58 years to below 75 years male pensioner), ₹1,250 per month (for 75 years and above male and female pensioners), ₹1,500 per month for (18 years and above for leprosy cured specially abled person) is being provided. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 25,321 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹691.72 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under Old Age Samman Pension Yojana, women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹750 per month. After the age of 75 years and above the old age pensioners are eligible for getting ₹1,000 per month. Annual income from whole sources is less than ₹48,000. Year wise progress of this scheme is given in table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Year wise progress Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2019-20	4528941	449190.86
2020-21	4828536	459740.59
2021-22	5230324	556654.45
2022-23*	5396466	424611.58

*Upto December, 2022

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided pension. Under the scheme, amount of ₹500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is above 18 and less than 55 years), ₹750 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 55 and less than 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 60 and less than 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is 75 years and above) is being provided. All the above benefits a subject to condition of annual income from whole sources is less than ₹48,000. Year wise progress of this scheme is given in table 9.7.

Table 9.7 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2019-20	1473089	180126.01
2020-21	1634124	186646.26
2021-22	1724329	231226.34
2022-23*	1820248	172262.24

*Upto December, 2022

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹750 per month to the specially abled persons (women below 55 years of age and male pensioners below 58 years). An amount of ₹1,000 per month as pension is payable to women aged 55 to below 75 years and men aged 58 to below 75 years. For pensioners aged 75 years and above an ₹1,250 per month is payable. Pension of ₹1,500 per month is being provided to the people suffering from silicosis and also to the leprosy cured people. In the year of 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), a total sum of ₹47,260.18 lakh has been distributed to the specially abled person. Total 6,19,320 persons benefited under this scheme.

Small and Marginal Older Farmers' Samman Pension Scheme: Small and Marginal old aged farmer women whose age is 55 years and above and farmer men whose age is 58 years and above and less than 75 years, ₹750 per month is being given as old age Samman pension. For small and marginal farmers having an age of 75 years and above ₹1,000 per month pension is payable. In the financial year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 2,52,160 small and marginal old aged farmers have been benefited by providing an amount of ₹18,238.92 lakh.

Palanhar Yojana: Palanhar Scheme is a flagship cash transfer scheme of Government of Rajasthan for providing support to child living in difficult circumstances. This scheme aims to take care of those children whose both parents have either died, or parents are serving life imprisonment or death sentence or mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa. Initially the scheme covered orphan children of SC only but later on it was extended to cover orphan children belonging to all

castes. Children of widow (Up to three Children), children of remarried widow, children of leprosy affected mother/father, children of HIV/AIDS infected mother/father, children whose mother has gone to Nata (Up to three Children), Children of Specially abled mother/father, children of parents suffering from silicosis, children of abandoned/divorced woman are also covered under this scheme. The person taking responsibility for caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme ₹1,500 per month is given to orphan children of 0-6 years age who is enrolled with anganwari and ₹2,500 per month is given to school going orphan children of age 6-18 years. ₹500 per month is provided to children between 0-6 years and ₹1,500 per month is given to children between 6-18 years is other categories. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹57,931.19 lakh has been spent and 6,75,292 children have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana: The main motto behind the scheme is to bring the inmates of children's homes (government & aided) and beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme, in mainstream of society by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹44 lakh has been spent and 108 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme: As a measure to eradicate untouchability in the society, State Government has launched "Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme". This scheme encourages marriage between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Castes. As per the provisions of scheme, an amount of ₹5 lakh is given to such a couple. In this scheme the central share amount is ₹1.25 lakh and the state share is ₹3.75 lakh. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹1,252.50 lakh has been spent and 247 couples have benefited under the scheme.

Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan : State Government has established Nari Niketans/Mahila Sadan at Divisional Headquarters for upliftment, safety and livelihood of women rescued from adverse circumstances. In the year 2022-23,

against the sanctioned strength of 450 residents till December, 2022, there are 181 women, 11 children and ₹378.09 lakh has been spent.

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana: Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for funeral of the unclaimed, to identified NGOs. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 644 cremation of unclaimed dead bodies have been spent ₹32.20 lakh.

Old Age welfare scheme: Social security to old age pensioners is being provided in these centers by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities- daily use facilities etc. At present, total 45 old Age homes are operational which are functional through state /NGOs in 22 districts of the state under various schemes of union and state government. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹256.62 lakh has been incurred under the old age welfare scheme.

Navjivan Yojana: This scheme has been started for the purpose of providing alternative opportunities / resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacturing, storage and sale of illegal liquor. Components of this scheme includes work related to skill development, credit grant, development of basic facilities, admission of children of these families in private educational institutions, Navjivan scheme scholarship etc. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), an expenditure of ₹1,115 lakh has been incurred and 5,523 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme: If a widow woman who is entitled to the pension scheme marries, there was a provision of giving ₹15,000 as a gift from the state government on the occasion of her marriage. In the year 2016-17 it had been increased to ₹30,000 and in the year 2019-20 it has been again increased to ₹51,000. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), expenditure of ₹4.08 lakh has been incurred and 8 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Ujjwala Yojana: This scheme is to prevent women and their children involved in prostitution from indulging in undesirable activities, making them self-supporting and making them self-sufficient to lead a dignified life in the society and rehabilitate them in the society through voluntary organizations. During

the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), expenditure of ₹23.41 lakh has been incurred and 31 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Swadhar Greh Yojana: Swadhar Yojana was started by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India from the year 2001-02 to provide shelter to the women living in adverse conditions. Under the scheme, they are rehabilitated by providing shelter, food, clothing, counselling services, training, health related and legal aid, so that they can live their life with dignity and confidence. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 215 beneficiaries have been benefited. Swadhar Greh and Ujjwala Scheme has been merged and now its name is Shakti Sadan Scheme from 2022-23.

Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana: In order to provide economic, social and educational support to the orphaned children, widowed women and their children in the state due to the COVID-19, the Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana has been announced. Scheme is operational in the entire state since 25th June, 2021.

Under the scheme, a lump sum assistance of ₹1 lakh is payable to each orphan Boy/Girls as immediate assistance, ₹2,500 per month is given till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 is given annually. On completion of 18 years of age, an amount of ₹5 lakh is payable. Along with this, under educational/other assistance, free education upto class 12 to these children, through government residential school/hostel, priority admission is given to the girl students studying in the college in the hostels run by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Benefit of unemployment allowance under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana is given priority. Similarly, under the scheme, an amount of ₹1,500 per month is payable to the widow woman along with immediate assistance of ₹1 lakh, as well as ₹1,000 per month to the widow's children till the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually are payable. 22,211 children/widow women have been benefitted by spending ₹17,022.44 lakh till December, 2022 under this scheme.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme: The Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme is

conducted for various professional courses and competitive examinations for jobs such as Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC, RAS or Subordinate Services Combined Competitive Examination conducted by RPSC etc. Other examinations of Pay Level 10 and above, REET Examination, Patwari/Junior Assistant and other examinations of the above level conducted by RSSB, Constable Examination, Engineer/Medical Entrance Examination, CLAT, CAFC, CSEET and CMFAC examinations. It has been started for the year 2021-22.

In the said scheme, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, most backward classes, minorities, economically backward classes and specially abled persons whose annual family income is less than ₹8 lakh or parents are in government service, whose salary drawing in the level of pay matrix up to 11 are eligible in this Scheme. Under the scheme, In the year 2022-23, the merit list of 12,952 candidates have been issued by selecting them on the basis of merit and till December, 2022, 8,450 candidates have given their presence in the coaching institutes listed under the scheme.

Gadiya Lohar Bhawan Nirman Grant-in-aid Scheme: For permanent settlement of Gadia Lohars, the state government has made provision for allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas. Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Nirman Yojana from the year 2013-14, there was a provision to give ₹70,000 in three instalments to the Gadia Lohar families if they have their own plot for building construction. ₹25,000 in the first instalment, ₹25,000 in the second instalment and ₹20,000 in the third instalment, which has been increased to ₹1,20,000 from the financial year 2022-23, in which ₹40,000 grants is given in each instalment. Under the scheme in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 47 beneficiaries have been benefitted and the expenditure of an amount of ₹56.10 lakh has been incurred.

Gadiya Lohar Raw Material Purchase Grant-in-aid Scheme: From the year 2013-14 there was a provision to give ₹5,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the state government for purchasing raw materials for

making the Gadia Lohars self-reliant for their business, which has been increased to ₹10,000. Under this scheme in the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), in which 60 beneficiaries have been benefited and the expenditure ₹4.45 lakh.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. Considering the vast field for welfare of specially abled persons, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of specially abled persons. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such persons. The Department is responsible for implementing number of schemes that aim at providing welfare benefits to specially abled persons. A brief overview on the schemes being implemented by the Government are highlighted below:

Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons: Under this Scheme Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government School or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose annual family income is less than ₹2 lakh. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹12.21 lakh have been spent and 260 special abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana: Under this scheme, loan of upto ₹5 lakh are being provided to specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹250.14 lakh has been spent and 498 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Sukhad Dampatya Yojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000 is being provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage

for a happily married life. Additionally, a grant of ₹20,000 is provided from organizer (registered society). During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹106 lakh has been spent and 204 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Assistance to Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments: Under this scheme, financial assistance upto ₹10,000 is being provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax payee) for self-employment and to compensate physical deficiency and provide artificial limb/equipment such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, calipers, hearing aids, Blind Stick, Smart phone, Jaipur Foot/Shoes/Palm paid etc. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), ₹341.01 lakh have been spent and 3,599 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Silicosis Policy: The state government launched the Silicosis Policy on 3rd October, 2019. Silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone cutting, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. Under this policy, along with financial help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers. On certification of silicosis disease, ₹3 lakh is provided for rehabilitation. ₹2 lakh will be given to the dependent of his family on death of the victim. ₹1,500 per month social security pension to victim. Widow pension of ₹500 to ₹1,500 according to their age group to the widow of deceased. Under Palanhar scheme assistance of ₹500 to ₹2,000 (annual lump sum) according to different age group will be given to the family. Victim and his family benefited like Aastha card holder family from all BPL facilities such as NFSA. ₹10,000 is given to the family of the victim for funeral. Under the Silicosis Policy, till December, 2022, financial assistance has been provided to 11,050 silicosis victims/families by spending ₹33,407.40 lakh.

Aastha Scheme: Families in which two or more persons, having more than 40 per cent disability, are issued Aastha cards. The families of Aastha card

holders get the benefit of the schemes being run by all the concerned department of the state government. At present total Aastha Card holding families in the state are 34,969 approx.

The Rajasthan Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2018: This rule has been published in the Rajasthan Gazette on 24th January, 2019 by the State Government for implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. According to the Provisions of the above rules, the benefit of Reservation in Government Services was increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for specially Abled Persons.

Reservation in promotion: From 21th October, 2021 provision has been made to provide 4 per cent reservation in promotion to specially abled employees in the state government, along with additional relaxation of 5 years in upper age limit in direct recruitment and the concession of 5 percent of qualifying marks or pass marks.

Besides these, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of Specially Abled Persons (SAP) of the State:

- **Polio Treatment Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme:** In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio treatment operation is provided to NGOs.
- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Divyangjan Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, SAP with outstanding achievement and Award for excellent work in field of Specially Abled Persons it can be the person Voluntary organization, offices, agencies and others. In this scheme as a reward financial aid upto ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, letter of appreciation and memento is given to awardee per persons/per institution. During the year 2022-23, (upto December, 2022) ₹5.33 lakh have been spend and 35 specially abled persons and 17 institutions have been benefited.
- **Sports Competitions for Specially Abled Persons:** The main objective of the sports scheme is to increase the efficiency and competence of the specially abled persons through Sports Competitions. Sports Competitions are organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.
- **One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holding Specially Abled Persons for self-employment:** In this scheme, one time Financial Assistance of ₹15,000 is provided to pension holding specially abled person who wants to start his/her own business. To avail this facility, the eligible beneficiary is required to discontinue his/her pension.

Important Achievement of Present Government:

- **Online Schemes:** Aastha Card Scheme, Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana, Silicosis Assistance and Sukhad Dampatya Yojana has been made online.
- **Increase in Honorarium:** Honorarium of the employee working in special schools operated through NGO, has been increased by 100 per cent from 1st April, 2022.
- **Increase of Mess Allowance:** In compliance of budget announcement 2022-23, orders have been issued to approve the grant amount of ₹2,500 per month per resident from 1st April, 2022, for the mess allowance of the students studying in all the government and aided residential schools and hostels of the state.
- **Grant amount increased:** In compliance of budget announcement 2022-23, the grant amount for salaries and allowances to schools, residential schools run by NGOs for the SAP has been increased from 90 per cent to 100 per cent.
- **Government Building:** 78 government buildings of Jaipur city were made accessible for specially abled persons.
- **Establishment of new college:** 2 colleges of deaf and blind category were established at Jodhpur Headquarter.
- **New Course of special education started:** D.Ed. (H.I.) course was started for 35 special education trainees at Government Intellectual Disabilities

(mentally retarded) Teacher Training Center Jamdoli (Jaipur).

MINORITY AFFAIRS

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

To assist the needy families of minority, following schemes are being run in the state:

- Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme
- Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme
- Anuprati scheme/Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana
- Hostel facilities
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)
- Skill Development Training for minorities
- Loans for self-employment and education

Madarsa Board

Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme: Under the Chief Minister's Madarsa Modernization scheme, there is a provision to develop the infrastructure of registered madaras and make available infrastructure such as computers, UPS, printers, smart class rooms, dual desks, staff furniture, Almirahs, library books, teachers, e-content and computer aided learning equipment etc. For the construction work in the scheme, a provision of maximum amount of ₹15 lakh for primary level madarsa and maximum ₹25 lakh for upper primary level madarsa has been made available in which 90 per cent of the total sanctioned amount is borne by the state government and 10 per cent by the beneficiary madarsa management committee.

Rajasthan State Haj Committee: In the year 2022-23, upto November, 2022, 2,254 persons have been benefitted with Haj Yatri.

UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation

Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this corporation. In various schemes operated by the Corporation, under the Special Central Assistance Scheme, subsidy amount up to ₹10,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and equivalent income group.

In this financial year 2022-23, the Centrally Sponsored Special Central Assistance (SCA to SCSP) by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi has been renamed as Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana (PM-AJAY Grant-in-aid SCA to SCSP). Grant in aid for District/State-level Projects for Socio-Economic betterment of SCs (SCA to SCSP) as per the directives of the grant assistance (Grant-in-aid) has been provided for group based livelihood projects instead of individual benefits. Although it has increased the maximum grant assistance (Grant-in-aid) amount from ₹10,000 to ₹50,000, and there is no limit on annual income, it provided priority to families with annual income up to ₹2.50 lakh annually.

The physical and financial progress is given in the table 9.8.

Tribal Area Development (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2022-23, a total budget provision of ₹860.06 crore was kept which includes ₹646.23 crore, ₹90 crore, ₹110 crore and ₹13.83 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹474 crore as per release has been utilised upto November, 2022, that includes expenditure of ₹350.36 crore, ₹72.24 crore, ₹48.20 crore and ₹3.20 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

Physical achievements during the year 2022-23 (upto November, 2022), under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 9.9.

Table 9.8 Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Schemes					
1	Package of Programme (Urban)	634	117	63.40	6.70
2	Package of Programme (Rural)	1427	467	142.70	37.72
3	Auto Rickshaws	33	0	3.30	0.00
4	Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo/Goat	373	47	37.30	4.20
5	Individual Pump Sets	33	0	3.30	0.00
6	Mudra Yojana	513	38	51.30	2.60
(b) Non-Banking Schemes					
1	Goat Rearing	3188	1029	318.80	70.38
2	Electrification of Wells/Solar Energy	722	100	42.20	7.81
3	Workshop/Shop	1195	726	119.50	68.10
4	Modern Agriculture Equipments	514	84	51.40	11.47
(c)	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC & NSKFDC)	4593	964	459.30	4.30
(d) PM-AJAY GRANT IN AID SCA to SCSP					
1	Income Generating Scheme PMAJAY	5320	0	2660.00	0.00
2	Skill Development & Training	3000	0	450.00	0.00
Total	(a+b+c+d)	21245	3572	4402.50	213.28

Table 9.9 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement *
1	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	27415	26768
2	Running of Residential School / EMRS (Student)	No.	11591	11218
3	Running of Sports Hotel (Student)	No.	875	873
4	Running of Model Public School (Student)	No.	700	697
5	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	No.	82440	82590
6	Scholarship to talented ST student	No.	-	Under Progress
7	Incentive to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	No.	-	Under Progress
8	Incentive to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	No.	-	2978
9	Free Supply Ghee, Oil and Dal for Kathodi, Saharia & Kherwa	No.	130069	117750
10	Running of Multipurpose Hostel & College Hostels (Student)	No.	1200	1048
11	Treatment of TB patients (Cured)	No.	4930	4650
12	Kusum-B & C Component	Beneficiaries	2575	1303
13	Assistance to tribal for accident, diseases and deaths	Beneficiaries	100	82
14	Anuprati Yojana	Beneficiaries	200	200
15	Research to Fellowship to Tribal Students	No.	21	17
16	Incentive to Saharia Students (class 6-12)	No.	66	1149
17	Tribal Fair	No.	10	8
18	Skill Development Programme	Beneficiaries	2000	Under Progress
19	Sickle cell anaemia	Beneficiaries	429000	Under Progress

*Upto November, 2022

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment of women is the cornerstone for the development of a society as a whole. Women represent nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can be deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment, that may help women to participate on equal terms in decision making process at all levels. The Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment, in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation.

