

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2023-24



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





MESSAGE

Rajasthan continues to step forward on the path of "Aapno Agranee Rajasthan" with economic prosperity and significant achievements. Our commitment of inclusive growth, included in the principle of "Sabka saath, Sabka Vikas, Sab ka Vishvas, Sabka Prayas and Sabka Kalyan" is the guiding force behind socioeconomic development of the State. Through inclusive policies and collaborative efforts; we are fostering an ecosystem of "Asardaar Faisle, Prabhavee Kaam" so that every citizen can thrive and contribute in journey of prosperous Rajasthan.

On this path of progress, our focus remains dedicated on building a fast and inclusive economy. We are laying the groundwork for a prosperous future for all, by leveraging our strengths in diverse sectors, investing in infrastructure, and empowering our people with skill and opportunities.

"Economic Review 2023-24" is an important document which provides an indepth analysis of the State's economic progress by presenting statistical data and insights of significant achievements of the State across different sectors.

I am confident that Economic Review 2023-24 will serve as a valuable resource for all stakeholders interested in the sustainable development and advancement of the State. I am also sure that the dream of "Viksit Rajasthan" will come true through our combined efforts.

(BHAJAN LAL SHARMA)

much



FOREWORD

The concerned efforts are being made by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure that the benefits of public welfare schemes and services are efficiently delivered to all people with the spirit of Antyodaya in a timely manner by reinforcing the pillars of "Good-Governance" and by adhering to the fundamental principles of "Participative, Innovative and Equitable governance".

"Economic Review 2023-24" published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, provides a holistic analysis of various programs and schemes, enriched with reliable facts and figures. This publication offers a real overview of the State's progress and achievements.

The content of this document will certainly serve as a guiding light for policymakers, government officials, civil organizations and all other stakeholders in facilitating informed decision-making and driving the socio-economic development of the State. I extend my sincere appreciation to the entire team involved in this publication for their valuable contribution.

Sudhansh Pant (SUDHANSH PANT)



PREFACE

The Economic Review is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics every year. The "Economic Review, 2023-24" provides a bird's eye view on the progress of State's economy for the financial year 2023-24. In this publication an attempt has been made to depict the improvement in socio-economic scenario of the State and performance under various programmes.

I hope this publication is poised to serve substantial benefits to all planners, policymakers and academicians engaged in the socio-economic development of the State.

NAVEEN JAIN)



Director and Joint Secretary Directorate of Economics and Statistics Rajasthan

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is prepared annually by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and presented in the State Legislative Assembly along with State Government Budget. The "Economic Review, 2023-24" comprises of 11 chapters that provide a comprehensive view of the current socio-economic status of the State, viz. 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, Other Social Services/Programmes. Apart from these, chapters on State Finance & Other Resources for Development, Sustainable Development Goals and Statistical Appendix on key socio-economic indicators have also been included in this publication.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time. Any suggestions for improvement of this publication are welcomed.

(VINESH SINGHVI)

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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| S. No. | Particulars | Unit | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--------|---|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Gross State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices | ₹Crore | 678316 1000032 | 665963 1017917 | 725586 1194961 | 782287 1357851 | 845115 1528385 |
| 2. | GSDP Growth Rate at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices | Per cent | 5.45 9.71 | -1.82 1.79 | 8.95 17.39 | 7.81 13.63 | 8.03 12.56 |
| 3. | Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services | Per cent | 27.70 27.31 44.99 | 30.08 28.65 41.27 | 28.17 28.65 43.18 | 27.44 28.38 44.18 | 26.21 29.84 43.95 |
| 4. | Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services | Per cent | 27.56 25.83 46.61 | 30.45 26.77 42.78 | 28.56 27.88 43.56 | 27.26 27.42 45.32 | 26.72 28.21 45.07 |
| 5. | Net State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices | ₹Crore | 598220 899469 | 579208 906308 | 634389 1069664 | 685105 1215197 | 740581 1369477 |
| 6. | Per Capita Income at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices | ₹ | 76840 115534 | 73447 114925 | 79507 134060 | 84935 150653 | 90831 167964 |

Note: For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (AE-II) GSVA: Gross State Value Added

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

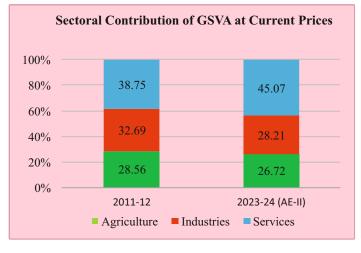


Figure 4

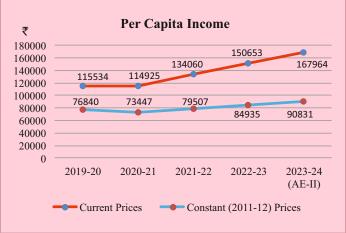


Figure 5



Figure 6



P-Provisional AE-II -Advance Estimate-II

| S. No. | Particulars | Unit | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|-----------|---|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 7. | Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices [®] Percentage to GSDP | ₹Crore | 275755 27.57 | 270676 26.59 | 354326 29.65 | 399594 29.43 | - |
| 8. | Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100) | | 202.56 | 207.85 | 201.57 | 209.63 ⁺ | - |
| 9. | Total Foodgrain Production* | Lakh MT | 266.35 | 273.24 | 231.92 | 252.80 ⁺ | 245.01~ |
| 10. | Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100) | | 126.90 | 122.34 | 133.97 | 136.93 | 153.77 [@] |
| 11. | Wholesale Price Index (Base Year1999-2000 =100) Percentage change | | 316.00 4.73 | 337.70 6.87 | 371.22 9.93 | 388.45 4.64 | 388.09 |
| 12. | Installed Capacity (Power) | MW | 21176 | 21979 | 23452 | 23509 | 24784 |
| 13. | Commercial Bank Credit # | ₹Crore | 315149 | 343406 | 375030 | 441569 | 581484 |

^{*} Relates to Agriculture Year

⁺ Final

[~] Advance

[@] Provisional

[#] As on 30th September for the years 2019-20 to 2022-23 and as on 31st March for the year 2023-24.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan, "The Land of the Kings", is the largest State in the country in terms of area consisting of 10 divisions and 50 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 projected population of Rajasthan as on 1st March, 2024 is 8.19 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 Thousand Males | 928 | 943 |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year) | 2011 | Female Children per Thousand 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 Thousand mid year population | 23.5 | 19.5 |
| Crude Death Rate | 2020* | Per Thousand mid year population | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 2020* | Per Thousand Live births | 32 | 28 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 2018-20* | Per lakh Live births | 113 | 97 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | 2016-20* | Age in Years | 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 second 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: II-Advance Estimates of GSDP, NSDP & PCI - 2023-24

Gross State Domestic Product

- (1) At current prices: ₹15.28 lakh crore
- (2) At constant (2011-12) prices: ₹8.45 lakh crore

Net State Domestic Product

- (1) At current prices: ₹ 13.69 lakh crore
- (2) At constant (2011-12) prices :₹ 7.41 lakh crore

Per Capita Income

- (1) At current prices: ₹ 1,67,964
- (2) At constant (2011-12) prices: ₹ 90,831

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

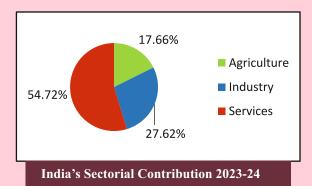






26.72% Agriculture 45.07% ■ Industry Services 28.21%





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 385.83 in the year 2022 to 387.90 in the year of 2023, registering an increase of 0.54 per cent. The index of Primary Articles; Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants; and Manufactured Products groups show an increase of 0.96, 0.39 and 0.23 per cent in the year 2023, over the previous year respectively. On the other hand, at All India level, the general index of WPI (base year 2011-12=100) remained same at 151.3 between the years 2022 and 2023.

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 year 2023 recorded an increase of 1.03 per cent at Alwar centre, 3.86 per cent at Bhilwara centre, 2.68 per cent at Jaipur centre and for All India 5.57 per cent increase over the previous year.

BANKING

Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the State through mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. Rajasthan has a substantial network of banking and financial system controlling the money supply and achieving required economic growth in the State. up to March, 2024, there are total of 8,448 bank offices/branches in the State, out of which 4,248 branches are of Public Sector banks, 1,594 branches are of Regional Rural banks, 2,035 branches are of Private Sector banks, 7 branches are of Foreign banks, 561 branches are of Small Finance banks and 3 branches are of Payment banks. The deposits have increased by 12.88 per cent in Rajasthan in March, 2024 over the same period of previous year while this increase was 13.40 per cent at all India level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 86.66 per cent in Rajasthan and 79.04 per cent at All India level, as on March, 2024 while the same was 81.58 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.44 per cent at All India level as on March, 2023.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture & Allied Activities in Rajasthan, still continues to be the backbone of State's economy by contributing 26.72 per cent in State's total GSVA in 2023-24 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, 2023 in the State was 499.60 mm which is 14.69 per cent more than the normal rainfall of 435.60 mm.

There has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and allied sector at constant as well as current prices; it increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.05 lakh crore in 2023-24, showing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 4.61 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 ₹3.82 lakh crore in 2023-24 showing a compound annual growth rate of 10.19 per cent. As per advance estimate for the year 2023-24, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 245.01 lakh tonnes, which is a decrease of 3.08 per cent over the production of 252.80 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 2023-24, a budget estimate of ₹1,082.85 crore has been kept under schematic budget (including central share), against which a sum of ₹708.15 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Under "Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana", financial assistance of ₹40.85 crore have been disbursed to 2,718 farmers during the financial year 2023-24.

Major, medium and minor irrigation projects are being providing irrigation facilities in a total area of 39.36 lakh hectares. During financial year 2023-24, additional irrigation potential of 28,714 hectares has been created.

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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹182.21 crore (₹109.33 crore as central share and ₹72.88 crore as State share) has been incurred. An area of 91,250 hectares drip & mini sprinkler and 1,28,514 hectares have been covered under sprinkler irrigation systems respectively.

Atal Bhujal Scheme: This scheme has been running by Government of India with the 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, 1,132 gram panchayats of 38 blocks of 17 districts of Rajasthan have been identified.

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. An investment of ₹1,018.12 crore has been made in Agri- processing units and 401 entrepreneurs & farmers have availed ₹189.03 crore subsidies in the financial year 2023-24.

Tree Outside Forest Rajasthan(TOFR): Under the Rajasthan Greening and Rewilding Mission in the direction of making Rajasthan a Green State, a new scheme named Tree Outside Forest Rajasthan (TOFR) has been launched in the year 2023-24. The objective of this scheme is to expand tree coverage outside traditional forests in Rajasthan and increase greenery outside forest areas. Under which a target has been set to plant 5 crore saplings every year with the help of various departments, institutions and the citizens in the State. Under the said scheme, till March 2024, 375.20 lakh saplings have been distributed against the target of 492.56 lakh.

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 12.43 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24. The sectorial contribution of the industry sector in the total GSVA of the State stands at 28.21 per cent at current prices in 2023-24.

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. During the financial year 2023-24, total 4,70,676 MSME industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. An investment proposal of ₹6,044.93 crore has been made in these units and direct employment opportunities have been generated for 22,59,227 persons.

According to Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), during the financial year 2023-24 total 7 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹24,681 crore and employment to 10,630 persons have been approved. To interact with potential investors and business leaders and to project the image of the State as an ideal investment destination for attracting investments in varied sectors, BIP has participated in World Investment Conference, 2023-Delhi, Vibrant Gujarat – (Gandhinagar) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu Global Investor Meet-Tamil Nadu, India Mobility Summit-Delhi, Bharat Tax-Delhi and Logistics Summit-Jaipur during the year 2023-24.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is the apex organization engaged in fostering growth of industrialization in the State. During year 2023-24, RIICO has acquired 1,266.72 acres of land, developed 1,068.99 acres of land and allotted 1,784 plots (includes industrial, commercial, residential and others).

During year 2023-24, RIICO has developed 10 new industrial areas i.e. (i) Osiyan, Jodhpur (ii) Umriya, Jhalawar (iii) Rajas, Nagaur (iv) Kunjbiharipura, Jaipur (v) Nadol, Pali (vi) Dharmpura, Barmer (vii) Nainwa, Bundi (viii) Varkana, Pali (ix) Maal ki Toos, Udaipur (x) Malwa ka chora, Udaipur.

RIICO has developed two special parks namely:-MED Tech Medical Devices Park at Boranada-Jodhpur, Integrated Resource Recovery Park at Jamwaramgarh, Thaulai-Jaipur and an another special zone i.e. Sports Goods and Toys Zone at Khushkheda Industrial Area, Bhiwadi.

"India Stonemart - an International Stone Industry Exhibition" is very important and flagship event of the State. The 12th edition of India Stonemart international stone industry based exhibition was organized by CDOS in collaboration with FICCI along with State Government and RIICO from 1st-4th February 2024 at Jaipur exhibition and convention centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Vanijyik Vahan Swarojgar Yojana has been notified on 11th October, 2022 for benefitting the applicants between age group of 18 to 45 years on their purchase of a commercial vehicle pricing up to ₹15 lakh, by giving them the grant of 10 per cent of the on-road price or ₹60,000 (whichever is less). In this scheme, a grant of ₹8.66 crore has been released by the State Government in a total of 1,548 cases up to March, 2024.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana -2022 has been notified on dated 8th September, 2022. Under the scheme, the applicant belonging to the SC/ST category are eligible to get interest subvention at the rate of 9 per cent on loans of less than ₹25 lakh, 7 per cent on loans from ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore, 6 per cent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore and a margin money grant of 25 per cent of the project cost or ₹25 lakh (whichever is less) will also be payable to the applicant. During the year 2023-24 total 1,079 loan applications have been sanctioned and out of them loan amount ₹268.64 crore have been disbursed to 1,011 applicants.

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 148 mining leases for major minerals, 16,817 mining leases for minor minerals and 17,454 quarry licenses in the State. During the year 2023-24, revenue target of ₹8,500 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology Department out of which a total of ₹7,491.20 crore of revenue has been achieved.

Rajasthan is the significant producer of crude oil in India. Petroleum producing area in the State covering about 1,50,000 sq. km under 4 petroliferous basins. The State contributes about 14.95 per cent to total crude oil production in India. During the year 2023-24 total ₹3,425.08 crore revenue is generated. Two new block for oil and gas exploration & production from Jaisalmer Basin has been granted to OIL India Limited & Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. (MEIL) by MoP&NG.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2022: Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2022 has been implemented since 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 per cent, 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 4,624 eligibility certificates have been issued with investment proposal of ₹2,14,666.10 crore in the year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana:

Under the scheme, minimum graduate young entrepreneurs of the State are being provided subsidy at 8 per cent interest on loans up to ₹25 lakh and 6 per cent interest on loans above ₹25 lakh and up to ₹1 crore by the bank to start their new venture (manufacturing, service and trade) in the age group of 18 to 35 years. During the year 2023-24, total 321 loans have been sanctioned and loan amount of ₹74.91 crore to 309 applicants have been disbursed.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY): Under this scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹5 crore and 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs for their expansion and modernization. During the year 2023-24, loan amount of ₹1,451.70 crore has been disbursed among 7,920 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 5 years from the date of issuance of the Acknowledgment Certificate. During the year 2023-24, a total of 3,569 Acknowledgment Certificates were issued. Out of these, 1,817 certificates of Micro category, 1,186 certificates of Small category and 566 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

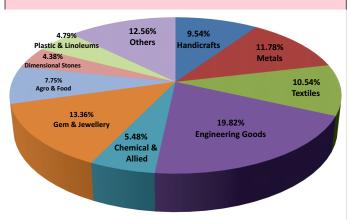
EXPORTS

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 lots of benefits like increased competitiveness and market share, limitless marketing opportunities for sellers to sell and consumers to purchase, greater technology inclusion, etc.

In Rajasthan, Engineering Goods, Gems & Jewellery, Metal, Textiles and Handicrafts are top five export items that account for more than 65 per cent of exports from the State. The total exports for the year 2023-24 is equal to ₹83,704.24 crore. The figure 0.2 below shows the contribution of various products in exports from Rajasthan in the year 2023-24.





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 1,37,60,294 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in Rajasthan till 31st March, 2024. 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.

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 is being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they get employed/self-employed, whichever is 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 year 2023-24, a total of 36,235 new approvals have been issued and an amount of ₹567.00 crore have been distributed as unemployment allowance.

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 March, 2024 is 24,783.64 MW.

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network of the State as on March, 2017 was 36,079 ckt. km (circuit Km), which has increased to 44,232.906 ckt. km (with PPP) up to March, 2024. The total transmission network has increased by 22.60 per cent from 2016-17 to 2023-24. During the financial year 2023-24, a total of 473.689 ckt. km has been added in the transmission network.

The energy availability in the State from March, 2017 to March, 2024 has increased from 6,922 crore units to 11,204 crore units. The total energy availability has increased by 61.86 per cent from 2016-17 to 2023-24. Likewise, total net energy consumption has also gone up by 64.41 per cent.

To achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the State, the State Government has electrified 43,965 villages up to March, 2024. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhanis and 105.64 lakh rural households have also been electrified up to March, 2024.

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 19,459 MW (ground mounted)

capacities have been commissioned in the State up to March, 2024. Further, the State Government has issued the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy, 2023 and Hydrogen Policy, 2023.

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 15,74,956 motor vehicles have been registered in year 2023-24. 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 3,01,810.86 km up to March, 2023. The road density in the State is 88.18 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2023 whereas national road density stands at 165.24 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.

Rajasthan Startup is the flagship program by the Government of Rajasthan to promote innovation, generate employment and facilitate investment in the State. iStart Portal (www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in) acts as a single window for Startups. Along with this, Q-Rate Ranking System, Incubator, Innovation challenge, Innovation Hub (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota) iStart Nest (Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur) are included in the start-ups program of the State. Under this a total of 4,422 Startups have been registered on the iStart Portal up to March, 2024. School Startup and Rural Startup program have been initiated by the government to expand the startup program in the State.

Rajasthan Sampark Portal is the centralized 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 1.50 crore complaints/problems received out of which around 1.49 crore complaints/ problems were resolved.

Raj-Kaj is an integrated 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 9.50 lakh users of 76 administrative departments and 520 organization units (PSUs, autonomous bodies, boards, commissions etc) are using the RajKaj application.

Rajasthan Center of Advance Technology (R-CAT) was launched in Jaipur, to skilling and upskilling of State youth to strengthen employability and entrepreneurship at Rajasthan. R-CAT is adopting the outward-in approach and brought Tech Giants like Apple, Microsoft, EC Council, Phytec Embedded, Oracle, Cisco, VMWare, SAS, RedHat, Adobe and Autofina Robotics on one platform for the aforesaid objective. Till March, 2024, around 900 candidates have enrolled for the advanced technical courses in R-CAT on scholarship basis, out of which, 132 candidates have been placed. In order to upskill and reskill, R-CAT has introduced Faculty Development Program (FDP) and 409 faculties have participated till March, 2024.

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 117 departments pertaining to 344 government schemes showing 729 points of information are being displayed on the portal.

Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana: Government of Rajasthan launched the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana for the effective implementation of the ideology of 'one number, one card, one identity' and also with the aim of making the benefits (cash or non-cash) of various schemes easy of public welfare easily accessible and transparent. Under this scheme, total number of enrolled families are 2.01 crore, total count of enrolled individuals are 7.82 crore, total number of transactions (Cash and Non-Cash) are 149.19 crore and total cash benefit transacted through DBTs are ₹61,270 crore as on 31st March, 2024.

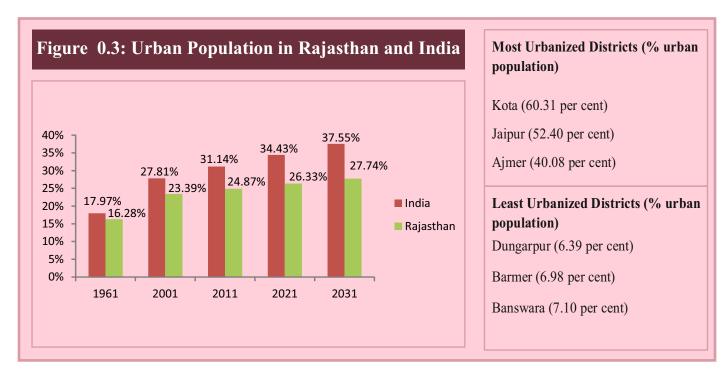
In order to ensure availability of Gazetteers to General public the Mobile App named Raj Gazetteer has also been developed by the department.

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 search of

better living conditions and more employment opportunities. The figure 0.3 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 being implemented across the State. During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹541.75 crore has been incurred on this project against the total available fund of ₹592.79 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 2023-24 an amount of ₹9,411.22 crore has been spent and 3,751.71 lakh men-days generated by providing employment to 63.85 lakh households. Total 5.09 lakh households have been completed 100 days employment.

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 2023-24, ₹69,956.64 lakh has been incurred and 96,743 new houses have been constructed.

Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan - 2023

- For the disposal of works related to general public like issuing birth and death registration certificates, settlement of pending leases, maintenance of asset registers etc. The progess of Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang Abhiyan as under:
- Total 96,113 Pattas has been issued.
- Total 96,019 Birth, Death and Other certificates issued.
- Payment to 20,968 families for toilets under the Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM) (G) scheme.

PROGRAMMES RELATED TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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. Five development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur,), 12 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar and SawaiMadhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

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. 6,67,430 pattas (2,73,446 on agricultural land, 2,57,032 of 69-A, 22,410 of Kachchi Basti Regulation, 57,089 of State Grant Act 2,100 of EWS/LIG, 55,353 re-pattas after surrender of previously issued pattas) have been distributed in the campaign up to 31st March, 2024.

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. During the year 2023-24, total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, is ₹2,283.99 crore which included ₹26.74 crore loan amount. During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹2,371.91crore has been incurred out of which ₹1,750.64 crore as capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹423.26 crore and expenditure of ₹340.68 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 2023-24 the Ajmer Development Authority has received ₹261.54 crore and incurred an expenditure of ₹209.07 crore. The amount received from the sale of plots, regulation and other items is being used to beautify the city through maintenance of electricity, water, road, sports ground, sewerage and smart city's work.

Kota Development Authority, Kota: Total receipts of Kota Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹1,463.98 crore which includes loan and security amount of ₹359.74 crore. In the same year, a total amount of ₹1,729.30 crore has been spent, in which an amount of ₹1,103.04 crore has been incurred on development works.

Udaipur Development Authority, Udaipur: Total receipt of Udaipur Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹637.68 crore and a total amount of ₹424.38 crore has been spent, out of which ₹373.46 crore has been capital expenditure and the remaining amount of ₹50.92 crore has been spent on recurring expenditure, miscellaneous deposits, salaries and allowances etc.

Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Scheme provides financial support to the persons aged 18 to 60 years of needy families living in urban areas by providing employment to them. This scheme was initially started with providing employment of 100 working days on the basis of free registration, which has been increased to 125 working days in the financial year 2023-24.

Under this scheme, employment has been allotted to 3.19 lakh families in the year 2023-24. In the same year, a total of 10,824 works have been sanctioned and ₹339 crore has been paid and 202.61 lakh man days have been created. More than 80 per cent of the workers employed under the scheme are women workers.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana: Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana is currently being run in urban bodies by the State Government, dedicated to good governance, which is realizing the concept of 'Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya' in the State. By spending ₹250 crore every year for running 1,000 Rasoi's in 240 urban bodies in the State, people can be benefited by serving 5.47 crore food plates every year.

Under the scheme, pure and nutritious food is being provided to the general public by respectfully sitting in permanent kitchens for two meals (lunch and dinner) at ₹8 per plate and a State grant of ₹22 per plate is being given by the State Government. Under

the scheme, up to 31st March, 2024, 19.17 crore plates have been served and the needy have been benefited.

Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme: Under the, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors in urban areas, Up to 31st March, 2024 applications of 6,56,000 beneficiaries have been sent to the banks and ₹710 crore have been disbursed to 2,49,000 beneficiaries.

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 Calender year 2023, total 1,807.52 lakh

(1,790.52 lakh domestic and 17 lakh foreigner) tourist visited in Rajasthan. Tourism and Hospitality sector has been accorded full benefits of Industry Status. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 342 tourism units in the financial year 2023-24. Electricity tariff and U.D. taxes are available at the same as industry rates for tourism units which received Eligibility certificates.

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 endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/ schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme and New India Literacy Programme.

Educational Institutions in Rajasthan

Total enrolment in Government Schools is 67.39 lakh as per DISE Report 2022-23

There are 2,499 colleges of General Education, out of which 536 are Government Colleges, 19 are Government Law Colleges, 39 Government Agriculture Colleges, 1,897 are Private colleges, 2 are Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges are established with Private partnership.

Enrolment under Secondary education in Government Schools (class 1st to 12th) is 54.64 lakh.

There are 78 Engineering Colleges, out of these 20 are Government Engineering Colleges and 58 are private colleges with total admission capacity of around 27,588 students per year.

There are 50 Management Education Institutions at P.G. level (6 Government and 44 Private) with total admission capacity of around 4,106 students per year.

1 Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, 1 IIIT Kota, 1 MNIT Jaipur and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are functioning in the State.

There are 35 Medical Colleges in the State, out of these 6 are in Government sector, 1 constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS), 17 Medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), 1 ESI college, Alwar, 1 All India Meerabai Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur and remaining 9 are in Private Sector.

The Free Textbook Distribution Scheme by the State Government is providing free textbooks to 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 2023-24, 2.02 crore text books have been distributed among the students.

Pre- metric scholarship is being provided to the students belongs to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal areas (OBC). An amount of ₹2,224.10 lakh has been spent in the year 2023-24.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1stApril, 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 ₹550.89 crore has been reimbursed to these schools by the State Government in the year 2023-24.

To promote girls education in the State, 316 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalayas (KGBVs) are functional and 41,865 girls are studying in these schools. For this, ₹13,162.02 lakh has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹22,701.74 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 2023-24 in 5 Medical colleges namely Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, Bundi and Hanumangarh 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 with the project cost of ₹325 crore for each college with the Central and State share of 60:40 respectively. CPR and DPR have

been approved for all 15 Medical colleges.

Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools: On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of 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 Schools (English Medium) for classes 1st to 12th from the session 2019-20. Currently, a total of 3,737 Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) are running in the State. In these schools, 7,11,002 students have been enrolled.

Mukhyamantri Free Uniform Fabric Distribution Scheme: This scheme provides two sets of free uniform fabric to all the students studying in government schools from class 1st to 8th. The State Government is providing ₹200 per student for uniform stitching to all the students. In which total amount of ₹311.11 crore has been approved, out of which the share of central government and State Government is ₹186.67 crore and ₹124.44 crore respectively.

Kali Bai Bheel Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana: Under this scheme, in the year 2023-24 ₹11.24 lakh has been incurred up to March 2024 against the allocation of ₹2,351.66 lakh. Under this yojana for school education in the year 2023-24 ₹8.36 lakh has been incurred up to March 2024 against the allocation of ₹80.11 lakh.

Devnarayan Girls Scooty Distribution & Incentive Scheme: Girls belonging to very backward classes of Rajasthan who have passed Senior Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE/ CBSE with 50 per cent 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 per cent 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. Under this scheme, in the year 2021-22 to 2023-24, ₹5047.49 lakh has been incurred.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

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.

Mukhaya Mantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana: This Scheme aims to provide financial protection to families against high healthcare costs by offering cashless treatment to eligible beneficiaries at government as well as private empanelled hospitals for a wide range of medical services. Presently, around 1.43 crore families are registered under the scheme. A total of 70.04 lakh claims of ₹3495.90 crore has been submitted and 32.26 lakh patients have been treated in the financial year 2023-24.

Ayushman Arogya Mandir

As per the suggestion of National Health Policy-2017, to strengthen the primary health care services, Government of India decided to make all the subhealth centres and primary health centres functional as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (SHC-AAM) by the year 2022 under Ayushman Bharat Yojana. 9,391 Ayushman Arogya Mandir are operational in the State which includes 2,073 PHC, 6,780 SHC, 292 UPHC and 246 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (up to 31 March, 2024). Among these Ayushman Arogya Mandir 836 PHC and 4,440 SHC are providing all 12 services. The State has also upgraded 100 per cent AYUSH facilities to AAM AYUSH facility against target of 2,019 AYUSH facilities.

Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS)

Cashless medicine facility is also provided under RGHS to all RGHS registered beneficiary on all CONFED medical stores and at more than 4,000 private empanelled pharma stores. During the financial year 2023-24, a total of ₹3,262.57 crore has been incurred for 152.31 lakh claims of OPD/IPD/Day care, Private Pharmacy and reimbursement claims.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana: 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 2023-24, 34.93 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, 15.88 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 9.45 lakh pregnant women availed fresh cooked food, 6.60 lakh pregnant women availed transport for home to hospital, 42,714 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher health institutions, 7.63 lakh pregnant women availed transportation from hospital to home facility and 72,202 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services. Total 4,97,363 number of children also availed free of cost medicine, 2,27,045 lab tests, 4,432 blood transfusion services and 82,818 transport services.

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 Abhiyan" is being conducted by the Rajasthan government from 26th October, 2020. Currently, the "Shudh Aahar Milavat par war" campaign is running continuously from 15th February, 2024. During the year 2023-24, total 34,062 samples have been collected through 19,847 inspections.

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.

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. 11,159 Single Village Schemes and 139 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹93,427 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. A total of 39.25 lakh rural families have been benefited with house hold connections and the cumulative expenditure of ₹21,517.85 crore has been incurred up to March, 2024.

Total 50.99 lakh households tap connections have been provided up to 31st March, 2024 under which 12.15 lakh new connections have been released during the year 2023-24.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana: Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to Antyodaya Anna Yojana families and 5 kg wheat per unit to other identified eligible beneficiaries per month is being provided free of cost for the next five years from January, 2024. During the year 2023-24, 2.182 lakh MT wheat was made available to average 4.17 crore persons per month up to March, 2024 by the State Government. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 25.75 lakh MT wheat have been lifted, 26.18 lakh MT wheat have been provided to the beneficiaries during the year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana: During the financial year 2023-24, milk is being made available using skimmed milk powder for 6 days a week. Under this scheme, 15 grams of milk powder per student per day for classes pre-primary to 5th and 20 grams of milk powder per student per day for classes 6th to 8th are being provided, which are prepared into 150 ml and 200 ml of hot milk, respectively. Milk powder of 1 kg packing is being supplied by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (RCDF) to the schools at the rate of ₹421 per kg. During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹700 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision of ₹864 crore.

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). A target of 3,65,252 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India, against which 3,73,687 (102.31 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefited up to March, 2024.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana: Sahayog and UpharYojana have been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefitted at different stages. A sum of ₹31,000 are being given on the marriage of girls aged 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes. Under this scheme, during the period of 2023-24, the total sum of ₹6,410.28 lakh have been rewarded to 16,917 girls.

Silicosis Policy: Silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone cutting, 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. Under the Scheme, till March, 2024, financial assistance has been provided to 17,245 silicosis victims/families by spending ₹51,778.80 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided with pension. During the year 2023-24, a total sum of ₹2,43,003.47 lakh has been disbursed among 18,34,130 beneficiaries under this pension scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above whose annual income of the family from all sources is less than ₹48,000 are eligible to receive Old Age Samman Pension ₹1,000 per month. Under this scheme, 51,10,019 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹6,05,266.17 lakh during the year 2023-24.

MukhyaMantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹1,000 per month to the specially abled persons (below 75 years of age). For pensioners aged 75 years and above ₹1,250 per month is payable. Pension of ₹2,500 per month is being provided to the leprosy cured specially abled persons. Under this scheme, 6,26,435 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹78,309.27 lakh during the year 2023-24.

PalanharYojana: Palanhar Scheme is a flagship cash transfer scheme of Government of Rajasthan for providing support to children under 10 categories. Initially the scheme was launched for SC orphan children but later on it was opened for orphan children of all categories. The persons taking responsibility for caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. Under this scheme, 5,76,396 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹94,945.95 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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. Under the scheme, 20,353 students have given their presence in the coaching institutes listed under the scheme during the year 2023-24.