Women Development Programme: In order to empower women in the State, "Sathins" (Honorary women workers) are working at grassroot level not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government but also to sensitize women about their fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society, Sathins need to create environment against evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. Sathin is appointed at every Gram Panchayat and is selected by the Gram Sabha. In Rajasthan 10,335 Sathins are working presently to create awareness among women. An outlay of ₹4,060 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2022-23 out of which expenditure of ₹3,367.17 lakh has been made available till November, 2022.

Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Evm Anudan Yojana 2021: Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid at the rate ₹18,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹15,000 are given to bride and ₹3,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. Progress of the scheme is given in table 9.10.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

Non-Nutrition Component: The scheme for Adolescent Girls have been revised and the targeted beneficiaries have been revised to Adolescent Girls in

Table 9.10 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme

Year	Benefitted Pairs	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2019-20	3592	768.59
2020-21	5141	912.79
2021-22	3205	624.31
2022-23*	1010	197.88

Upto November, 2022

the age group of 14-18 years in 5 aspirational districts (Jaisalmer, Dholpur, Karauli, Baran and Sirohi) under "Saksham Anganwadi and Nutrition 2.0". The revised scheme address the inter-generational problem of malnutrition by focusing on adolescent girls keeping in view the life cycle approach. The nutritional activities is implementing by ICDS and the Non-Nutritional by Directorate of Women and Empowerment.

Objective of the scheme:

- Providing nutritional support to adolescent girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years
- Providing nutritional components and IFA tablets to improve the health and nutritional status of adolescent girls.
- Providing health check-up and referral services
- Nutrition and health education under non-nutrition component
- Skill development
- To ensure the promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls
- To ensure active participation of adolescent girls on day-to-day issues through pre educators.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana: Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana was launched to develop a positive attitude towards girl child in the society and improve health and education status of girl child in the State. This is a major scheme which expects to bring Women

IM (Indira Mahila) Shakti Udaan Scheme: As per the budget announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the FY- 2021-22, priority has been given to Health and Hygiene. Based on this, the girls and women of reproductive age is being provided sanitary napkins. In order to expand its scope, IM Shakti Udaan Scheme is launched to provide free sanitary napkins to girls and women of reproductive age across the state. Focus has been given to generate awareness on Udaan scheme and Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHM) in remote areas where "Veil system" (Ghunghat Pratha) is still prevalent, where girls and women face health problems and difficulty to discuss their issues related to Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHM). In the first phase of the scheme, about 29 lakh adolescent girls/women were benefitted. In the second phase, sanitary napkins are being provided free of cost to about 1.51 crore adolescent girls/women.

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- To generate awareness through effective Communication Strategy on Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHM) thereby encouraging the usage of sanitary napkins by girls and women and create enabling environment to discuss issues related to MHM.
- Create awareness on MHM among women specifically in the remote areas where Veil System is still prevalent thereby enabling them to initiate discussion on MHM related issues.
- To provide safe and free sanitary napkins to girls and women of Rajasthan.
- Capacity Building of SHGs: Training on production, sale, purchase and distribution of sanitary napkins.
- To incentivize women SHGs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs to undertake activities on MHM.

Major Components of the scheme are:

- Create awareness on MHM among girls and women.
- Availability of sanitary napkins.

Empowerment and gender equality in the State. The girl child belonging to the state of Rajasthan, born on or after the first of June, 2016, is eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is being provided in 6 instalments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. 28.91 lakh girls have been benefitted with the first instalment, 21.21 lakh girls in the second instalment and 0.14 lakh girls have been benefitted with third instalment under this scheme. The financial year 2022-23 has budgeted ₹320 crore against which an expenditure of ₹220 crore has been incurred till November, 2022.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched as one of the flagship and convergent programmes of the Government of India, to address the declining

Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The objective of the scheme is to prevent gender based sex selection, to ensure survival & protection of girl child and to ensure education and participation of girl child.

Under this scheme various activities such as meetings, trainings, workshops, cultural events and other media activities were conducted for generating awareness among community members. Various innovation are being done under the scheme in all districts. The sex ratio at birth in the state is 947 in the year 2021-22.

Women Safety and Protection: A special Women Protection Cell has also been set-up to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- **Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK):** In the financial year 2022-23, the allocated budget for the Scheme was ₹113 lakh, out of which ₹47.38 lakh have been spent till November, 2022. A total of 7,100 cases has been registered across all 41 MSSKs since inception, out of which 5,790 cases have been disposed till November, 2022.
- 181 Women Helpline
- One Stop Centre/Sakhi Kendra
- Indira Mahila Shakti Kendra Yojana
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016
- Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti

Gender Cell: The Gender Cell has been constituted in the State to mainstream the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments in gender perspective. To sensitize on gender related issues the cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budgeting in all the districts in the State.

Amrita Haat: Amrita Haat is a strong and established medium of economic and social empowerment of women by providing opportunity for display and marketing of products manufactured/value added by Self Help Groups. Apart from Amrita Haat, Directorate of Women Empowerment is also providing opportunity to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) to participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments. An outlay of ₹100 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2022-23, out of which an expenditure of ₹16.36 lakh has been incurred till November, 2022.

Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi (I M Shakti): Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with a provision of ₹1,000 crore.

This scheme focused on all round empowerment of women.

To accomplish the above mentioned objective Directorate of Women Empowerment has been given the direction to implement the following schemes:

- **Indira Mahila Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana:** Under this scheme an outlay of ₹2,500 lakh is proposed for and annual plan 2022-23, out of which expenditure of ₹330 lakh has been incurred November, 2022.
- **Indira Mahila Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana:** Under this scheme an outlay of ₹4,265 lakh is proposed for and annual plan 2022-23, out of which expenditure of ₹1,655.73 lakh has been made November, 2022.
 - a) Free RS-CIT training to girls/women
 - b) Free RS-CFA training to women and girls
 - c) Free Spoken English and personality Development training to girls/women
 - d) Kaushal Samarthya Yojana
 - e) Shiksha Setu Yojana

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs
- Indira Mahila Shakti Protsahan evm Samman Yojana

Indira Research Institute for Women and Child Development (IRIWCD): In this institute, research work is done on topics related to the all-round development and welfare of women and children. The objective of the institute is to do research in various dimensions related to women and child development, gender studies, gender budgeting, gender sensitive training, objective research, research and training, technical cooperation in fulfilling the objectives of women's policy, women's safety and protection. Study and documentation of related plans, social and economic empowerment and research of women, industrial groups and institutions and other

departments under social responsibility of society, voluntary organizations and innovation by coordination and coordinating with institutions and other departments, to study and compile laws, acts/rules related to women's safety.

Jagrati Back to Work: Women trained in the working and vocational sector, who leave work or jobs after marriage, to take care of the family and for other reasons, get jobs again. Jagriti Back to Work Scheme is being started in collaboration with the private sector with a view to providing opportunities to work from home i.e. work from home.

- Under this scheme, women who have left work or jobs registered on the portal.
- The scheme as a pilot project through "Jobs for Her Foundation".
- For the comprehensive implementation of the scheme, the non-government organizations that are involved in this scheme will provide C.S.R. Those who are willing to join under the scheme, will be linked to the scheme by issuing EOI.
- CSR By providing training to the identified beneficiary women through training programmes, seminars, webinars, networking programmes etc., work will be done to connect them with jobs.
- Under the scheme, 15,000 women benefited in the next 3 years.

Mukhyamantri Work from Home Job Work Scheme: Mukhyamantri Work from Home-Job Work Scheme" has been started for such women who can contribute to their family's livelihood by doing work from home. Job opportunities are being registered on the portal <https://mahilawfh.rajasthan.gov.in> for interested women and employers providing opportunities for work from home. Opportunities of works in various areas such as textile industry based work, online consultation, online tutoring, web design, digital marketing, data entry, accounting, GST, income tax filing, jewellery manufacturing, packaging, online medical consultation services etc. Opportunities are being created. Presently 365 job opportunities have been created by registering 24 job

providers. Under the scheme, 327 women have been given offer letters till November, 2022, and 16,606 registrations have been done by women.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME - 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was launched in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) - 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April, 2007. The Programme aims to provide momentum to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, health and family welfare, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme - 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items, out of which includes 15 items are being monitored at the state level which includes 12 Rankable item. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level are as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 01A

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2021-22, in MGNREGA, 1,16,25,176 job cards issued and 4,243.15 lakh man-days of employment was generated for which an amount of ₹7,764.60 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2022-23, 1,17,20,354 job cards issued and 2,391.45 lakh man-days of employment has been generated upto December, 2022 for which an amount of ₹4,745 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 01F01 I, II, III

This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013 and is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme from the year 2015-16. Major achievements are given below:

- During the year 2021-22, 48,979 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 65,480, which was 74.80 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 37,020 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 50,000, which is 74.04 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2021-22, 41,676 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 66,928, which was 62.27 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 23,537 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund against the annual target of 64,399, which is 36.55 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2021-22, 18,137 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 17,257, which was 105.10 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 11,611 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund against the annual target of 26,000, which is 44.66 per cent of the target.

National Food Security Act: Point No. 05A02: During the year 2021-22, 25,45,851.303 metric tonnes of food grains were lifted against the allocation of 25,83,344.396, metric tonnes which was 98.55 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 19,24,493.852 metric tonnes of food grains were lifted against the allocation of 19,55,858.790, metric tonnes which is 98.40 per cent of the target.

Rural Houses: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Point No. 06A01

During the year 2021-22, 1,24,536 houses were constructed against the annual target of 3,97,006, which was 31.37 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 2,38,379 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 4,61,990, which is 51.60 per cent of the target.

EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 06B01

During the year 2021-22, 20,297 houses were

constructed. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 552 houses have been constructed.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme: Functional Household Tapped Connection (FHTC): Point No. 07A05: During the year 2021-22, a total 5,63,953 Functional Household Tapped Connection was provided against the annual target of 30,00,000 FHTC, which was 18.80 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 6,78,963 Functional Household Tapped Connection have been provided against the annual target of 32,64,266 FHTC, which is 20.80 per cent of the target.

Institutional Delivery: Point No. 08E01

Under this programme, during the year 2021-22, 12,41,419 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2022-23, 10,11,899 institutional deliveries have been performed upto December, 2022.

SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A02

Under this programme, during the year 2021-22, 23,748 SC families had been assisted. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 3,468 SC families have been assisted.

No. of SC students benefited under Post Matric Scholarship: Point No. 10A03

Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22, 2,85,951 students were benefitted. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 2,19,165 students have been benefitted.

Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Point No. 12A01

Under this programme, during the year 2021-22, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304, which was 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 304 ICDS blocks are functioning against the target of 304, which is 100 per cent of the target.

Anganwadi Centers Functional: Point No. 12B01

During the year 2021-22, 61,658, Anganwadi were functional against the target of 62,020, which was 99.42 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 61,848, Anganwaris are functional against the target of 62,020 which is 99.72 per cent of the target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No. 14A01

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security. During the year 2021-22 assistance was provided to 23,771 families. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), assistance was provided to 7,838 families.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land): Points No. 15A01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2021-22, 45,659.90 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 51,200 hectare, which was 89.18 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 60,584.90 hectares area have been covered under plantation against the target of 37,740 hectare, which is 160.53 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02

Under this programme, during the year 2021-22,

269.37 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 332.80 lakh, which was 80.94 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 353.57 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 245.31 lakh, which is 144.13 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the financial year 2021-22, 3,255.729 km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 2,200 km., which was 147.99 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 439.625 km. roads have been constructed against the annual target of 1,500 km which is 29.31 per cent of the target.

Villages Electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY): Point No. 18B01

All the villages have been electrified, therefore no targets have been allotted by Government of India.

Energizing Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01

Under this programme, during the year 2021-22, 77,034 wells were energized against the target of 40,000, which was 192.59 per cent of the target. During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022), 62,828 wells have been energized against the target of 44,000, which is 142.79 per cent of the target.



STATE FINANCE AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Fiscal Management

The performance of the State during 2021-22 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under :-

A. Revenue Deficit : Revenue Deficit was at ₹25,870 crore. It is pertinent to mention that if the effect of GST Compensation as a loan amounting to ₹7,268 crore sanctioned in lieu of grant is factored in then Revenue Deficit remains ₹18,602 crore only which is significantly lower than year 2020-21.

B. Fiscal Deficit: The fiscal deficit remains at ₹48,238 crore in 2021-22, as against ₹62,015 crore in Revised Estimates of 2021-22. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio remains 3.96 per cent, against 5.18 per cent of Revised Estimates. Moreover the 3.96 per cent Fiscal Deficit is inclusive of following loans as well :-

- a- Government of India sanctioned additional borrowing amounting to ₹692 crore towards Capital expenditure.
- b- Loan by Government of India amounting to ₹7,268 crore towards GST Compensation rather than grant.

If the effect of additional borrowing as above (a,b) is excluded in such a case Fiscal Deficit remains ₹40,278 crore which is 3.31 per cent of GSDP and also less than the Fiscal Deficit of ₹59,375 crore (5.82 per cent) of the year 2020-21. Thus, the Fiscal Deficit remained well within the FRBM Act, 2005 norms.

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 10.1 and figure 10.1 to 10.11.

Table 10.1 Fiscal Position /Parameters

(₹crore)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Revenue Receipts	127307	137873	140114	134308	183920
(i) Own Taxes	50605	57380	59245	60283	74808
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	15734	18603	15714	13653	18755
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	37028	41853	36049	35576	54031
(iv) Union Grant	23940	20037	29106	24796	36326
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	15150	15178	15690	388	2405
Of which - UDAY scheme	15000	15000	14722	0	0
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	142457	153051	155804	134696	186325

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Total Expenditure	167799	187524	193458	194071	234563
Of which - UDAY scheme	15000	15000	14722	0	0
(i) Revenue Expenditure of which	145841	166773	176485	178310	209790
(a) UDAY Scheme	12000	12000	13816	0	0
(b) Interest payment	19720	21695	23643	25202	28100
(ii) Capital Outlay	20624	19638	14718	15270	24152
Of which - UDAY scheme	3000	3000	906	0	0
(iii) Loans & Advances	1334	1113	2255	491	621
5. GSDP (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	832529	911519	998679	1019442	1218193
6. Revenue Deficit	18534	28900	36371	44002	25870
6.a Revenue Deficit (Without UDAY Scheme)	6534	16900	22555	44002	25870
7. Fiscal Deficit	25342	34473	37654	59375	48238
8. Primary Deficit	5622	12778	14011	34173	20138
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (per cent)	3.04	3.78	3.77	5.82	3.96
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (per cent)	16.77	8.30	1.63	-4.14	36.94
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (per cent)	14.05	13.39	3.25	1.75	24.09
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (per cent)	15.29	15.13	14.03	13.17	15.10
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (per cent)	6.08	6.29	5.93	5.91	6.14
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	37611	49790	49066	51619	57118
(i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts	29.54	36.11	35.02	38.43	31.06
(ii) as per cent of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	33.52	39.93	37.15	39.50	36.08
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	19720	21695	23643	25202	28100
(i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts	15.49	15.74	16.87	18.76	15.28
(ii) as per cent of Revenue Expenditure	13.52	13.01	13.40	14.13	13.39
16. Debt & Other Liabilities	281182	311374	352702	410499	462845
as per cent of GSDP	33.77	34.16	35.32	40.27	37.99