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 peace and prosperity by 2030. There are 17 goals with 169 targets which are to be achieved by 2030.

"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 measuring 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 5th version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2024, which was computed on 95 indicators across 14 SDGs. In Rajasthan SDGs Index 5.0, district Jhunjhunu is top in the list, while district Jaisalmer 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 for 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.

Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation (RITI)

Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation

has been established on 3rd March, 2024 in place of the Chief Minister's Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRETAC). It is constituted on the lines of NITI Aayog, which will prepare a roadmap to make Rajasthan a developed State.

Objective and Works of RITI are as follows:-

- To estimate the various types of resources (physical, financial and manpower) of the State and prepare a policy for their best use in the development of the State and give suggestions.
- Keeping in mind the objectives, priorities of the national agenda as well as the needs, resources and capacity of the State, structuring sector-wise and program-wise short-term and long-term measures as well as giving suggestions on policies and programs to remove regional imbalances.
- To give suggestions to the departments regarding planning by keeping focus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and "Apano Agrani Rajasthan-Sankalp Patra-2023".
- Formation of the "State Vision-2047" and policy formation and action accordingly.
- To review and evaluate the progress of schemes and programs operated by the government as per need and give suggestions regarding their improvements.
- Study the successful policies and principles of National and International level and give suggestions regarding their implementation in the State.
- To develop mechanisms to improve the standard of living of the common people and to identify the factors hindering the economic and social development of the State and to find solutions for the successful implementation of the development agenda.
- To give suggestions for optimum utilization of available financial sources/resources through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model as much as possible in the environment and perspective of economic reforms and to give suggestions by regularly evaluating the results of development works.
- To ensure maximum use of information technology and modern means of communication, and to get the benefit of knowledge transfer by coordinating with high-tech institutions, along with working as a Resource Centre and Knowledge Hub. To provide necessary guidance by regularly reviewing the progress of development works.
- To provide guidance from time to time to the concerned departments for implementing the recommendations of RITI and to give suggestions for improvements/amendments as per the need.

01

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) OF RAJASTHAN AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) OF ALL INDIA

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 at 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 second advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for Rajasthan at Current Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹15.28 lakh crore, as against ₹13.58 lakh crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 12.56 per cent in the year 2023-24 against 13.63 per cent in the year 2022-23.

As per the provisional estimates the nominal GDP for All India at Current Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹295.36 lakh crore, showing a growth of 9.6 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.17 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.

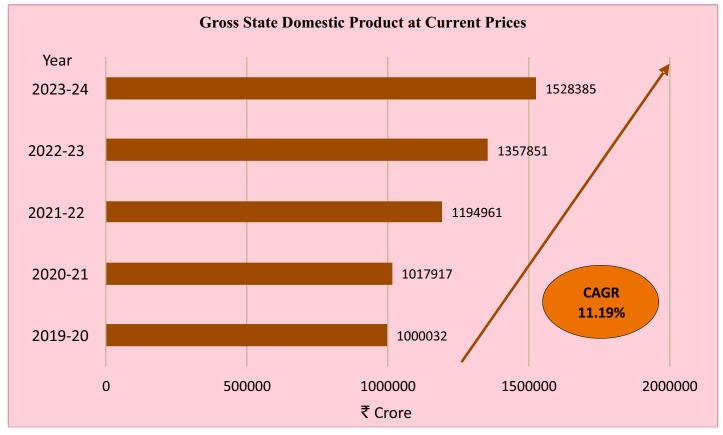
Table: 1.1 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India (At Current Prices)

(₹Crore)

| Years | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GSDP - Rajasthan | 1000032 | 1017917 | 1194961 | 1357851 | 1528385 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 9.71 | 1.79 | 17.39 | 13.63 | 12.56 |
| GDP- All India | 20103593 | 19854096 | 23597399 | 26949646 | 29535667 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 6.4 | -1.2 | 18.9 | 14.2 | 9.6 |

For Rajasthan-For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimates-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimates-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (AE-II) For All India- For the Year 2022-23- First Revised Estimates (FRE) and Year 2023-24 Provisional Estimates (PE)

Figure 1.1



Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Basic Current Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹14.28 lakh crore, as against ₹12.77 lakh crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 11.86 per cent in the year 2023-24 against 12.97 per cent in the year 2022-23. The corresponding sectoral growths are 9.64 per cent in

Agriculture, 15.06 per cent in Industry and 11.26 per cent in Service sector in the year 2023-24 over the year 2022-23.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Basic Current prices from the year 2019-20 onwards is depicted in table 1.2 and sectoral composition in the year 2023-24 is shown in figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2

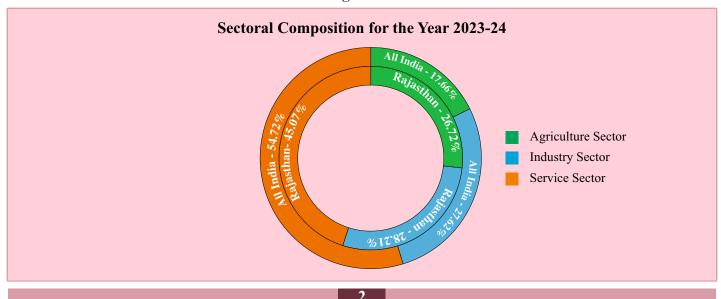


Table 1.2 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices (₹Crore)

| Years | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Agriculture Sector | 260664 | 292644 | 322739 | 348011 | 381555 |
| Industry Sector | 244275 | 257294 | 315047 | 350071 | 402795 |
| Service Sector | 440611 | 411238 | 492254 | 578481 | 643632 |

For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimates-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimates-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (AE-II)

The contribution of Agriculture Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) for the year 2023-24 is likely to be 26.72 per cent. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction is likely to be 28.21 per cent during 2023-24. 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 45.07 per cent during 2023-24.

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 second advance estimates, the real GSDP for Rajasthan at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.45 lakh crore, as against ₹7.82 lakh crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 8.03 per cent in the year 2023-24 against growth of 7.81 per cent in the year 2022-23.

As per the provisional estimates, GDP for All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹173.82 lakh crore, showing a growth of 8.2 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 4.86 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 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GSDP - Rajasthan | 678316 | 665963 | 725586 | 782287 | 845115 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 5.45 | -1.82 | 8.95 | 7.81 | 8.03 |
| GDP- All India | 14534641 | 13694869 | 15021846 | 16071429 | 17381722 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 3.9 | -5.8 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 |

For Rajasthan-For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimates-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimates-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (A F-II)

For All India-For the Year 2022-23-First Revised Estimates (FRE) and Year 2023-24 Provisional Estimates (PE)

Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices Years 2023-24 845115 2022-23 782287 2021-22 725586 2020-21 665963 **CAGR** 5.65% 2019-20 678316 800000 1000000 0 200000 400000 600000 ₹ Crore

Figure 1.3

GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.81 lakh crore, as against ₹7.30 lakh crore for the year 2022-23 showing an increase of 6.92 per cent in 2023-24 against the growth of 7.35 per cent in 2022-23.

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry and fishing sector is estimated to be 26.21 per cent as per the second advance estimates of the year 2023-24 The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.05 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a positive growth of 2.13 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industry sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector decreased to 29.84 per cent in the year 2023-24 from

32.69 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.33 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a growth of 12.43 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sector which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial and other service sectors increased to 43.95 per cent in the year 2023-24 from 38.75 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹3.43 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a growth of 6.37 per cent over previous year.

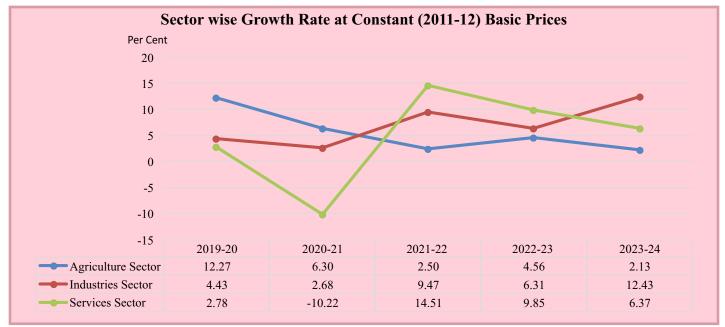
The Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices from the year 2019-20 onwards is depicted in table 1.4 and sector wise growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices is shown in figure 1.4.

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

| Years | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Agriculture Sector | 175826 | 186902 | 191571 | 200313 | 204576 |
| Industry Sector | 173350 | 177994 | 194853 | 207156 | 232895 |
| Service Sector | 285571 | 256394 | 293597 | 322511 | 343057 |

For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimates-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimates-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (AE-II)

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 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹13.69 lakh crore, as against ₹12.15 lakh crore

in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 12.70 per cent in the year 2023-24 against 13.61 per cent in the year 2022-23.

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates of the year 2023-24, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹7.41 lakh crore, as against ₹6.85 lakh crore in the year 2022-23 showing a growth of 8.10 per cent in the year 2023-24 against the growth of 7.99 per cent in 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 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Current Prices | 899469 | 906308 | 1069664 | 1215197 | 1369477 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 9.80 | 0.76 | 18.02 | 13.61 | 12.70 |
| Constant (2011-12) Prices | 598220 | 579208 | 634389 | 685105 | 740581 |
| Growth Rate (%) | 5.24 | -3.18 | 9.53 | 7.99 | 8.10 |

For the Year 2021-22 Revised Estimates-III, Year 2022-23- Revised Estimates-II and Year 2023-24 Advance Estimates-II (AE-II)

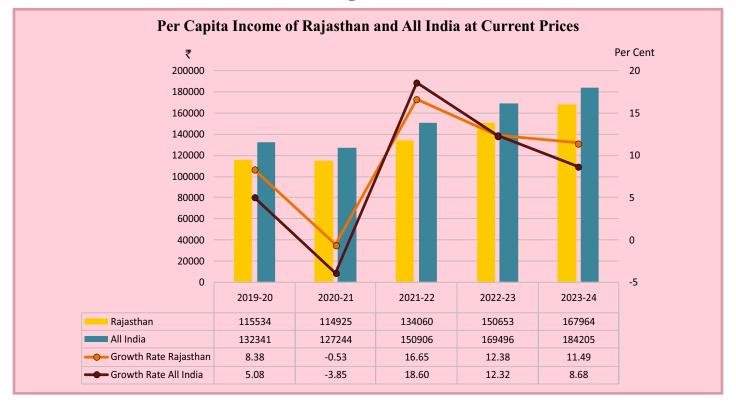
PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

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 second advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹1,67,964 as compared to ₹1,50,653 for the year 2022-23 registering a growth of 11.49 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous year 2022-23. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at current Prices are depicted in figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5

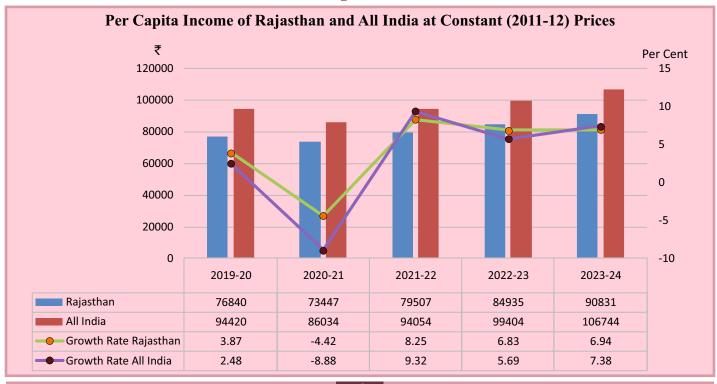


Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the second advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹90,831 as compared to

₹84,935 for the year 2022-23, showing a growth of 6.94 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous year 2022-23. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in figure 1.6.

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 2022-23, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹3,99,594 crore, which is 29.43 per cent of the GSDP (₹13,57,851

crore). The GFCF in the year 2022-23 increased by 12.78 per cent over the previous year 2021-22. The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2022-23 are 78.54 per cent and 21.46 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2018-19 is shown in the table 1.6 and contribution of private sector and public sector in GFCF since 2018-19 is shown in figure 1.7.

Figure 1.7

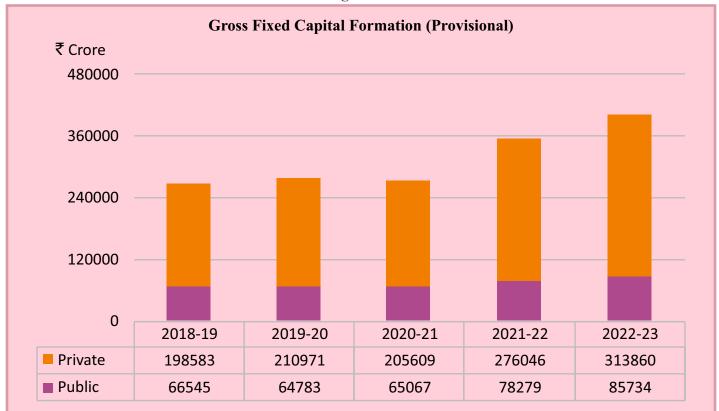


Table-1.6 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹Crore)

| S.No. | Industry | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Agriculture | 8686 | 9095 | 9892 | 11602 | 13685 |
| 2 | Forestry | 112 | 98 | 131 | 331 | 463 |
| 3 | Fishing | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | Mining | 2717 | 2613 | 2638 | 2659 | 2614 |
| 5 | Manufacturing (Registered) | 13768 | 15701 | 13091 | 20035 | 21127 |
| 6 | Construction | 94164 | 103174 | 103875 | 154278 | 185069 |
| 7 | Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 16947 | 16159 | 17901 | 20769 | 12741 |
| 8 | Railways | 1295 | 1222 | 296 | 1051 | 1041 |

| S.No. | Industry | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|-------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 9 | Communication | 17308 | 15136 | 15002 | 15815 | 15318 |
| 10 | Manufacturing (Unregistered) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services | | 10902 | 10503 | 12857 | 15045 |
| 11 | Financial Services | 1415 | 1731 | 1322 | 1489 | 1514 |
| 12 | Residential Building | 63322 | 66405 | 62869 | 73474 | 79856 |
| 13 | Public Administration | 34942 | 33518 | 33157 | 39964 | 51114 |
| | Total | 265128 | 275755 | 270676 | 354326 | 399594 |

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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. The 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 33 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, Chandigarh.

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 also used by financial institutions, industries and business sector. 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 and Power' 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' raised from 385.83 in the year 2022 to 387.90 in the year of 2023, it registered an increase of 0.54 per cent. It increased from 416.65 to 420.67 for Primary Articles, from 576.88 to 579.11 for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants and from 302.60 to 303.29 for Manufactured Products group during the year. The index of Primary Articles, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 0.96, 0.39 and 0.23 per cent over the previous year respectively. The All India Wholesale Price Index remained the same at 151.3 between the years 2022 and 2023, thus no change has been found in the Wholesale Price Index in the year 2023 as compared to the year 2022. The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2019 to 2023 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 1.7 & 1.8 and figure 1.8 & 1.9

Table 1.7 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

| | M-1 C | Annual Average Index | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| | Major Groups | 2019 | 2020* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
| 1 | Primary Articles | 317.48 | 331.49 | 378.22 | 416.65 | 420.67 | | |
| (a) | Agricultural Articles | | 328.58 | 377.10 | 415.64 | 414.86 | | |
| (b) |) Minerals | | 353.47 | 386.65 | 424.23 | 464.56 | | |
| 2 | Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants | 461.22 | 509.26 | 569.93 | 576.88 | 579.11 | | |
| 3 | Manufactured Products | 256.74 | 272.27 | 285.65 | 302.60 | 303.29 | | |
| | All Commodities | 310.56 | 330.86 | 363.23 | 385.83 | 387.90 | | |

^{*(}April & May, 2020 index not released due to Covid-19 pandemic)

Table 1.8 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

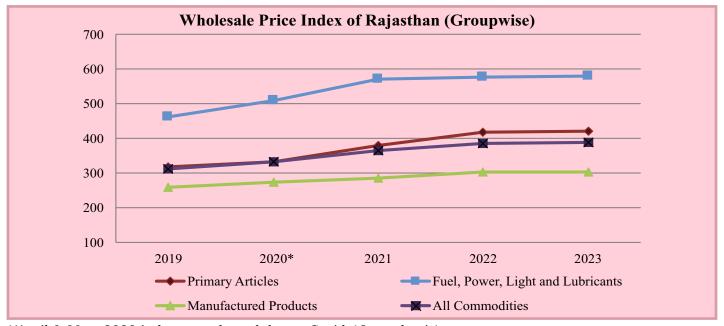
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

| | Major Crouns | Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis) | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
| | Major Groups | 2019 | 2020* | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | | |
| 1 | Primary Articles | 6.15 | 4.41 | 14.10 | 10.16 | 0.96 | | |
| (a) | Agricultural Articles | 6.43 | 4.35 | 14.77 | 10.22 | -0.19 | | |
| (b) | Minerals | 4.26 | 4.87 | 9.39 | 9.72 | 9.51 | | |
| 2 | Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants | -0.55 | 10.42 | 11.91 | 1.22 | 0.39 | | |
| 3 | 3 Manufactured Products | | 6.05 | 4.91 | 5.93 | 0.23 | | |
| | All Commodities | 3.43 | 6.54 | 9.78 | 6.22 | 0.54 | | |

^{*(}April & May, 2020 index not released due to Covid-19 pandemic)

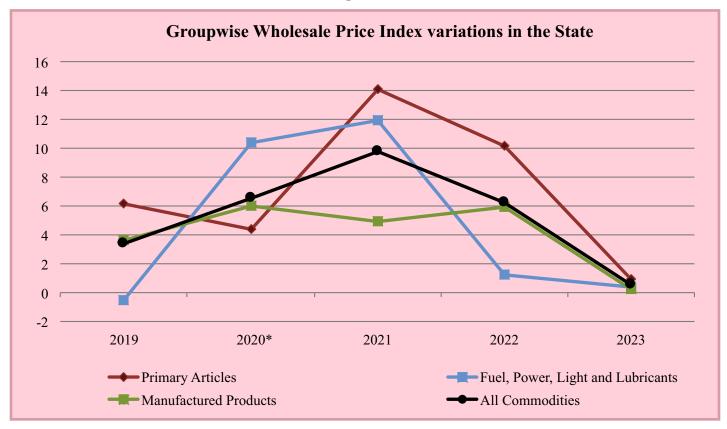
Figure 1.8

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)



*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to Covid-19 pandemic)

Figure 1.9



*(April & May, 2020 index not released due to Covid-19 pandemic)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in average general level of retail prices of selected goods and services purchased by the households for the purpose of consumption. Such changes affect 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, Chandigarh and the fourth by the National Statistical Office (NSO), New Delhi. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers was released on the base year 2001=100 till August, 2020 and currently the Consumer Price Index are being released from September, 2020 on the base year 2016=100.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal changes 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, and 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 prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh. Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur centre were included in the old series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (Base Year 2001=100). Presently, the New Series of the Consumer

Price Index is being released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh 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 of Rajasthan (Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur). A rising trend in consumer prices continued

to be observed during the year 2023. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year, 2023 recorded an increase of 1.03 per cent at Alwar centre, 3.86 per cent at Bhilwara centre, 2.68 per cent at Jaipur centre and in All India 5.57 per cent over previous year 2022. CPI Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur centres are summarized for 2023 over year 2022 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. | | Alwar | Centre | % Variation | Bhilwara | a Centre | % Variation | Jaipur | Centre | % Variation |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| N. | Group | Year 2023 | Year 2022 | over Year, 2022 | Year 2023 | Year 2022 | over Year, 2022 | Year 2023 | Year 2022 | over Year, 2022 |
| 1 | Food & Beverages | 131.5 | 127.1 | 3.46 | 133.6 | 123.8 | 7.92 | 141 | 130.8 | 7.80 |
| 2 | Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant | 144.1 | 144.8 | -0.48 | 138.4 | 144.0 | -3.89 | 116.9 | 121.7 | -3.94 |
| 3 | Clothing & Footwear | 118.9 | 114.7 | 3.66 | 137.2 | 137.4 | -0.15 | 134.5 | 127.8 | 5.24 |
| 4 | Housing | 114.0 | 113.3 | 0.62 | 116.9 | 115.0 | 1.65 | 115.5 | 111.3 | 3.77 |
| 5 | Fuel & Light | 153.8 | 170.8 | -9.95 | 143.3 | 164.8 | -13.05 | 128.5 | 154.2 | -16.67 |
| 6 | Miscellaneous | 125.3 | 124.3 | 0.80 | 134.1 | 127.3 | 5.34 | 118.2 | 116.3 | 1.63 |
| (| General Index | 127.6 | 126.3 | 1.03 | 131.9 | 127.0 | 3.86 | 126.4 | 123.1 | 2.68 |

It is revealed from the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year, 2023 over the previous year 2022 at all the three centres. The yearwise average general consumer price indices

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

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

(Base year 2016 = 100)

| X 7 | Alwar | | Bhilwara | | Jaipur | | All India | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Year | 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 (Sept.to Dec. 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 | 126.3 | 4.47 | 127.0 | 7.17 | 123.1 | 6.30 | 129.2 | 5.90 |
| 2023 | 127.6 | 1.03 | 131.9 | 3.86 | 126.4 | 2.68 | 136.4 | 5.57 |

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

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

Labour Bureau, Chandigarh with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given below in table 1.11 and figure 1.10

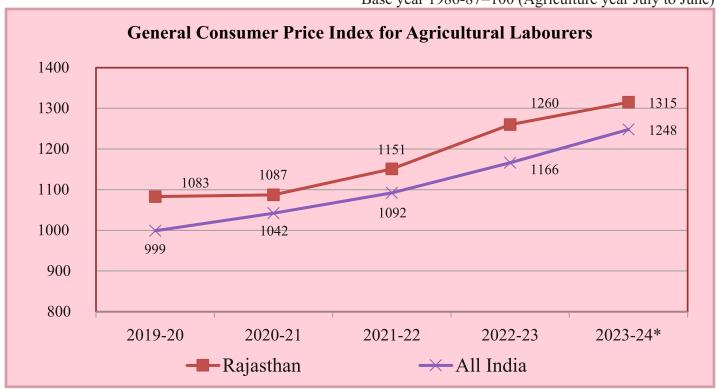
Table 1.11 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

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

| Year | Raj | asthan | All India | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--|
| | Food group | General Index | Food group | General Index | |
| 2019-20 | 1058 | 1083 | 955 | 999 | |
| 2020-21 | 1038 | 1087 | 994 | 1042 | |
| 2021-22 | 1108 | 1151 | 1026 | 1092 | |
| 2022-23 | 1247 | 1260 | 1094 | 1166 | |
| 2023-24* | 1325 | 1315 | 1189 | 1248 | |

^{*} Average of months (July, 2023 to May, 2024)

Figure 1.10Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)



^{*} Average of months (July, 2023 to May, 2024)

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 2012 as base year for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined from every month since January, 2015. The details of general index from year 2019 to 2023 are given in the table 1.12.

Overview of Macro Economic Trends

Table 1.12 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined (Base year 2012=100)

| C. No. | Voor | | Rajasthan | | All India | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|--|
| S. No. | Year | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined | |
| 1 | 2019 | 145.33 | 144.11 | 144.91 | 144.89 | 142.82 | 143.93 | |
| 2 | 2020\$ | 153.11 | 152.38 | 152.84 | 154.54 | 152.27 | 153.47 | |
| 3 | 2021 | 157.85 | 157.73 | 157.81 | 161.89 | 160.73 | 161.35 | |
| 4 | 2022 | 169.10 | 167.98 | 168.70 | 173.13 | 171.03 | 172.15 | |
| 5 | 2023 | 180.41 | 179.10 | 179.95 | 183.17 | 180.41 | 181.88 | |

^{\$} Index of Rajasthan (April to May, 2020) not released due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

02

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

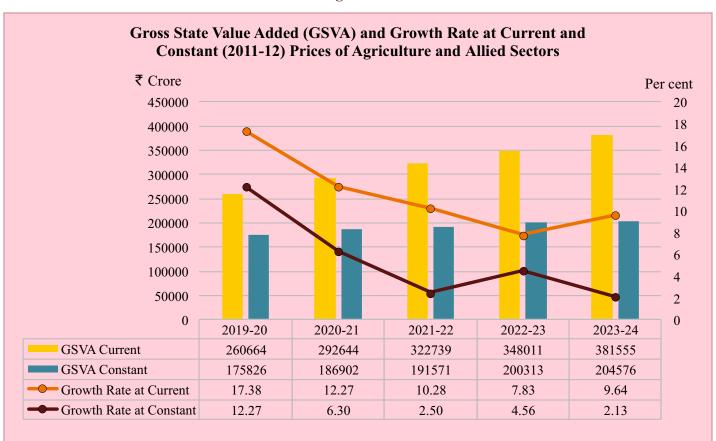
AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

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 the monsoon in Rajasthan is late, and its withdrawal is early. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall, which mostly remains scanty, low and irregular. The level of groundwater 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 ₹1.76 lakh crore in 2019-20 to ₹2.05 lakh crore in 2023-24, showing an increase of 3.86 per cent per annum (CAGR) at constant (2011-12) prices while at current prices, the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹2.61 lakh crore in 2019-20 to ₹3.82 lakh crore in 2023-24 showing an increase of 9.99 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 2.1 shows the GSVA and growth rate of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at the current and constant (2011-12) price with its growth rate.

Figure: 2.1



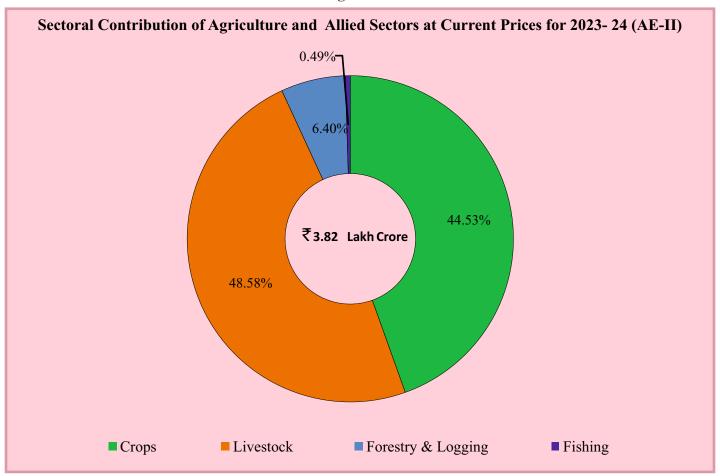
Note: 2021-22 Revised Estimates 3rd, 2022-23 Revised Estimates 2nd, 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates

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

In 2023-24, Agriculture and allied sectors contributed to 26.72 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 2023-24, the share of crops is estimated to be 44.53 per cent, livestock is estimated to be 48.58 per cent, forestry & logging contribute to 6.40 per cent and fishing is around 0.49 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-II - Second advance estimates

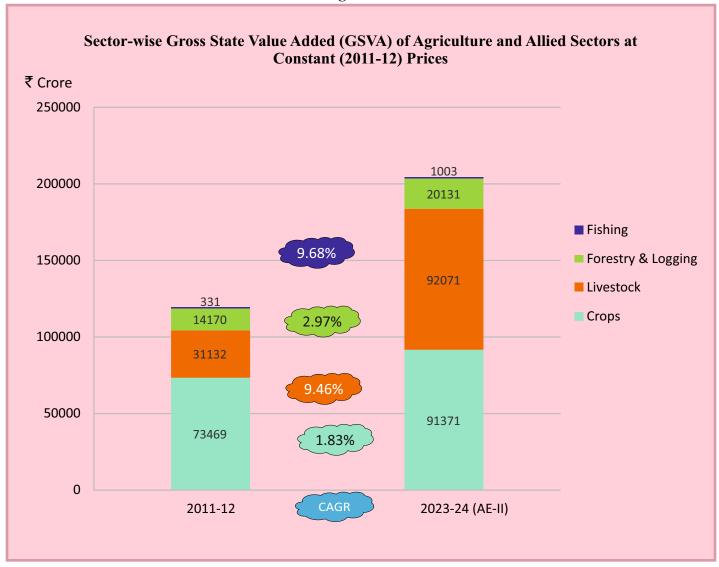
In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sector growth rate of 2.13 per cent in 2023-24 over 2022-23 at constant (2011-12) prices. The crop sector, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sector are estimated to grow at -1.61 per cent, 5.83 per cent, 2.82 per cent and 15.21 per cent per annum respectively. Figure 2.3 shows GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the base year and current year with sectoral CAGR over the period of 12 years.

The Gross State Value Added of crop sector in the year 2023-24 at current prices stood at ₹1.70 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 State Value Added of livestock sector in the year 2023-24 at current prices stood at ₹1.85 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 2023-24.

Figure: 2.3



AE-II - Second advance estimates

Figure: 2.4

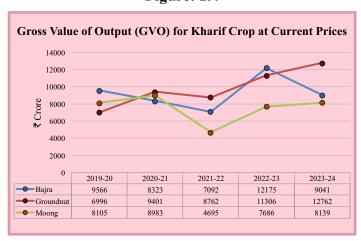


Figure: 2.5

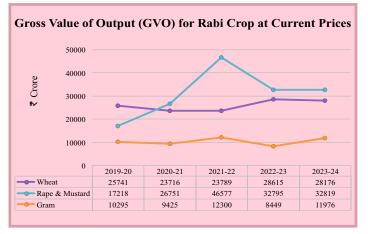
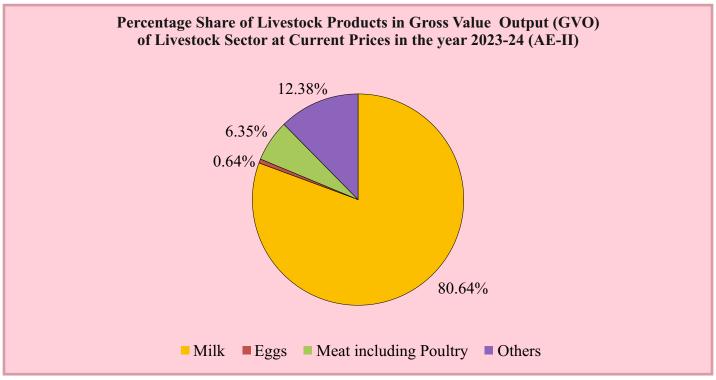


Figure: 2.6



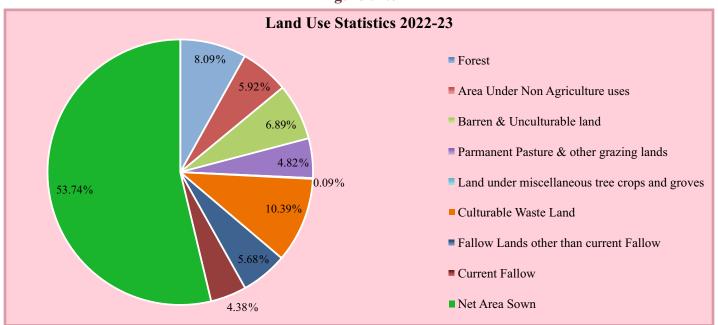
AE-II - Second advance estimates

LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State is 342.81 lakh hectare during the year 2022-23. Out of this, 8.09 per cent is under forests (27.73 lakh hectare), 5.92 per cent area is under non–agriculture use (20.28 lakh hectare), 6.89 per cent under barren & unculturable land (23.62 lakh hectare), 4.82 per cent under permanent pastures

& other grazing lands (16.54 lakh hectare), 0.09 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.32 lakh hectare), 10.39 per cent under culturable waste land (35.61 lakh hectare), 5.68 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (19.46 lakh hectare), 4.38 per cent under current fallow (15.02 lakh hectare) and 53.74 per cent area is under net area sown (184.23 lakh hectare) as shown in figure 2.7.

Figure: 2.7



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

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 the 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, the 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 the 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 delayed by 10 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the State was 15th June, but it arrived on 25th June. It covered the whole State till first week of July, 2023.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2023 in the State was 499.60 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 435.60 mm, which is 14.69 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2023, 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 depend not only on 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 seed in at figure 2.8

As per advance estimates for the year 2023-24, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 245.01 lakh tonnes which is a decrease of 3.08 per cent as compared to production of 252.80 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2023-24 is expected to be at the level of 89.83 lakh tonnes as against 109.60 lakh tonnes during the previous year, showing a decrease of 18.04 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2023-24 is expected to be 155.18 lakh tonnes as against 143.20 lakh tonnes during the year 2022-23, showing an increase of 8.37 per cent.

Table 2.1 Agriculture Census 2015-16

| | Number of | operational la | | & area opera Social Group | ted by size Class s) | /Group & (| Gender | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------|--|
| S. N. | Size class | Sex | No. of oper | rational land | holdings (000) | Area operated (000' hectare) | | | |
| | (in hectare) | | 2010-11 | 2015-16 | % Variation | 2010-11 | 2015-16 | % Variation | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | Male | 2268 | 2683 | 18.30 | 1120 | 1304 | 16.43 | |
| 1 | Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare) | 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 | |
| | | Male | 1389 | 1514 | 9.00 | 1988 | 2158 | 8.55 | |
| 2 | Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare) | Female | 120 | 161 | 34.17 | 171 | 227 | 32.75 | |
| | (1.0 2.0 nectare) | Institutional | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | 3 | 4 | 33.33 | |
| | Total | | 1511 | 1677 | 10.99 | 2162 | 2389 | 10.50 | |
| | | Male | 1240 | 1297 | 4.60 | 3509 | 3655 | 4.16 | |
| 3 | Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare) | 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 | |
| | | Male | 1051 | 1038 | -1.24 | 6459 | 6334 | -1.94 | |
| 4 | Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare) | 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 | |
| | Large | Male | 381 | 334 | -12.34 | 6621 | 5657 | -14.56 | |
| 5 | (10.0 - Above 10.0 | Female | 21 | 23 | 9.52 | 340 | 377 | 10.88 | |
| | hectare) | Institutional | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | 83 | 80 | -3.61 | |
| | Total | | | 359 | -11.14 | 7044 | 6114 | -13.20 | |
| | | Male | 6329 | 6866 | 8.48 | 19697 | 19108 | -2.99 | |
| | All Classes | Female | 546 | 775 | 41.94 | 1330 | 1655 | 24.44 | |
| | In | | 13 | 14 | 7.69 | 109 | 110 | 0.92 | |
| | Total | | 6888 | 7655 | 11.14 | 21136 | 20873 | -1.24 | |

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2023-24 is expected to be 76.43 lakh tonnes as compared to 91.88 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a negative growth of 16.82 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2023-24 is expected to be 132.18 lakh tonnes against 124.50

lakh tonnes during the year 2022-23 showing an increase of 6.17 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 13.40 lakh tonnes in the year 2023-24 against 17.72 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23, showing a decrease of

24.38 per cent. Production of rabi pulses in the year 2023-24 is expected to be 23.00 lakh tonnes against 18.70 lakh tonnes production the year 2022-23, showing an increase of 22.99 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 2023-24 is estimated at 101.24 lakh tonnes against 103.41 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23, showing a decrease of 2.10 per cent.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be

36.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2023-24 as against 35.66 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23, showing an increase of 2.55 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 64.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2023-24 as against 67.75 lakh tonnes during the year 2022-23, showing a decrease of 4.55 per cent.

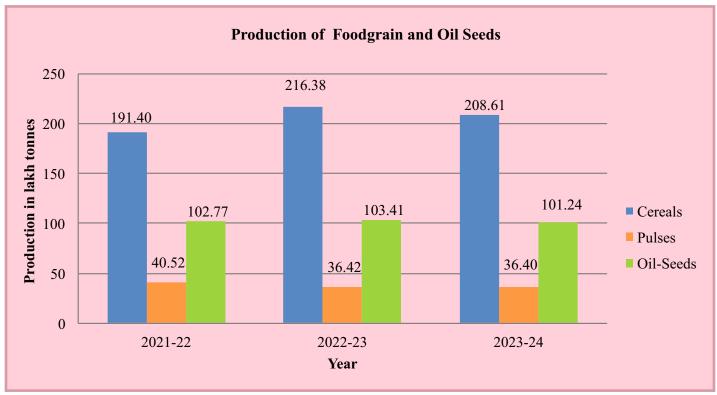
Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 3.28 lakh tonnes in the year 2023-24 as against 3.15 lakh tonnes in the year 2022-23, showing an increase of 4.13 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 26.21 lakh bales during the year 2023-24 as against 27.76 lakh bales in the year 2022-23, showing a decrease of 5.58 per cent.

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

| | Aı | ea in Lakh Hect | are | Production in Lakh Tonnes | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Crops | 2021-22 | 2022-23 (Final) | 2023-24 (Advance) | 2021-22 | 2022-23 (Final) | 2023-24 (Advance) | |
| (A) Cereals | 91.45 | 97.46 | 92.79 | 191.40 | 216.38 | 208.61 | |
| Kharif | 61.03 | 64.04 | 58.96 | 73.14 | 91.88 | 76.43 | |
| Rabi | 30.42 | 33.42 | 33.83 | 118.26 | 124.50 | 132.18 | |
| (B) Pulses | 64.57 | 55.47 | 54.99 | 40.52 | 36.42 | 36.40 | |
| Kharif | 41.23 | 35.71 | 36.47 | 13.07 | 17.72 | 13.40 | |
| Rabi | 23.34 | 19.76 | 18.52 | 27.45 | 18.70 | 23.00 | |
| (A+B) Food Grains | 156.02 | 152.93 | 147.78 | 231.92 | 252.80 | 245.01 | |
| Kharif | 102.26 | 99.75 | 95.43 | 86.21 | 109.60 | 89.83 | |
| Rabi | 53.76 | 53.18 | 52.35 | 145.71 | 143.20 | 155.18 | |
| (C) Oil Seeds | 69.24 | 71.38 | 65.62 | 102.77 | 103.41 | 101.24 | |
| Kharif | 23.85 | 24.31 | 24.15 | 29.01 | 35.66 | 36.57 | |
| Rabi | 45.39 | 47.07 | 41.47 | 73.76 | 67.75 | 64.67 | |
| (D) Sugar cane | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 3.22 | 3.15 | 3.28 | |
| (E) Cotton (Lint) * | 7.56 | 8.15 | 10.04 | 24.82 | 27.76 | 26.21 | |

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

Figure: 2.8



Rank of Rajasthan in Different Agriculture Crops

In the year 2021-22, Rajasthan has secured first position in the production of bajra, rape & mustard, total oilseeds and guar crops; second position in the

production of nutri-cereals & groundnut and third position in the production of gram, total pulses, jowar & 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 | 38.98 |
| 2. | Rape & Mustard | Rajasthan | Madhya Pradesh | Haryana | 46.63 |
| 3. | Nutri-Cereals | Karnataka | Rajasthan | Maharashtra | 13.89 |
| 4. | Total Oilseeds | Rajasthan | Madhya Pradesh | Gujarat | 22.25 |
| 5. | Total Pulses | Madhya Pradesh | Maharashtra | Rajasthan | 14.51 |
| 6. | Groundnut | Gujarat | Rajasthan | Tamil Nadu | 16.83 |
| 7. | Gram | Maharashtra | Madhya Pradesh | Rajasthan | 19.28 |
| 8. | Jowar | Maharashtra | Karnataka | Rajasthan | 12.67 |
| 9. | Soyabean | Maharashtra | Madhya Pradesh | Rajasthan | 7.12 |
| 10. | Guar* | Rajasthan | | | 87.69 |

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2022 published by Government of India.

*Status of Guar Crop in the Year 2020-21.

Major Crops of Agro-Climatic Zones

The North-Western region of the State which comprises of 61 per cent of the total geographical area, is desert or semi-desert, as well as dependent on

rainfall. The South-Eastern region of the State, which is about 39 per cent 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.

Table 2.4 Agro-Climatic Zones of Rajasthan

| S. | Zone Name | District Covered | Majo | r Crops |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N. | Zone Name | District Covered | Kharif | Rabi |
| 1 | Arid Western Plain (I-A) | Jodhpur, Jodhpur Rural, Phalodi, Barmer and Balotara | Bajra, Moth & Sesamum | Wheat, Mustard & Cuminseed |
| 2 | Irrigated North Western Plain (I-B) | Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Anoopgarh | Cotton & Guar | Wheat, Mustard & Gram |
| 3 | Hyper arid partial irrigated Western Plain (I-C) | Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Part of Churu (Ratangarh, Sardarsahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil) | Bajra, Moth & Guar | Wheat, Mustard & Gram |
| 4 | Transitional Plain of Inland Drainage (II-A) | Sikar, Neem ka Thana, Churu (Exclusive of Ratangarh, Sardarsahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil), Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Dhidwana and Khuchaman | | Mustard & Gram |
| 5 | Transitional Plain of Luni Basin (II-B) | Jalore, Sanchor, Sirohi (Exclusive of Pindwara, Aburoad Tehsil), Part of Beawar (Jaitaran & Raipur Tehsil) | Bajra, Guar & Sesamum | Wheat & Mustard |
| 6 | Semi-arid Eastern Plain (III-A) | Jaipur, Jaipur Rural, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Dudu, Kekri, Khairthal, Tizara, Kotputli, Behror, Beawar (Exclusive of Jaitaran, Raipur Tehsil) | Bajra, Guar & Jowar | Wheat, Mustard & Gram |
| 7 | Flood Prone Eastern Plain (III-B) | Alwar, Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Gangapur city and Sawai Madhopur | Bajra, Guar & Groundnut | Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram |
| I X | Sub-humid Southern Plain (IV-A) | Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Exclusive of Badi Sadri Tehsil), Rajasamand, Bhilwara, Shahpura and Part of Sirohi (Pindwara & Abu road Tehsil) | Maize, Pulses & Jowar | Wheat & Gram |
| 9 | Humid Southern Plain (IV-B) | Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Salumber and Chittorgarh (Badi Sadri Tehsil) | Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram | Wheat & Gram |
| 10 | Humid South Eastern Plain (V) | Kota, Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar | Jowar & Soyabean | Wheat & Mustard |

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 qualitative 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 Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard, Jowar, Soyabean, Moong, Moth, Groundnut and Urad varieties up to 10 years old are being taken under the scheme. During kharif season and rabi season of 2023-24, a total of

34,310 quintal of seeds were distributed to farmers for quality seed production of various crops.

Eradication of pest and diseases in non-endemic areas: It is very important to protect the crops from infestation by pests and diseases to keep the population of causal organisms, insects/pests below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for economic production. So for the eradication of pests and diseases, a provision has been kept to provide plant protection chemicals on subsidy to farmers in non-endemic areas. Subsidy on pesticides used for seed treatment and weedicide are also borne from this scheme.

Training for women: One-day trainings for women

are being organized at the 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 3,29,670 women have been benefitted through 10,989 training session in the year 2023-24.

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 ₹15,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture), ₹25,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag), M.Sc. (Ag) and ₹40,000 per girl per year for Ph.D. are being provided by the State Government. In the financial year 2023-24, total 26,888 girls have been benefitted with an amount of ₹46.37 crore.

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. Therefore, demonstrations of State specific barley crop in non NFSM districts are being organized.

Seed Mini-kit: Seed mini-kits are given to female farmers free of cost to popularize the newly released varieties of different crops among the farmers. In Kharif and Rabi season of 2023-24, total 29,98,614 seed mini-kits 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. 1,00,000 micronutrient minikits have been distributed during the year 2023-24.

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. The major activities of ATCs are:-

- Imparting 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 the adaptability hybrid/improved varieties and other inputs from the 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 the establishment of on-farm organic input production unit.
- Conducting regular surveys of insects and diseases with extension officers to record their incidence in relations to changing weather conditions.
- A seed production programme is also being taken-up in collaboration with Rajasthan State Seed Corporation.

Assistance for Crop Protection through Fencing:

To protect crop fields from wild animals, Nilgai (blue bulls), wild pig and other animal's, barbed wire fencing programme has been taken up under flexi fund of National Mission on oilseed & oilpalm (NMOOP) from 2017-18. In the year 2022-23, this programme has been taken under "Rajasthan Crop Protection Mission" for two years which is funded through National Food Security Mission—oilseed (NFSM-Oilseed), NFSM-Nutri Cereals, NFSM-Pulses, NFSM-Wheat, State Plan and Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Yojana on an individual and group basis. This programme is also taken on community basis from 2023-24.

In this programme, the subsidy is being provided at 50 per cent of the unit cost or ₹100 per meter or up to the cost of ₹40,000 (whichever is less). In case of small and marginal farmers, the subsidy is 60 per cent of the unit cost or ₹120 per meter or up to the cost of ₹48,000 per farmer (whichever is less) on community basis, a group of minimum 10 farmers with at least covered 5 hectare land by barbed wire fencing are eligible for getting subsidy of 70 per cent of the unit cost or ₹140 per meter or up to the cost of ₹56,000 (whichever is less) per farmer up to 400 running meter subsidy is provided in their account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Assistance to Landless Labours:

According to the budget announcement for the year 2023-24, under "Rajasthan Krishi Shramik Sambal Mission", two-day training was organized for skill development and capacity building of landless agricultural workers in view of their importance in agriculture. In the financial year 2023-24, a total of 3,334 trainings have been organized for skill development and capacity building of 1,00,000 landless agricultural workers.

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 relate to the distribution of certified seeds, demonstration of 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-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur. Under NFSM-Pulses, all 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 of improved production technology, support for bio-fertilizers, 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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹140.13 crore has been incurred under National Food Security Mission -Pulse, Wheat, Nutri-Cereal, Coarse Cereal and Commercial Crop up to March, 2024.

NFSM Oilseeds and Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs):

Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seed and certified seed, distribution of certified seed, 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 minikits and seed infrastructure development etc. Funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40.

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 2023-24, only Olive and Jojoba plantation programmes are being implemented.

During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹41.96 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹90.79 crore under Oilseed and TBOs Sub Mission.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology

The objective of the scheme is to create a "Strategic Research and Extension Plan" with the active participation of farmers and to increase programme coordination and integration among all stakeholders at the block level in the allocation of resources so that innovation in agricultural systems, encouragement to farmer groups/organizations, technology reducing the gap in extension, restructuring of farmer-marketing-processing linkage extension department, implementation of programmes like training and knowledge enhancement etc. can be implemented smoothly and effectively. Major activities of the scheme include farmer training, farmer visits, exhibitions, farmer interest groups, farmer award, agricultural exhibitions and farmer fair, farmer

seminars and field day, farmer friend and innovative activities. National Agriculture Extension and Technical Mission consists of 3 sub-missions:

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

During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹107.65 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹143.49 crore under sub-mission of National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology.

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 3 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 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 etc.

(B) Soil Testing & Soil Health Card Distribution:

On the basis of soil health card recommendation, the judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers improves soil health and its productivity.

The scheme envisages promoting the soil testing services, issueing soil health cards and development of judicious nutrient management practices for different crops. Total 7,21,000 soil health cards have been distributed against the target of 7,20,000.

(C) Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF): Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expand 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 2023-24, under NMSA an expenditure of ₹1.01 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹2.23 crore for pending liability of all previous years.

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 2023-24, under PKVY an expenditure of ₹28.88 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹27.00 crore up to March, 2024.

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, Horticulture, Forest and State Agriculture Universities and other organizations/departments 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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹153.02 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Horticulture Department is the Nodal Department for

the scheme and different activities i.e. construction of farm pond are being implemented by both Agriculture and Horticulture departments. The funding pattern is 60:40 (GoI: GoR). During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹40.91 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹77.85 crore.

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. In the year 2023-24, the claim of ₹3,838 crore has been distributed among eligible farmers.

During the year 2023-24, the physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is shown in table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2023-24

| S. No. | Name of Component | Unit | Target | Achievement |
|--------|--|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Pipe Line | Km | 12971 | 8075 |
| 2 | Diggi | No | 5000 | 3093 |
| 3 | Farm Pond | No | 25000 | 12357 |
| 4 | Agriculture Implements | No | 7700 | 6416 |
| 5 | Plant Protection Equipment | No | 2495 | 4199 |
| 6 | Farmer's Visit | No | 168 | 156 |
| 7 | Crop Demonstration | No | 252903 | 176354 |
| 8 | Seed Minikits Distribution | No | 3832456 | 3057419 |
| 9 | Integrated Pest Management Demonstration | No | 200 | 183 |
| 10 | Farmer's Training (1and 2 days) | No | 12120 | 11559 |
| 11 | Farmer Awareness Training | No | 2200 | 2200 |
| 12 | Dhaincha Seed Minikit Distribution | No | 300000 | 155122 |
| 13 | PP Chemical/Bio pesticides | Hectare | 226165 | 100136 |
| 14 | Soil Health Card | No | 720000 | 721000 |
| 15 | Barbed Wire Fencing | Mtr | 40000000 | 17462946 |

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.

| Crops | 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average) | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 Final |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Cereals | 1617 | 2013 | 2134 | 2248 | 2423 | 2093 | 2220 |
| Pulses | 481 | 620 | 636 | 709 | 671 | 628 | 657 |
| Food grains | 1291 | 1470 | 1544 | 1646 | 1757 | 1486 | 1653 |
| Oilseeds | 1144 | 1473 | 1593 | 1257 | 1523 | 1484 | 1449 |
| Sugarcane | 61432 | 70365 | 83448 | 73055 | 79111 | 75852 | 89307 |
| Cotton (Lint) | 428 | 551 | 552 | 623 | 675 | 558 | 579 |
| Guar seed | 409 | 369 | 334 | 452 | 458 | 419 | 540 |

Table 2.6 Productivity (kg\ha) of Agricultural Crops

Table 2.6 shows that productivity of cereals, pulses and oilseeds have increased by 37.29 per cent, 36.59 per cent and 26.66 per cent respectively in the year 2022-23 in comparison to the average productivity of 2007-08 to 2011-12. Productivity of cotton has increased by 35.28 per cent from 428 kg per hectare (average productivity of 2007-08 to 2011-12) to 579 kg per hectare in the year 2022-23.

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 2023-24, a budget estimate of ₹1,082.85 crore has been kept under schematic budget (including central share), against which a sum of ₹708.15 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

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 with revised estimate of ₹85.66 crore (₹51.40 crore as central share

and ₹34.26 crore as State share) during the financial year 2023-24. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹31.20 crore (₹18.72 crore as central share and ₹12.48 crore as State share) has been incurred. During the financial year 2023-24, orchards of fruits have been established in 3,261 hectare, 31.23 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 45.06 lakh square meters area have been covered under plastic tunnels, 5,068 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 51 vermi-compost units have been established, 6,062 low cost onion storage structures have been constructed, 13 pack houses have been established and 86 water harvesting structure have been constructed.

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

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of this drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are being used to enhance crop yield and quality along with water saving. The ratio of central share and State share for all categories is 60:40. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India is providing subsidy to different categories of the farmers as well as Government of Rajasthan is also providing additional subsidy.

For the year 2023-24, a provision of revised estimates of ₹382.83 crore (₹229.69 crore as central share and ₹153.14 crore as State share) has been kept. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler irrigation, an amount of ₹270.00 crore has been kept under schematic budget During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹182.21 crore (₹109.33 crore as central

share and ₹72.88 crore as State share) has been incurred and ₹231.44 crore received against additional subsidy. Under drip and mini sprinkler, and sprinkler an area of 91,250 hectare and 1,28,514 hectare have been covered respectively.

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' (Pradhan Mantri 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 system under this scheme. A total of 1,07,537 solar power pumps have been installed in the State from the year 2010-11 to March, 2024.

Under this scheme, total 60 per cent subsidy (central

share 30 per cent, State share 30 per cent) is payable. The farmer share under the scheme is 40 per cent. The farmer can get loan from the bank up to 30 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent will be payable by the farmer. A total of 8,152 solar pump sets have been installed during the year 2023-24 and an amount of ₹65.00 crore has been incurred against the budget estimate ₹121.00 crore.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

In the year 2023-24, the amount under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is ₹104.10 crore has 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, strengthening of centers of excellence in Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhopur, Bassi, Jaipur and Nanta (Kota), promotion of protected farming, development of nurseries etc. An amount of ₹60.96 crore has been spent up to the month of March, 2024 against the allocation of ₹61.28 crore.

Table 2.7 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

Table 2.7 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices

| | | Fruits | | | Vegetables | | | Spices | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Year | 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 | | |
| 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 | 12240 | 204005 | 2374806 | 11640 | 811797 | 1044880 | 1287 | | |
| 2022-23 | 82331 | 906134 | 11006 | 192712 | 2334884 | 12116 | 922616 | 933317 | 1012 | | |

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 of ₹40.85 crore has been disbursed to 2,718 farmers during the financial year 2023-24. "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 the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). During the year 2023-24, subsidized food has been made available to 29.47 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate with an expenditure of ₹8.84 crore.

"Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Shramik 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 of 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 is also being provided to the father of newly born child. During the year 2023-24, ₹1.81 lakh has been disbursed to 36 women labourer.
- 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 up to 2 daughters only. During the year 2023-24, the assistance of ₹303.50 lakh has been disbursed to 607 licensed women labourers.
- Scholarship/Merit Award for students: The son/daughter of licensed labourer who is obtaining 60 per cent or above marks entitled for scholarship under this scheme. During the year 2023-24, ₹4.59 lakh has been disbursed to 117 students.
- Medical Assistance: Financial assistance of ₹20,000 is being 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 2023-24, ₹0.64 lakh has been disbursed to 4 licensed labourer in this scheme.

• Parental Leave: Parental leave of amount equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder male labourer for two pregnancy period. During the year 2023-24, ₹1.24 lakh has been disbursed to 32 licensed men labourer in this scheme.

During the year 2023-24, ₹311.78 lakh has been disbursed to 796 mandi labourer in this scheme.

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 sale of ₹10 thousand (or its multiple) a digital 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 ₹2.38 crore has been distributed in total 1,476 lotteries at mandi and division level.

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 postharvest losses.
- Increase participation of farmers and their organizations.
- Increased 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 agroprocessing and infrastructure up to 75 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹150 lakh to ST/SC promoters, farmers & their organization and 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹150 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.

- Top up subsidy of 10 per cent maximum of ₹50 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 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.
- 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 ₹10 lakh for a period of 3 years (₹15 lakh to organic produces for a period of 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 3 years 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.

Progress of Policy

An investment of ₹1,018.12 crore has been made in Agri- processing units infrastructure project under the policy 2019. 401 entrepreneurs and farmers have availed ₹189.03 crore subsidy in the financial year 2023-24.

Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh

Major initiative for farmers has been taken for 'Ease 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. In the Budget of 2023-24 the Krishak Kalyan Kosh was increased to ₹7,500 crore. Under this fund, loan of ₹2,191 crore has been taken from banks till date.

The share of State premium under Pradhan Mantri

Fasal Bima Yojana, was released from Krishak Kalyan Kosh and under Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Yojana Funds were also released from Krishak Kalyan Kosh to Agriculture and Horticulture department. The funds for operation of Agricultural Processing Scheme-2019 and food parks has also been released from the kosh.

₹100 crore to Agriculture Department for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, ₹188 crore to Horticulture and Agriculture Department for Mukhaya Mantri Krishak Sathi Yojana, ₹97.76 crore to Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-Business and Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019 and ₹0.83 crore to food parks has also been released from the kosh in the year 2023-24.

Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)

The PM-FME scheme has been launched for up gradation and formalization of the unorganized enterprises in the 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. This scheme is effective for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.

The following challenges are faced by the unorganized food processing industries in India:-

- Lack of productivity due to limited skills and also access to modern technology and machinery for production and packaging.
- Deficient quality and food safety control systems including lack of basic awareness on good hygienic and manufacturing practices.
- Lack of branding and marketing skills and inability to integrate with supply chains.
- Capital deficiency and limited bank credit availability.

This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme to address the challenges faced by unorganized micro food processing industries. During financial year 2023-24, 2,883 entrepreneur registered under the scheme, out of above 557 proposal submitted to banks and a total of 240 applications sanctioned during the year. A subsidy of ₹11.06 crore has been distributed as seed capital among 3,078 members of self-help groups. 8 incubation centres sanctioned in the State under the scheme. A sum of ₹23.11 crore has been sanctioned by Central government for these centres.

During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹1,068.97 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 318.76 km of roads have been constructed in area of Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities.

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 39.36 lakh hectare by constructing major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During the financial year 2023-24, additional irrigation potential of 28,714 hectare have been created.

Besides, water management in irrigation, construction works of important irrigation schemes were also executed. Looking at the importance of irrigation projects, a provision of ₹4,856.76 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24 (Excluding Indira Gandhi Canal Project). An expenditure of ₹3,866.80 crore has been incurred during 2023-24.

During the year 2023-24, 8 major projects (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRPD (Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert area), Navnera Barrage (ERCP), Upper High Level Canal, Pipalkhunt High Level Canal and Kaliteer lift), 5 Medium projects (Gararda, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi and Hatiyadeh) and 41 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

Parwan Major Project: Parwan multipurpose irrigation project is under execution at district Jhalawar on Parwan River. Revised administrative and financial sanction amounting to ₹7,355.23 crore has been made for the project by the State Government. Along with drinking water facility to 1,821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts. An expenditure of ₹555.98 crore has been incurred in financial year 2023-24 and total amount of ₹5,549.23 crore has been incurred on the project.

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 area, 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 ₹100.00 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24 against which an expenditure of ₹73.35 crore has been incurred and total ₹654.04 crore has been incurred till now.

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 in 233 villages of Jalore and Barmer districts. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,124.00 crore. Under this project, 2.46 lakh hectare of irrigation potential has been created up to March 2024. An expenditure of ₹6.85 crore has been incurred in the financial year 2023-24 and total ₹3,268.31 crore has been incurred on the project

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 ₹160.82 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹171.00 crore in financial year 2023-24 and total ₹1,053.57 crore has been incurred on the project

Kaliteer Lift- This project has been prepared to mainly meet out the drinking water demand of PHED for 483 villages (Bari-170, Baseri-193, Dholpur-59, Saipau-61 & 3 Town (Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura) of Dholpur district from Parvati & Ramsagar Dam. In this scheme 98.60 million cubic meter water will be lifted from Chambal River during the monsoon period every year. A provision of ₹40.00 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24 against which an expenditure of ₹36.10 crore has been incurred up to March 2024.

Upper High Level Canal (Mahi):- Under the project, irrigation facility is to be created through micro irrigation system by providing water through about 105 km main canal and distribution system from "saddle" dam no. 1 of Mahi project in 41,903 hectares area of 338 villages in Banswara, Kushalgarh and Bagidora assembly constituencies related to the development of tribal area. Total project cost is ₹2,500 crore. The survey work of the project has been completed. Construction work is in progress. A provision of ₹64.56 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24, against which an expenditure of ₹64.37 crore has been incurred up to March, 2024 and total ₹87.68 crore has been incurred on this project.

Pipalkhunt High level canal Project:- Under this project irrigation facility is to be provided through sprinkler system in 5,000 hectare of un-commanded area of 16 villages of Pipalkhunt Tehsil, along with 3.72 TMC water is to be diverted from the right end of Mahi Dam to Jakham Dam. Total project cost is ₹2,000 crore. Survey work has been completed under the project. A provision of ₹244.69 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24, against which an expenditure of ₹205.28 crore has been incurred.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) is funded by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹2,294.30 crore. Out of the total estimated cost, JICA will finance ₹1,882.70 crore and ₹411.60 crore will be the State share. JICA will finance the project in two tranches. The loan agreement of tranche-1 is ₹827.20 crore and tranche-2 is ₹1,055.50 crore.

The objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of farmers by improving water use efficiency and agriculture productivity, through the improvement of existing irrigation facilities and agriculture support services. The budget estimate for the financial year 2023-24 was ₹86.95 crore, against which ₹86.56 crore has been utilized and total expenditure under the project up to March, 2024 is ₹782.10 crore. The total culturable command area to be treated under the RWSLIP project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

Under this project, the work of rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 27 districts are to be done. The 137 irrigation sub projects will be implemented in three stages. Renovation works of 54 sub-projects have been completed.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

The Rehabilitation and Restructuring of Phase-I of IGNP Project is being funded 70 per cent through a loan by the New Development Bank (NDB) and the remaining from the State's own income sources. 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 555 (Haryana Portion) and RD 555 to 671 (Rajasthan Portion).

- Relining of Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD 0 to 620 (179.53 km)
- Re-habilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (2,498.69 Km).
- Including the development of 33,312 hectare waterlogged area and development of command area.
- Strengthening of Water User Association (WUA).
- Institutional development of institutions like Irrigation Management Training Institute (IMTI)/Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

The budget provision of ₹691.49 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24 against which an amount of ₹658.60 crore has been incurred. Total expenditure ₹2,245.56 crore has been incurred on this project till now.

National Hydrology Project

This project is funded by the Ministry of Water Resources, Department of River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, 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 to September, 2025). 170 automatic rain gauges, 143 automatic water level gauges and 25 automatic weather stations have been installed .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.

Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) system has been installed on 7 dams in the State namely Bisalpur, Mahi, Gudha, Jawai, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar Dam, Chhapi and 2 canals i.e. Gang-Bhakra Canal System and Narmada Canal System. Rajasthan State Water Information Center (RSWIC) has been established in Irrigation Building with IT base and training facilities. The work of installing 705 piezometers has been completed.

Under the National Hydrology Project, an expenditure of ₹25.54 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2023-24 and expenditure of ₹72.38 crore has been incurred till now.

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 re-lining 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. The amount of expenditure incurred by Punjab is ₹508.90 crore up to March 2024 for re-lining of Sirhind feeder against which Rajasthan has given ₹145.03 crore as share amount to Punjab. In Rajasthan Feeder against the length of 97.00 km, 81.70 km re-lining works have been executed. Punjab has incurred ₹1,059.63 crore on these works and ₹723.32 crore has been transferred to Punjab by Rajasthan against its share in re-lining of Rajasthan feeder.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

Rajasthan State has 212 large dams out of which 189 dams are primarily selected in this DRIP-II & III. Project will be in two phases with total duration of 10 years. Each Phase is of 6 years with 2 years overlapping period. Under DRIP-II, Project Screening Template (PST) of 35 dams have been submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). Out of the above sanctioned 14 dams, work orders have been given for 8 dams, out of which the work of 2 dams have been completed and the work of 6 dams are under process.

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.

Under this project a provision of ₹51.98 crore has been made in the financial year 2023-24 against which an

expenditure of ₹37.87 crore has been incurred and total ₹130.06 crore has been incurred till now.

Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (MPKC) Link Project (integrated with ERCP):- Government of India, has developed a plan for interlinking of rivers of Chambal basin including the integration of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project for optimum utilisation of water resources in the basin. This link named as the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link, shall be part of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) of interlinking of rivers in the country. An MoU for the planning and preparation of the Detailed Project Report of the MPKC Link Project was signed among Government of India, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on dated 28th January, 2024.

The benefits of the components in Rajasthan include the Ramgarh Barrage on kul river, Mahalpur Barrage on the Parbati river, Navnera Barrage on the Kalisindh river, Mej Barrage on the Mej river, Rathod Barrage on the Banas river, Doongri Dam across the Banas river, a water conductor system, and the renovation and integration of Isarda dam along with 26 existing tanks at various conservation points of the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP). This comprehensive project aims to provide drinking water to 13 districts (with new districts 21) in Eastern Rajasthan, supply industrial water, and facilitate irrigation over an area of 2.80 lakh hectare area or more including supplementation of en-route tanks in the states.