Figure 10.1

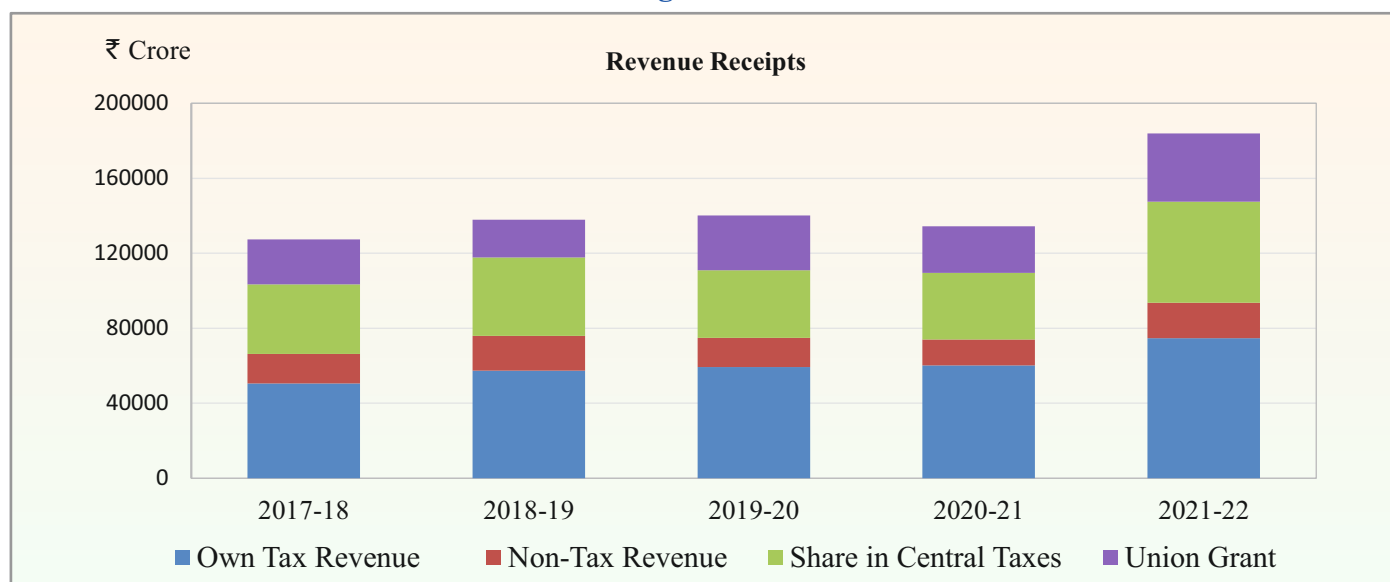


Figure 10.2

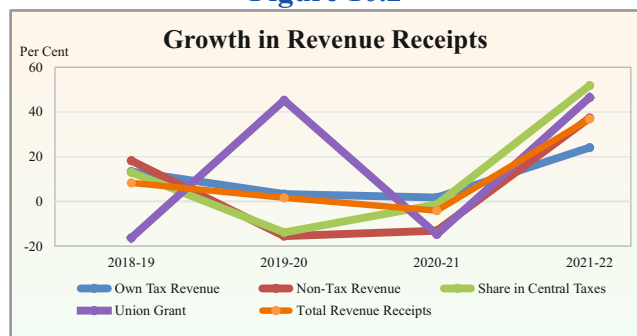


Figure 10.3

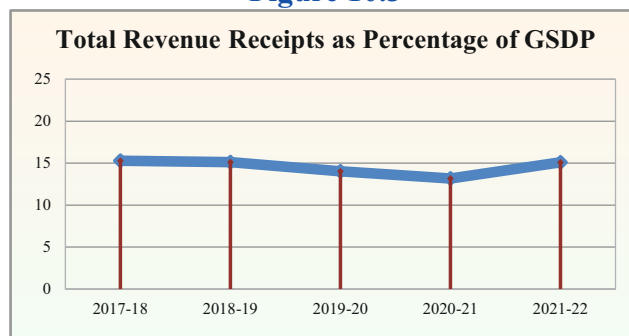


Figure 10.4

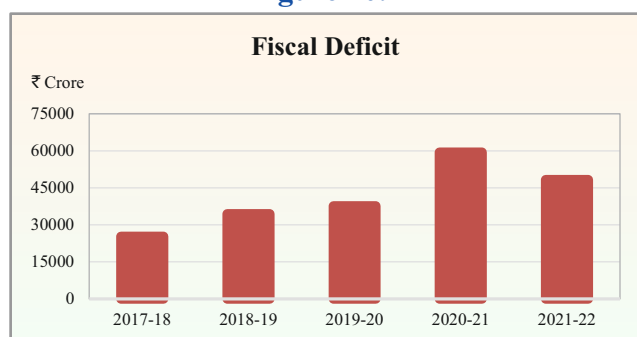


Figure 10.5

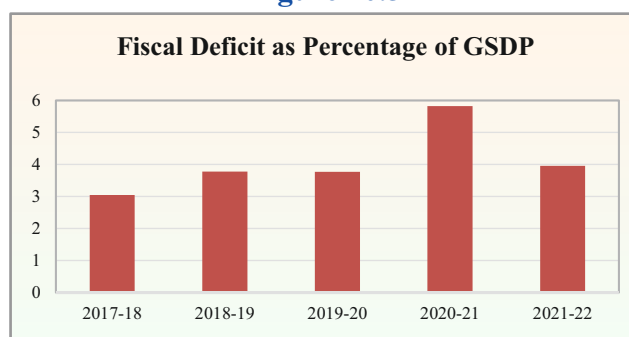


Figure 10.6

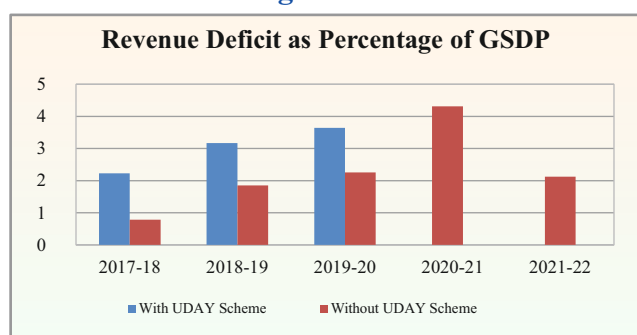


Figure 10.7

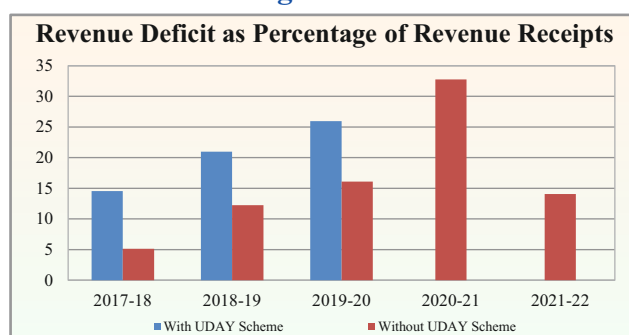


Figure 10.8

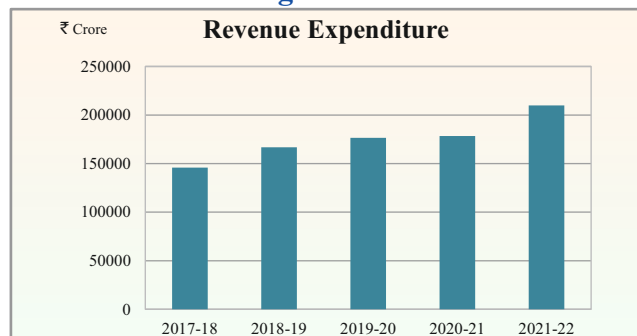


Figure 10.9

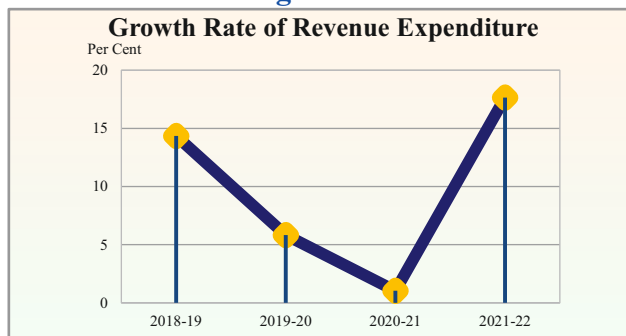


Figure 10.10

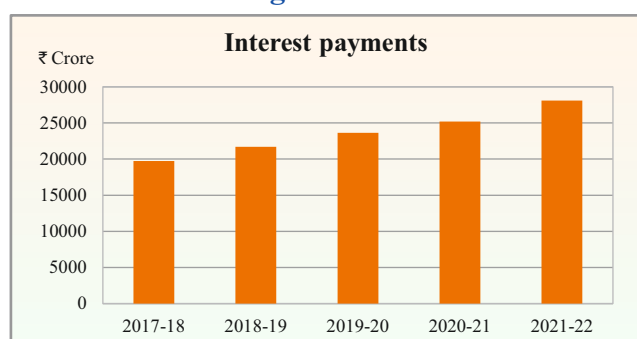
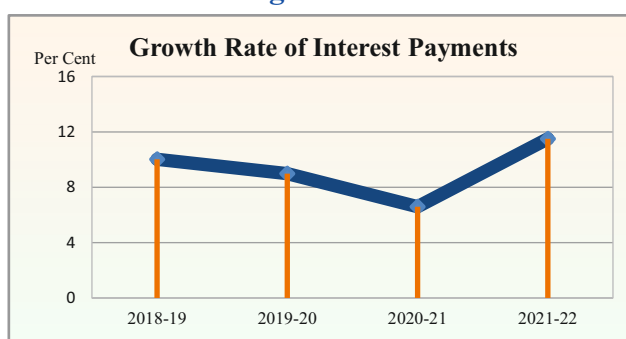


Figure 10.11



Revenue expenditure is given in comparative statement of service-wise revenue in table 10.2 and figure 10.12.

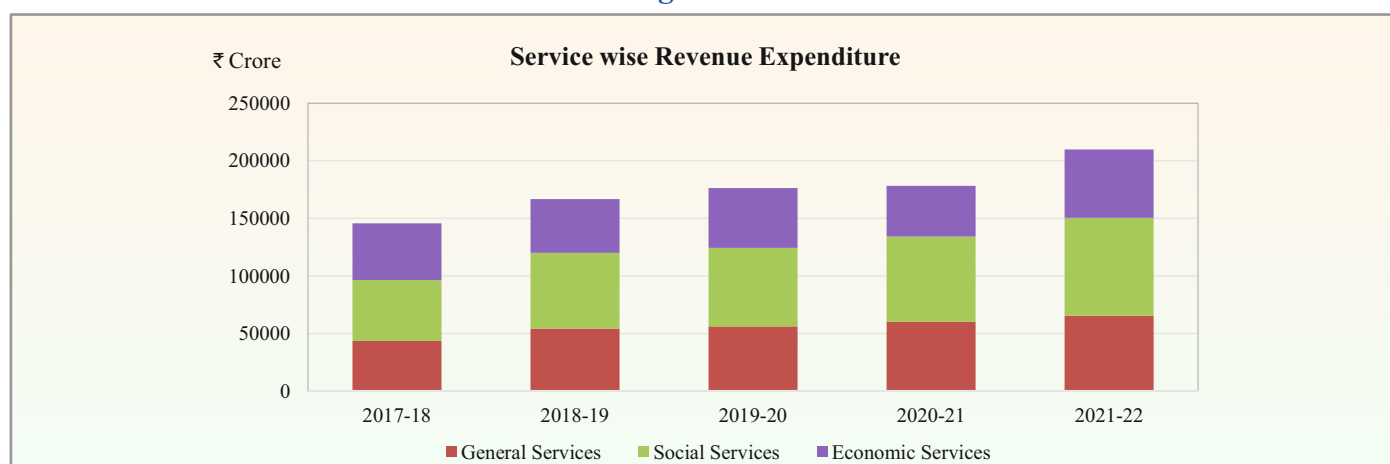
Table 10.2 Details of Service-wise Revenue Expenditure

(₹crore)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Revenue Expenditure	145841	166773	176485	178310	209790
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & contribution)	43450 (29.79)	54364 (32.60)	56186 (31.83)	60144 (33.73)	65406 (31.18)
Social Services	53064 (36.39)	65687 (39.39)	68313 (38.71)	74010 (41.51)	85054 (40.54)
Economic Services	49327 (33.82)	46722 (28.01)	51986 (29.46)	44156 (24.76)	59330 (28.28)

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

Figure 10.12



Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of Receipts: During the year 2021-22, the Revenue Receipts increased impressively by 36.94 per cent over the previous year. The growth rate of Own Tax Revenue was 24.09 per cent, this is attributed to significant growth in Goods and Service Tax (SGST) by 32.51 per cent, Stamps and Registration by 22.55 per cent, Electricity Duty by 21.65 per cent, State Excise by 19.83 per cent, Sales Tax by 17.89 per cent, Vehicle Tax by 8.95 per cent, over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure: During the year 2021-22, 78.41 per cent of total expenditure met from revenue receipts in comparison to 69.21 per cent in the year

2020-21, remaining expenditure met from capital receipts and borrowed funds. Expenditure on schemes during the year 2021-22 was ₹1,38,261 crore which is 35.85 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2020-21. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2021-22 was 36.08 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). Expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2021-22 increased by 10.65 per cent in comparison to previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,68,673 crore during the year 2021-22, which is 71.9 per cent of total expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Details of Development Expenditure

(₹crore)

Details	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Social Services	60495	72836	74089	81932	96119
Economic Services	63326	59736	62720	51597	72554
of which UDAY Scheme	15000	15000	14722	0	0
Total Developmental Expenditure	123821	132572	136809	133529	168673
Total Expenditure	167799	187524	193458	194071	234563
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	73.8%	70.7%	70.7%	68.8%	71.9%

Capital Outlay: During the year 2021-22, the capital outlay was ₹24,152 crore, which is 58.17 per cent higher in comparison to previous year.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities): The fiscal liabilities were ₹4,10,499 crore at the end of 2020-21, which increased to ₹4,62,845 crore as on 31 March, 2022, showing an increase of ₹52,346 crore over previous year. The growth in fiscal liabilities was 12.75 per cent during the year 2021-22 over the year 2020-21. However fiscal liabilities excluding additional borrowing (for GST Compensation & Capital Expenditure) remains ₹4,49,279 crore which is 36.88 per cent of GSDP.

Components of fiscal liabilities are as follows:-

- (i) Internal Loan ₹3,21,807 crore,
- (ii) Loan from Central Government ₹31,749 crore,
- (iii) Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹58,786 crore,
- (iv) Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹50,503 crore.

Fiscal Consolidation: The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 251.66 per cent during the year 2021-22. Fiscal liabilities were 4.95 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of the year 2021-22. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP were 37.99 per cent at the end of the year 2021-22 and it is 36.88 per cent of GSDP without additional borrowing.

REVIEW OF SCHEMATIC BUDGET

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Schematic Budget are given in table 10.4

Table 10.4 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Schematic Budget

(₹crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Schematic Budget (2017-18)	81157.97	78117.34
Schematic Budget (2018-19)	107865.40	99743.07
Schematic Budget (2019-20)	116735.96	103530.80
Schematic Budget (2020-21)	110200.82	101872.43
Schematic Budget (2021-22)	132251.35	138138.26*
Schematic Budget (2022-23)	169655.55	87064.44#

*Tentative Expenditure #Upto November, 2022

SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2022-23)

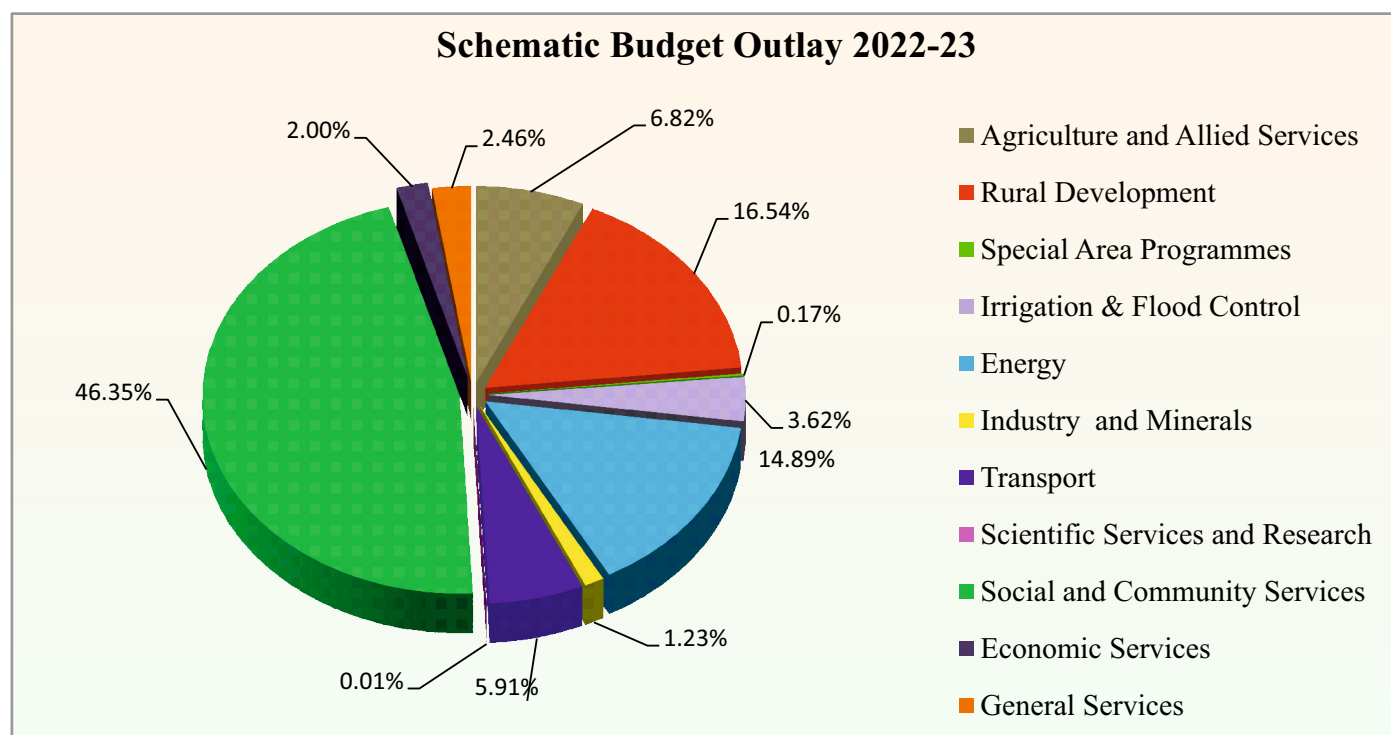
The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2022-23 is ₹1,69,655.55 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2022-23 are given in table 10.5 and figure 10.13.