Repair Renovation & Restoration (RRR) Scheme:

The Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) scheme was launched in January 2005 by the Government of India in collaboration with State governments to enhance small water structures. It became part of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana – Har khet ko Pani in 2017-18, with a funding ratio of 60:40 (Central: State). Currently, there are 37 ongoing projects in Rajasthan, totaling ₹124.71 crore, with Central Assistance (CA) of ₹74.83 crore and a State share of ₹49.88 crore. These projects will benefit 1,94,122 farmers and revive 7380 hectares of Irrigation Command Area (ICA). During the year 2023-24, expenditure of ₹17.43 crore has been incurred out of the ₹79.73 crore provisioned for the financial year 2023-24, totaling ₹175.13 crore incurred till now.

Additionally, there are 84 new proposals under RRR, with a sanctioned cost of ₹142.92 crore. Central Assistance amounts to ₹85.75 crore and the State's share is ₹57.17 crore. These projects, situated in Kota, Bundi, and Tonk districts, will benefit 2,16,415 farmers and revive 4,404 hectare of ICA upon completion.

NABARD funded Projects under Water Resource Department

The projects sanctioned by NABARD include Water Harvesting Structures which are very small structure. These structures improve Ground water table in village areas which directly benefit to local farmers without any hindrance to fulfill their water needs. Besides these small structures 550 Medium /Minor /Micro projects were also sanctioned with the support of NABARD, from these sanctioned projects, 36 were rejected due to general regions. Out of remaining 514 projects 471 projects were completed and 43 projects are in progress.

Currently, projects under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) Tranch-25 to Tranch-29 are underway, with 120 projects sanctioned for an amount ₹1,956.56 crore. NABARD has sanctioned a loan of ₹1,585.00 crore, with one project submitted for deletion by the Finance department. Out of the remaining 119 projects, 49 have been completed and 70 are in progress. During 2023-24, a reimbursement target of ₹400 crore was set for the department. During 2023-24, expenditure claims of ₹385.63 crore have been submitted to NABARD for reimbursement and claims of ₹304.35 crore reimbursed.

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. In the financial year 2023-24, revenue has been collected by colonization department of ₹52.51 crore against target of ₹55.00 crore

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 stopped central assistance from 1st April, 2017 for these projects except Gang Canal-II. 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. During the financial year 2023-24 construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 12,844 hectare at a cost of ₹65.60 crore under this projects up to March 2024. Under the work of revamping project of Chambal canal system with financial assistance from NABARD, during the financial year 2023-24, lining of canal system in 185.10 km length have been achieved with an expenditure of ₹125.56 crore.

Construction of balance water courses in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project (19,778 hactare) and Amar Singh Sub Branch Project (5,211 hactare) has been taken up for the period of 3 years. For these Projects during the financial year 2023-24, works in 5,085 hectare have been completed with an expenditure of ₹13.82 crore till March, 2024.

Construction of lined field channel in Sadulshahar assembly area district Sri-Ganganagar (15,522 hactare) has been taken up. For these Projects during the financial year 2023-24, works in 2,011 hectare has been completed with an expenditure of ₹15.28 crore.

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. During the financial year 2023-24, lining of canal system in 106.76 km length with an expenditure of ₹158.55 crore, OFD works in 7198 hectare with an expenditure of ₹22.11 crore and restoration of drainage system in 1084.40 km length with an expenditure of ₹33.98 crore have been completed.

For the improvement of the remaining 435.00 km length of pucca lining and fields in various canals, distributaries and minors of Chambal Command Area of Kota, Bundi and Baran, works amounting to ₹435.00 crore have been

announced. During the financial year 2023-24, lining of canal system in 27.65 km length and OFD works in 308 hectare with an expenditure of ₹19.43 crore have been completed till March 2024.

Construction of Pucca water courses in Bhakra CAD Project (Sri-Ganganagar and Hanumangarh-1,32,000 hactare), IGNP Stage-I (Suratgarh-65,376 hectare and Khajuwala-14,000 hactare), Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project & Amar Singh Sub Branch Project (Bhadra-Hanumangarh-37,650 hactare) have been taken up. During the financial year 2023-24, For Bhakra CAD Project,works in 26,895 hectare with an expenditure of ₹59.72 crore, for IGNP Stage-I (Suratgarh) works in 252 hectare with an expenditure of ₹2.30 crore, for IGNP Stage-I (Khajuwala) works in 3,543 hectare with an expenditure of ₹7.70 crore, for Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project & Amar Singh Sub Branch Project ,works in 8,602 hectare with an expenditure of ₹20.35 crore have been completed.

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 has been 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. Now construction of 6 new canals are under progress to provide irrigation facility in 0.10 lakh hectare additional CCA in Choudhary Kumbha Ram Arya Lift Scheme.

Due to continuous use of canals in IGNP stage-II (Flow area), these canals have deteriorated, resulting in huge loss of water. Therefore, following projects of renovation and modernization of canal system are under progress with funds of NABARD RIDF XXV, XXVI & XXVII-

 Renovation and modernization of Dattor, Nachna, Awai, Sakariya, Main Canal-direct Minors- Cost₹121 crore (under RIDF-XXV)-

- Renovation and modernization of Shaheed Birbal Shakha Cost-₹58.42 crore (under RIDF-XXV)
- Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Birsalpur Branch, Bhuttowala & Dhodha canal system of IGNP Stage-II, Cost-₹134.55 crore (under RIDF-XXVI)
- Extension, renovation and modernisation of Charanwala Branch system of IGNP Stage-II, Cost ₹102.31 crore (under RIDF-XXVII)

Expenditure of ₹16.73 crore, ₹5.40 crore, ₹21.67 crore & ₹39.34 crore respectively has been incurred on these projects during the 2023-24.

In addition to above, works of relining of Kanwar Sain Lift (KSL) in IGNP Stage-1, renovation & mordernisation of Sagar Mal Gopa Shakha and Renovation & Modernisation of direct minors of main canal off taking from RD 1254 to 1458 has also been started. Expenditure on these works during 2023-24 is ₹196.35 crore, ₹1.49 crore & ₹5.17 crore respectively. Relining of 140 km of KSL has been completed.

For the year 2023-24, total budget of ₹789.14 crore has been allotted to department. Out of this ₹209 crore has been kept for Kanwar Sain Lift Scheme and ₹580.14 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II. Total ₹738.80 crore has been spent during 2023-24.

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.

During the year 2023-24, 160 tube wells, 289 hand pump bore wells, 7 piezometers and 580 rejuvenation of wells have been done. Apart from these, under survey and research programme, 18,039 well surveys, collection of 13,764 water samples, chemical analysis of 13,597 water samples and 638 geophysical soundings were completed.

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 and ₹23.50 crore has been allotted to the ground water department.

Under this scheme, for the monitoring and data management system, necessary monitoring system has been developed by the Ground Water Department from the point of view of actual data collection, exchange, analysis and dissemination. Under this scheme, construction of 705 piezometers, installation of 150 telemetric D.W.L.R. device, purchase of equipment for chemical laboratories and construction of buildings etc are included.

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 issued in 2015 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) on 21st September, 2023 and the Central Level Expert Committee (CLEC) on 27th September, 2023.

According to the availability of ground water in the State, the details of the blocks classified into different categories are as follows table 2.8

In the year 2022, 7 urban blocks are included in 302 blocks. According to the figures shown in the above

Table 2.8 The details of the blocks classified into different categories

| S. No | Classification | Year 2022 | Year 2023 |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Safe | 38 | 38 |
| 2 | Semi Critical | 20 | 22 |
| 3 | Critical | 22 | 23 |
| 4 | Overexploited | 219 | 216 |
| 5 | Saline | 03 | 03 |
| Total | | 302 | 302 |

table, there has not been much difference in the number of semi critical and critical category blocks in the year 2023 as compared to the year 2022. Compared to the year 2022, there has been a decrease in the number of over-exploited category blocks in the year 2023.

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 being implemented from 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, 1,129 gram panchayats of 38 blocks of 16 districts of Rajasthan 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 fewer rainy days, high intensity of rains and scattered rainy pattern & a large percentage of this rainfall goes to waste, resulting in continuous depletion of

water table and cultivable land being converted into waste land.

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamaban Abhiyan-2.0:

In 349 Panchayat Samiti of the State, 5,000 to 8,000 hectare area will be selected phase wise and water harvesting and conservation works will be done in 20,000 villages. Under the first phase, about 1.50 lakh works will be done through convergence at a cost of ₹3,500 crore in 5,135 villages selected in 349 Panchayat Samitis of all districts of the State.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component 2.0)

PMKSY-WC 2.0 started by the Department of Land Resources GoI and total 149 projects covering 7.51 lakh hectare area for treatment costing ₹1,858.86 crore were sanctioned in 2021-22 & 2022-23. Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 total Area covered under development of degraded/rainfed area is 2,280 hectare, area covered with soil and moisture conservation activities 52 hectare, 2300 hectare area brought under plantation (Afforestation/Horticulture), 62 water harvesting structures created/rejuvenated including Amrit Sarovar, 1,16,772 man days are generated. In the financial year 2023-24, total expenditure is ₹522.39 crore under WDC-PMKSY 2.0.

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 42 districts of the State with the total storage capacity up to March, 2024 of 16.79 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 16.25 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the corporation). During the year 2023-24, up to March, 2024, its average utilization remain 7.37 lakh metric tonnes which is 44.00 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity. 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 cooperative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2023-24, the Corporation has constructed 0.71 lakh metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 0.97 lakh metric tonnes is under construction. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

| S. | Itama | Achievements | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|--|
| N. | Items | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | |
| 1. | Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT) | 14.69 | 15.89 | 14.71 | 15.98 | 16.79 | |
| 2. | Average Utilization (Lakh MT) | 14.63 | 14.73 | 10.31 | 6.10 | 7.37 | |
| 3. | Percentage of Average Utilization | 100 % | 93 % | 70 % | 38% | 44% | |
| 4. | Constructed Storage Capacity (Lakh MT) | 0.16 | 0.32 | 2.24 | 2.40 | 0.71 | |
| 5. | No. of Warehouses | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| | Total Income (₹ in lakh) | 23443.32 | 29114.77 | 17025.18 | 11603.64 | 14313.27 (Tentative) | |

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 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 2.10.

Table 2.10 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

| Institutions | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Polyclinic | 35 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 48 |
| I st Grade Veterinary Hospitals | 786 | 786 | 786 | 813 | 831 |
| Veterinary Hospitals | 1709 | 1709 | 1709 | 2095 | 2187 |
| Veterinary Sub Centre | 5467 | 5638 | 5667 | 6030 | 7167 |
| District Mobile Veterinary Unit | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

In table 2.11, 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 33,307 thousand tonnes in the year 2022-23. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 1,662 million in 2018-19 to 2,761 million in 2022-23.

A similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was estimated at 192 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 and it has increased to 240 thousand tonnes in 2022-23. However, the production of wool shows an increase from 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2018-19 to 161 lakh kilograms in the year 2022-23.

Table 2.11 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 |
| 2022-23 | 33307 | 240 | 2761 | 161 |

During the year 2023-24, in order to control diseases of livestock, 396.45 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 3.69 lakh large animals and 7.22 lakh small animals have been castrated and 29.85 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2023-24:

- Livestock owners 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 2023-24, 138 type of medicines, vaccines and 20 types of surgical consumable have been made available free of cost.
- Establishment of 1,192 new veterinary sub-centres have been approved and 9 first class veterinary hospitals and 1 veterinary hospital have been upgraded to veterinary Polyclinic hospital.
- 17 Veterinary hospitals have been upgraded to first grade veterinary hospital and 1 new first class veterinary hospitals have been sanctioned. 110 Veterinary sub-centres have been upgraded to veterinary hospitals and 1 new veterinary hospital was approved.
- The project for construction of new buildings of 535 veterinary institutions (tranch-29) was approved through NABARD. Under which the total amount of ₹123.32 crore have been approved.
- Under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Program, an intensive vaccination campaign has been conducted and 186.51 lakh cattle and buffalo animals of the State have been given free FMD vaccine.
- 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). In the Financial year 2023-24, 2,724 camel breeders will be benefitted from this scheme with financial provision of ₹3.79 crore.
- Under the National Livestock Mission Scheme (NLM), in the Entrepreneurship Development Program, with the aim of motivating animal farmer to establish enterprises in the field of Animal Husbandry, the proposals of 201 eligible applicants have been sent to various banks for loan approval.
- Recurring costs under short-term loan facility through Kisan Credit Card to individuals/animal

husbandry groups/self-help groups etc. for dairy, small ruminants and poultry farming, which include payment of wages to workers, purchase of fodder and grains for animals, electricity and water, animal Working capital for medical and animal insurance is being made available through Animal Husbandry Kisan Credit Card. Animal Husbandry Kisan Credit Cards have been issued by various banks to 1,28,232 animal farmers for related activities including animal husbandry, dairy and fishery.

- "Pashumitra Yojana" has been started in the State with the aim of providing animal husbandry benefits through various facilities of the Animal Husbandry Department at the door step like tagging, vaccination, insurance, artificial insemination for improving the breed of animals, pregnancy testing etc. For this, 5,000 unemployed young trained livestock assistants/veterinarians in the State are to be given the benefit of fixed honorarium as per their work performance.
- Financial assistance to 48,894 cattle owners affected by Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) for 51,432 dead milch cows amounting ₹205.72 crore were provided.
- **Kamdhenu Bima Yojna:** In order to provide protection to cattle owners against possible losses due to untimely death of milch cow/buffalo livestock, free insurance of two milch cow/buffalo animals for each family up to the maximum of ₹40,000 per animal is provided.
- 1,962 mobile veterinary service has been launched from 24th February, 2024 on the lines of medical service 108 to provide veterinary services to the animal farmers at their doorstep in the State. Under the scheme, veterinary services will be provided to the cattle owners at home through 536 Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU). At present, cattle owners are being benefited regularly by organizing two veterinary camps daily by each Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU).

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 Samyardhan 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 2023-24, for the purpose of providing feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle in goshalas/ kanji house, ₹1087.66 crore has been distributed.

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 ₹20.69 lakh has been allotted in this scheme.

Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhgita Scheme is meant to deal with the problems for nomad and stray male cattle population. 17 Nandishalas have been sanction for this ₹7.65 crore distributed to concern districts. To overcome the problem of stray cattle, establishment of nandishala at panchayat samiti level the direction issued on 27th August, 2021. In this Scheme ₹29.98 crore has been allotted to the 25 Nandishala so far.

To overcome the problem of stray cattle, Gaushala/Pashu Ashray Sthal Jan Sahabhagita Yojana has been launched. Under this scheme 38 administrative sanction of different institute has been released and in 34 institution work has been started.

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 heads. Under this, financial sanction for 223 goshalas have been issued and ₹17.47 crore have been distributed to concern district.

In the financial year 2023-24, 27 Best Goshala has been awarded on 15th August 2023.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, in the financial year 2023-24, 18,781 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 24 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions spread across 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 51.40 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2023-24, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 33.63 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 9.12 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2023-24, milk unions have paid ₹6,025.99 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in dairy development sector have been given in table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Dairy Activities During the Year 2023-24

| S. No. | Activity | Unit | Target | Achievement |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | Average Milk Procurement | Lakh Kg. per day | 41.12 | 33.63 |
| 2 | Average Milk Marketing | Lakh Ltr. per day | 26.42 | 22.37 |
| 3 | Cattle Feed Sale (Union) | 000' MT | 420 | 321 |
| 4 | Revived Societies | Number | 1455 | 461 |
| 5 | New Societies | Number | 1630 | 645 |
| 6 | Artificial and Natural Insemination | 000' Number | 496 | 323 |

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2023-24, around 4,90,609 metric tonnes cattle feed have been produced and 4,90,977 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 2023-24, total 21,994 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 (8th Phase):

A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented with effect from 1st February, 2024 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. 1,50,124 milk producers have been insured under this scheme.

Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima: The 16th phase of Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima has been implemented with effect from 29th November, 2023. 16,592 milk producers have been insured under this scheme.

Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana: Under this scheme, grant in aid raised from ₹2 per liter to ₹5 per liter for the milk producers in the year 2022-23. Rajasthan Government made the budget provision of ₹550 crore in financial year 2023-24, payment of ₹524.63 crore has been released.

Fodder Seed Distribution: RCDF has been arranged to supply 17,601 quintals of improved fodder crop seeds at subsidized rate to the district milk unions as per their demand during the financial year 2023-24

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 4.33 lakh hectare in the form of reservoirs, ponds and small tanks. In this water area of 3.36 lakh hectare is available as large and medium reservoirs, 0.97 lakh hectares as small reservoirs and ponds. In addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area is 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 with can be enhanced by more than 1.25 lakh metric tonnes which suitable technology interventions whereas production achieved in the State for the year 2023-24 is 91,349.43 metric tonnes against the annual target of 92,000 metric tonnes (Table 2.13).

| S. No. | Year | Fish Production (Metric tonnes) | Fish Seed Production (Million fry) |
|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2019-20 | 58138.21 | 1226.41 |
| 2 | 2020-21 | 60163.50 | 1087.09 |
| 3 | 2021-22 | 65693.92 | 1181.40 |
| 4 | 2022-23 | 79286.40 | 1197.74 |
| 5 | 2023-24 | 91349.43 | 1364.00 |

Table 2.13 Fish Production

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 (Salumber), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the 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 Sager (Rawatbhata), Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Salumber) have been established to reduce the post-harvest losses under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (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 2023-24, revenue of ₹68.09 crore has been earned by the Department.

In order to bring all the available effective water spread area under scientific fish culture with optimum stocking density, 368.50 million fingerlings shall be

required every year, for this 4,865 million spawn or 1,216 million fry shall be required every year. In the year 2023-24, against the targets of 1,375 million fry fish seed production, 1,364 million fry fish seeds have been produced/stocked in different reservoirs and ponds. Various training programs related to fisheries are being organized regularly.

Group accident insurance is being provided to active fishermen under this scheme, nearly 20,000 fishermen are engaged in fisheries sector for their livelihood. 4,856 active fishermen of the State are being insured in the year 2023-24. 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, a five year action plan of ₹495.73 crore has been prepared & submitted to Government of India. In 2023-24, under the scheme, 11 proposals of public and private sector of ₹20.50 crore have been sanctioned with central share of ₹6.86 crore. Sanction have been released for 2 Fish Feed mill, fish culture pond & cage culture. In addition, 3 cage units have been established in Jhalawar District and fish culture is carried out by the beneficiaries.

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 32,921.00 sq. Km as notified forest which is 9.61 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, 2021 Rajasthan has registered an increase of 25.45 square km of forest cover. 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, 6,388 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC)/ Eco-Development Committees are protecting and managing 13.32 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 6,388

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 yests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants which are on the verge of extinction, conservation works are taken in 21 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 1,12,290.33 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 37,900 hectare during the year 2023-24.

During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹1,192.39 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹1,337.92 crore. 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, 26 wildlife sanctuaries, 5 tiger reserves and 36 conservation reserves in the State. Besides this, 4 biological parks at Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur have also been developed.

Under the Rajasthan Greening and Rewilding Mission in the direction of making Rajasthan a Green State, a new scheme named Tree Outside Forest Rajasthan (TOFR) has been launched in the year 2023-24. The objective of this scheme is to expand tree coverage outside traditional forests in Rajasthan and increase greenery outside forest areas. Under which, a target has been set to plant 5 crore saplings every year with the help of various departments, institutions and the citizens in the State. Out of these 5 crore saplings, 1 crore saplings will be planted in the Gochar, Orans and Grassland, 1 crore saplings in various urban areas and 3 crore saplings will be made available for the general public to plant in their home, fields etc. Under the said scheme, till March 2024, 375.20 lakh saplings have been distributed against the target of 492.56 lakh.

Nagar Van: Under the Nagar Van scheme, sponsored

by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, 200 Nagar Vans will be developed in the entire country in the next 5 years. The objective of Nagar Van Yojana is to create awareness and development about plants and biodiversity by creating green space and aesthetic environment in the urban Areas. In this sequence, the work of developing 14 Nagar Van is currently in progress in the State.

To developed Botanical Gardens in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer on the line of World Forestry Arboretum, Jaipur. For this, the work is in progress by spending ₹451.00 lakh against the financial provision of ₹485.00 lakh for the year 2023-24.

Luv Kush Vatika: To promote ecotourism in the State 2 Luv Kush Vatika 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 total budget allocation of ₹18.58 crore has been issued for the year 2023-24.

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 regulatory authority, District Administration, Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related department(s) and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Biodiversity conservation, through Rajasthan Biodiversity Board and other concerned department(s) and district administration. Additionally, Environment Department also acts as administrative secretariat of State Wetland Authority & Sambhar Lake Management Agency.

Following 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), World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) and World Wetland Day (2nd February) 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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹38.53 lakh has been made against budget provision of ₹46.00 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 2023-24 kept ₹135.01 lakh, an amount of ₹102.00 lakh has been released to Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board.

E-Waste Management: For the better management of e- waste management in the State the Department of Environment and Climate Change has published E-waste management Policy-2023. A State level committee has also been constituted for effective implementation of this policy.

Climate Change is a major issue in the world, for the sustainable use of natural resources and taking measures to improve the climate, the Department of Environment and Climate Change has published the State Climate Change Policy-2023. An Apex Committee has been constituted for effective

implementation of this policy. This department has revised the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), which was earlier prepared in 2010.

CO-OPERATIVE

There are a total number of 41,419 registered co-operative societies with 23 federations, 24 milk unions, 38 consumer wholesale stores, 8,273 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 278 marketing and fruit & vegetable societies. 29 central co-operative banks and 36 primary land development banks are providing loan facilities along with agricultural and long term loans.

Co-operative Credit Structure

During the year 2023-24, long-term loans of ₹102.66 crore have been distributed by Primary Land Development Bank against the target of ₹109 crore. For the year 2023-24, mid-term loans (Agriculture and non-agriculture) of ₹440.42 crore has been distributed up to February, 2024 and short-term crop loans of ₹22,344.82 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹22,000 crore.

Short term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate

For the relief to the farmers of the State, subsidy is being given to farmers 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 2023-24, central co-operative banks have distributed through co-operative societies, agricultural crop loan of ₹22,344.82 crore to 31.40 lakh farmers.

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 loanee through thumb impression. Under this scheme 20.84 lakh loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹7,888.20 crore. 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 up to ₹2.00 lakh as on 30th November, 2018. Under this scheme 32,845 loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹365.18 crore.

Interest-free crop loan scheme: In the year 2023-24 for the agricultural needs of farmers loans worth ₹21,973.29 crore have been distributed by cooperative banks to 30.93 lakh farmers (members of gram seva cooperative society) against the target of loan distribution of ₹22,000 crore, 99.88 per cent target was achieved and out of which 26,22,247 new farmers got loans worth ₹501.79 crore have been disbursed.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Loan Scheme: Loans are provided through cooperative banks to rural artisans, members of rural families earning their living from non-agricultural activities, and families of small and marginal farmers who fulfill other eligibility criteria under the scheme. In the year 2023-24, loan worth ₹17,242.71 lakh were distributed to 22,779 persons.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF): Agricultural Infrastructure Fund of ₹1 lakh crore was

Agricultural Infrastructure Fund of ₹1 lakh crore was announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Central Government on 15th May, 2020 to create farmgate infrastructure for farmers. In the State, the cooperative department has been appointed as the nodal department and the registrar, cooperative societies has been appointed as the State nodal officer. Under AIF, interest subsidy of 3 per cent per annum will be given on all loans up to the limit of ₹2.00 crore. AIF has also been linked with Primary Agriculture Credit Society as Multi Service Centre scheme. 2,260 projects worth ₹2,550.74 crore have been approved, of which 1,942 projects costing ₹1,500.42 crore have been disbursed.

Pledge Removal Certificate Issued

Pledge removal certificates have been issued to 63,115 loanees of Primary Land Development Banks after full payment of their loan account from 17th December, 2018 to 31st March, 2024.

Recovery of Agriculture demands

In the year 2023-24, ₹137.04 crore have been recovered by Central Cooperative Banks against total agricultural demand of ₹909.67 crore which is 15.07 per cent of total agricultural demands.

PM-Kisan Portal

Department of Information & Technology and Communication Department Government of Rajasthan has launched Kishan Seva Portal for registration and verification of farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. It has been used from February, 2019 to February, 2021 and after that, the 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 with the benefit of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana which was also admired by Central Government. Under this scheme 86.25 lakh applications from farmers have been registered and forwarded to PM Kisan Portal. ₹19,800 crore has been directly transferred by Government of India in bank account of 81.06 lakh farmers. From the 15th installment, it has been made mandatory to have farmers' land details verified, bank accounts linked to Aadhaar and enabled for Direct Benefit Transfer and e-KYC on PM-Kisan portal/app. Out of 72.99 lakh land verified farmers, seeding and e-KYC of bank accounts have also been done by 63.23 lakh farmers.

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.

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. For the year 2023-24, loan of ₹3 crore have been disbursed by primary land development banks.

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. During the year 2023-24 under this scheme,

loan of ₹115.78 crore has been disbursed up to February, 2024.

Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme

Farmers are being provided loan at rate of 3 per cent against pledge of agriculture produce. During the year 2023-24 loan of ₹258.21 lakh have been distributed to 94 farmer's up to February, 2024.

Urban Co-operative Banks

There are 41 urban co-operative banks registered at present in Rajasthan, out of which 30 urban banks are working and 7 banks are under liquidation. There are 230 branches of urban banks are functioning effectively, out of these, 3 banks are in the railway salary earner co-operative bank category. 4 urban co-operative banks have been registered under Multi-state Co-Operative Society act of 2002. The share capital and deposits of these banks are ₹269.40 crore and ₹8,149.70 crore respectively. Banking facility for nearly 4.49 lakh members are being providing by urban co-operative banks. Outstanding loans of urban banks are ₹4,149.27 crore, working capital is ₹9,785.67 crore and net profit is ₹73.15 crore.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are 278 Kraya Vikraya Samities and fruit & vegetable marketing societies registered in the State. These are established 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 in the State. During the year 2023-24, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹173.20 crore, ₹506.64 crore and ₹4,455.04 crore respectively. RAJFED has also distributed 19.48 quintal seeds to farmers during the year.

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 have been registered out of which 33 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 2023-24, business of consumer sector ₹2,030.64 crore has been done against the target of ₹1,571.21 crore.

Jan Aaushadhi Kendra

Presently Jan Aaushadhi Kendras are being operated in Jodhpur and Jhunjhunu by Districts wholesale consumer stores and in Jaipur by CONFED.

National Cooperative Trade and Spice Fair 2023: National Cooperative Spice Fair was organized from 28th April, 2023 to 7th May, 2023 at Jawahar kala Kendra Jaipur and for the first time in shilpgram of Jawahar Kala Kendra from 5th May, 2023 to 7th May, 2023 making organic products were available to the people of Jaipur under one roof.

Deepotsav Fair 2023: Deepotsav fair has been organised by Confed at Navjeevan Sahakari Bazaar, Jaipur from 3rd November, 2023 to 11th November, 2023.

Combo Supply of Mid-day Meal: During the period of COVID-19 school remained closed and mid-day meal were not supplied to students. During this period, CONFED has been ordered by State Government for supplying combo pack of pulses, spices and oil from cooking conversion cost, in the financial year 2023-24, delivery of ₹195.91 crore has been supplied till November, 2023.

Supply of Supplementary Nutrition articles under Integrated Child Development Scheme: For increasing the business, the Supplementary nutrition articles are being supplied by CONFED to about 61,893 Anganbadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Scheme of Women and Child Development Department. A supply of ₹1,142.58 crore has been made up to March, 2024.

Annapurna Food Packet Scheme: In year 2023-24 it was announced that about one crore NFSA (National Food Safety Act) families of the State would be given Annapurna Food Packets every month along with free ration. In this free Annapurna Food Packet, 1 kg each of pulses, sugar and salt, 1 litre food oil and spices (chilli powder-100 gm, coriander powder-100 gm and turmeric powder-50 gm) are being provided. Till the month of March, 2024, a total of 3,59,72,877 food packets have been distributed to the beneficiaries under the scheme.

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. A new housing loan scheme Grah Samridhi Housing Loan Scheme has been started for salaried persons after taking undertaking by their employer/DDO. Under this scheme loan up to 7 lakh is given for reconstruction and furnishing of house for the 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 2023-24 loan of ₹68.50 lakh have been distributed.

Women Co-operatives

For empowerment of women in rural areas cooperative is playing an important role by making serious efforts.

- A budget of ₹15.00 lakh has been allocated in the year 2023-24 for vocational training to leaders of self-help groups.
- 785 Rajivika of Mahila Sarwangeen Vikas Cooperative Societies has been formed in the State. The departmental store custom hiring centre, fisheries, dying and printing work are being done by these societies. More than 8.70 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 2023-24 also Godowns are being constructed.

Plan Provision of Department

The provision of annual plan for 2023-24 is ₹2,183.80 crore against which ₹1,611.58 crore have been incurred under State Plan and ₹34.81 crore have been spent against ₹72.47 crore.

During the year 2023-24 permission for formation of 183 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), 33 Large-sized Adivasi Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and 99 Women multipurpose Societies has been given up to March, 2024.

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 for planned development of the State benefit the rural areas and rural population. A separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programs through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj institutions at different 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 (MGNREGS), 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 (MPLAD) is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics. 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 (MGJVY), 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 Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)-RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) 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 the Societies Registration Act, 1958 and through it the work of implementing all the rural livelihood programmes is being done with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional concept.

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 are identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey.

Following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across the State. The provision for the financial year 2023-24 is ₹412.30 crore. An expenditure of ₹541.75 crore has been incurred on this project against the total available fund ₹592.79 crore during the financial year 2023-24.
- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the State. Under this project, an expenditure of ₹34.44 crore has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹56.73 crore during the financial year 2023-24.

Financial Resources

In the above schemes, the contribution of the Government of India is 60 per cent and the contribution of the State Government is 40 per cent.

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

Brief on the progress made under RAJEEVIKA

Till March, 2024, 46.67 lakh poor families were organized into 3,87,822 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 31,032 Village Organization (VOs) and 1,040 Cluster Level Federations under the project. Financial assistance has been provided to 2,69,279 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 1,53,387 SHGs received livelihood support (Community Investment Fund) from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 2,95,138 SHGs have their savings accounts opened in banks and have been provided loans amounting to ₹6,517.08 crore through banks.

Core achievements till March, 2024

- Total 5,270 Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis and 6,006 Digi pay Sakhis are working. Through these, business transactions worth ₹654.03 crore have been done during the financial year 2023-24.
- To increase the sales of SHGs, total 16 retail stores have been started at Rajasthali in Jaipur and other districts.
- Total 3.42 lakh women of SHGs have been registered as Suraksha Sakhi.
- Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi Credit Co-operative Federation Ltd. provided loans of ₹187.85 crore to 13,657 SHGs and 45,865 SHG members for dayto-day needs, self-employment of the group

- members and to empower the women financially.
- 271 canteens have been established across various districts and blocks to promote SHG livelihoods.
- In 8 Districts (Baran, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Kota and Udaipur)
 461 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra formed under Van Dhan Vikas Yojana, in which 1,39,329 members have been added.
- 2,200 producer groups have been formed at village level for value addition and marketing of animal husbandry, agriculture, and non-farm related products and 1.30 lakh SHG members have been benefited.
- Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited has been formed in Kota, Bundi, Baran, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Jhalawar districts to promote milk producers, from which 30,000 families livelihoods have been improved by purchasing milk worth ₹201 crore from self-help families
- Hadoti Mahila Kisan Producer Company Limited has been formed in Kota and Baran district to develop Soyabean and Coriander value chain with the aim of benefiting the farmers through which 11,500 families have been benefited.
- Under the Lakhpati Didi Scheme, 193 Master Trainers have been trained as per the guidelines of the Government of India, 13,595 Lakhpati CRPs (Community Resource Person) have also been trained by these Lakhpati Master Trainers. Total 5.25 lakh women have been given Lakhpati Didi training.

Achievements under different projects in the financial year 2023-24, given in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Achievement Under Different Projects During the Year 2023-24

| Sr. No. | Activities | Target (2023-24) | Progress (2023-24) | Cumulative Progress |
|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | SHG Formation | 37813 | 47865 | 387822 |
| 2 | No. of HHs Covered in SHGs | 528982 | 631717 | 4666866 |
| 3 | No. of VOs promoted | 6500 | 6500 | 31032 |
| 4 | No of CLFs promoted | 180 | 229 | 1040 |
| 5 | No. of SHGs availed Revolving funds@₹ 15000/SHG | 64000 | 45838 | 269279 |
| 6 | No. of SHGs availed CIF@₹75000/SHG | 25000 | 33480 | 153387 |

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.
- Unemployment 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.
- An effective grievance redressal mechanism is in place.

During the financial year 2022-23, total ₹10,186.69 crore has been spent and 3,571.92 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 63.46 lakh households. 4.53 lakh households have completed 100 days employment. During the financial year 2023-24, total ₹9,411.22 crore has been spent and 3,751.71 lakh

man-days generated, by providing employment to 63.85 lakh households. 5.09 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS), Rajasthan has been started in the State. Under this, on completion of 100 days of employment under MGNREGS additional 25 days of employment is being provided and 100 days additional employment is being provided 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 the financial year 2022-23, ₹43.58 crore has been spent and 26.15 lakh man-days have been generated. Employment has been provided to 1.79 lakh families, out of which 0.44 lakh families have been given additional employment for 25 days and 1,404 families have been given additional employment for 100 days. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹28.00 lakh has been spent and 0.23 lakh man-days have been generated. Employment has been provided to 2,539 families, out of which 458 families have been given additional employment for 25 days under the CMREGS.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is "construction/ development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) in every district", and 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. During the financial year 2023-24, in all the districts 3,980 water bodies have been identified on the Amrit Sarovar Portal, 3,458 works (140 per cent of the target) have been started and 3,138 works (127 per cent of the target) have been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Aadivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)

The Pradhan Mantri PVTG Vikas Mission has been launched to improve the socio-economic conditions of "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)". The mission aims to develop 75 PVTGs.

For the grant given to the houseless PVTG families residing in 08 Panchayat Samities of Baran district of the State, there is a provision of ₹2.35 lakh including ₹2.00 lakh for house construction and an amount of

₹12,000 for toilet construction and the estimated remuneration payable per unskilled man day from MNREGA is ₹ 22,950. Under the scheme, all houseless PVTGs families are eligible except those having pakka house or families with government employees in the family. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, under the PM JANMAN, in the year 2023-24, a survey of the families of Sahariya tribe was conducted in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district and 23,559 eligible families were identified and uploaded on Awas Soft. Under the scheme, in the year 2023-24, the Government of India has sanctioned houses to 7,817 families by 15th January, 2024 and against the target of releasing the first installment, house sanction has been issued to 14,819 beneficiaries out of the identified eligible families. As per the instructions of the Government of India, the first installment amounting ₹87.66 crore has been transferred to 9,740 beneficiaries and the amount of second installment ₹10.14 crore has been transferred beneficiaries (total ₹97.80 crore) from the amount available in the State nodal account of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

Pradhan Mantri 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 2023-24, ₹69,956.64 lakh has been incurred and 96,743 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 in 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 for repairing and renovation works of public utilities.

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 equipments 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 2023-24, ₹721.66 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹2,964.38 crore and 21,108 works have been completed.

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 up to ₹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.

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

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 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹90.75 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹791.31 crore and total 2,407 works have been completed.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara and Deeg districts. The programme covers 807 villages in above districts. The area inhabited by Mevs 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 2023-24 is $\stackrel{?}{\sim}40.00$ crore, $\stackrel{?}{\sim}2.86$ crore has been utilized against the total available fund of $\stackrel{?}{\sim}60.69$ crore and total 98 works have been completed in the financial year 2023-24.

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 among the border population. This programme is being implemented in 16 blocks of 5 border districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer and Anupgarh. ensuring balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security.

In the financial year 2023-24, ₹9.60 lakh has been utilized and total 4 works have been completed.

Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

In February, 2020, Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidariVikas Yojana (MGJVY). 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 per cent funds for construction of Shamashan/ Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 per cent for construction of other community assets in case of village having more than 40 per cent SC/ST population, 80 per cent is provided by the State Government and the remaining amount is collected from the public.

For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provision of the scheme is $\ref{20.00}$ crore. In the financial year 2023-24, $\ref{11.78}$ crore has been utilized against the total available fund $\ref{60.16}$ crore and total 224 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 2,192 villages of 9 districts (Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi).

For the financial year 2023-24, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated, total ₹13.21 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹60.90 crore and total 299 works have been completed under the scheme.

Magra Area Development Programme

The central southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Beawar, 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 1,746 villages in above 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 2023-24, the budget provision of the scheme is \$40.00 crore. Total \$12.96 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of \$63.86 crore and total 671 works have been completed in the financial year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana

Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana scheme was started to 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 2023-24, ₹33.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme. Total ₹11.08 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹39.95 crore and total 331 works have been completed during the financial year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana

This scheme has been launched in the year 2022. Under the scheme, the holistic development has to be fulfilled keeping in view the regional differences, needs and possibilities at the geographical, economical 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

Biofuel Authority was constituted in year 2007 subsequent to announcement of State Biofuel Policy, keeping in view the vast potential for production of bio-fuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oil seed crops in the barren land of the State.

Major Activities

- 1. Implementation of registration process for Biodiesel (B-100) manufacturers, suppliers and retailers for retail sale of Biodiesel for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purposes in the State under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules 2019.
- 2. Promoting plantation of non edible oil seed crops (Ratanjot, Karanj, Mahua & Neem) in convergence with MGNREGA & other departments to create alternative source of income in rural & tribal areas through organizing capacity building and training programmes.
- 3. Execution of functions and responsibilities of Rajasthan Waste Land & Pasture Development Board.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority (Till March, 2024)

- Rajasthan Biofuels Rules 2019 were formulated in compliance of the notification dated 30th April, 2019 issued by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purpose. A registration process developed under these rules for Biodiesel (B-100) producers, distributors and retailers. Rajasthan is the first State in India to formulate & implement rules for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100).
- Production capacity of 4.20 lakh litres per day of Biodiesel (B-100) created for retailing in the State through registering 12 Biodiesel (B-100) producer firms under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.
- 102 Biodiesel (B-100) Mobile Retail Outlets registered under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.

Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been renamed as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board in the year 2016 with the objective to develop wasteland and pasture of the State. The "Wasteland and Pasture Development Board reconstituted on 11th February, 2022.

- Waste Land & Pasture Land Development Committees at District, Block and Gram Panchayat level have been formed.
- Formulation of programme and activities for capacity building on the roles and responsibilities of the members of the committees and other stake holders.

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 in Progress |
|-------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| I | 34 | 34 | 1424 | 1391 | 19 |
| II | 31 | 31 | 1999 | 1914 | 50 |
| III | 17 | 17 | 601 | 588 | 9 |
| IV | 30 | 30 | 1202 | 544 | 89 |
| V | 22 | 19 | 754 | 398 | 116 |
| VI | 16 | 14 | 718 | 213 | 79 |
| VII | 23 | 23 | 1074 | 460 | 139 |
| VIII | 17 | 12 | 412 | 128 | 45 |

VDP-Village Development Plan

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.

Panchayati 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 rulesl: Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA).
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) 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 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 eenablement.

Various development programme including State and central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural areas and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 365 Panchayat Samities and 11,208 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission is for five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. According to the recommendations of State Finance Comission-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 & lighting system, other public buildings/ assets like primary/upper primary schools, health subcenters, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair & 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 per cent 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.

The revised provision for this financial year 2023-24 is ₹3,500.00 crore. In the Financial year 2023-24, total ₹3,416.07 crore (₹1,493.00 crore of the financial year 2022-23 and ₹1,923.07 crore of the financial year 2023-24) has been transferred to PRIs. During the financial year 2023-24, total ₹2,221.66 crore has been spent against the total available fund ₹4,601.90 crore and 78,344 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 action taken report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under interim report (for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22) submitted by the commission, 6.75 per cent of the State's own net tax revenue should be distributed between Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 75.10 and 24.90 per cent on the basis of the census report for the year 2011. The amount has been recommended to be distributed on the basis of district-wise weightage i.e. 5 per cent to the Zila Parishads of the State, 20 per cent to the Panchayat Samities and 75 per cent to the Gram Panchayats.

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 per cent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works and programmes.

spent against the total available fund ₹6,187.68 crore and 1,08,657 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 financial year 2023-24

- Individual Household Latrine (IHHL): The Incentive amount of ₹12,000 is being provided for the construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM-G to all eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Families. In the financial year 2023-24, total 1,16,507 toilets have been constructed.
- 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 2023-24, total 2,292 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed.
- 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. Villages are being developed as ODF Plus villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this financial year 2023-24, total 27,391 villages are developed as ODF Plus villages.

In the financial year 2023-24, total ₹217.94 crore has been spent on Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

Panchayat Award-

National Panchayat Award –Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was promoted by the Government of India with the objective of evaluating and encouraging the implementation of devolved activities in accordance with the 73rd constitutional amendment. The best performing Panchayats are honoured with National Panchayat Awards (on 24th April every year by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India). Financial incentives is given to award winning Panchayats to recognize their performance under various priority areas/themes.

The National Panchayat Awards have been restructured to encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions for a systematic planning, implementation, monitoring and accountability towards achieving the sustainable development goals at the Panchayat level.

Categories of National Panchayat Awards - National Panchayat Awards are given to panchayats in the following subjects/categories for their performance—

Deen Dayal Upadhayay Panchayat Sustainable Vikas Puraskar – The award is given to best three
Gram Panchayats, three Block Panchayats and three
Zila Panchayats of the country. This award is provided
for their performance in Poverty Free and Enhanced
Livelihoods Village, Healthy Village, Child-Friendly
Village, Water Sufficient Village, Clean and Green
Village, Village with Self-sufficient Infrastructure,
Socially Just & Socially Secured Village, Village with
Good Governance and Women Friendly Village.

Special Category Awards

- Gram Urja Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar (GUSVPP) The award is given to the best three Gram Panchayats of the country for their performance in adopting and using renewable sources of energy.
- Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar (CNVPP) The best three Gram Panchayats of the country are being awarded, which have done exemplary work towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions.

16 Gram Panchayats were recommended from the State under different categories. 12 Gram Panchayats

were recommended for Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sustainable Development Award and 2 Gram Panchayats were recommended for Gram Urja Swaraj Special Panchayat Award and 2 Gram Panchayats were also recommended for Carbon Neutral Special Panchayat Award. No Panchayat has been selected for the National Panchayat Award.

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

Gram Panchayat Development Plan is being prepared since the year 2015 as per the directions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Gram Panchayat Development Plan is the process of planning the financial resources received from various sources by the Gram Panchayats. On the basis of the proposals received regarding the needs and priorities of the Gram Panchayat which are approved by the Gram Sabha, after approval of Gram Sabha action plan is uploaded on e-Gram Swaraj Portal developed by the Government of India.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has adopted the thematic approach for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the grassroots level through Panchayats. Accordingly, to prepare development plans (GPDP, BPDP & DPDP) for the year 2023-24, Jan Yojana Abhiyan 2022 (2nd October 2022 to 31st January 2023) "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was launched. According to the activities and time line participatory and coordinated development plans (GPDP, BPDP & DPDP) for the year 2023-24 have been prepared and uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.

Jan Yojana Abhiyan 2023 (2nd October 2023 to 31st March 2024) "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" has been launched to prepare thematic Panchayat Development Plans for the year 2024-25. The development plans for the year 2024-25 are prepared according to resolutions taken by Gram Panchayats on 9 themes of localization of Sustainable Development Goals. Thematic Gram Panchayat Development Plans of all the Gram Panchayats for the year 2024-25 have been uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal. Block and District Panchayat Development Plans are being prepared.

Svamitva Yojana

• The Svamitva 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.
- In the State, drone survey work has been completed in 32,977 villages out of total 36,317 surveyable villages. At present, drone survey work has been completed in 07 districts (Ajmer, Banswada, Pratapgarh, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Jhunjhunu and Kota) and is in progress in the remaining districts.
- After the drone survey on the basis of received Map-2 from the Survey of India in 6,692 villages 57,148 new pattas and 3,96,040 earlier issued pattas are distributed to the land owners with property parcels.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

Like all the urban bodies of the State, Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (formerly Indira Rasoi Yojana) was also started in rural towns on 10th September, 2023. Through the scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided as per local taste at affordable rates.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) is being operated by women SHGs through Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) in all the identified rural towns of the State.

Under Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, lunch and dinner are being provided through 982 kitchens, in which there is a provision to provide maximum of 100 lunchs and maximum of 100 dinners per day in each kitchen in rural towns. ₹8 per thali is being taken from the beneficiary and ₹22 per thali is being paid by the State Government.

Each beneficiary is being served a thali of 600 grams of food (300 grams of chapati, 100 grams of pulses, 100 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of rice/millets khichdi and pickles)

A total of more than 1.68 crore meals have been served from 10th September, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 through 982 operated kitchens in rural areas, which is 99.5 per cent of the total food capacity.

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 2023-24, an amount of ₹141.28 crore action plan has been approved. An amount of ₹34.13 crore has been received in the financial year 2023-24 and ₹26.67 crore was available as unspent amount on 1st April, 2023 against which ₹40.21 crore has been incurred.

Village Master Plan (VMP)

- In view of importance of the planned development, master plan will be prepared for the residential area of the villages of the State. In master plan, land required for future need of education, health, residential area extension, sports, parks, government buildings & roads will be assessed. After assessment with the help of patwari, land will be identified.
- The village master plan will be prepared keeping in view the requirements of 2050 i.e. the next 30 years.
- In 1st phase with the help of Science & Technology Department, Land Settlement Department and Department of Information Technology and Communication an application has been prepared for 110 villages having population more than 10,000. Testing of beta version of app is under process.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

The buildings of Gram Panchayats (GP) have been proposed to be constructed at least 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 being operated in school building campus. For the construction of office buildings 713 new gram panchayats, land has been allotted for 707 buildings and 704 financial sanctions have been issued. 667 GP bhawan have been completed and 31 works are under progress. The land for 06 GP bhawan are being identified. A Model drawing of GP bhawan and the facilities to be provided with in the campus have already been approved.

Out of 1,452 newly formed GPs in the year 2019 (04 Gram Panchayats out of 1,456 newly formed GPs have been declared municipalities), 9 GP offices are being operated in school buildings campus. For the construction of office buildings 1,443 new gram panchayats, land has been allotted for 1,435 buildings and 1,423 financial sanctions have been issued. 1,102 GP bhawan have been completed and 288 works are under progress. Land marking work of remaining 8 GPs is in progress.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

Out of 47 newly constituted Panchayat Samities (PS) in 2014, the financial sanctions for all 47 PS bhawan has been issued. 43 PS bhawan have been completed and 03 are under progress. 1 work is stayed due to Hon'ble Court's order. The tentative cost of each Panchayat Samiti building is ₹250.00 lakh.

Out of 57 newly constituted Panchayat Samities in 2019, land has been allotted for 55 Panchayat Samiti Bhawans and administrative approval has been issued to 55 Panchayat Samitis for construction of buildings. Technical and financial approval of 50 buildings has been issued and work has been started on 31 buildings after the tender process.

In the year 2022-23, 03 new Panchayat Samities Sikri (Bharatpur), Bagdi (Pali) and Bhanokhar (Alwar) have been formed. In the year 2023-24, 10 new Panchayat Samiti Narayanpur (Alwar), Ganoda, Chhoti Sarva (Banswara), Hada (Bikaner), Siddhamukh (Churu), Mandawar (Dausa), Paldeval, Gamdi Ahada (Dungarpur) and Khemli, Devla (Udaipur) have been formed. Sanctioning process is under progress.

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.

For construction of 124 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 124 buildings has been issued and total 78 works have been completed and 46 works are in progress.

Panchayat Mini Secretariat

It was decided to set up a Panchayat Mini Secretariat for the Gram Panchayat level personnel of Agriculture, Revenue and Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department to work under one roof. In the first phase, a survey of 4,983 Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras, Kisan Seva Kendras, Patwar Ghar and Gram Panchayat buildings located in the same premises was conducted. According to the report received, 1,862 Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras, Kisan Seva Kendras, Patwar Ghar and Gram Panchayats are located in the same premises, out of which 1,792 were converted into Panchayat Mini Secretariat. Out of 2,176 new Gram Panchayat buildings 438 Gram Panchayat buildings were converted into Mini Secretariats. Thus, a total of 2,230 Gram Panchayat buildings have been converted into Panchayat Mini Secretariat.

Prashashan Gaavo Ke Sang Abhiyan (MRC) 2023

For the disposal of works related to general public like issuing birth and death registration certificates, settlement of pending leases, maintenance of asset registers etc. Prashashan Gaavo Ke Sang Abhiyan 2023 (MRC) was organized from 24th April, 2023 to 30th June, 2023.

Progress of Panchayati raj Department under this abhiyan -

- Total 96,113 Pattas have been issued.
- Total 96,019 Birth, Death and Other certificates have been issued.

• Payment to 20,968 families for toilets under SBM (G) scheme.

Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra

Hamara Sankalp Viksit Bharat is a nationwide campaign to raise awareness through outreach activities to achieve saturation of schemes of Government of India across the country covering all Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies with the objectives of:

- i) Reaching to the unreached people reach out to the vulnerable who are eligible under various schemes but have not availed benefit so far
- ii) Dissemination of information and generating awareness about schemes
- iii) Learning from the citizens Interaction with beneficiaries of government schemes through their personal stories/experience sharing
- iv) Enrolment of potential beneficiaries through details ascertained during the Yatra.

The Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra was organized in rural areas from 16th December, 2023 to 26th January, 2024.

- The yatra passed through all gram panchayats.
- Immediate benefits were given to the general public in the following activities:
 - Health Checkup and Ayushman Bharat Card E-KYC: Medical Department.
 - · PM Ujjwala Yojana: Gas Companies.
 - PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Insurance Scheme and Kisan Credit Card: State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC).
 - My Bharat Volunteer: Sports Department.
 - · Quiz : Panchayati Raj Department.
- Rajasthan stood first overall in the country in the entire yatra.
- The Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted online with the beneficiaries of Kota and Dungarpur districts
- Key outcomes of Yatra: Public participation 3.70 crore, P.M. Suraksha Bima Yojana-10.63 lakh, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 6.10 lakh, Kisan Credit Card 15.31 lakh, P.M. Ujjwala Yojana 8 lakh, Health Checkup 2.90 crore, Ayushman Bharat Card e-KYC-95 lakh, My Bharat Volunteer Registration 11 lakh, beneficiaries of Meri Kahani Meri Jubani 80 lakh, number of

- people participating in the quiz 29 lakh, participation in 432 camps by Hon'ble MPs and 1,660 camps by Hon'ble MLAs.
- Under the Viksit Bharat- Viksit Rajasthan, an inauguration/foundation stone-laying program was organized in all 200 Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Rajasthan on 16th February, 2024, in which more than 15 lakh people participated.

"Har Ghar Tiranga" program -

During the financial year 2023-24 under the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, "Har Ghar Tiranga" program was celebrated from 13-15 August, 2023. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India nominated Panchayati Raj Department as the nodal institution for successful implementation of the "Har Ghar Tiranga" program.

This nationwide campaign was made successful by getting 14 lakh flags in Rajasthan supplied from vendor firms directed by the Central Government and hoisting the "Tiranga" at private residences, government/non-government offices, etc. in all the districts.

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.

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamaban Abhiyan - 2.0

Under this, in 349 Panchayat Samiti of the State, 5,000 to 8,000 hectare area will be selected phase wise and

water harvesting and conservation works will be done in 20,000 villages. Under the first phase, about 1.50 lakh works will be done through convergence at a cost of ₹3,500 crore in 5,135 villages selected in 349 Panchayat Samitis of all districts of the State.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component 2.0)

PMKSY-WC 2.0 was started by the Department of Land Resources, GoI and total 149 projects covering 7.51 lakh hectare area for treatment costing ₹1,858.86 crore were sanctioned in 2021-22 & 2022-23. Under this, so far, a total of 2,280 hectare degraded/rainfed area have been developed, soil and moisture conservation activities done in 52 hectare area, Saplings (afforestation/horticulture plants) were planted in 2,300 hectare area, 62 water harvesting structures created/rejuvenated and 1,16,772 Man days generated. In the financial year 2023-24, total expenditure is ₹522.39 crore.

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 3.3.

Table 3.3 Village Road Length in the State as on 31st March, 2023

(KM)

| Black Top | Metal Road | Gravel Road | Fair Weather | Total |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 150394.88 | 5653.08 | 33228.76 | 2270.87 | 191547.59 |

During the year 2023-24, the important achievements of road development are given below:

- 707 km roads have been constructed and connected by BT Roads under State Road Fund in 153 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census.
- In Tribal and Desert area, 1,360 km roads under NABARD and Rural Roads have been connected by BT roads in 329 Villages declared after 2011 census and 39 villages as per 2011 census having population 250 and above.

During the financial year 2023-24, the following new sanctions have been issued:

- Rural Road: Sanctioned of Road works for construction and development of 6,120 road works of 18,259 km including 10 ROB/HLB works with a cost of ₹8,541.65 crore.
- PMGSY-III: Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8,662.50 km length have been selected for upgradation and strengthening. The main rural roads of 8,600.02 km amounting to ₹5,128.50 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Under which, 7303.45 km of road up-gradation work has been done with an expenditure of ₹2,859.77 crore till March 2024.

Rural Electrification:

To achieve the 100 per cent rural electrification in the State, the State Government has electrified 43,965 villages up to March, 2024. In addition, 1.14 lakh dhanis and 105.64 lakh rural households have also been electrified up to March, 2024. Total 1,24,427 agricultural connections have been released to farmers during the financial year 2023-24.

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

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 ₹210.00 lakh against which ₹186.25 lakh has been incurred to benefit total 743 artisans during the financial year 2023-24.

04

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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 State has huge potential for exports. 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 (REPC) 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 12.43 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24. 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 at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.33 lakh crore in 2023-24, showing an increase of 4.57 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current prices the GSVA increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹4.03 lakh crore in 2023-24 showing an increase of 9.45 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 4.1 shows the GSVA of Industry Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

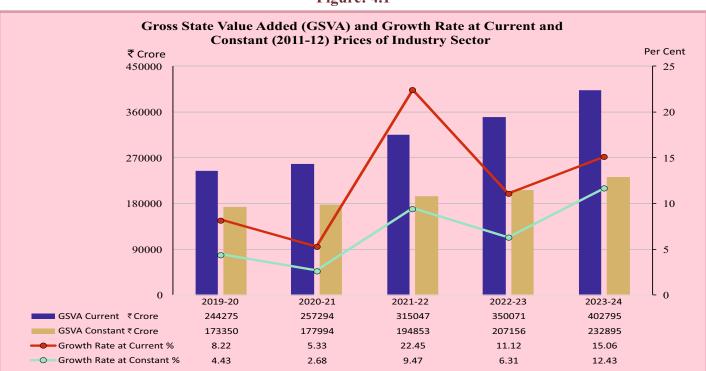


Figure: 4.1

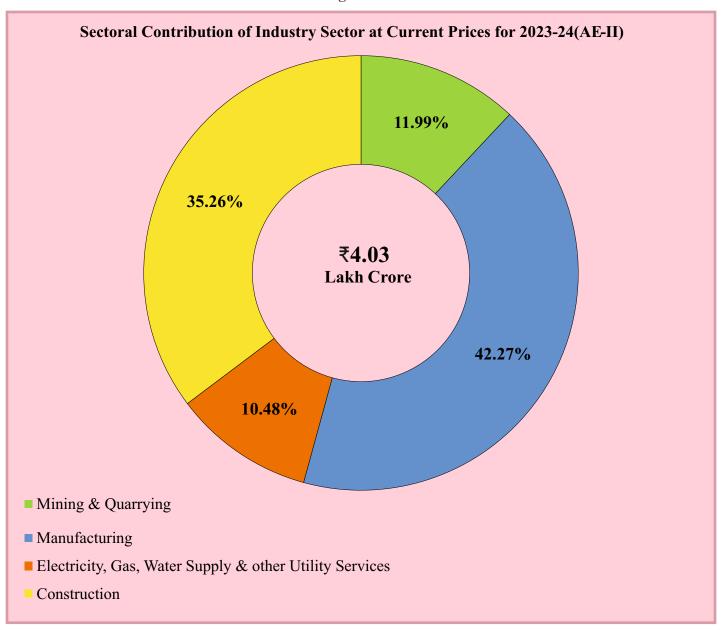
Note: 2021-22 Revised Estimates 3rd, 2022-23 Revised Estimates 2nd, 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates

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

In the financial year 2023-24, Industry Sector contributed to 28.21 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

42.27 per cent, followed by 35.26 per cent in construction sector. The share of electricity, gas, water & other utility services is estimated to be 10.48 per cent while mining & quarrying is estimated to be 11.99 per cent in the Industry Sector. These shares of different subsectors within Industry Sector can be seen in figure 4.2.

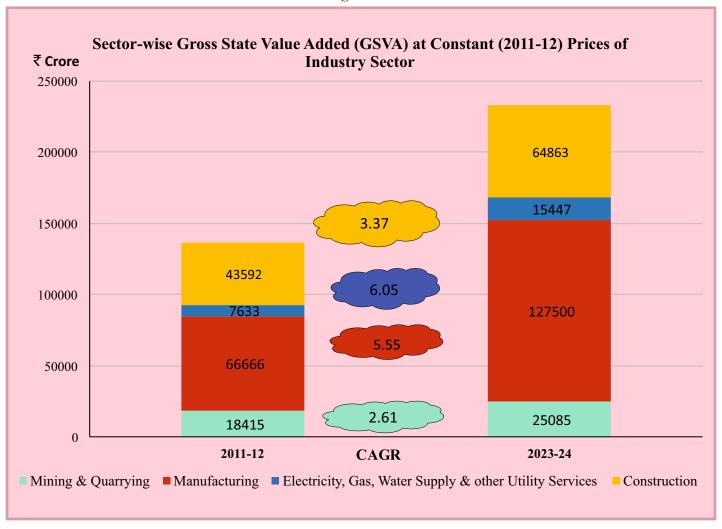
Figure: 4.2



In terms of growth, Industry Sector witnessed the growth rate of 12.43 per cent in 2023-24 over 2022-23 at constant (2011-12) prices. The mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction

sector grew at 5.41 per cent, 19.57 per cent, 10.02 per cent and 3.47 per cent respectively in 2023-24 over 2022-23. Figure 4.3 shows GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2011-12 and 2023-24 with sectoral CAGR over the period of twelve years.

Figure 4.3



Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

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 year.

The IIP is the leading indicator of Industrial performance in the State, compiled on monthly basis. The IIP series (Base Year 2011-12) is based on three broad categories i.e. Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial year 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in table 4.1.

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

| Sector | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24* |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Manufacturing | 125.93 | 122.95 | 136.14 | 142.18 | 170.01 |
| Mining | 125.60 | 119.43 | 124.53 | 116.76 | 111.38 |
| Electricity | 135.15 | 126.10 | 144.93 | 157.21 | 168.64 |
| General Index | 126.90 | 122.34 | 133.97 | 136.93 | 153.77 |

^{*(}Provisional)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

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

- a) Micro Enterprise: where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹1.00 crore and annual turnover does not exceed ₹5.00 crore;
- b) Small Enterprise: where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹10.00 crore and annual turnover does not exceed ₹50.00 crore; and
- c) Medium Enterprise: where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹50.00 crore and annual 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 Udyam Registration Portal (https://udyamregistration.gov.in) on 1st July, 2020. During the financial year 2023-24, total 4,70,676 industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units have investment

proposals of ₹ 6,044.93 crore and generated opportunities of direct employment for 22,59,227 persons.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY): For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization and diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans up to ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and commenced since 13th December, 2019. Under this scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹5 crore and 5 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹10 crore are being provided to small scale entrepreneurs. During the financial year 2023-24, loan amount of ₹1,451.70 crore has been disbursed to 7,920 entrepreneurs.

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, Gems & Jewellery, Metal, Textiles and Handicrafts are top five export items that account for more than 65 per cent of exports from the State. The total exports for the financial year 2023-24 equalled ₹83,704.24 crore.

Details of exports from Rajasthan are shown in table 4.2 and figure 4.4.

Table 4.2 Exports from Rajasthan

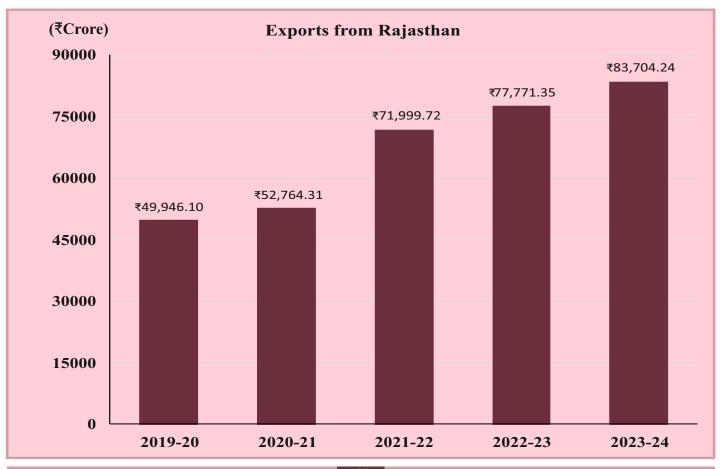
(₹Crore)

| S. No. | | Product | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Textiles | | 6165.79 | 5729.29 | 9251.39 | 7834.36 | 8819.58 |
| 2 | Agro & Food Products | | 3708.96 | 3740.65 | 5180.17 | 6334.21 | 6486.78 |
| 3 | Gem & Jewellery | | 5109.60 | 4067.36 | 6811.04 | 9178.77 | 11183.23 |
| 4 | Engineering | | 7674.76 | 7781.81 | 11966.12 | 13887.00 | 16592.51 |
| 5 | Moto1 | 1. Ferrous | 1216.60 | 1102.94 | 1436.00 | 1754.02 | 2148.23 |
| 5 Metal | wietai | 2. Non-Ferrous | 3182.29 | 4180.75 | 6802.57 | 9509.89 | 7709.71 |

Industrial Development

| S. No. | Product | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 6 | Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & Articles of Stone Mica, etc. | 3208.81 | 4080.22 | 4481.15 | 3572.18 | 3665.94 |
| 7 | Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral Waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash | 871.39 | 842.34 | 1393.34 | 1345.82 | 1599.32 |
| 8 | Electronics & Computer Software | 2729.70 | 3016.01 | 464.73 | 829.71 | 1110.14 |
| 9 | Wool & Woolens | 130.74 | 62.31 | 133.47 | 154.41 | 122.90 |
| 10 | Chemical & Allied | 4260.30 | 5016.53 | 6995.14 | 6429.28 | 4585.72 |
| 11 | Drugs & Pharmaceuticals | 1899.69 | 2268.39 | 2577.60 | 2781.64 | 2954.20 |
| 12 | Plastic & Linoleums | 1178.65 | 1337.58 | 2030.83 | 1948.58 | 4010.27 |
| 13 | Handicrafts | 5219.48 | 6205.32 | 7830.07 | 7309.05 | 7986.83 |
| 14 | Leather & Leather products | 226.25 | 193.43 | 298.59 | 309.69 | 272.65 |
| 15 | Readymade Garments | 2073.20 | 1764.40 | 2561.09 | 3074.53 | 2751.35 |
| 16 | Carpet (Durries) | 563.08 | 464.70 | 706.18 | 731.83 | 742.63 |
| 17 | Others | 526.81 | 910.28 | 1080.24 | 786.38 | 962.25 |
| | Total | 49946.10 | 52764.31 | 71999.72 | 77771.35 | 83704.24 |

Figure: 4.4



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

Training Programme on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation: With the aim of providing information to such entrepreneurs of the State, who are unable to directly 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 was started in 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 Reimbursement for Participation in International Foreign Trade Fairs: This scheme has been implemented since the year 2012-13. Recently, the scheme has been extended up to 31st March, 2025 with new guidelines. The implementing agency of the scheme is REPC. Under this scheme, the unit which participate in approved trade fairs to be organized abroad are reimbursed 50 per cent of the rent on land/space paid by them at the maximum rate of ₹1.00 lakh. A separate allocation has been made of ₹10.00 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.