Table 10.5 Schematic Budget Outlay 2022-23

(₹crore)

S.No.	Major head/ Sector	Amount
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	11577.83
2.	Rural Development	28051.71
3.	Special Area Programme	289.22
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	6135.46
5.	Energy	25260.33
6.	Industry & Minerals	2093.59
7.	Transport	10026.87
8.	Scientific Services and Research	24.17
9.	Social & Community Services	78631.61
10.	Economic Services	3387.69
11.	General Services	4177.07
Total		169655.55

Figure 10.13



The progress under Schematic Budget 2021-22 and 2022-23 are given in table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress under Schematic Budget 2021-22 and 2022-23

(₹ crore)

S.No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2021-22*	2022-23#
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	10990.15	3645.69
2	Rural Development	17486.98	12012.04
3	Special Area Programme	52.31	0.00
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	3750.77	1765.83
5	Energy	24000.27	15905.11
6	Industry & Minerals	1389.06	1143.51
7	Transport	7795.31	3983.70
8	Scientific Services and Research	9.74	17.34
9	Social & Community Services	66349.09	44173.29
10	Economic Services	2120.75	1230.17
11	General Services	4193.83	3187.76
Grand Total		138138.26	87064.44

*Tentative Expenditure #Upto November, 2022

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agency Franchises De Development (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding various projects of State for the different sectors viz. Irrigation, Water Supply, Forestry, Roads, Urban Development, Infrastructure and Energy.

There are various sectors where the state faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To facilitate the development programme external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the state. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external agencies.

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the state on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 01 April, 2005, as per the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Financial Year 2022-23

At the beginning of financial year 2022-23, there were 10 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the state. Out of which, Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-1 (**ADB**) has been completed in September, 2022. During this period, one new project namely Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - Tranche II (**NDB**) has been sanctioned and effective from November, 2022. The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2022-23 is ₹3,667.41 crore against

which ₹1,695.04 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 Million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million. Total program size is US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹3,672 crore including ₹660 crore state share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and was scheduled to be completed by September, 2020. The Project loan has been closed in the month of September 2020. Now State Government has decided to complete the remaining works under state fund.

Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Project Loan component is being used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the five project cities namely Tonk, Sriganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Pali and Bhilwara (sewerage only). Main works under the project are related to water supply distribution, network improvement on district metered area basis for continuous pressurized supply, non-revenue water reduction, 100 per cent metered house service connections, sewerage network, water treatment, house connections, reuse of treated effluent etc. Provision of long term (10 Years) operation and maintenance is included in the contracts.

From Project loan component, sewer line of 1,443.03 km out of 1,471 km, 4 sewerage treatment plant (STP) out of 5 STP and 6 sewerage pumping station (SPS) out of 7 SPS have been completed in sewerage sector. Water supply line of 2,154.89 km out of 2,212 km and 8 water tanks out of 12, 2 water treatment plant out of 2, 9 clear water reservoir out of 9 are completed. Project work completed in 2 cities namely Pali & Jhunjhunu and work are under progress in remaining cities.

Program Loan component is to support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in

Table 10.7 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

(₹crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2022-23 upto November, 2022	Total Exp. since inception to November, 2022
1.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (RUIDP Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to March, 2023	3672.00	456.52	2976.63
2.	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (RSTDSP) (ADB) January, 2021 to November, 2027	3076.00	411.61	1002.82
3.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme - Project - 1(ADB) November, 2017 to September, 2022	2452.36	123.34	*2996.90
4.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme- Project-2 (ADB) December, 2019 to March ,2024	2610.04	148.92	1008.91
5.	Rajasthan State Highway Development Programme-II (World Bank) October, 2019 to March, 2024	2996.70	132.24	1006.71
6.	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) October, 2017 to October, 2024	1069.40	61.94	661.47
7.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - Tranche I,II (NDB) May, 2018 to February, 2025	3291.63	306.07	1602.21
8.	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to March, 2024	202.08	20.64	153.75
9.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II (JICA) July, 2021 to December, 2024	4765.31	0.00	0.00
10.	Second Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (World Bank) October, 2021 to March, 2027	503.02	33.76	71.58
Total		24638.54	1695.04	11480.98

* Including PPP share

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

the state. Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu and Udaipur as well as drainage works in Banswara are included in program loan. Program loan fund has been released in two tranches each amounting of US\$ 125 million against compliance of agreed policy reforms.

From Program loan component, Sewer line of 1,033.45 km out of 1,112 km and drain work of length 13 km has been completed. 6 STP out of 13 STP, 3 SPS out of 15 SPS have been completed. Sewerage work in Udaipur and Drainage works in Banswara has been completed. Remaining works under progress in all cities.

Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹2,976.63 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹600.85 crore was fixed against which ₹456.52 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Program (RSTDSP)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project cost is ₹3,076 crore in which ₹2,154 crore (US\$300 Million) will be funded by the ADB and ₹922 crore (US\$128.50 Million) will be borne by the State Government. The project is effective from January, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by November, 2027.

The objective of the project is to improve water supply and sanitation in project towns of the state and this project includes interventions in 14 towns. Under the project sewerage & water supply works will be executed in 7 towns namely Abu Road, Banswara, Khetri, Kuchaman, Mandawa, Sardarshahar and Sirohi. Similarly sewerage works in 6 towns namely Makrana, Pratapgarh, Ratangarh, Didwana, Fatehpur and Ladnu have been included and water supply works will be executed in Laxmangarh town.

Faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) works of all 14 towns are awarded. Sewer line of 933.51 km out of 1,255 km & water supply line of 1,141.65 km out of 1,557 km have been completed. Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹1,002.82 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of

₹497.76 crore was fixed against which ₹411.61 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-1 (RSHIP-1)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,452.36 crore in which ₹1,430 crore (US\$220 Million) is ADB loan portion and ₹224.39 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹797.97 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from November, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by September, 2022 and is completed in due time.

The objective of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on state highways. The project comprises the upgrading of around 1,000 km of state highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to 2 lane or intermediate lane standards and capacity building of PPP division by preparing and piloting streamlined business processes and procedures for road asset management, road safety and project management.

4 Packages comprising of 16 Highways of 980 km length have been awarded for development (3 Packages comprising of 12 Highways of length 746 km on PPP Hybrid Annuity mode and 1 Package comprising of 4 Highways of length 234 km on EPC mode). By the end of November, 2022 works of all 16 highways has been completed and commercial operation also commenced.

Since inception to November, 2022, an amount of ₹2,300.40 crore has been incurred from the state share and ADB share and an amount of ₹696.50 crore has been invested as private share by the Concessionaires under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹243.11 crore was fixed against which ₹123.34 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-2 (RSHIP-2)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,610.04 crore in which ₹1,307.64 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹847.14 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹455.26 crore is Private Share. Project is effective

from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to improve transportation efficiency and safety on State Highways. The project comprises the construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 754 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to 2 lane or intermediate-lane standards, incorporated with road safety and climate change adaption features and enhance the project management capacity of Public Private Partnership Division of the Public Works Department (PWD), in particular on safeguards implementation and monitoring and road safety.

Development work of 6 Packages comprising of 11 Highways of 754 km. length are proposed to be developed under this Project. 4 Packages comprising of 6 Highways of length 474 km. are proposed on Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode and 2 Packages comprising of 5 Highways of length 280 km are proposed on Hybrid Annuity mode. Work of all 11 Highways (6 nos on EPC mode and 5 nos HAM mode) have been awarded. 3 works (EPC) have been completed. 5 works (3 EPC and 2 HAM) are under progress and 3 works (HAM) are likely to commence during this financial year.

Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹1,008.91 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹359.91 crore was fixed against which ₹148.92 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP) -World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹2,996.70 crore in which ₹1,779.43 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹893.63 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹323.64 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to build capacity for better management of the state highways and improve traffic flows on selected state highways in the Rajasthan.

The project shall comprise the up-gradation of 801 km. of state highways to 2 lane or intermediate lane standards; and Operationalization of Rajasthan State Highway Authority, Institutional strengthening, Road Safety, Project Management support.

8 Packages comprising of 11 number of Highways of 801 km lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. All 8 Packages comprising of 11 No. of Highways have been awarded, out of which 3 project of length 328 km have completed, 6 projects of length 365 km are under progress. Remaining 2 projects are likely to commence during financial year. Two projects now been proposed for added under Tranche-1 having length 116 Km costing ₹485.36 crore.

Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹1,006.71 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹584.19 crore was fixed against which ₹132.24 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)-JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore. JICA will finance the project in 2 tranches and there would be 2 separate loan agreements for each tranche. The Project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (16,148 Million Yen) in which ₹908.94 crore (13,725 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore (2,423 Million Yen) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by October, 2024.

Under the project, works for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 27 districts are to be taken up. Total culturable command area (CCA) to be treated under the project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

65 irrigation projects of CCA 2.62 lakh hectare, of 21 districts of state namely Alwar, Ajmer, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur will be rehabilitated under the tranche-1.

Out of 65 sub projects, rehabilitation works of 36 sub-projects of CCA 1,47,569 hectare amounting to ₹378.66 crore have been completed. The rehabilitation works of 29 sub projects amounting to ₹306.40 crore are in progress. For the Stage II, 36 Sub projects having CCA 1,28,228 hectare and approximate cost of ₹481.00 crore has been identified and preparation of DPRs is in progress.

Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹661.47 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹350.14 crore was fixed against which ₹61.94 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - Tranche- 1,II -NDB

This project is funded by the New Development Bank (NDB). Tranche I is US\$100 Million effective from May, 2018 and tranche II (US\$ 245 Million) is effective from 31st October, 2022. The total project cost is estimated as ₹3,291.63 crore and proposed to be executed in seven years in two overlapping tranches. Out of which U.S.\$ 345 million (70 Percentage) will be financed by New Development Bank (NDB) and remaining (30 Percentage) amount shall be borne by State Government. Project is effective from May, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by February, 2025.

It will provide benefits to Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. Its main features are: -

1. Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder from RD 496 to 671 in 53.08 Km and Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD between 0 & 620 in 126.46 Km, total rehabilitation work in 179.53 Km length.
2. Rehabilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (2,498.69 Km).
3. The problem of SEM will be overcome in 33,312 hectare water logged area.
4. Capacity building of Water Users Association (WUA), Command Area Development activities including micro-irrigation, agricultural diversification etc.

As a result of relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder, Indira Gandhi Main Canal and rehabilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage-I water will be saved through reduced seepage loss. The reduction in water loss will result in saving so that full water will be available to the tail end of the canals and additional water will be available to the cultivators.

With this project, after the restoration of Indira Gandhi main canal and canal distribution system, water will be able to reach the last end easily. Rajasthan region will be benefited by making full use of the design capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder 18,500 cusecs by stopping the water going to Pakistan from Ferozepur Head Works during monsoon and under the first phase, the problem of water logging will be solved.

Under the project, Relining work of IGF and IGMC 112.81 km and civil extension renovation and modernization (ERM) works on all distribution system canals 1,197.12 km have been completed. Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹1,602.21 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹497.92 crore was fixed against which ₹306.07 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Strengthening Public Financial Management (SPFM) in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The Project cost is ₹202.08 crore in which ₹141.46 crore (US\$21.7 Million) will be funded by the World Bank and ₹60.62 crore (US\$9.30 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from July, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The Government of Rajasthan is committed to Governance and Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms to create greater transparency, accountability and to support better service delivery that cuts across various domains. To further strengthen its PFM and governance environment, Government of Rajasthan is implementing this project with assistance of the World Bank.

The proposed project components are:

- Strengthening Public Financial Management Framework

- Strengthening Expenditure and Revenue System
- Project Management and Capacity Building

SPFM Project has executed 19 consultancy assignments, out of which 10 are completed and rest 9 are ongoing. Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹153.75 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹78.25 crore was fixed against which ₹20.64 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Phase-II-JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Project cost is ₹4,765.31 crore including JJM Component (Government of India Share) ₹1,985.17 crore, State Plan (Rural) ₹577.14 crore, State Plan (Urban) ₹28.35 crore and JICA Loan ₹2,174.65 crore. Project is effective from July, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2024.

The objective of the project is to provide sustainable and safe water supply in Jhunjhunu and Barmer Districts in the state of Rajasthan by constructing water treatment plant and related facilities and implementing Capacity Development of Village Water Sanitation committee as well as Community Development Activities, thereby contributing to the improvement of living conditions, hygiene and health conditions of residents in the area.

Under the project drinking water shall be provided in 2 towns viz. Surajgarh and Udaipurwati of Jhunjhunu District and 1,173 villages & 4,184 other habitations of Barmer and Jhunjhunu Districts through of 3,50,239 FHTCs.

The progress of preparation of detailed engineering reports by JICA Consultant and appraisal of the project by JICA were delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Works are to be executed under 4 construction packages (1 package of Jhunjhunu District and 3 packages of Barmer District), out of which concurrence of JICA for bid document based on international competitive bidding has been received on 26th December, 2022 and concurrence of JICA for

the bid document of the package of Jhunjhunu district is awaited. Bid documents for rest 2 package of Barmer district on international competitive bidding are under preparation. Bid for selection of project management and supervision consultant for the project on international competitive bidding is in the process of approval. During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹253.99 crore has been fixed.

Second Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP-2)-World Bank

This project is funded jointly by the World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project cost is ₹503.02 crore (US\$70.27 Million) in which ₹352.11 crore (US\$49.04 Million) will be funded by the World Bank and AIIB and ₹150.91 crore (US\$ 21.23 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2021 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2027.

DRIP-2 has been started in 13 States including Rajasthan with objective to increase the safety of selected dams in state by planning, management, rehabilitation, to strengthen dam safety management by introducing risk-informed dam safety management, establishing sustainable mechanisms for financing dam safety and for enhancing the institutional framework.

Under the project, as per budget announcement (2020-21 for 18 dams and 2021-22 for 18 dams) works of 36 dams will be taken up under the project.

For financial year 2020-21, Work Order of 07 dams (Bisalpur, Mahi Bajaj Sagar, Jawai, SukliSelwara, Gambhiri, Matrikundia & Som Kamla Amba) amounting to ₹127.52 crore have been given and works are under progress. Project Screening Template (PST) for 14 projects have been approved by Central Water Commission (CWC) for financial year 2020-21. PST of all dams targeted for financial year 2021-22 have been prepared and 13 PSTs submitted to CWC for approval. Since inception to November, 2022 an amount of ₹71.58 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2022-23, an outlay of ₹201.29 crore was fixed against which ₹33.76 crore has been utilized up to November, 2022.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Infrastructure is an important determinant of productivity, development and poverty reduction. Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport & logistics cost, enhanced competitiveness. Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, all-round social & economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure. Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing the rising demand for public infrastructure.

Government of Rajasthan recognizes the need for promoting "Public Private Partnerships" (PPPs) as an important strategy for the overall objective of spurring innovations and efficiency in the provisioning of infrastructure through leveraging of private capital.

Government of Rajasthan is committed to adding value and ensuring efficiency in public services delivery to its residents and to continuously create and upgrade quality public infrastructure across the state. To this end, the Government has also been harnessing private sector efficiency, initiative and finance through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Policy initiatives to promote private participation

The State Government has taken number of policy and institutional initiatives to support an increasing role for PPP-both in creating new infrastructure assets as well as in managing assets already created. The state has witnessed considerable growth over the years, with particularly successful implementation of PPP projects in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors.

Some of the key initiatives of the State Government aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below:

A. Institutional Arrangement

To provide an effective arrangement for successful development and execution of PPP projects in the state, the State Government has adopted, a three-tier institutional framework comprising the following:-

1) Approving Committee(s)

- a) Council for Infrastructure Development (CID)**
- With a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructure projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), basis State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, if project cost is beyond financial power of the departments or higher than ₹500 crore.
- b) Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID)** - To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID formulates, reviews, and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also monitors and follow up on implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It also undertakes such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. Planning Department serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.
- c) Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects** - In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP), an Empowered Committee has been constituted separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department (PWD).
- d) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for Swiss Challenge Proposals** - A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The SLEC considers, examines and accords approval of the project proposals (both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge

Method. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is Planning Department.

2) **PPP Cell (Nodal Agency)** - The PPP Cell was created in the Planning Department in 2007-08 as the State Nodal Agency to co-ordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes, etc. It also serves as the secretariat of CID, ECID and SLEC. The PPP Cell is under the direct supervision of the Secretary-in-Charge of Planning Department, who act as the State PPP Nodal Officer.

3) **Respective Administrative Departments/agencies (Implementing Agency)** - Administrative departments/agencies of the Government of Rajasthan are competent to identify, develop and execute projects under the PPP modality in all subject areas of their jurisdiction as laid down in the Rajasthan Rules of Business issued by the Government of Rajasthan.

B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with private Sector participation

- 1) Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR) was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and statutory authorities to develop infrastructure projects in the PPP mode.
- 2) Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) was formed in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the state.
- 3) Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (SUCRL) was formed in 2014 for development of 1000 MW Solar Parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.
- 4) Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (ESUCRL) was formed in 2014 for development of 750 MW Solar Parks at Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in phased manner.

- 5) Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd (AREPRL) was formed in 2015 for development of 2000 MW Solar Parks at Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

C. Project Development Funds (PDFs)

A fund of ₹4.50 crore was created for an initial term of 5 years in 2003, subsequently extended by further one year for assisting development of infrastructure projects in the state with private sector participation.

Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF) was also created in 2011 with an initial corpus of ₹25 crore for assisting and supporting development of infrastructure projects in the State with private sector participation. RIPDF stands dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2015.

Now the administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development requirements of different projects from either their specific/within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

D. Transaction Advisory Services

State Administrative Departments are competent to procure transaction advisory services (Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisers) through open advertising route as per the procedure laid down under the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013. The RTPP Rules, 2013 also provides preferred hiring of consultancy services from any of the following:-

- 1) Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)
- 2) WAPCOS, a public sector enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Government of India.
- 3) NABCON, a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD.
- 4) RITES Ltd., a public sector enterprise under the aegis of Indian Railways, Government of India.

- 5) PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), Government of India.
- 6) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of NTPC Limited, Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) and POWERGRID."
- 7) PDCOR Ltd. for professional services on end-to-end basis for project/ programme formulation & implementation including resource mobilization (such as PPP projects/ asset redevelopment/ asset monetization) for socio economic / infrastructure development, environmental improvement, efficiency improvement etc. except the consultancy services where only consultancy without any role/stake in the success of implementation is required, provided (i) the fee payable to PDCOR Ltd. is combination of professional fee linked to milestones and accomplishment/success fee linked to completion of project /programme and (ii) minimum 50 per cent of total service charges is payable to PDCOR Ltd. as success fee in all cases.
- 8) Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited (RFSDL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Government of Rajasthan.

E. Viability Gap Funding Scheme

State Government had issued a Social Sector Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme in 2007 for promoting PPPs in the social sector.

The infrastructure projects being developed on PPP format that are economically justified but commercially unviable due to large capital investment requirements, long gestation periods and inability to increase user charges to commercial levels, etc. can avail financial assistance as capital subsidy under the "Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure" of Government of India. The scheme has been revamped by Government of India in November, 2020 to provide enhanced VGF support to social infrastructure as per the following sub-schemes

Sub-Scheme-1: Enhanced VGF support can be provided by Government of India/State Government for Capital Expenditure (Capex) maximum upto 60 per cent of Total Project Cost (30 per cent + 30 per cent each) to social sector projects such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health and Education Sectors with 100 per cent Operational Cost recovery.

Sub-Scheme-2: It is limited to support demonstration pilot projects in the Health and Education sectors only. The projects eligible under this category should have at least 50 per cent Operational Cost recovery. The Central Government provides VGF support for Capex maximum upto 40 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support upto maximum 40 per cent of the TPC.

In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum upto 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25 per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date (COD).

All other sectors covered under the scheme will continue getting VGF support for Capex upto 40 per cent of the TPC of the project where the Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex upto maximum 20 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support for Capex maximum upto 20 per cent of the TPC.

F. Monitoring Mechanism

Progress of State's PPP projects are regularly monitored both at project authority level on monthly basis and at departmental level on monthly/quarterly basis.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department also reviews the status of State's PPP projects on quarterly basis under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline.

G. Other Enabling Efforts

Enabling environment for PPPs has also been facilitated by the following:-

1) Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994. The State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

2) Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1 Cess on petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

3) Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

The State has enacted a comprehensive Rajasthan State Highways Act in 2015 to facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety, regulation of highways, use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways/other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4) Capacity Building

The State Government recognizes that successful management and implementation of PPP projects on a sustainable basis requires the development of adequate capacities amongst public institutions, government officials and all other stakeholders. To this end, the PPP Cell of Planning Department is assisting the nodal officers of administrative departments in developing capacities for identification, procurement and post-award management of PPP projects.

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in

the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the state of Rajasthan. The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/ Implementing Agencies concerned at large to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects.

To mark the culmination of the NPCBP, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in March, 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of the programme.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department has been providing resource support on PPPs to all the national and state training institutes' available in the state.

H. PPP policy for the State

Government of Rajasthan has also decided to formulate a comprehensive PPP policy. The Chief Minister's Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRETAC) has conducted a policy study on "Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure". Their policy report has recommended an action plan to ease the constraints for the efficient and rapid development of PPP projects in the state.

I. Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development has taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure, tourism and social sectors. A collective summary of State's PPP projects under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementations and projects under planning or in pipeline as on 30th September, 2022 is shown in table 10.9.

The summary below indicates that while 195 projects with an investment of ₹17,365.03 crore have been completed as on September 30, 2022, 28 projects with an investment of ₹4,341.96 crore are currently under implementation and another 31 projects involving an investment of ₹10,815.60 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

Table 10.8 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 30th September, 2022

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	74	8546.25	11	2812.27	-	-
2	Urban Infrastructure	27	560.67	8	505.97	19	7108.15
3	Power	15	7449.37	5	1005.45	4	1631.92
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	1	365.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social	61	542.37	4	18.27	5	747.53
7	Others	16	166.36	-	-	2	963.00
Total		195	17365.03	28	4341.96	31	10815.60

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CHAPTER 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

BACKGROUND

The United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session, on 25th September 2015, adopted the document titled **"Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"** consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1st January, 2016. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating the three dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations - developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that **'Leaving No One Behind.'** The targets for each goal are accompanied by indicators that focuses on measurable outcomes. Initially, a total of 244 indicators were identified in the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the progress of Global SDGs and associated target. In present, 248 indicators includes in Global Indicator Framework.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient and prosperous societies. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries till 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieve these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring its central, transformative promise, i.e., **"Leaving No One Behind"**.

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda are five critical dimension: People, Prosperity, Planet, Partnership and Peace, also known as the 5Ps. Traditionally, viewed through the lens of three core elements: Social

Inclusion, Economic Growth and Environmental Protection, the concept of sustainable development has taken on a richer meaning with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda which builds upon this traditional approach by adding two critical components: Partnership and Peace.

With less than ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development goals, world leader at the SDGs Summit in September, 2019 called for a 'Decade of Action' and pledged to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation, and strengthen institutions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilise for the **'Decade of Action'** on three levels:

Global Action: to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals;

Local Action: embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities;

People Action: including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Goal 1: No Poverty

1 NO POVERTY	Targets	7
	National Indicators	17
	State Indicators	28
	District Indicators	22

The central theme of SDG 1 is "No Poverty" which aims to end poverty in all its

forms everywhere. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon which not only indicates the lack of income or access to resources but also manifests in the form of hunger & malnutrition, diminished opportunities, social discrimination and the inability to participate in decision-making processes. Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the formidable challenges for the mankind.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

2 ZERO HUNGER 	Targets	8
	National Indicators	19
	State Indicators	38
	District Indicators	32

The aim of SDG-2 is to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making

sure that all people especially those in vulnerable situations, have sufficient nutritious food. It also aims to double agricultural productivity and income by 2030, with people-centred rural development and protecting the environment. The measures such as promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and creating equal access to land technology and markets is fundamental to eradication of hunger and poverty. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING 	Targets	13
	National Indicators	39
	State Indicators	47
	District Indicators	29

SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being at all

ages, which is crucial for sustainable development. SDG 3 focuses to address all major health priorities, including communicable, non-communicable and environmental diseases; reproductive, maternal and child health; universal health coverage; and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines. SDG 3 efforts towards reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases.

Goal 4: Quality Education

4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	Targets	10
	National Indicators	19
	State Indicators	28
	District Indicators	21

Sustainable Development Goal 4 aims at ensuring inclusive and

equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all which is basic to people's lives and their sustainable development. Goal aims to ensure the completion of primary and secondary education by all boys and girls and opportunities for equal access to quality technical and vocational education for everyone. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training

to eliminate gender and wealth disparities and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

5 GENDER EQUALITY 	Targets	9
	National Indicators	28
	State Indicators	34
	District Indicators	26

SDG 5 aims to ensure end all forms of discrimination against women

and girls everywhere. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right but also is crucial for sustainable future of societies. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will achieve sustainable economies and will benefits societies and humanity at large. It is vital to give women equal rights on land and property, sexual and reproductive health and to technology and the internet. Today there are more women in public offices than ever before which will help to achieve gender equality.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	Targets	8
	National Indicators	13
	State Indicators	16
	District Indicators	13

Goal 6 pursues to ensure availability and sustainable management of

water and sanitation for all and reflects its increased attention in the global political arena. Clean water and sanitation protects people from diseases and enables them to be economically more productive. Water scarcity, poor water quality negatively impacts food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities of low income families across the world. The 2030 agenda recognizes that social development and economic prosperity depends on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

7 AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY 	Targets	5
	National Indicators	5
	State Indicators	11
	District Indicators	6

SDG 7 aims to improve energy efficiency, increase use of renewable

sources and promotion of sustainable and modern

energy for all. The contribution of energy is central in fuelling the engine of growth and its role in development of societies cannot be undermined. It is in the epicentre of nearly every major challenges and opportunity of the world which are either related to starting a business or increasing food production or incomes. Sustainable energy is an opportunity that can transform lives, economies and the planet.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Targets	12
	National Indicators	25
	State Indicators	31
	District Indicators	18

Sustainable Development Goal 8 focuses to promote

sustainable economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this goal, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. This goal is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work, reduce informal employment and the gender pay gap and promote safe and secure working environments for all women and men by 2030.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Targets	8
	National Indicators	17
	State Indicators	18
	District Indicators	7

Goal 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive

and sustainable industrialization and foster innovations. This goal includes three important aspects of sustainable development-Infrastructure, Industrialization and Innovation. This goal seeks to develop qualitative, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, support economic development and human well-being, facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all and to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization among many targets. Investment in infrastructure sectors including transport, irrigation, energy and more, is vital to ensure sustainable development of many countries.


Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

	Targets	10
	National Indicators	11
	State Indicators	6
	District Indicators	2

Sustainable Development Goal 10 focuses on reducing inequality

within and among countries. SDG 10 aims to reduce income inequality based on age, gender, disability, religion and other status within the country, as well as among countries. The inequalities in income and wealth are severe and have been widening globally. Inequality is not only a barrier to progress but also deprives people from opportunities and ultimately leads to the conditions of extreme poverty.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Targets	10
	National Indicators	13
	State Indicators	15
	District Indicators	9

SDG 11 is focused on cities, as more than half of the world's population

lives in them. This goal aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Urbanization has resulted into creation of new jobs & opportunities and reduction in poverty. The sustainable development of cities plays a vital role in development of the nations as these offers opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially. Urban spaces can overcome challenges of rapid growth by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty including provisions to provide access to basic services, energy, housing and reducing emission of green-house gases.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

	Targets	11
	National Indicators	15
	State Indicators	9
	District Indicators	5

Goal 12 aims at ensuring responsible consumption and

production patterns. This goal focuses on promoting efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.

This goal seeks to promote more sustainable consumption and reducing waste through awareness-raising and education. The goal seeks to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns through various measures including specific policies and new global agreements on the environmentally sound management of materials that are toxic to the environment.


Goal 13: Climate Action

13 CLIMATE ACTION 	Targets	5
	National Indicators	6
	State Indicators	2
	District Indicators	1

Goal 13 calls for taking urgent action to combat climate change

and its impacts. Climate change has emerged as a global challenge as the world is experiencing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions and increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases which is threatening lives of all, especially population placed in the coastal areas. For reducing greenhouse gas emission, ambitious plans and accelerated action are needed on mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts including access to finance and strengthened capacities. The goal talks about building this resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and integration of such measures into national policies. It focuses not only on establishment of effective early warning systems but also on impact reduction. It emphasizes the role of partnerships and commitment among nations for the same.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	Targets	10
	National Indicators	11
	State Indicators	3
	District Indicators	2

Sustainable Development Goal 14 aims to conserve and

sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. SDG 14 seeks to address some of the challenges faced by the life below water - threats of marine nutrient pollution and resource depletion and climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity and ocean acidification, all of which are caused primarily by human actions. This goal pursues corrective human measures including effectively regulating harvesting and overfishing, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, increasing

scientific knowledge to improve ocean health and providing access for small-scale fishers to marine resources and markets.

Goal 15: Life on Land


15 LIFE ON LAND 	Targets	12
	National Indicators	14
	State Indicators	10
	District Indicators	8

SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of

terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, which have always been at the centre of considerations while policy formulation relating to the environment. Terrestrial ecosystems including forests and wetlands provide goods such as timber, raw materials for construction and energy and food for all. Besides, a series of ecosystem services including maintenance of soil quality, provisions of habitat for biodiversity, maintenance of water quality, as well as regulation of water flow and erosion control, are provided by land ecosystems.

Goal 15 also highlights how these systems contributes to reducing risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintain productivity of agricultural systems while also regulating climate. It also seeks that concerted action is needed to protect, restore and promote terrestrial ecosystems.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Targets	12
	National Indicators	21
	State Indicators	28
	District Indicators	23

SDG 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive

societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Violence and armed conflict are the most significant and destructive challenges to the development, growth and well-being of societies. The global sustainable development agenda for 2030 calls for promotes transparent and effective local governance and

judicial systems, reducing crime and sexual and gender based violence, tackling homicide and trafficking cases and also end children's rights violence. It seeks to address the challenges of violence at all levels- individual, relationship, community and societal.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

	Targets	19
	National Indicators	13
	State Indicators	6
	District Indicators	2

Goal 17 is critical to the achievement of all SDGs as the goal seeks to

strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for sustainable development. It promotes inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre at all levels (i.e. at the global, regional, national and local level).

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

India, together with the world, has marched into the "Decade of Action". In this Decade of Action, which calls for collective efforts to translate the 2030 Agenda into a global reality. India is committed to the principles and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. From a global perspective and in its own cause, the need for India to achieve these targets remains imperative. Significant progress has already been made across the country in recent years. India is taking adequate measures to sustain the momentum of progress in an evidence-backed manner to fully achieve the SDGs.

At National Level NITI Aayog is overseeing implementation of the SDGs in the country. NITI Aayog is playing a leading role in this endeavour to drive the Agenda 2030, which is the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It is working closely with Central Ministries, States and Union

Territories and International Development Organizations such as the UN system, think tanks and the civil society organization in driving the adoption, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators of National Indicator Frameworks is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs.

Accordingly MoS&PI has designed the National Indicator Framework and also prepared the national SDGs dashboard in collaboration with United Nations India. The review of SDGs indicators in NIF is a continuing process and MoS&PI in consultation with other stakeholders examines the suitability of existing indicators as well as new indicators for the relevant target(s). At present, the NIF consists of 286 indicators for measuring progress on SDGs.

Any statement on the SDGs at the national level is incomplete without the associated annotation on the status prevailing in the states. MoS&PI is providing adequate technical support on SDGs to the states. The Ministry has developed and circulated guidelines for development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) to facilitate and assist States /UTs for development of a State Level Monitoring Framework in July, 2019. The guidelines provide step by step guidance for development of a state level monitoring framework

including institutional arrangements to track the progress on the SDGs by building on the existing national Indicator Framework.

SDGs India Index

The SDG India Index & Dashboard designed and developed by NITI Aayog is a crucial tool in SDGs monitoring efforts. This Index measures the progress at the national and state levels on Goals and targets. The Index aims to support States and Union Territories (UTs) in prioritising areas which demand more attention, highlight data gaps in the statistical system of the States/UTs and identify the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

In SDGs India Index, composite score for each State/UT is computed by aggregating their performance across the goals. The composite score range from 0 to 100 and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. States and UTs are classified into 4 categories based on their distance from target: Achiever, Front-Runner, Performer and Aspirant. Any State/UT with a score of 100 would be called an Achiever, any State/UT with a score of 65 and below 100 would be classified as a Front Runner, States/UTs above 50 and below 65 are Performers, and those with score below 50 are classified as Aspirant.