The districts of the State have identified the products with export potential from their respective districts. Details of district-wise products identified under One District One Product scheme are shown in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 District-wise products identified under ODOP

| S. No. | District | Item | Category | Sector |
|--------|-------------|--|-----------|--|
| 1 | Ajmer | Granite and Marble - Slabs, Tiles and Articles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 2 | Alwar | Engineering Products (Automobiles Parts etc.) | Primary | Manufacturing |
| | | Indian Sweets (Alwar Mawa/Milk Cake etc.) | Secondary | Food Processing |
| 3 | Anupgarh | Cotton bales | Primary | Agriculture |
| 4 | Balotra | Textiles | Primary | Textiles |
| 5 | Banswara | Granite and Marble - Slabs and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| | | Synthetic Yarn & Fabric | Secondary | Textiles |
| 6 | Baran | Agro Products (Soyabean etc.) | Primary | Agriculture |
| 7 | Barmer | Kasheedakari | Primary | Handloom |
| | | Block Printing Items | Secondary | Handicraft |
| 8 | Beawar | Quartz and Feldspar Powder | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 9 | Bharatpur | Agriculture & Processing Products (Edible Oil, Honey etc.) | Primary | Agriculture, Agro Processing and Food |
| 10 | Bhilwara | Textiles | Primary | Textiles |
| | | Bikaneri Namkeen Products | Primary | Food Processing |
| 11 | Bikaner | Woolen Carpet Yarn | Secondary | Textiles |
| | | Ceramic Products | Tertiary | Manufacturing |
| 12 | Bundi | Rice | Primary | Agriculture |
| 13 | Chittorgarh | Granite and Marble - Slabs and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 14 | Churu | Wood Products | Primary | Manufacturing |

Industrial Development

| S. No. | District | Item | Category | Sector |
|--------|-----------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1.5 | D. | Durry (Carpets) | Primary | Textiles |
| 15 | Dausa | Stone Articles | Secondary | Manufacturing |
| 16 | Deedwana- Kuchaman | Makrana Marble & Granite | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 17 | Deeg | Stone Aggregate Products | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 18 | Dholpur | Skimmed Milk Powder | Primary | Food Processing |
| 10 | Diloipui | Stone Tiles and Slab | Secondary | Manufacturing |
| 19 | Dudu | Blue Pottery | Primary | Handicraft |
| 20 | Dungarpur | Granite and Marble - Slabs and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 21 | Gangapur City | Indian Sweets (Kheermohan etc.) | Primary | Food Processing |
| 22 | Hanumangarh | Agro Products (Rice, Cotton etc.) | Primary | Agriculture, Agro Processing |
| | | Gems & Jewellery | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 23 | Jaipur | Garments, Furniture, Toys and Engineering Products | Secondary | Manufacturing |
| | | Services Exports | Tertiary | Others |
| 24 | Laiman (Danal) | Block Printing Items | Primary | Handicraft |
| 24 | Jaipur (Rural) | Agriculture Implements | Secondary | Manufacturing |
| 25 | Jaisalmer | Yellow Marble Slabs | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 26 | Jalore | Granite Slab and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 20 | Jaiore | Mojari Juttis | Secondary | Handicraft |
| 27 | Jhalawar | Oranges | Primary | Agriculture |
| 28 | Jhunjhunu | Wooden Handicraft Products | Primary | Handicraft |
| 29 | Jodhpur | Furniture and Handicraft Products | Primary | Handicraft |
| 30 | Jodhpur (Rural) | Sandstone Carving Products | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 31 | Karauli | Sandstone - Slab, Tiles and Articles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 32 | Kekari | Granite and Marble - Slabs and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 33 | Khairthal-Tijara | Engineering Products (Automobiles Parts etc.) | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 34 | Kota | Kota Doria | Primary | Handloom |
| 35 | Kotputli-Behror | Engineering Products (Automobiles Parts etc.) | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 36 | Nagaur | Handtools | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 37 | Neem Ka Thana | Feldspar Mineral and Products | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 38 | Pali | Mehandi | Primary | Handicraft |
| 20 | DI1 - 1' | Salt | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 39 | Phalodi | Senna/Sonamukhi Products | Secondary | Agro Processing |

| S. No. | District | Item | Category | Sector |
|--------|----------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 40 | Pratapgarh | Thewa Art | Primary | Handicraft |
| 41 | Raisamand | Granite and Marble - Slabs, Tiles and Articles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 41 | Rajsamand | Terracotta | Secondary | Handicraft |
| 42 | Salumber | Onyx Marble - Slabs and Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 43 | Sanchore | Spices | Primary | Food Processing |
| 44 | Shahpura | Phad Paintings | Primary | Handicraft |
| 45 | Sawai Madhopur | Tourism | Primary | Others |
| 46 | Sikar | Furniture - Antique | Primary | Handicraft |
| 47 | Sirohi | Marble Articles | Primary | Handicraft |
| 48 | Sri Ganganagar | Kinnow | Primary | Agriculture, Agro Processing |
| 49 | Tonk | Slate Stone Tiles | Primary | Manufacturing |
| 50 | Udaipur | Granite and Marble - Slabs, Tiles and Articles | Primary | Manufacturing |

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 has been constituted as a Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) under the chairpersonship 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, 110 meetings have been held during the financial year 2023-24.

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, 10 micro and small enterprise facilitation councils have been reconstituted into 14 micro and small enterprises facilitation councils. By these 14 facilitation councils, 1,617 cases have been redressed during the financial year 2023-24.

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

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (I.E.M): 55 proposals with an investment of ₹15,718 crore for establishment of large industries have been submitted during the financial year 2023-24 (up to January, 2024) 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 2023-24, total 951 units have been provided loan amount from banks and ₹65.85 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 with the aim of creating self-employment opportunities in the State. In this scheme, the applicant should be in the age group between 18 to 45 years. Under the scheme, the applicant will get a grant of 10 per cent of the on-road price of the vehicle or ₹60,000 (whichever is less) by the State Government and an equivalent amount by the concerned vehicle manufacturer. Vehicles with on-road price up to ₹15.00 lakh are eligible for this scheme. In this scheme, a grant of ₹8.66 crore has been released by the State Government for 1,548 cases up to March, 2024.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana-2022: With the aim of ensuring effective participation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the development of nonagriculture sectors (manufacturing, service and trade) of the State "Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana-2022" has been notified on 08th September, 2022. Under the scheme, the applicant belonging to the SC/ST category are eligible to get interest subvention at the rate of 9 per cent on loans of less than ₹25 lakh, 7 per cent on loans from ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore, 6 per cent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore. Margin money grant of 25 per cent of the project cost or ₹25 lakh (whichever is less) will also be payable to the applicant. During the financial year 2023-24, total 1,079 loan applications have been sanctioned and out of them 1,011 applicants have been benefitted with a loan amount of ₹268.64 crore.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana: Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana was notified on 19th May, 2023 and implemented from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March 2024. The scheme has been extended to 31st July, 2024 vide order dated 15th March, 2024. Under the scheme, 8 per cent interest subsidy is being given on the loan provided by the bank up to ₹25.00 lakh and 6 per cent interest subsidy is payable on loan amount more than ₹25.00 lakh and up to ₹1.00 crore to the minimum graduate educated young entrepreneurs of the State in the age group of 18 to 35

years to start their new venture in manufacturing, service and trade sector.

Under the scheme, interest subsidy is payable on loans provided by financial institutions for 5 years from the first date of loan disbursement. Apart from the interest subsidy, under the scheme, one-time margin money grant of 10 per cent to male and 15 per cent to female entrepreneurs up to a limit of ₹5.00 lakh is also available. During the financial year 2023-24, total 321 loan applications have been sanctioned and out of theme 309 applicants have been benefitted with a loan amount of ₹74.91 crore.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022: Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2022 has been implemented since 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 per cent.
- Balanced and inclusive regional development.
- Creation of employment opportunities for 10 lakh people by the year 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 8 priority categories (manufacturing; services; sunrise sector; MSME; Start-ups; Logistics Park, Warehousing & Cold chain; R&D, GCC & 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.
- Qualifying criteria for standard package:Incentive packages payable on investment
 exceeding ₹50.00 crore for Large/Mega/Ultra
 Mega projects in manufacturing and service sector
 and in case of MSME units minimum investment
 required is ₹25.00 crore.

- 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 per cent exemption for 7 years in Electricity duty, Mandi fee, Land tax, 75 per cent exemption and 25 per cent reimbursement in Stamp duty and conversion fee.

During the financial year 2023-24, eligibility certificates have been issued for 4,624 units with an investment proposals of ₹2,14,666.10 crore.

Industrial Promotional Camp: Industrial Promotional Camps have been 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 2023-24, total 132 camps at District level and 211 camps at Panchayat Samiti level have been organised.

Leather Training Programme: Under leather training programme, training has been given for making leather goods and Nagra Jutis. During the financial year 2023-24, to promote leather industry 280 persons have been trained against the annual target of 300. In this period, expenditure of ₹13.24 lakh has been incurred.

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.

Up to March, 2024; 117 Corporates, 21 Government Departments, 270 Implementing Agencies and 48 Service Providers have registered themselves on the CSR Portal.

As per information provided by CSR units which are operating in the State, the estimated CSR expenditure incurred by them during financial year 2020-21, 2021-

22 and 2022-23 has been ₹454.08 crore, ₹371.13 crore and ₹438.58 crore respectively.

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 2023-24, revenue of ₹13.67 lakh has been collected through registration of 4,556 firms.

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 2023-24, total 843 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 (BRAP) 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.

Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) -2024 has 344 reforms, categorised into two parts – part A comprises 57 reforms points covering 11 central ministries/ departments while part B comprises of 287 business centric reforms pertaining to State/UTs. The implementation of these reform points are under process.

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 secretariat for the Board of Investment (BOI) headed by Hon'ble Chief Minster and the State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary. SEC examines applications for permission and customized packages and makes recommendations to the Board of Investment. BOI gives approval to the projects recommended by SEC. During the financial year 2023-24, three meetings of State Empowered Committee have been held. In these meeting, 08 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹25,351.05 crore and employment opportunities to 11,186 persons have been recommended. One meeting of Board of Investment held during the financial year 2023-24, wherein 7 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹24,681 crore and employment opportunities to 10,630 persons have been approved.

Single Window Clearance System (SWCS): Single Window Act has been introduced with the objective to provide time bound clearance of various licenses, permissions and approvals. By March, 2024, a total of 135 services of 16 departments are being provided under SWCS. During the financial year 2023-24, under Single Window Clearance System, 64 proposal 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 in time-bound manner under one roof, "One Stop Shop" facility has been established in Bureau of Investment promotion. Under One Stop Shop facility an online portal "Raj Nivesh" is working for providing clearances. Since its inception up to March, 2024; total 248 applications have been approved. Out of these, 58 applications have been approved during the financial year 2023-24.

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-2019' was enacted on 17th July, 2019 in the State.

For the execution of this Act, the Government of R a j a s t h a n l a u n c h e d a w e b p o r t a l "https://rajudyogmitra.rajasthan.gov.in/" on 12th June, 2019 for filing applications. MSME unit is required to submit only a 'Declaration of Intent' electronically or physically to the nodal agency which issues an 'Acknowledgement Certificate'. On basis of said certificate an MSME unit is exempted from approvals and inspections under all State laws for 5 years from the date of issuance of the Acknowledgement Certificate.

During the financial year 2023-24, a total of 3,569 Acknowledgement Certificates have been issued. Out of these, 1,817 certificates of Micro category, 1,186 certificates of Small category and 566 certificates of Medium category have been issued.

Investor Connect Program: During the financial year 2023-24 BIP has participated in World Investment Conference-2023 (11th-14th December, 2023) Delhi, Vibrant Gujarat (10th-12th January, 2024) Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu global investor meet (7th-9th January, 2024) Tamil Nadu, India Mobility Summit (1st-3rd February, 2024) Delhi, Bharat Tax (26th -29th February, 2024) Delhi, Logistics Summit (29th February, 2024) Jaipur. The aim of participation at these platforms was to interact with potential investors, bussiness leaders and portray Rajasthan as an ideal investment destination.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is an important institution to accelerate the industrial development of the State. The main objectives of RIICO are to develop industrial infrastructure and provide financial assistance for investment promotion. The key progress made by RIICO is highlighted below:

Infrastructure Development: RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During financial year 2023-24, RIICO has acquired 1,266.72 acres land, developed 1,068.99 acres of land and allotted 1,784 plots (includes industrial, commercial, residential and others).

During financial year 2023-24, RIICO has developed 10 new industrial areas i.e. (i) Osiyan, Jodhpur (48.49 hectare) (ii) Umriya, Jhalawar (48.39 hectare) (iii) Rajas, Nagaur (40.50 hectare) (iv) Kunjbiharipura, Jaipur (491.04 hectare) (v) Nadol, Pali (83.09 hectare) (vi) Dharmpura, Barmer (35.00 hectare) (vii) Nainwa, Bundi (17.44 hectare) (viii) Varkana, Pali (15.68 hectare), (ix) Maal ki Toos, Udaipur (11.76 hectare) (x) Malwa ka chora, Udaipur (15.32 hectare). During the same period, the corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹652.20 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹1,947.40 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 activities of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the State. During financial year 2023-24, term loan amount sanctioned is of ₹92.52 crore, disbursement amount is ₹104.32 crore and recovery amount is ₹152.79 crore.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP) Scheme: To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the development of small industries, Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program Scheme has been launched. At present, 36 projects with a project cost of ₹225.54 crore have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹106.40 crore. Government of India has released ₹65.60 crore for the projects. Out of the 36 projects, 34 projects have been completed. Total expenditure of ₹166.06 crore has been incurred on all the 36 projects up to March, 2024.

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 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹61.37 crore has been incurred. Total expenditure of ₹124.03 crore has been incurred up to 31st March, 2024 on this project.

Development of Special Parks/Zones by RIICO

- i. MED Tech Medical Devices Park: RIICO has developed Medical Devices Park at Boranada, Jodhpur in 274 acres of land, for which the process of land allotment has been started.
- ii. Integrated Resource Recovery Park: RIICO has developed Integrated Resource Recovery Park at Jamwaramgarh, Thaulai industrial area of Jaipur district in 48.21 hectares of land, to promote pollution control and environmental protection. In this park, the process of allotment of plot through e-auction has been started.
- iii. 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 land.
- iv. Sports Goods and Toys Zone: RIICO has developed Sports Goods and Toys Zone at Khushkheda Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-II which spreads over an area of 56,576 square meters. Total 39 plots are planned in Sports Goods and Toys Zone and all plots have been allotted.
- v. Japanese Zone: RIICO has set up Japanese Zone at Neemrana Industrial Area, district Alwar. Several multinational companies such as Daikin, Hitachi, Estimo, Dainichi Color, Toyoda Gosei Minda, Mikuni, Nidec and Unicharm Hygienic and Tokai Rika Minda etc. are operational in this industrial area. Presently, 49 units are operational in the Zone. An investment of ₹ 6,551.02 crore has been made in these units, where more than 26,000 persons are getting employment (Directly/Indirectly). Another Japanese Zone has been established at Ghiloth Industrial Area, Alwar in approximately 534 acres of land.

vi. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

a) RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that are, Gems & Jewellery I & II

- (now multiproduct SEZ) at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During the financial year 2023-24, exports of about ₹3,853.02 crore has been made.
- b) Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited, a joint venture of Mahindra group & RIICO has established a Multi-product SEZ in Jaipur wherein investment of around ₹10,000 crore has been made up to March, 2024. During the financial year 2023-24, export of around ₹3,688.27 crore has been made.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation:

- a) Establishment of fire stations:- RIICO has established 05 fire stations at Keshwana (Neemrana), Khairthal (Alwar), Khara (Bikaner), Kaladwas (Udaipur) and Ratangarh (Churu), to protect industrial units from fire incidents.
- b) Promotion of Gems & Jewellery Sectors:-RIICO has allotted 43,828 square meters of land for the establishment of "Gems Bourse" in Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur, to promote Gems & Jewellery.

India StoneMart- 2024: "India StoneMart - an International Stone Industry Exhibition" is very important and flagship event of the State. The 12th edition of India Stonemart international stone industry

based exhibition has been organized by centre for development of stones (CDOS) in collaboration with FICCI along with State Government and RIICO from 1st-4th February, 2024 at Jaipur exhibition and convention centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur.

The exhibition has been visited by about 32,000 people. Out of these, more than 19,000 trade visitors including 550 foreign buyers were from 52 countries. 413 exhibitors from 16 States of the country and exhibitors from 9 other countries displayed their products in the exhibition. Grand pavilions have been set up by the states of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha. More than 940 business meetings have been organized in the Buyer-Seller Conference in which business inquiries worth about ₹ 2,981 crore have been received.

The organization of Shilpgram in the India Stonemart 2024 exhibition has been also a centre of immense attraction. Products and art have been displayed by 31 artisans in the Shilpgram. To promote maximum use of stone, Jaipur Architecture Festival (JAF) has been organized along with the exhibition in which more than 500 architects and architecture students from across the country and abroad participated.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the corporation are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Physical and Financial Achievements of the RIICO

| | Particulars | Target 2023-24 | Achievements 2023-24 |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Financial | a) Sanction (₹Crore) | 127.00 | 92.52 |
| assistance (Term | b) Disbursement (₹Crore) | 120.00 | 104.32 |
| loan) | c) Recovery (₹Crore) | 145.00 | 152.79 |
| | a) Land Acquired (Acres) | - | 1266.72 |
| B. Infrastructure development | b) Land Developed (Acres) | ı | 1068.99 |
| 33.333 p 3333 | c) Plots allotted (Numbers) | 1900 | 1784 |
| C. Others | a) Expenditure on Infrastructure Development(₹Crore) | 731.36 | 652.20 |
| C. Others | b) Recovery of Infrastructure dues (₹Crore) | 1784.88 | 1947.40 |

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONLIMITED (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961, for providing assistance to small scale industries and it facilitates 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 2023-24, the approximate turnover of RAJSICO has been ₹34.64 crore.

Corporation has been providing employment to more than 10,000 persons both directly and indirectly every year. The corporation is also providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/ importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bhilwara. 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 through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur. A project for expansion of ICD Basni Industrial area Jodhpur to Salawas Jodhpur has been sanctioned under PM GATI-SHAKTI scheme Government of India to RAJSICO. A new Air Cargo Complex building has been constructed at Inland Container Depot Mansarovar Jaipur under Trade Infrastructure Services scheme Government of India which will be used as a extension of Air Cargo Complex Sanganer Airport, Jaipur in the current financial year. During the financial year 2023-24, the total turnover of ICD's and Air Cargo Complex has been ₹20.92 crore.

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 55 industrial units have been provided with such facilities during the financial year 2023-24. 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 in all over Rajasthan State. The corporation also participates in exhibitions to promote the Handicraft persons. During the financial

year 2023-24, the sales turnover of the handicrafts items have been ₹6.72 crore.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 with the objective of providing financial assistance to MSME units for industrial projects. The RFC has played an important role in industrialization in the State. The RFC has made available loans as financial assistance of ₹8,918.00 crore to 84,595 units since inception to till 31st March, 2024. Keeping in view the requirements 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
- Single window scheme (For tiny and SSI units having project cost up to ₹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
- Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) to nonassisted 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 has 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 per cent

interest subvention for loan amount up to ₹1.50 crore. The maximum age of young entrepreneur is 45 years. The RFC has sanctioned loans of ₹604.77 crore to 596 units under YUPY up to March, 2024.

Financial targets and achievements of RFC during last five years are given in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Financial Targets and Achievements of RFC

(₹Crore)

| Years | Loan Sanctions | | Loan Disbursement | | Loan Recovery | |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| iears | 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 | 125 | 116.94 | 100 | 101.12 | 250 | 276.65 |
| 2023-24* | 125 | 104.51 | 110 | 83.65 | 210 | 214.75 |

^{*}Tentative

DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR (DMIC)

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

Government of India is establishing a Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai), which covers a total length of 1,504 km. About 38 per cent of the corridor passes through Rajasthan.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

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 contemporary Alwar district.

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 March, 2024 compensation of ₹418.00 crore has been disbursed to PAP's by RIICO. Thus, a total amount of ₹500.46 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 which 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 lying in the project area.

Phase-A comprises solely of government land. Approval has been accorded by National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust

(NICDIT) on 14th December 2022. Acquisition process for the private land in Phase-B has been initiated.

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" has been notified on 26th April, 2016. 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 has been declared and a Regional Development Authority (RDA) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) has been constituted on 22nd February, 2018. Vide notification dated 28th December, 2020 total 42 (now 43) villages have been separated and notified as KBNIR SIR for which RIICO is being the Regional Development Authority. BIDA is being continued 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:

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 2023-24, margin money of ₹3,350.80 lakh to 433 Village Industries units have been disbursed and 4,505 persons have been provided additional employment.

Khadi Kamgar Arthik Protsahan Yojana: Khadi Kamgar Arthik Protsahan Yojana has been implemented in the State since 13th July, 2022 with the objective of providing adequate remuneration to the khadi workers and promoting the production of khadi. Under this scheme during the financial year 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹110.36 lakh has been made.

Rebate: On retail sale of khadi garments in the State a total discount of 50 per cent (35 per cent exemption by State Government on the sale of khadi garments produced in the State only, 10 per cent exemption as Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and 5 per cent exemption by institutions) has been provided from 2nd October, 2023 to 30th January, 2024.

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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹602.56 lakh has been incurred against the total sanctioned budget amount of ₹1,600 lakh.

Innovative Schemes

- 1. Renovation of 194 Khadi & Village Industries Bhandars have been done up to the year 2023-24 and due to this renovation, sales have increased substantially. During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹45.35 lakh has been incurred.
- 2. Up to the year 2023-24, 40 khadi institutions/ societies have been benefitted in the Small Khadi Project and during the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹45.00 lakh has been made.
- 3. It has been proposed to modernize 50 institutions and committees, under which 38 computer hardware with an expenditure of ₹49.25 lakh have been made available to the institutions and committees.

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, 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 2023-24, total 4,206 inspections of factories and boilers have been carried out by the departmental officers. In the same period, 676 new factories and 168 new boilers have been registered by the department in which employment have been provided to approximately 63,000 workers.

The departmental website http://rajfab.rajasthan.gov.in guides the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and a web application is also 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 2023-24, a total of 1,400 samples of air generated pollutants from 251 factories have been collected and analysed. Suggestions regarding controlling the pollution have been forwarded and implemented to the factories where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals found beyond permissible limit.

Organising the safety training programmes is very important to improve the safety consciousness among the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. During the financial year 2023-24, total 3,554 participants have been benefitted in 104 training programmes for minimizing the industrial accidents.

MINING SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is one of the richest States 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 the 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 production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite in the country. 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 148 mining leases for major minerals and 16,817 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,454 quarry licenses exist in the State. During the financial year 2023-24, a revenue target of ₹8,500 crore has been assigned to Mines and Geology department, out of which, a total of ₹7,491.20 crore revenue has been collected. During the financial year 2022-23, a total of ₹7,213.14 crore revenue was collected against the revenue target of ₹7,500 crore. Thus, the collection of revenue is ₹278.06 crore more as compare to the year 2022-23.

Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS):

As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2023-24, total 31 projects have been kept for geological investigation under 5 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievements of the prospecting work carried out during the financial year 2023-24 are given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Target-wise Physical Achievements of the Prospecting Work

| Nature of Work | Annual Target | Achievement |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Regional Mineral Survey (Sq. km.) | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Regional Geological Mapping (Sq. km.) | 345.00 | 345.00 |
| Detail Geological Mapping (Sq. km.) | 54.50 | 54.60 |
| Drilling (meters) | 3900.00 | 2330.50 |

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 works done by the trust during the financial year 2023-24 are:

- i. Chemical analysis of 2,766 samples in central laboratory, Directorate of Mines and Geology, Udaipur has been done through tender by NABL accredited laboratory whose estimated expenditure is ₹36 lakh.
- ii. For exploration of mineral limestone and iron ore, 18,296 meters core drilling work is being done through tender in district Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Rajsamand and Jhunjhunu whose estimated expenditure is ₹7.50 crore.

District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT):

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts which are 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 DMFT. State Government vide notification dated 31st May, 2016, enacted DMFT Rules, 2016 to establish district mineral foundation trust in each district. The districts mineral foundation trusts have been established in the 33 districts of the State.

Details of works and financial activities under the DMFT up to March, 2024 are given in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Details of Works and Financial Activity Under the DMFT

| S. No. | Activity | Unit | Figures |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Total work sanctioned | Numbers | 34724 |
| 2 | Estimated cost of total works | ₹Crore | 9525.01 |
| 3 | Financial sanction issued for works | Numbers | 22555 |
| 4 | Amount of Financial sanction issued | ₹Crore | 7278.85 |
| 5 | Total Work completed | Numbers | 14390 |
| 6 | Total expenditure up to March, 2024 | ₹Crore | 4507.94 |

Details of the proceedings carried out by the department to check illegal mining and transportation

of minerals during the financial year 2023-24 are shown in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Details of the Proceedings Carried Out by the Department

| Description | 2023-24 |
|--|---------|
| Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock | 8845 |
| Number of FIR lodged | 1127 |
| Number of seized vehicle/ machine/tools | 8331 |
| Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crore) | 89.41 |

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

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.

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 2023-24, the company had generated unaudited gross revenue of ₹1,605.23 crore and earned a profit before tax of ₹681.71 crore (unaudited). RSMML has been regular in depositing its statutory and other dues payable to the government. The company has contributed a sum of ₹318.58 crore to the government exchequer during the financial year 2023-24.

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 SBUs & 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 2023-24, the financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned are shown in table 4.9.

Social Activities

RSMML is constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹655.65 lakh has been incurred on CSR activities from its various SBUs and ₹86.10 lakh on forest & plantation during the financial year 2023-24.

Table 4.9 Financial Performance in Terms of the Operational Revenue

(₹Crore)

| Particulars | Operational Revenue |
|--|----------------------------|
| SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate | 902.50 |
| SBU & PC-Limestone | 211.61 |
| SBU & PC-Gypsum | 24.78 |
| SBU & PC-Lignite | 337.30 |
| 106.3 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power | 45.00 |

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 5.3 per cent of total world oil consumption. India produces about 12.6 per cent of total domestic consumption. Rest 87.4 per cent consumption requirements are met by import.

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 14.95 per cent (4.39

million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (29.36 MMTPA) in India. Petroleum producing area in the State is spread over about 1,50,000 sq. km under 4 petroliferous basins:

- i. Barmer-Sanchor Basin (Barmer, Sanchor 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 79,000-81,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 16 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields.
- During the financial year 2023-24, a total of 44.01 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil has been produced from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and 1,522.41 million matric standard cubic meter (MMSCM) Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer and Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn Vedanta Limited, Focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- Production and Exploration activities for Crude Oil & Natural Gas are underway in 13 Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) and 14 Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) blocks.
- During the financial year 2023-24, a sum of ₹3,425.08 crore revenue has been accrued.
- About 1,66,936 barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from Baghewala area, district Jaisalmer during the financial year 2023-24. Presently, heavy oil production to the tune of 570 barrels oil per day (BOPD) is in progress.
- 8 Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) Extension have been sanctioned to M/S Vedanta Ltd. and

- ONGCL for exploration of crude oil/Heavy oil and Natural Gas.
- One PML Ghotaru Extension-1, Jaisalmer has been regranted to ONGCL for production of Natural Gas.
- Two new block for oil and gas exploration & production from Jaisalmer Basin have been granted to OIL India Limited & Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. (MEIL) by MoP&NG under DSF-III and later on sanctioned by the State Government.
- 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 (₹17,991 crore) and 26 per cent (₹6,321 crore) respectively. 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Balotara (contemporary district Barmer) has been commenced on 16th January, 2018. The revised cost of the project is ₹72,937 crore and is funded by debt equity ratio 2:1. The refinery will produce products of BS-6 standard, first of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex. up to March, 2024, work order of ₹68,739 crore has been issued & expenditure of ₹44,266 crore has been incurred for different site work related activities. About 77.50 per cent of the work has been completed and more than 25,000 workers are employed in this project.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Production and Revenue Accrued from Petroleum Sector

| | Crude Oil | | Natural Gas | | PEL fee | | |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Year | Royalty (₹ Crore) | Production (Lakh Metric Ton) | Production Million Barrels | Royalty (₹ Crore) | Production MMSCM | Dead Rent etc. (₹ Crore) | Total (₹ Crore) |
| 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 | 4322.14 | 50.52 | 36.55 | 555.14 | 1638.78 | 11.89 | 4889.17 |
| 2023-24 | 2881.56 | 44.01 | 32.00 | 526.66 | 1522.41 | 16.86 | 3425.08 |

LABOUR

Labour department in the State strives to create a cordial industrial atmosphere to maintain high industrial production. Timely payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protection of their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment is being ensured 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 being given and incentive of ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 (as per eligibility) is being given to intelligent students. During the financial year 2023-24, total 2,24,443 beneficiaries' children have been benefited and an expenditure of ₹183.87 crore has been incurred in this scheme.
- Assistance Scheme for Beneficiaries under normal or accidental death or injury: Under this scheme assistance of ₹2.00 lakh on normal death, ₹5.00 lakh on accidental death, ₹3.0 lakh for full permanent disability, ₹1.0 lakh for partial permanent disability and ₹5,000 to ₹20,000 for injury is being given to beneficiaries/dependant. During the financial year 2023-24, total 6,455 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹52.67 crore.
- **Prasuti Sahayta Yojana:** Under this scheme assistance of ₹20,000 on birth of a baby boy and ₹21,000 for birth of a baby girl is being given to female registered beneficiary or wife of a registered male beneficiary 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 2023-24, total 5,045 beneficiaries have been benefited and a sum of ₹4.52 crore has been incurred in this scheme.

- Silicosis Assistance Scheme: Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹3.00 lakh is being given to the silicosis affected person and in case of death ₹2.00 lakh is given to their dependants. During the financial year 2023-24, total 173 silicosis affected persons or their dependent have been benefited with the amount of ₹5.19 crore.
- Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Tool kit Assistance Scheme: Under this scheme assistance of ₹2,000 or actual cost whichever is lower is being given to beneficiaries on purchase of equipment/toolkit. During the financial year 2023-24, total 2,209 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹24.80 lakh.
- Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Aawas Yojana: Under this scheme grant of a maximum of ₹1.5 lakh is being given for the beneficiaries to purchase a house or build a personal house under Schemes of Housing for all (Urban), Affordable Housing Scheme, Mukhyamantri Jan Aawas Yojana or any Central/State Housing Scheme. In this regard 4 applications have been accepted during the financial year 2023-24.
- Nirman Shramik Jeevan aur Bhawishya Suraksha Yojana: Under this scheme, 50 to 100 per cent assistance is being given by the board on the deposited contribution of beneficiaries. During the financial year 2023-24, total 23 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹5,600.
- Shubh Shakti Yojana: Under this scheme, an incentive of ₹55,000 is being given to adult unmarried daughters of registered beneficiaries. With the primary objective to support and strengthen the daughters of labour families in Rajasthan for higher education, vocational training, starting business, skills development training or marriage expenses. Under this, 476 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 on clearing preliminary exam of Indian Administrative service and ₹50,000 on clearing preliminary exam of Rajasthan Administrative Service. During the financial year 2023-24, total 18 beneficiaries have been benefited with the amount of ₹6.65 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 scheme, beneficiary or his/her children will be provided cash awards for international level sports competitions as follows.
 - i. For participation-₹2.00 lakh
 - ii. For Bronze medal-₹5.00 lakh
 - iii. For Silver medal-₹8.00 lakh
 - iv. For Gold medal-₹11.00 lakh

During the financial year 2023-24 key achievements of the department are highlighted below:

- Total 1,784 claims under various labour acts have been decided and ₹55.05 crore have been awarded.
- Out of 1,456 industrial complaints, 1,028 have been disposed and out of 408 industrial disputes, 326 cases have been settled.
- Under the Trade Union Act, 1926; total 39 trade unions with 5,889 members have been registered.
- Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have disposed off 2,440 cases.

e-Shram Portal:

e-Shram portal has been 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, selfemployed 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 who is satisfying following condition can register free of cost on the portal through any CSC, E-mitra or Website www.eshram.gov.in.