The first edition of the SDGs India Index was launched in December, 2018, using 62 indicators across 13 SDGs, following which the second edition of the Index was launched in December, 2019, covering 16 Goals barring goal 17 with 100 indicators. The third and current edition 2020-21 (Index 3.0) is constructed using 115 indicators which cover 16 Goals, while most of the indicators are directly taken from the NIF and some NIF indicators have been

modified owing to data availability across all States/UTs.

In SDG India Index 3.0, the composite score of India improved to 66 in 2020-21 of 60 in 2019-20, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. Rajasthan improved its overall SDGs score from 57 in 2019-20 to 60 in 2020-21, albeit retaining its position in the Performer category. 16 SDGs that were quantitatively assessed between 2019-2020 and 2020-21, Rajasthan shows maximum improvement in Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), achieving 100 score. The State's Performance on SDG India Index 3.0 presented in figure 11.1. Goal wise scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India indices are presented in table no 11.1.

Figure 11.1

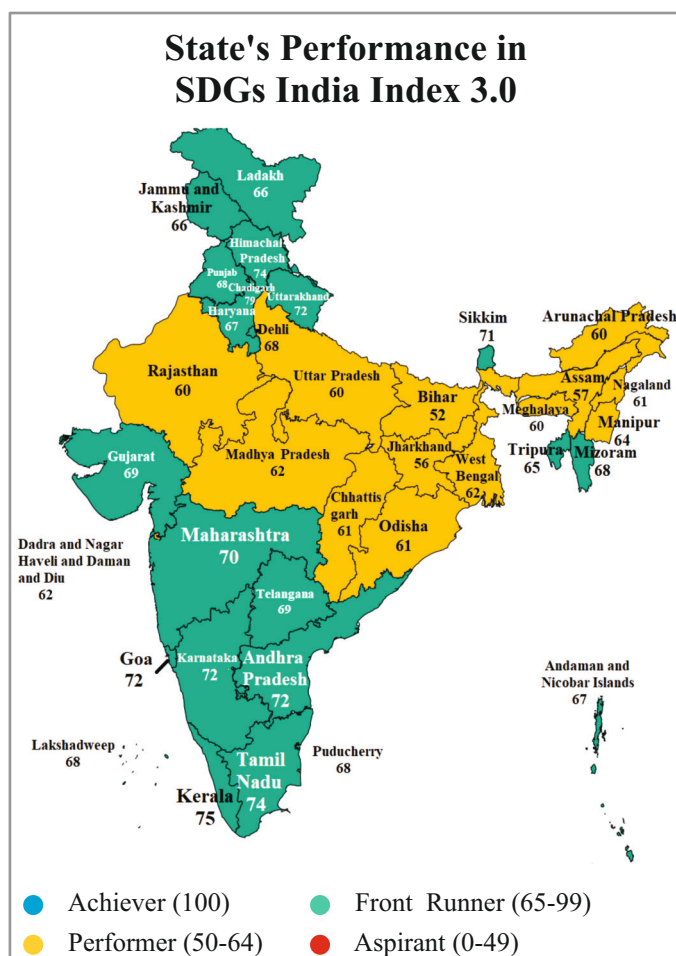


Table 11.1: Goal wise Scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices

Goal No.	Goal	2018 (1.0)		2019-20 (2.0)		2020-21 (3.0)	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	No Poverty	54	59	50	56	60	63
2	Zero Hunger	48	45	35	35	47	53
3	Good Health and Well-Being	52	49	61	58	74	70
4	Quality Education	58	73	58	51	57	60
5	Gender Equality	36	37	42	39	48	39
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	63	43	88	76	83	54
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	51	63	70	61	92	100
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	65	57	64	65	61	57
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	44	62	65	38	55	45
10	Reduced Inequality	71	79	64	70	67	45
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	45	53	61	79	81
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	—	—	55	30	74	74
13	Climate Action	—	—	60	60	54	49
15	Life on Land	90	68	66	75	66	43
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	71	81	72	76	74	73
Composite Score		57	59	60	57	66	60

RAJASTHAN'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

Government of Rajasthan is fully committed for the holistic development of the state and has accelerated its efforts in achieving SDGs by 2030. Some of major activities undertaken with respect to SDGs implementation in the state are as follows:

Institutional Setup

- The Planning Department has been declared as the nodal department for Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) in the state.

- For effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals-2030 in the state, a cell/centre has been established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES).
- A State Level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary-GoR, in which the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/ Secretaries of the concerned

departments has been nominated as a member. So far total 4 meetings of the said committee have been organized.

- In compliance with the recommendations of the State Level Implementation and Monitoring Committee, the Department of Administrative Reforms has constituted 8 sector-wise working groups for cooperation in the effective implementation of sustainable development goals in the state.
- District Level Sustainable Development Goals Implementation and Monitoring Committees has been constituted under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector for effective implementation, periodic review and assessment of achievement of SDGs at District level. District level committees have been constituted in all the 33 districts.

Monitoring and Publication

- State has released 4 versions of '**Rajasthan SDGs Status Report**' to share the state's progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The first edition of the Rajasthan SDG Status Report was released in the year 2018. Latest 4th version was released in March, 2022.
- To build healthy competition to achieve SDGs among the districts of the state and to localize and implementation the Sustainable Development Goals in the state more effectively, District wise Rajasthan SDGs Index is being prepared. The latest third version of these indices was released in March, 2022.
- Centre for Sustainable Development Goals has developed a State Indicator Framework (SIF) for the effective implementation and monitoring of SDG in the state as per the state's priorities. The latest version 2.0 of the SIF includes a total of 330 indicators.

- Centre for Sustainable Development Goals has developed a District Indicator Framework (DIF) for monitoring and measuring the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals at the district level. A total of 226 indicators are included in the new version 2.0 of the DIF. Metadata has also been prepared and shared to the districts for help in the calculation and compilation of data for these indicators.
- In order to share the efforts made by the state in the progress of Sustainable Development Goals with various stakeholders a chapter is being incorporated regularly in the departmental publication Economic Review since 2018-19.
- Mapping of goals/targets/indicators(s) has been done with their respective departments. Along with this, the goals and targets have also been mapped with the state/central schemes.
- On April 7, 2022, a one-day workshop on State's performance on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and to discuss the possible indicators to be included in the calculation of the upcoming Sustainable Development Goal India Index (4.0) to be released by NITI Aayog, was organized at Hotel Holiday-Inn, Jaipur. In this workshop, to share district level status on SDGs of all 33 districts of the state, District SDGs Status Report were also released.
- On June 29, 2022, a state level workshop on the theme of "Data for Sustainable Development" was organized at HCM, RIPA, Jaipur on the occasion of 16th Statistics Day.
- At least a sessions on SDGs has been incorporated in the training programs organized by apex institutes of government official training for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and to generate awareness among state personnel.

Rajasthan's strives to achieving SDGs is presented in figure 11.2

Figure 11.2



RAJASTHAN SDGs INDEX

The Rajasthan SDGs Index aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDGs and develop competition among districts to achieve SDGs. The index adopted the methodology to compute the scores and classification to assess the performance of districts used in NITI Aayog's SDGs India Index.

Rajasthan SDGs Index 1.0 was launched in 2020 which covered 31 indicators across 12 goals. The second version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2021, which was computed on 55 indicators across 13 SDGs.

The third version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2022, which was computed on 75 indicators across 14 SDGs. Goal 13, 14 & 17 were not covered due to limitations in availability of data. In Rajasthan SDGs Index 3.0, Jaipur is top in list, while Baran stands at bottom across 33 districts in Rajasthan.

Only one district, Baran fall under Aspirant category with overall SDGs score less than 50, while all remaining districts secure the Performer category with scores above or equal to 50 but less than 65. District's Performance on Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2022 (ver. 3.0) is presented in figure 11.3 and 11.4.

Figure 11.3

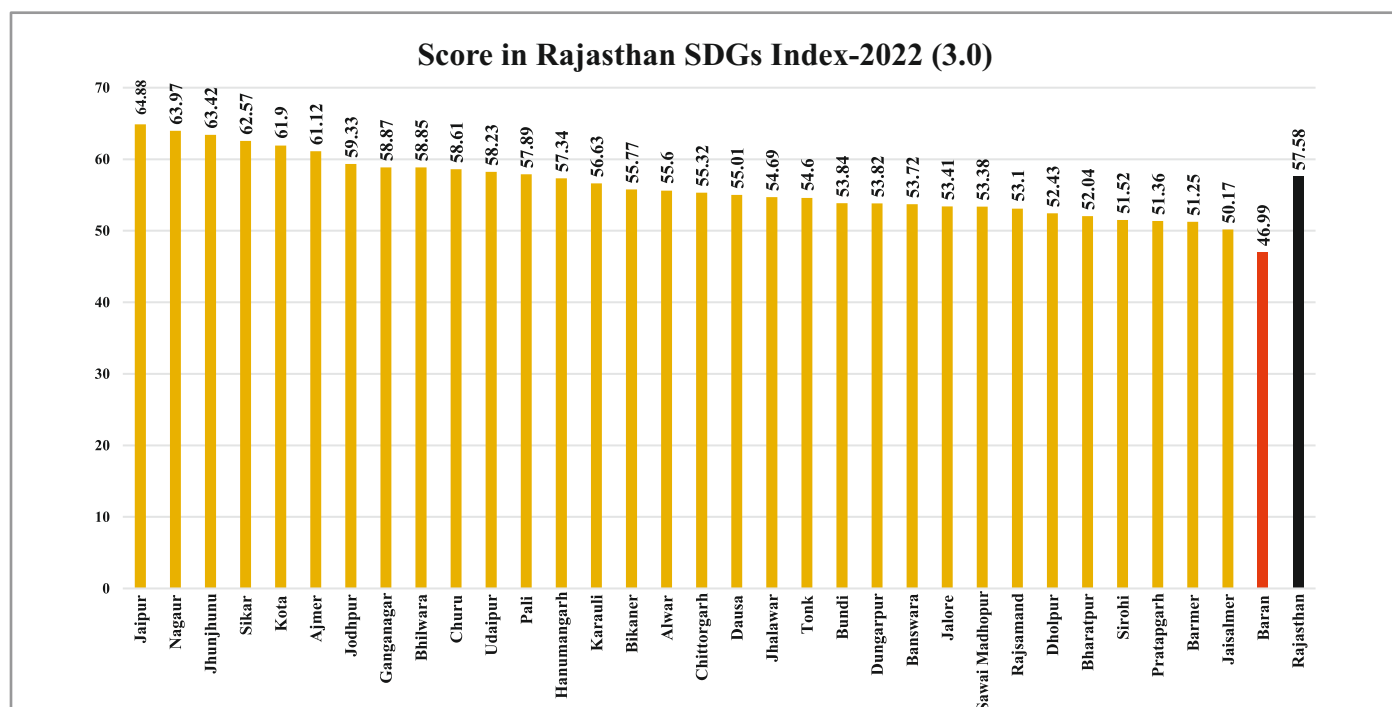
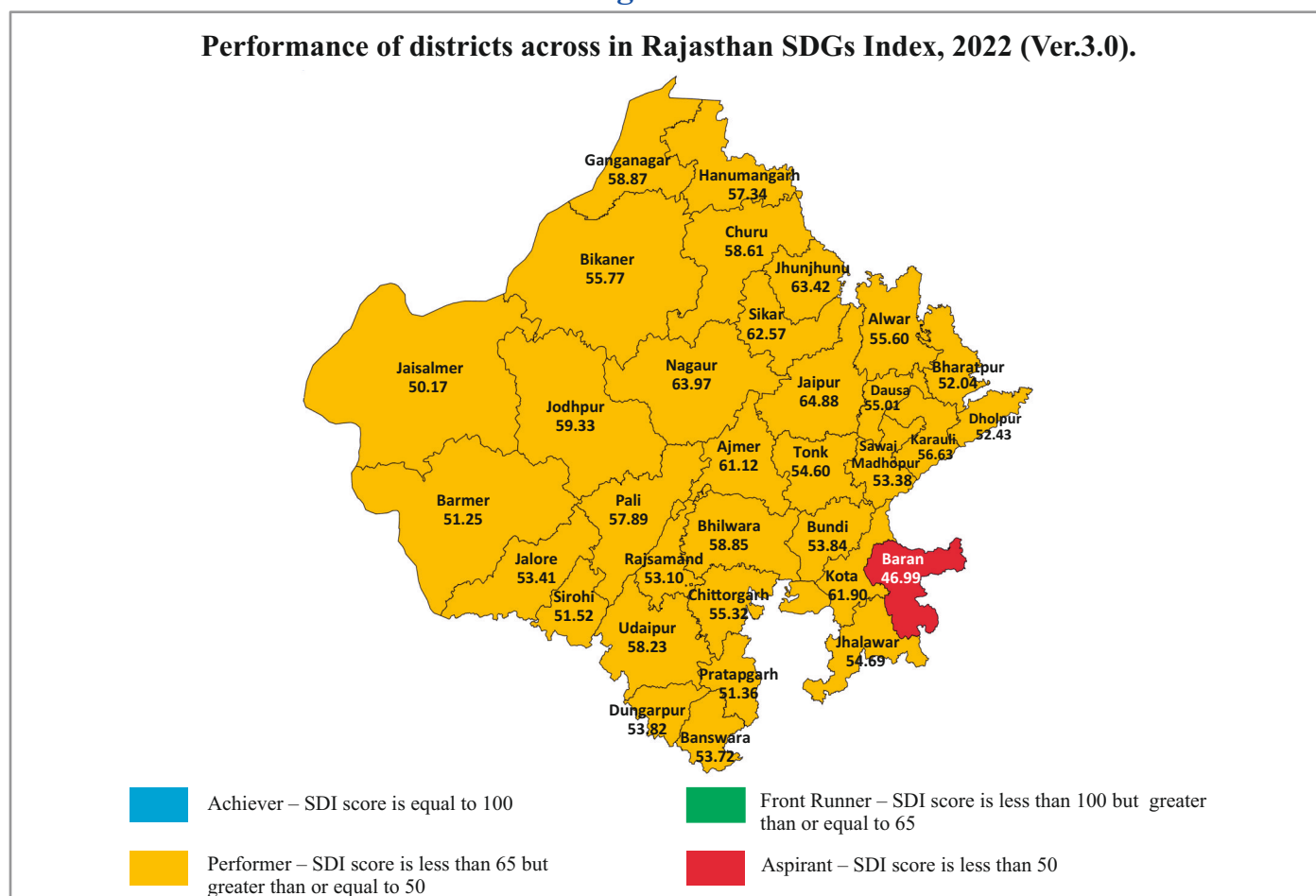


Figure 11.4



ECONOMIC REVIEW

2022-23

STATISTICAL

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	434837	493551	551031	615642
2. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	434837	454564	486230	521509
3. Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	395331	446382	494236	551517
4. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	395331	409802	434292	465408
5. Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57192	63658	69480	76429
6. Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	57192	58441	61053	64496
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	147946	161156	194011	200210
8. Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		147.66 ^{⊕⊕}	108.92	115.89	117.98
9. Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34
10. Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	21925	20060	20719	19643
11. Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97
12. Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		192	214	230	238
(ii) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		191	215	233	240
(iii) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		192	215	236	245
13. Government Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	13867	15212	17538	17553
14. School Educational Institutions	Number	114371	114299	120174	133400

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

⊕⊕ Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year

Θ Provisional

** Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd.....

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	7	8	9	10
1. Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	681482	760587	832529	911519
2. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	563340	596746	628020	643278
3. Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	610713	682626	748490	819185
4. Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	501922	529650	557618	568452
5. Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	83426	91924	98698	106604
6. Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	68565	71324	73529	73975
7. Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	203488	211986	236069	265128
8. Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		119.25	122.11	133.08	140.37
9. Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		145.62	175.12	170.17	183.07
10. Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	18288	23140	22105	23160
11. Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		273.55	287.24	292.34	301.74
12. Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		245	257	268	282
(ii) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		248	256	260	272
(iii) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		259	269	274	278
13. Government Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	17550	17556	17564	17536
14. School Educational Institutions	Number	135338	134077	98160	83742

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

**Relates to Agriculture Year

Θ Provisional

Contd.....

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	11	12	13	14
1 Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	998679	1019442*	1218193 [#]	1413620 ^{\$}
2 Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	676785	663515*	738922 [#]	799449 ^{\$}
3 Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	898116	907861*	1084845 [#]	1259527 ^{\$}
4 Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ Crore	596689	576789*	642668 [#]	694771 ^{\$}
5 Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	115360	115122*	135962 [#]	156149 ^{\$}
6 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	76643	73140*	80545 [#]	86134 ^{\$}
7 Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	278112	273910	346844	N.A.
8 Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		126.90	122.34	133.97	134.65 ^{##}
9 Index for Agriculture Production** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		202.56	207.85	201.40	N.A.
10 Total Foodgrains Production **	'000 MT	26635	27324	23152	N.A.
11 Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	Number	17536	17765	17774	17796 ^o
12 School Educational Institutions	Number	84664	84885	86712	88823 ^o
13 Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		316.00	337.70	371.22	388.29 ^o
14 Consumer Price Index		Base Year 2001=100	Base Year 2001=100	Base Year 2016=100	Base Year 2016=100
(i) Ajmer		296	300 ^ψ	-	-
(ii) Jaipur		320	325 ^ψ	114.6 [^]	116.5
(iii) Bhilwara		301	308 ^ψ	116.0 [^]	120.1
(iv) Alwar		-	-	117.3 [^]	123.0

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series
 N.A. Not available
 **Relates to Agriculture Year
 Θ Provisional

*Revised Estimates-II
 # Revised Estimates - I
 \$ Advance Estimates
 ## Upto October, 2022 (Provisional)

Ø Upto November, 2022
 Ψ April to August, 2020
 ^ September to March, 2021

2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Net State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Per Capita Income (₹)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	127746	127746	112636	112636	18565	18565
2005-06	142236	136285	125333	120202	20275	19445
2006-07	171043	152189	151428	134350	24055	21342
2007-08	194822	160017	172250	140471	26882	21922
2008-09	230949	174556	203939	152284	31279	23356
2009-10	265825	186245	233767	161159	35254	24304
2010-11	338348	213079	300907	185366	44644	27502
2011-12	434837	434837	395331	395331	57192	57192
2012-13	493551	454564	446382	409802	63658	58441
2013-14	551031	486230	494236	434292	69480	61053
2014-15	615642	521509	551517	465408	76429	64496
2015-16	681482	563340	610713	501922	83426	68565
2016-17	760587	596746	682626	529650	91924	71324
2017-18	832529	628020	748490	557618	98698	73529
2018-19	911519	643278	819185	568452	106604	73975
2019-20	998679	676785	898116	596689	115360	76643
2020-21*	1019442	663515	907861	576789	115122	73140
2021-22 [#]	1218193	738922	1084845	642668	135962	80545
2022-23 ^{\$}	1413620	799449	1259527	694771	156149	86134

* Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	92472	103966	128555	137394	159500	174538
2. Livestock	89678	94674	110114	132564	147660	176111
3. Forestry	22986	22557	21115	21424	24991	27332
4. Fisheries	784	864	947	966	1163	1457
5. Mining	55792	28382	26990	32618	40492	45112
6. Manufacturing	82415	96323	105767	105096	130817	147733
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	27310	26686	31208	35903	39278	47885
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	24171	22986	27580	32149	35235	42958
ii Water Supply	3139	3701	3628	3755	4043	4927
8. Construction	64713	74322	80313	78034	100696	117304
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	98664	114277	124927	100696	125300	158750
i Trade and Repair Services	94111	108995	119411	98146	121691	154334
ii Hotels & Restaurants	4553	5282	5517	2550	3609	4417
10. Railways	5336	5853	4955	5016	6175	7682
11. Other Transport	26339	30224	30244	23898	28433	34270
12. Storage	206	486	532	517	625	750
13. Communication	12162	12754	14792	16209	19952	24820
14. Financial Services	29100	34172	38277	41370	46458	53148
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	87454	97015	102946	105416	123639	141117
16. Public Administration	24071	30102	29576	32045	37116	40528
17. Other Services	68232	86435	92937	87325	101819	112212
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	787715	859091	944197	956492	1134115	1310750
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	205920	222061	260732	292349	333313	379439
INDUSTRY SECTOR	230230	225713	244278	251652	311283	358034
SERVICE SECTOR	351566	411317	439188	412491	489518	573277

*Revised Estimates-II
[#] Revised Estimates - I
^{\$} Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series
 Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	11.74	12.10	13.62	14.36	14.06	13.32
2. Livestock	11.38	11.02	11.66	13.86	13.02	13.44
3. Forestry	2.92	2.63	2.24	2.24	2.20	2.09
4. Fisheries	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
5. Mining	7.08	3.30	2.86	3.41	3.57	3.44
6. Manufacturing	10.46	11.21	11.20	10.99	11.53	11.27
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	3.47	3.11	3.31	3.75	3.46	3.65
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	3.07	2.68	2.92	3.36	3.11	3.28
ii Water Supply	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.38
8. Construction	8.22	8.65	8.51	8.16	8.88	8.95
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	12.53	13.30	13.23	10.53	11.05	12.11
i Trade and Repair Services	11.95	12.69	12.65	10.26	10.73	11.77
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.27	0.32	0.34
10. Railways	0.68	0.68	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.59
11. Other Transport	3.34	3.52	3.20	2.50	2.51	2.61
12. Storage	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
13. Communication	1.54	1.48	1.57	1.69	1.76	1.89
14. Financial Services	3.69	3.98	4.05	4.33	4.10	4.05
15. Real Estate & Ownership of welling, Legal and Business Services	11.10	11.29	10.90	11.02	10.90	10.77
16. Public Administration	3.06	3.50	3.13	3.35	3.27	3.09
17. Other Services	8.66	10.06	9.84	9.13	8.98	8.56
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	26.14	25.85	27.61	30.56	29.39	28.95
INDUSTRY SECTOR	29.23	26.27	25.87	26.31	27.45	27.31
SERVICE SECTOR	44.63	47.88	46.52	43.13	43.16	43.74

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

5. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	-8.95	12.43	23.65	6.88	16.09	9.43
2. Livestock	18.59	5.57	16.31	20.39	11.39	19.27
3. Forestry	-5.92	-1.87	-6.39	1.46	16.65	9.37
4. Fisheries	11.42	10.17	9.59	2.03	20.30	25.36
5. Mining	9.49	-49.13	-4.90	20.85	24.14	11.41
6. Manufacturing	4.63	16.88	9.80	-0.63	24.47	12.93
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	16.31	-2.28	16.94	15.05	9.40	21.91
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	17.34	-4.90	19.99	16.57	9.60	21.92
ii Water Supply	8.96	17.89	-1.97	3.50	7.69	21.86
8. Construction	8.81	14.85	8.06	-2.84	29.04	16.49
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	15.87	15.82	9.32	-19.40	24.43	26.70
i Trade and Repair Services	16.11	15.81	9.56	-17.81	23.99	26.82
ii Hotels & Restaurants	11.15	16.01	4.44	-53.77	41.51	22.37
10. Railways	-6.65	9.69	-15.34	1.23	23.10	24.40
11. Other Transport	8.64	14.75	0.07	-20.98	18.98	20.53
12. Storage	23.38	135.78	9.57	-2.90	20.98	19.90
13. Communication	-4.75	4.87	15.98	9.58	23.10	24.40
14. Financial Services	41.67	17.43	12.01	8.08	12.30	14.40
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	11.23	10.93	6.11	2.40	17.29	14.14
16. Public Administration	5.80	25.05	-1.75	8.35	15.83	9.19
17. Other Services	19.67	26.68	7.52	-6.04	16.60	10.21
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	9.11	9.06	9.91	1.30	18.57	15.57
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1.78	7.84	17.41	12.13	14.01	13.84
INDUSTRY SECTOR	8.25	-1.96	8.22	3.02	23.70	15.02
SERVICE SECTOR	14.53	17.00	6.78	-6.08	18.67	17.11

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

6. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22#	2022-23\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	72618	77611	87260	85836	90997	96811
2. Livestock	56496	59738	68857	79579	86932	90331
3. Forestry	18984	18653	19116	19803	19963	20998
4. Fisheries	593	613	638	661	721	849
5. Mining	59872	21363	18112	21164	22833	23680
6. Manufacturing	73337	82654	90513	88813	99500	104461
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	11027	11903	12076	12378	13086	14285
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	8742	9323	9704	10031	10719	11551
ii Water Supply	2285	2580	2372	2347	2367	2733
8. Construction	47651	50077	52651	49679	56050	61151
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67036	75901	78784	60811	72634	86967
i Trade and Repair Services	63943	72393	75305	59270	70541	84548
ii Hotels & Restaurants	3093	3508	3479	1540	2092	2419
10. Railways	4023	4326	3010	2462	2736	3110
11. Other Transport	21105	23342	23000	16225	17929	20559
12. Storage	140	323	336	312	363	410
13. Communication	9749	9846	11236	11012	12581	14890
14. Financial Services	25058	27510	29235	31353	32670	34761
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	59785	61917	63670	63076	70647	77293
16. Public Administration	17266	20980	19701	20507	22821	23493
17. Other Services	45268	53704	55022	50238	57223	59224
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	590008	600462	633217	613909	679686	733273
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	148692	156615	175872	185879	198614	208989
INDUSTRY SECTOR	191886	165997	173352	172034	191470	203576
SERVICE SECTOR	249430	277849	283993	255996	289602	320708

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	12.31	12.93	13.78	13.98	13.39	13.20
2. Livestock	9.58	9.95	10.87	12.96	12.79	12.32
3. Forestry	3.22	3.11	3.02	3.23	2.94	2.86
4. Fisheries	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
5. Mining	10.15	3.56	2.86	3.45	3.36	3.23
6. Manufacturing	12.43	13.77	14.29	14.47	14.64	14.25
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	1.87	1.98	1.91	2.02	1.93	1.95
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	1.48	1.55	1.53	1.63	1.58	1.58
ii Water Supply	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.37
8. Construction	8.08	8.34	8.31	8.09	8.25	8.34
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	11.36	12.64	12.44	9.91	10.69	11.86
i Trade and Repair Services	10.84	12.06	11.89	9.65	10.38	11.53
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.52	0.58	0.55	0.25	0.31	0.33
10. Railways	0.68	0.72	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.42
11. Other Transport	3.58	3.89	3.63	2.64	2.64	2.80
12. Storage	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
13. Communication	1.65	1.64	1.77	1.79	1.85	2.03
14. Financial Services	4.25	4.58	4.62	5.11	4.81	4.74
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	10.13	10.31	10.05	10.27	10.39	10.54
16. Public Administration	2.93	3.49	3.11	3.34	3.36	3.20
17. Other Services	7.67	8.94	8.69	8.18	8.42	8.08
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	25.20	26.08	27.77	30.28	29.22	28.50
INDUSTRY SECTOR	32.52	27.65	27.38	28.02	28.17	27.76
SERVICE SECTOR	42.28	46.27	44.85	41.70	42.61	43.74

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

8. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{\$}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	-4.39	6.88	12.43	-1.63	6.01	6.39
2. Livestock	8.10	5.74	15.27	15.57	9.24	3.91
3. Forestry	-5.21	-1.75	2.48	3.60	0.81	5.18
4. Fisheries	7.65	3.36	4.11	3.48	9.19	17.65
5. Mining	2.06	-64.32	-15.22	16.85	7.88	3.71
6. Manufacturing	2.08	12.71	9.51	-1.88	12.03	4.99
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	11.21	7.95	1.46	2.50	5.72	9.16
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	12.55	6.65	4.08	3.37	6.86	7.76
ii Water Supply	6.39	12.93	-8.04	-1.08	0.85	15.50
8. Construction	2.80	5.09	5.14	-5.65	12.83	9.10
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	12.28	13.22	3.80	-22.81	19.44	19.73
i Trade and Repair Services	12.51	13.21	4.02	-21.29	19.02	19.86
ii Hotels & Restaurants	7.71	13.41	-0.83	-55.73	35.83	15.65
10. Railways	-8.54	7.54	-30.41	-18.21	11.10	13.70
11. Other Transport	6.02	10.60	-1.47	-29.46	10.50	14.67
12. Storage	19.55	130.51	4.04	-7.02	16.13	13.04
13. Communication	-7.15	1.00	14.11	-1.99	14.25	18.36
14. Financial Services	31.50	9.78	6.27	7.24	4.20	6.40
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	4.51	3.57	2.83	-0.93	12.00	9.41
16. Public Administration	2.22	21.51	-6.10	4.09	11.29	2.94
17. Other Services	13.87	18.64	2.45	-8.70	13.90	3.50
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	4.78	1.77	5.45	-3.05	10.71	7.88
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	-0.07	5.33	12.30	5.69	6.85	5.22
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2.73	-13.49	4.43	-0.76	11.30	6.32
SERVICE SECTOR	9.62	11.39	2.21	-9.86	13.13	10.74

*Revised Estimates-II
[#] Revised Estimates - I
^{\$} Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series

9. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22#	2022-23\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	80020	90466	113803	121156	140649	153909
2. Livestock	88595	93537	108921	131145	146079	174226
3. Forestry	22768	22349	20929	21230	24765	27085
4. Fisheries	727	803	880	893	1074	1346
5. Mining	47070	23939	22162	25884	32133	35798
6. Manufacturing	66918	78999	87772	86151	107235	121102
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	18877	18144	21666	24346	26634	32470
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	17109	15965	19602	22229	24354	29692
ii Water Supply	1768	2179	2064	2117	2279	2778
8. Construction	60541	69406	74272	71259	91953	107119
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	93908	107890	117833	93006	115639	146543
i Trade and Repair Services	89873	103211	112989	91171	113043	143366
ii Hotels & Restaurants	4036	4680	4844	1835	2596	3177
10. Railways	4253	4588	3608	3591	4421	5500
11. Other Transport	21439	24623	23718	17189	20405	24586
12. Storage	173	443	483	464	562	673
13. Communication	8441	8255	9617	10476	12895	16041
14. Financial Services	28552	33393	37405	40369	45334	51862
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	77107	83773	88684	89859	105392	120291
16. Public Administration	19812	24899	24628	26591	30800	33631
17. Other Services	64475	81248	87255	81302	94797	104472
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	703676	766756	843634	844911	1000766	1156657
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	192110	207156	244532	274425	312567	356567
INDUSTRY SECTOR	193406	190488	205872	207639	257954	296489
SERVICE SECTOR	318160	369113	393231	362847	430244	503601

*Revised Estimates-II
Revised Estimates - I
\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series
Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

10. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22#	2022-23\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	63427	67928	77047	75035	79546	84628
2. Livestock	55603	58858	67937	78513	85768	89122
3. Forestry	18806	18493	18973	19659	19818	20845
4. Fisheries	542	560	582	600	655	771
5. Mining	52873	17912	14477	16249	17530	18180
6. Manufacturing	59772	68018	75555	73305	82126	86221
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services	3653	4670	4045	2874	3039	3317
i Electricity, Gas & other utility	2366	3151	2695	1551	1704	1776
ii Water Supply	1287	1519	1350	1323	1334	1541
8. Construction	43690	45541	47083	43476	49052	53516
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	63002	70729	73104	54798	65384	78310
i Trade and Repair Services	60346	67705	70161	53816	64050	76768
ii Hotels & Restaurants	2656	3024	2943	982	1334	1543
10. Railways	3123	3319	1961	1380	1533	1743
11. Other Transport	16725	18425	17539	10958	12079	13847
12. Storage	113	289	296	272	315	357
13. Communication	6603	6154	7066	6416	7330	8676
14. Financial Services	24591	26871	28532	30556	31839	33877
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	51491	51799	52866	51527	57712	63141
16. Public Administration	13508	16555	15565	16043	17854	18379
17. Other Services	42084	49517	50493	45522	51852	53665
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	519606	525635	553121	527183	583432	628595
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	138378	145839	164539	173807	185787	195366
INDUSTRY SECTOR	159988	136140	141160	135904	151747	161234
SERVICE SECTOR	221240	243657	247422	217472	245898	271995

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2017-18 to 2022-23 is based on 2011-12 series
Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

11. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12	27257	120689	147946
2012-13	33395	127761	161156
2013-14	47062	146949	194011
2014-15	51480	148730	200210
2015-16	56170	147318	203488
2016-17	59279	152707	211986
2017-18	61168	174901	236069
2018-19	66545	198583	265128
2019-20	64783	213329	278112
2020-21	65358	208552	273910
2021-22	82576	264269	346844

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.
Year 2011-12 to Year 2021-22 is Provisional

12. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue-Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Budget-Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Primary-Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014-15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17*	-18114.14	-491.44	-28641.01	46317.95
2016-17#	-9114.14	-491.44	-6268.82	23945.75
2017-18*	-18534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2017-18#	-6534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2018-19*	-28900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2018-19#	-16900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2019-20*	-36371.30	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2019-20#	-22554.83	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2020-21	-44001.52	-82.08	-34173.61	59375.42
2021-22(RE)	-35689.36	34.44	-33759.97	62015.01
2022-23(BE)	-23488.56	119.39	-29373.44	58211.55

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts			Misc. Capital Receipts
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Union Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014- 15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17	77927.52	11615.56	19482.91	27.84
2017-18	87633.42	15733.72	23940.04	16.61
2018-19	99232.69	18603.01	20037.32	20.13
2019-20	95294.12	15714.15	29105.53	20.42
2020-21	95859.21	13653.02	24795.65	14.08
2021-22(RE)	127594.32	18547.38	43289.78	52.96
2022-23(BE)	147504.96	22154.66	45317.61	15.00

R.E.- Revised Estimates

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Contd.....