Essential Conditions for registration:

- An unorganised worker (UW).
- Age should be between 16-59 years.
- Worker should not be income tax payee.
- 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 to meet out 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 has been launched on 26th August, 2021 and 1,37,60,294 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in Rajasthan State up to March, 2024.

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. During the Calendar year 2024 total 26,543 unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges up to March, 2024. These include 13,420 women, 4,433 scheduled caste, 2,843 scheduled tribes and 14,283 other backward class persons.

The department is also organizing Rojgar Sahayata Shivirs for the benefit of unemployed youth. A total of 17 mega job fairs have been organised at the district headquarter level till September, 2023 wherein a total of 37,152 aspirants have been given primary selection for various employment opportunities. Under the 100 days action plan of the present State Government district offices have been instructed to organise 33 campus placement shivirs in compliance of which a total of 72 campus placement shivirs have been organised up to March, 2024 and 4,588 candidates have been selected for employment opportunities.

Besides, a newspaper namely "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment with information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities, scholarships and various courses for the employment seekers.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana (Unemployment allowance Scheme):

Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana was started on 1st February, 2019 by the State Government to help the graduate unemployed youth of the State.

With a view to increase the employability of youth thereby making the scheme more effective, Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana-2021 is being implemented in the State since 1st January, 2022 with new guidelines in which 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. The allowance amount given to unemployed candidates, under the scheme, has been

increased by ₹1000, after which an unemployment allowance worth ₹4,000 for male and ₹4,500 for female, transgender and specially abled persons is being disbursed per month for a maximum of two years or till they get employed/self-employed, whichever is earlier.

Amount worth ₹2,543.06 crore has been disbursed as unemployment allowance to 6,54,716 beneficiaries from 1st February, 2019 to March, 2024. Out of which, during the financial year 2023-24, a total of 36,235 new approvals have been issued and an amount of ₹567.00 crore has been distributed as unemployment allowance.

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 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. RMoL was incorporated as a non Profit company on 17th August, 2010. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) has been converted into Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) in May 2012. The skill training mechanism has been 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 8.00 lakh youths have been trained in various sectors up to March, 2024. 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 abovementioned schemes are as follow:

- (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 skillset 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): 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. Under this, total 7,658 youths have been trained during the financial year 2023-24.
- 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 is to 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 SANKLAP.

Special Projects

- i. 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 out of above, employment has been provided 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 38,868 youth in the field of Plumbers/ Electricians/ Fitters under Jal Jeevan Mission in all 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 PMDAKSH 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 Commissionerate of Women Empowerment, and Directorate of Women's Empowerment; 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 10,540 girls and women have been trained during the financial year 2023-24.

The detailed progress of skill training programmes is given in the table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Progress of Skill Training Programmes

| Scheme Name | Number of Youth Trained (Since beginning to 2023-24) | Number of Youth Trained During 2023-24 | Number of Youth Under-Training |
|--------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| DDU-GKY | 86629 | 7658 | 2333 |
| EDP | 553 | 553 | 0 |
| ELSTP | 275529 | 0 | 0 |
| IM_SHAKTI | 12380 | 10540 | 120 |
| MMYKY 1.0 | 2115 | 0 | 0 |
| MMYKY 2.0 | 5029 | 2473 | 3328 |
| MMKVYCat-1-RAJKVIK | 24317 | 14243 | 18358 |

| Scheme Name | Number of Youth Trained (Since beginning to 2023-24) | Number of Youth Trained During 2023-24 | Number of Youth Under-Training |
|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| MMKVYCat-2- SAKSHM | 12177 | 7614 | 8284 |
| MMKVYCat-3-SAMARTH | 11081 | 8333 | 10068 |
| MMKVYCat-1-RAJKVIK RTD | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| MMYSY | 12268 | 5303 | 9661 |
| PMKVY 2.0 | 32523 | 0 | 0 |
| PMKVY 3.0 | 4022 | 0 | 0 |
| PMKVY 2.0-RPL | 2781 | 0 | 0 |
| PMKVY 3.0-RPL | 6383 | 0 | 0 |
| PMKVY 3.0_C4W | 828 | 0 | 0 |
| PM Daksh | 376 | 0 | 0 |
| RSTP | 59569 | 0 | 0 |
| OPB-RKCL | 184 | 184 | 0 |
| SOFTSKILL | 215000 | 215000 | 0 |
| WSSO | 38868 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 802642 | 271931 | 52152 |

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 Departments of the State Government. More than 82,000 youths have been trained in various sectors up to March, 2024. Currently, the company is doing training for the following 3 departments under Convergence:

- Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
- 2. Tribal Area Development Department
- 3. Minority Department

Innovative approach to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan':

i. 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 have jointly established the Centre of Excellence in Tourism Training (CETT) in Udaipur. Currently, 784 youths have been trained and 108 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 3.00 lakh youths have been assessed and certified by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) / Skill Councils (SSCs) up to March, 2024.

- 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 is 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 3,424 candidates up to March, 2024.
- 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 5,013 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 9th World Youth Skills day on 15th July, 2023, which was celebrated under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship department, Rajasthan. In this programme, 14 Skill Icons and 1 Skill Ambassador have been awarded.
- ix. Skill Icon of the Month: 'Skill Icon of the Month' initiative was started 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 till March, 2024, total 111 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. Since April, 2019 to March, 2024 total 311 DLSDC meetings have been organised across the State to review the progress.

05

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is an important indicator of a State's economic development. It serves as a measure of how well-equipped a State is to facilitate trade and commerce, as well as to provide essential services to various sections of the State. 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.

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. Which are namely Kota, Suratgarh, Chhabra, Kalisindh Thermal projects, Dholpur and Ramgarh Gas Thermal project. Apart from this Mahi Hydel, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura are Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Unchahar thermal, Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects are from Central Sector.

Installed Capacity of Power

The installed capacity in the State as on March 2024 is 24,783.64 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Installed Capacity of Power

(MW)

| S. No. | Particulars | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | | | |
|----------|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| 1. State | 1. State Owned projects/ Shared projects | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Thermal | 6510.00 | 7170.00 | 7830.00 | 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 | 600.50 | | | |
| | Total (1) | | 8790.79 | 9450.79 | 9450.79 | 9447.79 | | | |
| 2. Alloc | cation to State from Central Secto | r projects | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Thermal | 1870.46 | 1903.46 | 1947.41 | 1916.37 | 1916.37 | | | |
| (b) | Hydel | 740.66 | 740.66 | 740.66 | 740.66 | 740.66 | | | |
| (c) | Gas | 221.10 | 221.10 | 221.10 | 0.00* | 0.00 | | | |
| (d) | Atomic | 456.74 | 456.74 | 456.74 | 456.74 | 456.74 | | | |
| | Total (2) | | 3321.96 | 3365.91 | 3113.77 | 3113.77 | | | |

| S. No. | Particulars | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | | |
|--------|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| 3. RRE | 3. RREC, RSMML and Private Sector Wind/ Biomass/ Solar projects | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Wind | 3734.10 | 3734.10 | 3734.10 | 3730.35 | 4359.63 | | |
| (b) | Biomass | 101.95 | 101.95 | 101.95 | 109.95 | 109.95 | | |
| (c) | Solar (with KUSUM PPA) | 2178.10 | 2288.10 | 3057.60 | 3362.10 | 4010.50 | | |
| (d) | Thermal/Hydel | 3742.00 | 3742.00 | 3742.00 | 3742.00 | 3742.00 | | |
| | Total (3) | | 9866.15 | 10635.65 | 10944.40 | 12222.08 | | |
| | Total (1+2+3) | | 21978.90 | 23452.35 | 23508.96 | 24783.64 | | |

Note: *Allocation of 221 MW Gas Power from NTPC was surrendered due to high purchase cost in view of MoP guideline released on 22nd March, 2021.

B. Transmission System

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network of the State as on March, 2017 was 36,079 Ckt. km (circuit km), which has increased to 44,232.906 Ckt. km (with PPP) up to March, 2024.

The total transmission network has increased by 22.60 per cent from 2016-17 to 2023-24. Total 473.689 Ckt. km has been added in the transmission network during the financial year 2023-24. Transmission network in the State is shown in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Transmission Network in the State

(In Ckt. Km)

| S. No. | Particulars | Transmission Network | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 5. 110. | r at ticulars | As on 31st March 2023 | During 2023-2024 | Position up to FY 2023-24 | | |
| 1 | 765 KV Lines | 425.498 | 0.00 | 425.498 | | |
| 2 | 400 KV Lines | 7842.386 | 0.00 | 7842.386 | | |
| 3 | 220 KV Lines | 16249.833 | 49.692 | 16299.525 | | |
| 4 | 132 KV Lines | 19241.500 | 423.997 | 19665.497 | | |
| Total Lines | | 43759.217 | 473.689 | 44232.906 | | |

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. | Particulars | Unit | EHV GSS | | |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| No. | 1 at ticulars | Cint | As on 31st March 2023 | During 2023-2024 | Position up to FY 2023-24 |
| 1 | 765 KV GSS | Number | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | Capacity | MVA | 9000 | 0 | 9000 |
| 3 | 400 KV GSS | Number | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| 4 | Capacity | MVA | 15755 | 315 | 16070 |
| 5 | 220 KV GSS | Number | 128 | 1 | 129 |
| 6 | Capacity | MVA | 33335 | 580 | 33915 |
| 7 | 132 KV GSS | Number | 475 | 18 | 493 |
| 8 | Capacity | MVA | 36236.5 | 1685.5 | 37922 |
| Tot | tal EHV GSS | Number | 623 | | 642 |
| То | Total Capacity MVA | | 94326.5 | 2580.5 | 96907 |

Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State

The energy availability in the State up to March, 2017 was 6,922 crore units which increased to 11,204 crore units up to March, 2024. The total energy

availability has increased by 61.86 per cent from 2016-17 to 2023-24. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 64.41 per cent. Energy availability and the energy consumed in the State are presented in table 5.4

Table 5.4 Energy Availability and Energy Consumed in the State

(Unit in Crore)

| Year | Energy Availability (purchased from generator) | Net Availability (Available at distribution network) | Energy Sold to Consumer |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 2016-17 | 6922.11 | 6648.53 | 5100.00 |
| 2017-18 | 7500.01 | 7065.92 | 5635.27 |
| 2018-19 | 8116.73 | 7609.60 | 6032.61 |
| 2019-20 | 8068.66 | 7631.47 | 6316.75 |
| 2020-21 | 8561.36 | 8069.97 | 6508.39 |
| 2021-22 | 9080.92 | 8446.61 | 6969.65 |
| 2022-23 | 10219.78 | 9399.57 | 7948.72 |
| 2023-24 | 10944.30 | 10111.00 | 8384.80 |

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 widearea 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 order 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 has been completed. The work order for SCADA/EMS system under this scheme is placed on 12th December, 2018. The work is under progress.

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 243 Grid sub-stations of 132 KV in the State has been entrusted to the Private Sector, Saving about ₹30 lakh per year per substation.
- Two projects of 400 KV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through PPP mode in the State.

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 State through private participation.

C. Distribution System

1. Consumers

The number of consumers increased from 182.79 lakh (March, 2023) to 190.61 lakh (March, 2024) with growth of 4.28 per cent. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Category wise Consumers

| S. No. | Category | Consumers as on 31 st March, 2023 | Connections released during 2023-24 (Tentative) | No. of Consumers as on March, 2024 (Tentative) |
|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Domestic | 14404697 | 557610 | 14962307 |
| 2 | Non-Domestic | 1628095 | 69931 | 1698026 |
| 3 | Industries | 304272 | 12153 | 316425 |
| 4 | Agriculture | 1804936 | 136086 | 1941022 |
| 5 | P.H.E.D. | 83859 | 4290 | 88149 |
| 6 | Street Light | 27041 | 1162 | 28203 |
| 7 | Mixed Load | 25927 | 788 | 26715 |
| 8 | EV | 154 | 212 | 366 |
| Total | | 18278981 | 782232 | 19061213 |

2. Rural Electrification

To achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the State, the State Government has electrified 43,965 villages up to March, 2024. In addition 1.14 lakh dhanis and 105.64 lakh rural households have also been electrified up to March, 2024.

3. Agricultural connection

- 1,24,427 agriculture connections have been released to farmers during 2023-24.
- ₹21,854.48 crore tariff subsidy has been given to farmers since April, 2023 to March, 2024.

4. Implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme

Government of India has approved PM- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme for farmers with an objective for installation of off-grid solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. Subsequently, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India issued comprehensive guidelines with following components as below:

i. Component-A: Under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) has issued Letter of Allocation (LoA) to 623 successful applicants for aggregate 722.5 MW capacity on dated 8th July, 2020 for setting up de-centralized solar power plant of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity

within 5 KMs range of 33/11 KV Sub-stations. Out of 623 of awarded projects, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed for 474 against 585 MW capacity till March, 2024. Out of 474, 112 of solar power plants having 145 MW capacity have been successfully installed till March, 2024.

ii. Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)

On 4th December, 2020, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), introduced and issued guidelines for implementation of Feeder Level Solarization under Component-C of PM-KUSUM Scheme where in grid connected solar power plant of capacity that can cater to the annual power requirement of one or more segregated agriculture feeders can be installed either through CAPEX mode or RESCO mode to supply power to that feeder(s). Subsequently, MNRE sanctioned target of 2,00,000 of agricultural pump sets for solarization.

To facilitate a common platform for farmers/land owners and developers for collaboration and arrangements of the required land for setting up of solar power plant under Component-C (Feeder level solarization), JVVNL (on behalf of all three Discoms) has developed an online portal as "Saur Krishi Ajivika Yojna" - www.skayrajasthan.org.in where interested farmers / land owners can register / offer their land

near to the identified list of proposed substations for the purpose of setting of solar power plant. Identified capacity are categorized as:

- Number of sub-stations covered: 5,000
- Number of Agriculture consumers targeted for solarization: 14.20 lakh
- Target solar power plants capacity: 17,000 MW

Rajasthan Discoms have successfully issued Letter of Awards (LoAs) for around 3,507 MW of Solar PV Capacity covering around 2.14 lakh agriculture pumps. Out of 3,507 MW, 02 of solar PV plants having 6.33 MW capacity is successfully commissioned till March, 2024. Additionally, tenders for around 1,000 MW of solar PV capacity are under tendering stage.

5. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna

The Honorable Prime Minister announced to install solar plants on one crore houses to provide up to 300 units of free electricity every month under PM Surya Ghar Yojana on 13th February, 2024. Budget provision of ₹75,000 crore has been made for the scheme. To avail the benefits of the scheme, applicants can register themseleves through "https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in" portal and PM Surya Ghar mobile application, more than 3,37,000 consumers have been registered under PM Surya Ghar Yojana.

A maximum grant of ₹78,000 (3 KW or more) is being provided through PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojna. Under this scheme, Rajasthan Government has set a target of installing solar rooftop plants in 5 lakh houses. 15 MW solar rooftop plant installed for 3,000 consumers till March, 2024.

The main points/features of the scheme are as follows:

- 1. Provision of subsidy for setting up rooftop solar plants.
- 2. Provision of bank interest at concessional rates to the applicants.
- 3. To simplify the application process, 100 per cent online system for registration, application approval and grant.
- 4. Promotion of the scheme through social and print media and door to door campaigns for remote places.

6. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna (Krishi Anudaan)

Earlier subsidy of ₹1,000/- per month (maximum ₹12,000/- in a year) which was provided to the agricultural consumers under "Mukhyamantri Kishan Mitra Urja Yojna" is now merged with Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna (Krishi Anudaan) in budget announcement of FY 2023-24, Under this scheme, free electricity is provided to agricultural consumers having consumption up to 2,000 units per month. The benefit of this scheme is being given from the billing month of June 2023. For consumption more than 2,000 units per month, subsidy of ₹1,000/-per month is being provided to such consumers in that particular month under the old scheme of "Mukhyamantri Kishan Mitra Urja Yojna". Under this scheme, total subsidy of ₹21,574.84 crore (provisional) has been provided to 17.39 lakh agricultural consumers (up to march, 2024) and zero amount bills issued to 9.62 lakh agricultural consumers.

7. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana (Domestic Subsidy)

Under this scheme, all domestic consumers having monthly consumption up to 100 units would get free electricity (Zero bills). Consumers having consumption up to 200 units in a month then electricity charges of first 100 units, fixed charges, urban cess and electricity duty shall be exempted from the bills. The consumers having electricity consumption more than 200 units would also get first 100 units free excluding all other charges. The benefit of this scheme is being given from the billing month of June, 2023. Under this scheme, subsidy of ₹6,646.16 crore (provisional) has been provided to about 98.23 lakh domestic consumers (up to March, 2024) and zero amount billing issued to about 73.75 lakh domestic consumers.

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 March, 2024 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. Rajasthan has a potential of 142 gigawatt of electricity from solar generation as per the assessment of MNRE, GoI. The State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as the biggest hub of green energy.

Apart from solar roof top projects and Off-Grid Projects, total 19,459 MW (ground Mounted) Solar Power plants have been commissioned in the State up to March 2024.

The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy-2023 on 6th October, 2023 and Hydrogen policy-2023 on 29th September, 2023 have been issued by Government of Rajasthan.

B. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Solar Parks Project

Bhadla Solar Park of 2,245 MW capacity have been commissioned in 4 phases at Bhadla, Jodhpur, which details are as follows:

- Bhadla Solar Park Phase-I (65 MW) is being developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (a subsidiary of RRECL) and 65 MW capacity commissioned.
- ii. Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II (680 MW) is being developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) and 680MW capacity has been commissioned.
- iii. Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III (1,000 MW) has developed by M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ) in a Joint Venture Company (JVC) between GoR and IL&FS Energy Development company limited. 1,000MW capacity has been commissioned.
- iv. Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV (500MW) has been developed by M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited in a Joint Venture Company (JVC) of GoR & M/s Adani renewable Energy Park limited and 500 MW capacity has been commissioned.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. on its own developed Phase-I of Bhadla Solar Park, Jodhpur. Phase-II, III, IV had developed under Solar park scheme of MNRE.

C. Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop Scheme

Scheme for Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings under RESCO Mode is executed by RREC. Total 1.2 MW capacity has been commissioned till March, 2024.

D. PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A)

RREC has implemented Component—A of PM-KUSUM scheme in the State. RREC has been 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 2MW 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), 490 of PPAs have been signed for total 600 MW capacity. 144 MW capacity have been commissioned up to March, 2024.

E. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 284 GW at 150 Meter above ground level as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, GoI. A total of 5,209 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned up to March, 2024 in the State.

F. Biomass Energy

Among different renewable energy sources, Biomass is also a clean energy source. The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is mustard husk and prosopis Juliflora. Total 14 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 128.45 MW capacity has been commissioned up to March, 2024 in the State, out of which 2 plants of 28 MW is not operational since 2012. Presently 8 of Biomass power plants of total 105.40 MW capacity are under execution. The Government of Rajasthan, has issued the Biomass and waste to energy policy 2023 on 29th September, 2023.

G. Energy Conservation Programme

RREC is implementing agency for energy conservation and energy efficiency program.

Promotional activities to promote use of energy efficient appliances and energy saving techniques has been executed by RREC in the State. Energy Department, Govt. of Rajasthan has been notified the Rajasthan Energy Conservation Building Code (RECBC) and RECBC Rules, 2023 in May, 2023.

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.

In terms of roads, State has to face adverse geological conditions as most of the land being desert and international border is located in western direction. Also, there is no coastal borders in the State, therefore States located in south and north has to pass through the State to reach their ports. So that strengthening and expanding the road system is the biggest challenge for the State Government.

Keeping this objective in view, State Government is dedicated and working towards implementing "SANKALP PATRA" for upcoming years. Following plans have been formed for smoother road network:

- Strategy have been created for a task force with the aim of making Rajasthan the expressway capital of India that will identify the routes of new expressways and prepare a plan for construction.
- Plan has been framed to work with the Central Government in order to upgrade the National Highway to a four-lane highway in order to reduce

- the travel time between Jaipur and Jodhpur to three hours.
- Development of large network of flyovers Road Under Bridge (RUB) and Road Over Bridge (ROB) in the State is in a pipeline.
- Efforts have been made in order to rapid completion of Jodhpur Ring Road and construction of ring roads in other cities with cooperation of central Government.
- Strategy has framed to accelerate the construction of 47 national highways and 23 State highways.
- An idea has been suggested to speed up the construction of Atal Pragati Path (Chambal Expressway) and Bhatinda Ajmer Greenfield Expressway together with the Central Government.

Implementation

- Road Over Bridge (ROB) Out of 14 ROBs has been approved under the CRIF (Central Road Infrastructure Fund) scheme, 5 ROBs are in progress, 9 ROBs are in the process of being started. Besides, under the SETU Bandhan Scheme of CRIF scheme, approval has been issued for the construction of 7 ROBs/RUB and Flyover at a cost of ₹384.56 crore.
- Road Under Bridge (RUB)-Construction of 25 RUB is in progress in various schemes of the State.
- Four lane National highway has been available between Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- The construction work of Jodhpur Ring Road is in progress by NHAI and targeted to be completed by December, 2024.
- 15 works of National Highways have been completed and currently 32 works are in progress and proposed to be completed by expediting the works by November, 2025. 23 State Highways are proposed to be completed by expediting the works by October, 2024.
- As per Annual plan, in the next five years, more than ₹10,000 crore will be spent on Rajasthan Road Development and Maintenance Programme.
- In order to make Rajasthan as the expressway capital of India, a task force has been constituted on 5th February, 2024 which will identify the routes of new expressways and prepare a plan for construction.

The construction of roads in the State has increased consistently from 13,553 km in 1949 to 3,01,810.86 km up to March, 2023. The road density in the State is 88.18 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2023 whereas

national road density is 165.24 km per 100 sq. km (as per Basic Road Statistics 2018-19). State is far behind in comparison of national road density. The total classified road length in the State is given in table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2023

(KM)

| S.No. | Classification | ВТ | MR | GR | FW | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | National Highways | 10366.41 | 0.00 | 171.63 | 251.68 | 10789.72 |
| 2 | State Highways | 17290.50 | 4.20 | 22.00 | 31.90 | 17348.60 |
| 3 | Major District Roads | 13871.78 | 12.80 | 153.60 | 134.47 | 14172.65 |
| 4 | Other District Roads | 53295.32 | 6053.60 | 252.52 | 8350.86 | 67952.30 |
| 5 | Village Roads | 150394.88 | 5653.08 | 33228.76 | 2270.87 | 191547.59 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 245218.89 | 11723.68 | 33828.51 | 11039.78 | 301810.86 |

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

Out of total road length of 3,01,810.86 km, Public Work Department (PWD) maintains 1,79,250.43 km in the State. Whose classification is given in table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Road Maintained by PWD (As on 31st March 2023) (KM)

| S.No. | Classification | ВТ | MR | GR | FW | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | National Highways | 3534.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3534.20 |
| 2 | State Highways | 16907.46 | 4.20 | 22.00 | 31.90 | 16965.56 |
| 3 | Major District Roads | 13483.34 | 12.80 | 153.60 | 134.47 | 13784.21 |
| 4 | Other District Roads | 13436.76 | 37.26 | 214.52 | 0.00 | 13688.54 |
| 5 | Village Roads | 129053.56 | 398.89 | 1825.47 | 0.00 | 131277.92 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 176415.32 | 453.15 | 2215.59 | 166.37 | 179250.43 |

99 per cent works in rural area and 1 per cent work (2,460 km length) in urban areas are being executed by PWD.

As per 2011 census, there are 43,264 villages in the State. Out of which 38,819 villages have been connected with road by the end of March, 2024 which is 89.57 per cent of total villages.

During the year 2023-24, the important achievements of road development:

 Under State Road Fund, Missing links, NABARD, connectivity of villages, Rural Roads and Urban Roads, 6,509 km BT roads have been constructed.

- 707 km roads have been constructed and connected by BT Roads under State Road Fund in 153 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census.
- In Tribal and Desert area, 1,360 km roads under NABARD and Rural Roads have been connected by BT roads in 329 Villages declared after 2011 census and 39 villages as per 2011 census having population 250 and above.
- Widening, Strengthening and renewal of 3,656 km State Highways and Major District Roads have

been completed under Central Road Infrastructure Fund, State Road Fund, NABARD and PPP.

• Strengthening and Renewal of 8,525 km village roads and other district roads have been completed under Rural Roads, State Road Fund, NABARD, Urban Roads, PMGSY-III and NCR.

During the year 2023-24, the following new sanctions have been issued

Rural road

Sanctioned of Road works for construction and development of 6,120 road works of 18,259 km including 10 ROB/HLB works with a cost of ₹8541.65 crore.

Widening, strengthening and renewal of SHW and MDR

- Budget sanctioned of ₹704.75 crore for the development of 62 State highways.
- Budget sanctioned of ₹1,168.58 crore for the development of 1,087.03 km 97 district roads.

Urban roads

• For development of 246.76 km of 239 urban roads, sanction of ₹312.13 crore has been issued.

Public Works

 Development of 13 building works of Department including Excellence centre, Jaipur sanction of ₹96.14 crore has been issued.

Central Road Infrastructure Fund

- For development of 1709.63 km State Highways and Major District Roads 74 works sanctioned of ₹2233.62 crore has been issued.
- Under Setu Bandhan Yojana construction work of 14 ROB's has been sanctioned of amount ₹673.75 crore.
- For development of 687.47 km State Highways and Major Districts Roads 31 works sanctioned of ₹972.80 crore has also been issued.

Annual Scheme 2023-24

• An amount of ₹11,126.27 crore has been provided as per revised outlay 2023-24 under Annual Schemes for road sector. Against this outlay, an expenditure of ₹11,302.70 crore has been incurred during the year.

PMGSY-III

• Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III, the main rural roads of 8,662.50 km length have been selected for upgradation and strengthening. The main rural roads of 8,600.02 km amounting to ₹5,128.50 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Under which, 7,303.45 km of road upgradation work has been done with expenditure of ₹2,859.77 crore till March, 2024.

Pradhan Mantri-JANMAN Scheme

• Under the JANMAN Scheme for district Baran, all 38 identified unconnected habitation, construction of 98.69 km new road with amounting ₹ 68.87 crore tender process have been completed by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. In which 12 works are in progress.

Financial Incentive Scheme

• Financial incentives have been given on the basis of exemplary performance of States in the country. It had been given in the year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 for amounting to ₹941.91 crore (including correspondence State share 40 per cent). With the help of this, State would be able to renewed 9,784 km PMGSY constructed road with expenditure of ₹819.65 crore till March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-2

- This project has been funded by the ADB. The project cost of ₹2,617.04 crore in which ₹1,310.81 (\$190 Million) crore is ADB loan portion, ₹849.20 crore would be borne by the State Government and ₹457.06 crore is private share. Project is being effective from December, 2019 and schedule to be completed by September, 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, MDRS to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards, incorporated with road safety, climate change adaption features and enhance the project management capacity of Public Private Partnership Division of the PWD, in particular on safeguards implementation, monitoring and road safety.

- Development work of 6 packages comprising of 11
 Highways of 754 km lengths are being developed under this project (4 Packages comprising of 6
 Highways of length 474 km are on Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode and 2
 Packages comprising of 5 Highways of length 280 km are on Hybrid Annuity mode).
- Work of all 11 Highways (6 on EPC mode and 5 on HAM mode) have been awarded. 3 Works (EPC) have been completed. 8 Works (3 EPC and 5 HAM) are under progress.
- Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹1,361.17 crore has been incurred by the State Govt. under this project.
- During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹285.92 crore has been fixed which was revised to ₹420.87 crore against which ₹279.14 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-3

- This project is funded by the ADB. The project cost is ₹1,287.15 crore in which ₹895.29 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹391.86 crore would be borne by the State Government. Project has been effective from March, 2023 and scheduled to be completed by September, 2026.
- The objective of the project is efficiency and safety of transport on the State Highways. The project comprises the construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 290 km of State highways and MDRS to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards, incorporated with road safety, climate change adaption features and enhance the project management capacity of Public Private Partnership Division of the PWD, in particular on safeguards implementation, monitoring and road safety.
- Development work of 4 Packages comprising of 4
 Highways of 293 km lengths are being developed
 under this Project on Engineering Procurement &
 Construction (EPC) mode. Work of all 4 Highways
 is under progress.
- Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹550.41 crore has been incurred by the State Govt. under this project.
- During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹692.40 crore was fixed which has been revised to

₹588.41 crore against which ₹507.45 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Project II-

- 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 would be borne by the State Government and ₹323.64 crore is private share. Project is effective from October, 2019 and work is in progress.
- 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 comprised the up-gradation 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.
- 10 Packages comprising of 13 Highways of 917 km lengths are being developed under this Project in Tranch-1. All 10 Packages have been awarded out of which 3 project of length 328 km have been completed, 10 projects of length 589 km are under progress. Two projects length of 116 km and amounting ₹485.36 crore are proposed to link under Tranch-1.
- Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹1,834.71 crore has been incurred under the project.
- During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹915.67 crore has been fixed which has been revised to ₹745.26 crore against which ₹668.04 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

National Highway-Engineering Procurement Construction (NH-EPC) Mode with PWD

• The works of 67 projects amounting to ₹6,827.48 crore are in the domain of NH PWD under Engineering Procurement and construction (EPC) mode, out of which 18 project have been completed.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

NHAI work progress during 2023-24 are as follows:

• Total 45 works having length of 1,974.706 km of total project cost ₹33,612.23 crore are in progress,

out of which 20 work completed and Two work having length of 295.599 Km., cost of ₹1,485.16 crore under Bhartatmala Scheme is in progress.

- Delhi-Vadodra Greenfield Expressway Total length 374 km is to be developed in
 Rajasthan with an estimated cost of
 ₹18,332.43 crore. Out of 13 packages 8
 packages have been completed and the
 construction work of remaining 5 packages
 are in full swing.
- Sangariya-Sanchore-Santhalpur Greenfield Expressway having length of 637 km in Rajasthan which is to be developed with an

estimated cost of ₹15,797.71 crore. Out of 23 packages, 20 packages have been completed and the construction work of remaining 3 packages are in full swing.

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 Vehicle registration from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in Table 5.8.

 Table 5.8 Yearwise Vehicle Registered in Rajasthan

(Number)

| C N- | T £ \$7 . L 2 - L - | | | Year | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| S. No. | Type of Vehicle | 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 | | | | | |
| 1 | Two Wheeler | 1188722 | 721659 | 734702 | 937338 | 1094570 | |
| 2 | E-Rickshaw | 4317 | 2986 | 9061 | 17581 | 23266 | |
| 3 | E- Cart | 364 | 708 | 2038 | 4066 | 5657 | |
| 4 | Three Wheeler (Passenger) | 16476 | 3828 | 5906 | 11606 | 18493 | |
| 5 | Three Wheeler (Goods) | 4500 | 1875 | 2591 | 3498 | 4764 | |
| 6 | Maxi Cab /Motor Cab | 6588 | 2198 | 2996 | 6427 | 10386 | |
| 7 | Motor Car | 155454 | 135062 | 144197 | 181075 | 197525 | |
| 8 | Bus/ Omni Bus | 2442 | 757 | 541 | 758 | 1764 | |
| 9 | Ambulance | 417 | 242 | 1371 | 690 | 1563 | |
| 10 | School Bus | 2752 | 197 | 143 | 1157 | 1827 | |
| 11 | Agriculture Tractor | 71289 | 89240 | 87544 | 103590 | 118824 | |
| 12 | Tractor-Trolley (Commercial) | 1067 | 747 | 451 | 3957 | 7517 | |
| 13 | Articulated/ Dumper/Trailer | 10480 | 3858 | 9278 | 16127 | 18010 | |
| 14 | Goods Carrier | 41593 | 22843 | 33397 | 50279 | 51170 | |
| 15 | Construction/Earth Moving Equipment | 4034 | 5007 | 4304 | 5851 | 6634 | |
| 16 | Other | 1659 | 1749 | 2181 | 4542 | 12986 | |
| | Total | 1512154 | 1172956 | 1040701 | 1348542 | 1574956 | |

- 15,74,956 motor vehicles have been registered in the year 2023-24.
- Total revenue of ₹6,703.59 crore (94.43 per cent) has been received against the target of ₹7,100.00
- crore in the year 2023-24. For the year 2022-23, it was ₹6,128.18 crore which shows 9.39 per cent growth in the revenue collection this year.
- Facility for installation of High Security

Registration Plate (HSRP) has been provided on vehicles registered before 1stApril, 2019, through vehicle manufacturers and their authorized dealers. For installing High Security Registration Plate (HSRP), the drivers are required to apply through the online portal.