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Receipts other than Revenue Receipts				Total Receipts
	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Public Account (Net)	
1	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17*	43888.85	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	161608.44
2016-17#	21516.66	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	139236.24
2017-18*	28556.57	15133.41	0.00	8465.50	179479.26
2017-18#	28556.57	133.41	0.00	8465.50	164479.26
2018-19*	37846.81	15158.42	0.00	13459.55	204357.92
2018-19#	37846.81	158.42	0.00	13459.55	189357.92
2019-20*	46173.72	15669.75	0.00	11612.16	213589.86
2019-20#	46173.72	947.79	0.00	11612.16	198867.89
2020-21	89964.00	373.53	0.00	10352.32	235011.81
2021-22(RE)	118824.95	2326.18	500.00	7993.11	319128.69
2022-23(BE)	122818.82	264.26	0.00	8226.91	346302.22

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

14. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure					Capital Outlay				
	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	—	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	—	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	—	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	—	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	—	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	—	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	—	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	—	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	—	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	—	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	—	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	—	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	—	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	—	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	—	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	—	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	—	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	—	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	—	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	—	13664.66
2014-15	67098.09	27443.88	0.00	—	94541.97	15.31	16087.37	0.00	—	16102.69
2015-16*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	21995.01	0.00	—	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	16295.01	0.00	—	16285.26
2016-17*	79657.59	47482.55	0.00	—	127140.14	12.26	16967.46	0.00	—	16979.72
2016-17#	79657.59	38482.55	0.00	—	118140.14	12.26	13967.46	0.00	—	13979.72
2017-18*	0.00	0.00	0.00	145841.52	145841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	20623.28	20623.28
2017-18#	0.00	0.00	0.00	133841.52	133841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	17623.28	17623.28
2018-19*	0.00	0.00	0.00	166773.19	166773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	19638.20	19638.20
2018-19#	0.00	0.00	0.00	154773.19	154773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	16638.20	16638.20
2019-20*	0.00	0.00	0.00	176485.10	176485.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	14718.05	14718.05
2019-20#	0.00	0.00	0.00	162668.63	162668.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	13812.56	13812.56
2020-21	0.00	0.00	0.00	178309.41	178309.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	15270.49	15270.49
2021-22(RE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	225120.84	225120.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	28088.25	28088.25
2022-23(BE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	238465.79	238465.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	34809.26	34809.26

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

Contd.....

14. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Total capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014- 15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.02
2016-17*	5014.57	12965.45	0.00	34959.74	162099.88
2016-17#	5014.57	2593.26	0.00	21587.54	139727.68
2017-18*	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	33630.95	179472.47
2017-18#	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	30630.95	164472.47
2018-19*	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	37666.10	204439.28
2018-19#	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	34666.10	189439.28
2019-20*	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	37005.92	213491.02
2019-20#	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	36100.43	198769.06
2020-21	41022.98	491.02	0.00	56784.49	235093.90
2021-22(RE)	64768.61	616.55	500.00	93973.41	319094.26
2022-23(BE)	72714.78	193.00	0.00	107717.04	346182.83

R.E.- Revised Estimates

* With Uday Scheme

B.E.- Budget Estimates

Without Uday Scheme

15. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	121.42
II Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	123.32
III Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	553.29
V Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.13
VI Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.65
VII Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	251.04
VIII Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	419.88
X Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.31
Total	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2130.69

Contd....

15. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12	XII Plan 2012-17
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	16162.99
II Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	34865.23
III Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	1094.68
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	6800.71
V Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	123502.63
VI Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	1207.34
VII Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	16914.47
VIII Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	160.38
IX Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	107556.70
X Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	5949.85
XI General Services	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	3850.75
Total	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	318065.73

16. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	Schematic Expenditure					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	2022-23#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Agriculture & Allied Services	3864.85	7288.73	8659.85	10523.36	10990.15	3645.69
II Rural Development	12208.62	10413.97	11907.61	10885.57	17486.98	12012.04
III Special Area Programme	297.91	189.21	100.08	30.98	52.31	0.00
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	2268.18	2481.55	2560.99	2673.02	3750.77	1765.83
V Energy	16199.34	25183.88	26691.39	14695.43	24000.27	15905.11
VI Industries & Minerals	343.03	388.78	449.96	554.7	1389.06	1143.51
VII Transport	6027.74	6310.44	5335.53	4575.45	7795.31	3983.70
VIII Scientific Services	16.44	15.44	9.33	8.54	9.74	17.34
IX Social & Community Services	34269.61	41765.08	42723.58	51641.00	66349.09	44173.29
X Economic Services	1769.53	2426.15	1504.87	2056.51	2120.75	1230.17
XI General Services	852.09	3279.83	3587.61	4227.85	4193.83	3187.76
Total	78117.34	99743.07	103530.80	101872.43	138138.26	87064.44

*Tentative Expenditure # Upto November, 2022

17. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

Year	Primary Articles Group			Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	Manufactured Group	All Commodities General Index
	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
Weight	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74
2019-20	320.30	339.58	322.55	468.66	261.77	316.00
2020-21	334.70	363.05	338.01	528.61	275.25	337.70
2021-22	392.13	393.50	392.29	575.00	290.47	371.22
2022-23*	419.15	430.28	420.45	579.81	303.98	388.29

* Upto November, 2022

Note- WPI General Index not generated for the month April-May, 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

18. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Calender/Financial Year	Manufacturing Sector	Mining Sector	Electricity Sector	General
1	2	3	4	5
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11
2017-18	134.71	132.85	124.96	133.08
2018-19	143.39	134.76	137.70	140.37
2019-20	125.93	125.60	135.15	126.90
2020-21	122.95	119.43	126.10	122.34
2021-22	136.14	124.53	144.93	133.97
2022-23*	140.41	113.29	155.03	134.65

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2022-23 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100

* Upto October, 2022 (Provisional)

19. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(In Lakh No.)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017	9.61	4.14	13.74
2018	9.69	4.40	14.08
2019	9.72	4.20	13.92
2020	9.88	4.17	14.05
2021	9.85	4.26	14.11
2022*	9.86	4.32	14.18

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Source: Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Department

* Up to September, 2022

20. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseed	Fibers (Cotton & Sanhemp)*	Spices & Condiments #
Weight	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05@	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06@	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07@	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17	161.02	265.73	129.85	188.02	344.20
2017-18	150.37	282.66	123.52	228.11	338.60
2018-19	158.09	294.13	153.87	246.19	342.60
2019-20	180.30	348.87	152.08	335.93	371.91
2020-21	186.66	310.06	167.41	386.45	378.08
2021-22(F)	154.14	312.90	206.04	299.09	289.46

Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric

* From the Year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

Contd....

20. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Fruits & vegetables \$	Sugarcane	Tobacco/ Isabgol *	Guarseed	All Crops
Weight	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100.000
1	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05@	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06@	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07@	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	175.12
2017-18	267.94	67.17	573.49	152.10	170.17
2018-19	163.74	78.82	490.49	124.01	183.07
2019-20	243.41	57.38	432.11	154.47	202.56
2020-21	281.06	69.25	536.40	136.92	207.85
2021-22(F)	323.32	56.54	515.67	120.64	201.40

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

* From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 index is for tobacco and onwards is for Isabgol.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17	6377020	13344122	19721142	1879235	1539463	3418698
2017-18	6277655	12193726	18471381	1870091	1763595	3633686
2018-19	6621882	12779625	19401507	1867668	1890887	3758555
2019-20	7179918	14961111	22141029	1775638	2718551	4494189
2020-21	9761633	13596196	23357829	1929163	2037459	3966622
2021-22(F)	7274353	11825609	19099962	1307386	2744360	4051746

F (Final)

Contd...

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton (Lint)
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487
2016-17	8256255	14883585	23139840	2563053	3955656	6518709	488652	265245
2017-18	8147746	13957321	22105067	2567783	3546350	6114133	381868	321800
2018-19	8489550	14670512	23160062	2843321	4821104	7664425	448115	347311
2019-20	8955556	17679662	26635218	2566406	4753638	7320044	326262	473902
2020-21	11690796	15633655	27324451	3441089	4612860	8053949	393737	545174
2021-22(F)	8581739	14569969	23151708	2891925	7375812	10267737	321432	421932

F (Final)

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17	5902931	3628879	9531810	4100379	1645183	5745562
2017-18	5849553	3326318	9175871	4239817	1620991	5860808
2018-19	5866486	3225883	9092369	4274556	1631449	5906005
2019-20	6047238	3802008	9849246	3838773	2497233	6336006
2020-21	6136092	3502324	9638416	3994696	1918914	5913610
2021-22(F)	6058139	3042257	9100396	4122933	2333748	6456681

F (Final)

Contd...

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17	10003310	5274062	15277372	2026160	2800416	4826576	6854	471167
2017-18	10089370	4947309	15036679	1927066	2222532	4149598	5427	584230
2018-19	10141042	4857332	14998374	1988121	2824991	4813112	5370	629244
2019-20	9886011	6299241	16185252	2341603	3485402	5827005	4466	760500
2020-21	10130788	5421238	15552026	2471969	2817860	5289829	4977	807839
2021-22(F)	10181072	5376005	15557077	2380324	4537122	6917446	4238	755858

F (Final)

23. GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectares)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445
2016-17	3219237	100588	7215168	189450	10724443
2017-18	3179567	68866	7232471	122598	10603502
2018-19	3336113	35536	7485631	164115	11021395
2019-20	3566473	79579	7963368	179220	11788640
2020-21	3441017	47410	7988133	178667	11655227

24. NET IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectares)					
Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997
2016-17	2018266	99296	5956495	182955	8257012
2017-18	1926523	68160	5870501	119753	7984937
2018-19	2016562	34978	6069433	161983	8282956
2019-20	2198456	78055	6368814	175651	8820976
2020-21	2145125	47051	6409749	176196	8778121

25. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

(In MW)

Year	Installed Capacity
1	2
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17	18677.18
2017-18	19552.77
2018-19	21077.64
2019-20	21175.90
2020-21	21978.90
2021-22	23452.35
2022-23*	23487.46

* Upto November 2022

26. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

(km)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	217707
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	226854
2017-18	9079	15543	8802	32175	170971	236572
2018-19	10600	15518	8758	53432	175937	264244
2019-20	10618	15621	8780	53792	180217	269028
2020-21	10618	15545	8965	54746	183086	272959
2021-22	10618	17238	13271	51225	186462	278813

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off.

27. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	Crude Birth Rate *		Crude Death Rate **		Infant Mortality Rate #	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41
2017	20.2	24.1	6.3	6.0	33	38
2018	20.0	24.0	6.2	5.9	32	37
2019	19.7	23.7	6.0	5.7	30	35
2020	19.5	23.5	6.0	5.6	28	32

Source:- S.R.S Bulletin (Reference Year)

* No. of live births per'000 Mid year population

** No. of deaths per'000 Mid year population

No. of infant deaths (less than one year) per'000 Live Births

Contd.....

27. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in Year)	
	India	Rajasthan
1	8	9
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7
2011-15	68.3	67.9
2012-16	68.7	68.3
2013-17	69.0	68.5
2014-18	69.4	68.7
2015-19	69.7	69.0
2016-20	70.0	69.4

Source:- SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, RGI (Reference Year)

28. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

Census Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

N.A. Not available

Source:- Census of India - (Reference Period)

Note:- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

29. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Population (in numbers)					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per thousand Males)		Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (percent)
	Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban				
						overall	0-6 Years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.6
Alwar	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.8
Banswara	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.5
Baran	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.7
Barmer	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.5
Bharatpur	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.4
Bhilwara	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.2
Bikaner	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.3
Bundi	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.4
Chittaurgarh	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.1
Churu	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.3
Dausa	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.5
Dhaulpur	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.7
Dungarpur	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.4
Ganganagar	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.0
Hanumangarh	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.9
Jaipur	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.2
Jaisalmer	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.8
Jalor	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.2
Jhalawar	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.6
Jhunjhunu	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.7
Jodhpur	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.7
Karauli	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.9
Kota	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.4
Nagaur	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.2
Pali	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.9
Pratapgarh	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.8
Rajsamand	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.7
S.Madhopur	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.6
Sikar	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.0
Sirohi	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.8
Tonk	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.3
Udaipur	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.7
Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.3

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29. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Literacy Rate in Percentage								
	Total Person			Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
Alwar	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
Banswara	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
Baran	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
Barmer	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
Bharatpur	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
Bhilwara	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
Bikaner	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
Bundi	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
Chittaurgarh	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
Churu	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
Dausa	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
Dhaulpur	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
Dungarpur	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
Ganganagar	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
Hanumangarh	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
Jaipur	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
Jaisalmer	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
Jalor	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
Jhalawar	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
Jhunjhunu	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
Jodhpur	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
Karauli	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
Kota	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
Nagaur	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
Pali	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
Pratapgarh	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
Rajsamand	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
S.Madhampur	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
Sikar	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
Sirohi	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
Tonk	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
Udaipur	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
Rajasthan	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

30. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

Agriculture Year	No. of Districts Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (In Lakh)	Land Revenue Suspended * (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53 @
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 @
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44 @
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55 @
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00 @
2017-18	16	6838	106.50	89.38 @
2018-19	9	5555	72.50	14.85 @
2019-20	21	14331	150.72	-
2020-21	6	2062	21.62	-
2021-22	10	6122	74.28	-
2022-23	1 [#]	92	2.36	-

*Figures for financial year

@ Likely

No. of Tehsil (Tehsil Pali)

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.) 2011	Percentage of State area to total area of the country 2011	Percentage of State Population to all India population 2011	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	Literacy Rate (Percentage) 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Andhra Pradesh	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2 Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
8 Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
9 Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
10 Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
11 Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
12 Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
13 Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
14 Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
15 Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
16 Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17 West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.1	73.0

Source: Census of India - 2011

*Telangana State Statistical Abstract, 2021

Contd....

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth) 2020	Average size of Operational holding (in Hect.) 2015-16	Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kg/Hectare) 2020-21 @	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹) 2021-22#
1	8	9	10	11
1 Andhra Pradesh	24	0.94	207.64	207771
2 Assam	36	1.09	56.81	86857 ^s
3 Bihar	27	0.39	202.83	49470
4 Gujarat	23	1.88	144.26	212821 ^s
5 Haryana	28	2.22	221.02	274635
6 Himachal Pradesh	17	0.95	64.68	201854
7 Karnataka	19	1.36	135.52	278786
8 Kerala	6	0.18	39.62	230601
9 Madhya Pradesh	43	1.57	96.40	124685
10 Maharashtra	16	1.34	129.19	193121 ^s
11 Odisha	36	0.95	68.06	124669
12 Punjab	18	3.62	246.71	162112
13 Rajasthan	32	2.73	67.46	135218
14 Tamilnadu	13	0.75	157.88	241131
15 Telangana	21	1.00	200.53	275443
16 Uttar Pradesh	38	0.73	188.96	68810
17 West Bengal	19	0.76	182.15	121267 ^s
All India	28	1.08	137.15	150007

Source:- Ministry of Statistics Programme implementation GOI (\$ Year 2020-21)

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2021, GoI

Contd....

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kwh.) * 2021-22	Number of motor Vehicles \$ per lakh Population @ 31.03.2020	Total Road Length # Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 2018-19
1	12	13	14
1 Andhra Pradesh	1567.23	24888	108.21
2 Assam	384.32	12493	508.84
3 Bihar	328.71	8095	316.69
4 Gujarat	2238.87	38669	127.07
5 Haryana	2186.44	29336	113.75
6 Himachal Pradesh	1742.43	23216	131.54
7 Karnataka	1375.56	39200	186.82
8 Kerala	844.10	40054	669.03
9 Madhya Pradesh	1231.83	21328	118.42
10 Maharashtra	1588.32	30482	206.97
11 Odisha	2263.70	20012	196.29
12 Punjab	2350.06	37489	293.60
13 Rajasthan	1345.30	24392	91.59
14 Tamilnadu	1714.31	42089	208.47
15 Telangana	2126.18	34327	125.41
16 Uttar Pradesh	662.91	15206	183.83
17 West Bengal	733.42	11153	319.84
All India	1255.14	24042	165.23

* Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority Ministry of Power)-PIB GOI

\$ (Transport +Non-Transport)

@ Source-Economic survey of Maharashtra 2021-22

Excluding JRY Roads (Source-Basic Road Statistics of India, 2018-19, GoI)

Contd...

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh population # (September, 2022)	Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) (September, 2022)	Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) (September, 2022)
1	15	16	17
1 Andhra Pradesh	14	77287	108551
2 Assam	8	54513	27267
3 Bihar	6	34967	15832
4 Gujarat	12	135394	95888
5 Haryana	17	217659	120579
6 Himachal Pradesh	23	173936	56575
7 Karnataka	16	204290	131386
8 Kerala	19	192908	124249
9 Madhya Pradesh	8	60790	41628
10 Maharashtra	11	283360	281026
11 Odisha	12	91723	39663
12 Punjab	21	172998	91915
13 Rajasthan	10	69257	54743
14 Tamilnadu	16	149942	156712
15 Telangana	15	171062	172924
16 Uttar Pradesh	8	61091	27493
17 West Bengal	10	101692	47733
All India	11	126538	94618

1st October, 2022 Population Projections for India & States 2011-2036 RGI

Quarterly Statistics (2022-23 Q-2) on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI



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