- Notification regarding issuance of e-Licence and e-Registration electronically has been issued on 08th Febuary, 2024. This facility has been started in the State from 1st April, 2024.
- The facility of getting the vehicle fitness test done from any private fitness centre or Automated Fitness Testing Station established in the State has been made available from 14th February, 2024.
- A Road Safety Web Portal has been created by the Department in collaboration with RKCL (Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited). It was launched by The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister (Minister of Transport and Road Safety) on 14th February, 2024.
- Order regarding issue of Pollution Control Certificate (PUCC) electronically through VAHAN Portal of Govt. of India, along with geo tagging and videography facility has been issued on 22nd February, 2024.
- Obligation of obtaining vehicle prototype approval in the State has been done away through order dated 26th February, 2024.
- A detailed 10 years, Road Safety Action Plan for all Stakeholders departments has been prepared in accordance with State Road Safety policy.
- Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation has received the National Public Bus Transport Excellence Award 2022-23 at the 64th Annual Conference of the Union of State Road Transport

Undertakings (ASRTU). The corporation has been given this award in the category of better productivity of employees and better diesel average.

- As per the announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the corporation has issued temporary permit for vehicles from seven divisions Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Ajmer to Ayodhya. After determining all necessary departmental actions related to vehicle operation such as time table of vehicles and fare table etc. the bus service has been started from 15th Febuary, 2024.
- With the aim of providing concessional travel facilities to senior citizens between 60 to 80 years, the current discount of 30 per cent in the fare of roadways buses has been increased to 50 per cent with order dated 12th March, 2024.
- Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation has provided the benefit of free travel facility to 4,02,14,999 candidates participating in the competitive examinations till 31st March, 2024.
- Free travel facility have provided to 6,04,338 women passengers travelling within the State in all ordinary and fast buses of RSRTC on International Women's Day 8th March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has total fleet of 3,665 self owned and hired private buses. RSRTC operated 3,074 buses covering 12.63 lakh km on 1,831 routes per day and carrying 7.18 lakh passengers per day. During 2019-20 to 2023-24 the fleet status and actual operational results are shown in table 5.9 and 5.10 respectively.

Table 5.9 Year wise Vehicle Fleet status

(Number)

| S.No. | Description/Years | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Total | 4710 | 5087 | 4326 | 3983 | 3665 |
| (a) | Corporation Vehicles | 3751 | 4179 | 3466 | 3157 | 2833 |
| (b) | Hired Vehicles | 959 | 908 | 860 | 826 | 832 |
| 2 | Average Fleet Age (in year) | 6.00 | 5.68 | 6.34 | 7.22 | 7.90 |
| 3 | Addition of new vehicles in fleet | 534 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Condemned vehicles | 526 | 673 | 385 | 375 | 268 |

Table 5.10 Year wise Actual operational results

| | | 9-20 | 2020-21* | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23# | | 2023-24* | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Description/ Years | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| Km (In Crore) | 57.44 | 52.19 | - | 26.49 | 42.15 | 39.55 | 50.26 | 47.29 | 48.10 | 46.23 |
| Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day) | 385 | 389 | - | 364 | 385 | 389 | 380 | 402 | 400 | 411 |
| Fleet Utilization (per cent) | 78 | 74 | 1 | 43 | 75 | 63 | 80 | 78 | 90 | 81 |
| Operational Earning per K.M. (₹) | 34.49 | 32.36 | - | 32.67 | 35.31 | 36.12 | 39.24 | 40.12 | 42.59 | 41.69 |

^{*}Due to Covid-19 Lock down RSRTC Started operation as per Government guideline and no target was given. # Provisional

Innovations of RSRTC

- In the financial year 2023-24 RSRTC has provided free travelling facilities to 6,04,338 women on "women's day" and 17,55,835 Women on "Rakshabandhan".
- RSRTC has started the installation of vehicle tracking system in Buses so Passenger can track their on-route buses and reduce waiting time.
- RSRTC has been installing "Panic Button" in the buses for Women safety.
- RSRTC has implemented passenger "complaint management system" for provide quick resolution to passengers complaint and passengers can track their complaint online through web portal.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 6,019 km at the end of March, 2021, which has marginally increased to 6,046 km at the end of March, 2022 (as per Indian Railway Year Book 2021-22). The

Railway length in the State is 8.89 per cent of all India route length of 68,043 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 11049 at the end of March, 2024 while total telecom subscribers were 6.70 crore at the end of December, 2023. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2023-24 is given in table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

| S. No. | Item | Unit | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--------|---|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Post Offices | Number | 10292 | 11049* |
| (a) | Rural | Number | 9642 | 10448 |
| (b) | Urban | Number | 650 | 601 |
| 2 | Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline) | Crore | 6.44 | 6.70** |
| (a) | Wireless Subscribers | Crore | 6.36 | 6.60 |
| (b) | Wireline Subscribers | Crore | 0.084 | 0.096 |

^{*}Up to March, 2024. **Up to December, 2023.

Source: The Indian Services Performance Indicator 2023 (TRAI)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, RELIEF AND CIVIL DEFENCE

During the financial year 2023-24 as on 1st April, 2023 an amount of ₹3,181.21 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2023-24, an amount of ₹1,742.40 crore has been received in SDRF and an amount of ₹261.71 crore has been received as an interest in 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 per cent.

Table 5.12 Allotment of Funds Under Different Items During 2023-24

| S. No. | Activity | Amount (₹crore) |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Relief Activities | 22.43 |
| (a) | Drinking Water | 20.65 |
| (b) | Cattle Conservation Activities | 1.78 |
| 2 | Agriculture Inputs Subsidy | 1983.17 |
| 3 | Other Items | 198.23 |
| | Total | 2203.83 |

An amount of ₹5,185.32 crore is available for the year 2023-24 out of which an amount of ₹2,203.83 crore has been allotted for the following activities up to March, 2024 mentioned in table 5.12.

- Under Kharif Samvat 2080, a notification has been issued declaring 48 tehsils of 13 districts i.e. Ajmer, Beawar, Barmer, Balotra, Bikaner, Churu, Duganpur, Dudu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jodhpur (Rural), Phalodi and Nagaur as drought affected.
- To prevent incidents due to lightning, an amount of ₹63.90 crore has been transferred to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited for identifying 2,130 sensitive places and installing 79 meter portable lighting devices/lighting arrester in all the districts of the State. After completing the tender work by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited, work order has been issued to M/s Earth Agencies, Lucknow on 14th March, 2024 to complete the work within 18 months.
- In the time of disaster, "Emergency Response Support system-112" has been set up in the State Emergency Operation Centre, Secretariat, Jaipur to take immediate action and monitoring, for disaster related calls on 112 toll free number in the State.

06 SERVICE SECTOR

OVERVIEW OF SERVICE SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Service Sector is a sector of economy that produces & offers services. At present, Service Sector is the largest sector in most of the developed nations. It includes advanced activities like computer software & telecommunication as well as simplest activities like plumbing. 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 ₹2.86 lakh crore in 2019-20 to ₹3.43 lakh crore in 2023-24, showing an increase of 4.69 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current prices the GSVA increased from ₹4.41 lakh crore in 2019-20 to ₹6.44 lakh crore in 2023-24 showing an increase of 9.94 per cent per annum (CAGR). The figure 6.1 shows the GSVA of Service Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with the growth rate.

Figure: 6.1 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and Growth Rate at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices of Service Sector ₹Crore Per cent 700000 25 20 600000 15 500000 10 400000 300000 200000 100000 .10 0 .15

Note: For the Year 2021-22-Revised Estimate-III, 2022-23-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

2020-21

411238

256394

-6.67

-10.22

2021-22

492254

293597

19.70

14.51

2019-20

440611

285571

7.12

2.78

Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

GSVA Current Prices

GSVA Constant Prices

Growth Rate at Current Prices

Growth Rate at Constant Prices

In the year 2023-24, Service Sector continued to be the largest sector in the State with a share of 45.07 per cent in

Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. Share of different sub-sectors in Service Sector at current prices for the year 2023-24 is shown in figure 6.2.

2022-23

578481

322511

17.52

9.85

2023-24

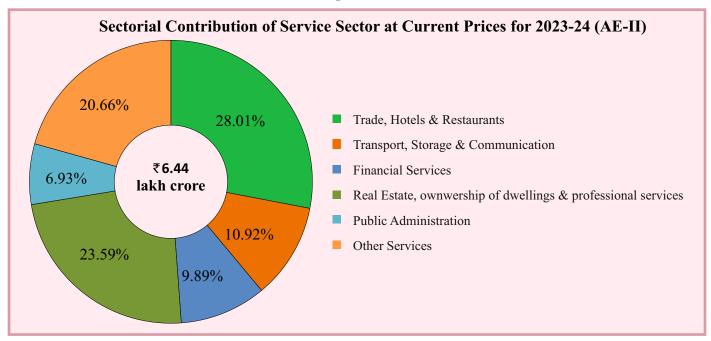
643632

343057

11.26

6.37

Figure: 6.2



Note: For the Year 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

Trade, Hotels & Restaurants have the significant position in the Service Sector of the State. In year 2023-24, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants contributed around 28.01 per cent of the GSVA in the Service Sector, followed by Real Estate Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services with a share of 23.59 per cent. The share of Other Services is around 20.66 per cent and of Transport, storage and communication is around 10.92 per cent in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the Services Sector, while this number is 9.89 per cent for Financial Services and 6.93 per cent for 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, Note: For the Year 2023-24 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II) Ownership of Dwellings &

Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are estimated to grow by 6.71 per cent, 5.10 per cent, 8.40 per cent, 5.71 per cent, 2.29 per cent and 7.89 per cent respectively.

Figure: 6.3

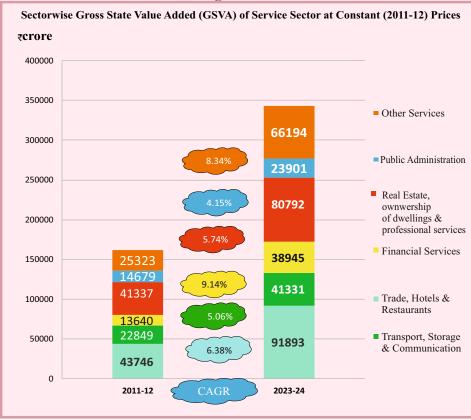


Figure 6.3 Shows Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices for year 2011-12 and year 2023-24 (AE-II) with sectorial Average Growth Rate (CAGR) over the period of twelve years.

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 is one of the most attractive 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 attractions of Rajasthan are Forts, Palaces and Havelies, historical and artistic Stepwells, colourful Fairs and Festivals, Luxury Train (Palace-on-Wheels), 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.

Since it has vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. Significant efforts are being made by the State Government to develop and promote tourism in the State.

During the calendar year 2023, total 1,807.52 lakh (1,790.52 lakh domestic and 17 lakh foreign) tourist visited in Rajasthan.

Important Achievements:

- Tourism and Hospitality sector has been accorded with full benefits of Industry Status. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 342 tourism units in the financial year 2023-24. Electricity tariff and U.D. taxes are available at the same as industry rates for tourism units which received Eligibility Certificates.
- 6 Film Suitability Certificates have been issued in the financial year 2023-24, under Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022, for promoting Rajasthan as a preferred destination and shooting of Rajasthani films by giving incentives and easy permission.
- To promote inbound tourism, Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) has been organized from 23rd to 25th April, 2023 at Jaipur, in which around 283 Inbound Foreign Tour Operators (FTOs) from 56 countries participated as buyers and 300 domestic sellers from across India participated.
- To attract more domestic tourists in the State,

- Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) has been organized from 14th to 16th July, 2023 at Jaipur, in which about 200 exhibitors from Rajasthan and about 175 domestic tour operators/travel agents have participated from different cities of India.
- For the promotion of tourism in the State, 2 master advertisement films "Rajasthan Lage Kuch Apna Sa" and "Romance of Rajasthan" were launched in Jaipur on 4th August, 2023.
- To promote Responsible and Sustainable Tourism, Indian Responsible Tourism State Summit and Awards has been organized on 26th February, 2024 in Jaipur, in which 17 hotels, guest houses, homestays, travel agencies/operators etc. doing excellent work were honoured.
- Rajasthani Food Festival was organized at Jaisalmer from 22nd to 24th February, 2024 during Desert Festival.
- The laser water show at Sanwaliya Seth Temple was inaugurated and the foundation stone of tourism development works at Keshoraipatan (Bundi) and Karni Mata Temple (Deshnok) was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th March, 2024.
- Around 70 fairs, festivals and other cultural programs have been organized in the financial year 2023-24, including Pushkar Fair (Ajmer), Camel Festival (Bikaner), Desert Festival (Jaisalmer), Mewar Festival (Udaipur), Marwar Festival (Jodhpur), Kumbhalgarh Festival (Rajsamand), Braj Holi Utsav (Bharatpur), Kite, Gangaur, and Teej Utsav (Jaipur), Rajasthan Day celebrations etc. major fairs and festivals have been organized.

Major cultural programs are as given below:-

- An attractive cultural performance has been organised as a part of Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) from 23rd to 25th April, 2023.
- Evening concert by Farhan Akhtar on 4th August, 2023, as a part of launch event for 02 Promotional films for Rajasthan Tourism.
- Organised grand cultural show on 23rd August, 2023 for G20 during Trade and Investment Ministers meeting at Ganesh Pole, Amber Palace in presence of Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- Organised a Classy Cultural Show on 14th October, 2023 for inaugural event as a part of Platinum Jubilee of Rajasthan High Court.
- Intangible culture heritage of the State was

showcased on 25th January, 2024 at all major monuments and other prominent locations during visit of the President of France.

- 435 tourism units projects worth investment of ₹4,847.67 crore and involving employment of 15,276 persons have been approved in the financial year 2023-24.
- 29 heritage certificates have been granted to heritage properties in the financial year 2023-24.
- 46 films/documentaries/advertisements shooting permissions have been issued in the financial year 2023-24.
- In State Budget 2023-24, Tourism Development Fund increased from ₹1000 crore to ₹1500 crore. Sanction of ₹402.22 crore issued for Tourism Development Works from Tourism Development Fund, prominent works are as follows:-
 - Project of ₹100 crore sanctioned for integrated development of Baneshwar Dham (Dungarpur).
 - ₹78 crore has been sanctioned for Construction of 20 Panoramas.
 - ₹25 crore has been sanctioned for development of Meeting Incentive Conference and Exhibition (MICE) at Jodhpur.
 - ₹14.56 crore approved for development of Amer as an iconic destination.
 - ₹4.22 crore approved for construction of museum in Deeg (Bharatpur).
 - Projects of ₹6.24 crore approved to develop Nevta Dam and Kanota Dam Jaipur as water based adventure tourism sites.
 - ₹120.70 crore approved for tourism development works at various religious tourist places.

During the year 2023-24, an Expenditure of ₹28,312.14 lakh has been incurred against the revised allocation of ₹41,515.22 lakh.

Important Awards received in the financial year 2023-24:

- "Best Decoration" Award at India Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF) in Kolkata on 16th July, 2023.
- "Cultural Tourism Destination of the year" Award at India International Travel Mart in Bengaluru on 30th July, 2023.
- "Best Heritage Destination of the year" Award at India International Travel Mart in Chennai on 6th August, 2023.

- "Excellence for Group Participation" Award at Travel Tourism Fair in Gandhinagar (Gujrat) on 25th August, 2023.
- "Best Domestic State" Award by Travel Leisure India's Best Award 2023 in New Delhi on 18th December, 2023.
- "Favourite Indian State for Road Trips" Award for Rajasthan Tourism by Conde Nast Readers Travel Awards 2023 on 23rd December, 2023.
- "Favourite Leisure Destination in India" Award for Rajasthan Tourism by Conde Nast Readers Travel Awards 2023 on 23rd December, 2023.
- "Decoration and Design" Award at India OTM in Mumbai on 10th February, 2024.

CULTURE

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK)

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. 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 and culture.

During the year 2023-24 for promoting the visual art and film, exhibition on different activities, drama, dialogue series, storytelling, workshop, camps and theatre, music & dance programmes have been organised regularly.

During the financial year 2023-24, an Expenditure of ₹610.48 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹615.35 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 financial year 2023-24 an amount of ₹996.31 lakh has been incurred against the total allocation of ₹1058.98 lakh.

During the year 2023-24, works related to conservation, restoration and development are carried out in the following monuments –

- Conservation, restoration and development works at Phalodi Fort (Jodhpur), Siwana Fort (Barmer), Talabshahi-Badi (Dholpur), Shergarh Fort-Atru (Baran), Bala Kila (Alwar), Sarwar Fort (Ajmer), Group of temples-Awan (Kota), Government Museum-Ahar (Udaipur), Museum (Jodhpur), Museum-Mandore (Jodhpur), Museum (Kota) and Albert Hall Library-Jaipur have been completed.
- Conservation, restoration and development works at Khetri Fort (Jhunjhunu) & Channeri Paneri Devalya (Jhalawar) 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:-

- 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 Veshnodevi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shravanabelagola, Sammedshikhar, Bihar Sharif, Gaya (Bihar), Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow, Mathura-Vrindavan by train and through airline to Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal). Under this scheme a total of 33,234 (27,163 by train and 6,071 by air) pilgrims travelled through various places of pilgrimage. During the financial year 2023-24 total amount of ₹65 crore has been incurred.
- Moksh Kalash Yojana: In sight of COVID-19 pendemic due to improper operation of transport facility this scheme has been initiated to assist poor families to allow free travel of Haridwar by roadways buses. 2 members of the family of deceased to immerse ashes of their loved ones in Gangaji. The executive agency of this scheme is Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, under this scheme all expenses made by RSRTC are reimbursed by Devasthan Department. During the financial year 2023-24 (up to December, 2023) the total number of beneficiaries are 63,058 and ₹8.90

- crore has been reimbursed to Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation by Devasthan Department.
- Sindhu Darshan Scheme:- In this scheme, financial assistance of 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on the trip with a maximum of ₹10,000 is given to the residents of Rajasthan going on a trip to the Sindhu Darshan pilgrimage site located in Ladakh, India. Approval for financial assistance was issued to 14 passengers in the financial year 2023-24.

During the financial year 2023-24 total amount of ₹80.84 crore has been incurred against the allocation of ₹99.90 crore.

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 play 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 Antyoday 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 Udham Protashahan Yojana, Mukhyamantri Laghu Udhyog Protashahan Yojana, Indira Gandhi Shahari Credit Card Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vishes Yogyejan 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 poverty line.

and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on March, 2024 and March, 2023 are presented in table 6.1.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits

Table 6.1 Comparative Data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

| S. | | Raja | sthan | Inc | India | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| No. | Item | March, 2023 | March, 2024 | March, 2023 | March, 2024 | | |
| 1 | Regional Rural Banks | | | | | | |
| 1 | (a) No. Of Offices/Branches | 1597 | 1594 | 22056 | 22140 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 42139 | 47295 | 597073 | 641599 | | |
| | (c) Credit(₹Crore) | 32639 | 37181 | 419190 | 479195 | | |
| 2 | Foreign Banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 8 | 7 | 786 | 780 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 884 | 1168 | 847119 | 999882 | | |
| | (c) Credit(₹Crore) | 1163 | 1370 | 502125 | 562588 | | |
| 3 | Private Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 1857 | 2035 | 40380 | 43674 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 147376 | 181088 | 6074885 | 7295392 | | |
| | (c) Credit (₹Crore) | 164077 | 219156 | 5356435 | 6848443 | | |
| 4 | Public Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 4215 | 4248 | 84991 | 85337 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 379547 | 414044 | 11049868 | 12088599 | | |
| | (c) Credit (₹Crore) | 260800 | 291958 | 7670634 | 8669339 | | |
| 5 | Small Finance Banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 503 | 561 | 6477 | 7127 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 24368 | 27372 | 161206 | 211727 | | |
| | (c) Credit (₹Crore) | 26249 | 31820 | 190499 | 239664 | | |
| 6 | Payment banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 4 | 3 | 102 | 72 | | |
| | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 111 | 3 | 12160 | 16159 | | |
| | (c) Credit(₹Crore) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | All Scheduled Commercial Banks | | | | | | |
| | (a) No. of Offices/branches | 8184 | 8448 | 154792 | 159130 | | |
| Total | (b) Deposits (₹Crore) | 594425 | 670970 | 18742311 | 21253358 | | |
| | (c) Credit (₹Crore) | 484928 | 581485 | 14138883 | 16799229 | | |

Source: https://www.rbi.org.in

It is observed from the table 6.1 that the total deposits and credits have increased in March, 2024 in comparison to previous year March, 2023 in Rajasthan. The deposits have increased by 12.88 per cent in Rajasthan in March, 2024 over the same period in previous year while this increase is 13.40 per cent at India level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 86.66 per cent in Rajasthan and 79.04 per cent at all India level, as on March, 2024, while the same was 81.58 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.44 per cent at all India level in March, 2023. Total credit in Rajasthan up to March, 2024, over the same period of last year has increased by 19.91 per cent while it has increased by 18.82 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 9,694 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 818.97 lakh (1st March, 2024) and covers an average area of 40.51 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, RuPay/Debit/Credit/ Prepaid Cards and Unified Payment Interface (UPI).

In August, 2023 all Districts of Rajasthan have been selected for 100 per cent digitization purpose.

Jan Aadhaar card holders can get services for cash/financial transactions at different service points in districts, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats available in the State. To enable such transactions more than 80,000 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. 82,540 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the State (upto31st December, 2023).

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 up to 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 ₹560.73 crore has been sanctioned to 2,407 beneficiaries during the financial year 2023-24.

Others

- Under the scheme "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" in Rajasthan 3.54 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 91.18 per cent accounts have been completed up to 31st March, 2024.
- In the State under the "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)", a total of 85.94 lakh persons and under "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)", a total of 212.95 lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31st March, 2024.
- 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 32.05 lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31st March, 2024.
- 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 financial year 2023-24, is as following in table 6.2

| Category | No. of Sanctions | Disbursement Amount (₹Crore) |
|----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| SHISHU | 932433 | 3314.21 |
| KISHORE | 651921 | 8858.32 |
| TARUN | 72657 | 6344.45 |
| TOTAL | 1657011 | 18516.98 |

Table 6.2 Progress under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the financial year 2023-24

Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for State:-

- 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 parameters:-
- Comprehensive identification of DBT Schemes and their on-boarding on Jan Aadhaar portal.
- 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 with UMANG as a Mobile App.

Status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission 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 centre as well as State. The status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission Portal is as below-
- Presently 101 State and 65 CSS DBT schemes have been on boarded on DBT Bharat Portal.
- A cumulative DBT of ₹2,86,891.57 crore have been transacted for the year 2023-24 so far. During the year 2023-24, total DBT of ₹1,20,849.23 crore has been transacted with 80.22 crore beneficiaries so far. (as on 16 April, 2024)

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, which will be updated from time to time. At present on the Portal 117 departments pertaining to 344 government schemes showing 729 points of information are displayed on the portal.
- UID (Aadhaar): Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is referred as Unique Identity number. This number is used to avail all the services provided by the Government Departments and has generated almost 8 crore Aadhaar IDs for the State. DoIT&C has more than 3,000 active operators for enrolling and updating the Aadhaar across the State. In terms of availability of Machines/operators per capita Rajasthan is amongst the 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 centralized 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 1.50 crore complaints/problems received out of which around 1.49 crore complaints/ problems were resolved.
- Fibre to Home: As per the agreement with BSNL (Government of India) for using the existing Bharat Net network in the Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan 5 FTTH connection will be installed per gram panchyat in rural government offices, schools, colleges, hospitals, Panchayat bhawan etc.

Provision of ₹80 crore has been made by the Government of India. At present more than 22,500 FTTH connections have been commissioned.

- GIS Based Workflow Management System (GWMS): GIS based Workflow Management System (GWMS) is specially designed for infrastructure development departments. The system enables the online processing of administrative and financial sanctions, technical assessments and estimates, issuance of work orders, geo enabled monitoring of projects, billing and payments. To extend its reach, GWMS has SSO-based login, and has been integrated with IFMS.
- Video Conferencing: The State has set up more than 710 Video Conference Studio Rooms in various Government departments across the State. The State conducts more than 15,000 Video conferencing sessions annually.
- RajNet: Integrated network solution for connectivity up to Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Provides internet connectivity to District Offices and Block Offices under this project. A total of 15,252 WiFi hotspots have been provided for free internet in the State. WiFi facility has been made available at all Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras of 9,447 Gram Panchayats.
- E-Mitra: Presently more than 600 services of government departments /private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 80,000 e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, integration of payment facility of utility bills through mobile application has also been started. Common man can avail e-Mitra services through e-Mitra kiosk, mobile app, online portal and e-Mitra Plus machine. eMitra@home inaugurated with 5 services at Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- e-Mitra Plus self-service kiosks- 14,891 Unmanned Service Kiosks, "e-Mitra Plus" (9,891 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: e-Sign 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 e-Sign 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 paperless 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). A Certifying Authority is a trusted body whose central responsibility is to issue, revoke, renew and provide directories of Digital Certificates.
- 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 and provides a way to receive information from citizens through SMS. It can be integrated with any application using the provided web based APIs.
- Capacity Building in Government Offices: To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, IT trained manpower is required. 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 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 74.98 lakh trainees have been trained till March, 2024.

- State Data Centre (SDC): Rajasthan State Data Centre (RSDC) provides efficient electronic service using State-of-the-art technologies to enable the State Departments/ Agencies to have easy availability of G2G, G2C and G2B services. This data centre hosts its services/applications on a common infrastructure leading to lower overall cost of data management, central collection, IT management, operation and maintenance. The only Tier-IV Govt. Data Centre in India with more than 800 rack capacity at 4 Data Centres in Jaipur and 1 DR centre at Jodhpur. RSDC-P4 has 600 racks certified UPTIME Tier-4 design and ensures 99.995 per cent UPTIME. It is the largest government owned data centre in India.
- 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. are also making use of the Data Analytics platform for effective implementation. The project with the help of various data analytics techniques helps in data driven policy making and evidence based decision making.
- Rajasthan Startup: Rajasthan Startup is the flagship program by the Government of Rajasthan to promote innovation, generate employment and facilitate investment in the State. iStart Portal (www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in) acts as a single window for Startups. Along with this, Q-Rate Ranking System, Incubator, Innovation challange, Innovation Hub (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota) iStart Nest (Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur) are included in the start-ups program of the State. Under this a total of 4,422 Startups have registered on the iStart Portal up to March, 2024. 33 school launch pads and 33 iStart nest district Incubator have been established in all 33 districts of Rajasthan. To encourage startups in the State, more than 490 selected startups have been given grant/loan as financial assistance of more than ₹29 crore up to March, 2024.

School startup and rural startup program have been initiated by the government to expand the startup program in the State.

- School Startups: School Startups will be connected to techno hubs through Hub and spoke model. A total of 48,209 students have been registered in the School Startup till March, 2024.
- **Rural iStart:** Total 805 rural startups and 109 self-help groups have been registered under the Rural iStart program till March, 2024.
- Raj-Kaj: RajKaj is an IT based integrated office Automation platform to enhance office productivity and streamlining internal processes associated with service delivery to end users. e-File is being implemented in State Secretariat and all the Directorates / Commissionerates of departments under Government of Rajastahan. Downline field offices at district/block/village level along with Collectorates, Divisonal Commissionerates, SDO/SDM/other revenues offices etc are also using e-Files system. More than 17 lakh e-Files are created and processed in RajKaj system. All employee-related HR services like Immovable Property Return, Annual Performance Appraisal Report, Government Accommodation Management, PL Leave Encashment application, NOC, Dak etc are being transacted electronically in real-time. More than 9.50 lakh users of 76 administrative department and 520 organization units (PSUs, autonomous bodies, boards, commissions etc) are using the RajKaj application.
- Command & Control Centre (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. Total 11,457 cameras has been installed at Command & Control Centres. This project covers:
 - Video Surveillance System
 - Dial phone Number 100 Control System
 - Forensic Investigation System
 - Intelligent Traffic Management System
 - Vehicle Tracking System
 - Geographical Information System
- Rajasthan Centre of Advance Technology (R-CAT): R-CAT was launched in Jaipur, to skilling and upskilling of State youth to strengthen employability and entrepreneurship at Rajasthan.
 R-CAT is adopting the outward-in approach and brought Tech Giants like Apple, Microsoft, EC Council, Phytec Embedded, Oracle, Cisco, VMWare, SAS, RedHat, Adobe and Autofina

Robotics on one platform for the aforesaid objective. Till March, 2024 around 900 candidates have been enrolled for the advanced technical courses in R-CAT on scholarship basis, out of which, 132 candidates have been placed. In order to upskill and reskill, R-CAT has introduced Faculty Development Program (FDP) and 409 faculties have participated till March, 2024. To provide the short-term fast-track refresher courses R-CAT has introduced R-CAT Internship Trek (RIT) in which 54 candidates have registered till March, 2024 and benefitted of this initiative. Looking at the successful implementation of centre at Jaipur, an extended spoke started in Jodhpur in November, 2022.

- Rajasthan Centre Application for Development (RajCAD): RajCAD operates in Business Analysis, DotNet, PHP, JAVA, Mobile Application Development, UI/UX Design, SAS, Power BI, Tableau, Security Audit and RDBMS areas. Till March, 2024, 16 web portal projects under digitalization of various departments and dashboards of 62 modules of 23 projects under data analytics have been completed and made live by RajCAD and 6 mobile application projects have been completed.
- Rajiv Gandhi Fintech Digital Institute (RGFDI): For Rajiv Gandhi Fintech Digital Institute, ₹400 crore has been made provisioned by the Finance Department which was increased to the value of ₹672.45 crore administrative and financial sanction has been issued.
- Raj eVault: Raj eVault is a Document Management System which facilitates various government department and citizens to keep their documents electronically safe. Raj eVault has also been integrated with DigiLocker through which the citizen can link the documents available on his DigiLocker account to the Raj e-Vault account. At present, more than 67 crore documents of general public and various departments are stored on Raj e-Vault and about 2 lakh documents are being uploaded every day through online applications of various departments.

RAJASTHAN JAN AADHAAR YOJANA

Government of Rajasthan launched the **Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana** for the effective implementation of the ideology of **'one number, one card, one identity**' with the aim of providing the benefits (cash or non-cash)

of various schemes of public welfare easily accessible and transparent. Consequently, the **Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020** was passed by the State Assembly and in compliance of this Act, **the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority** was established and it started functioning from 18th December, 2019. In the follow up, the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Rules, 2021 were also framed and came into force from 4th August, 2021.

Today, Jan Aadhaar is the largest family directory of the nation and as on 31st March, 2024 it that has encompasses more than 97 per cent of the population of Rajasthan and has transacted more than ₹60,000 crore through more than 150 crore transactions of the Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT).

Salient Features of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana

· Jan Aadhaar ID and its utility-

- Jan Aadhaar ID constitutes a comprehensive Demographic and Socio-Economic database of the resident families of the State that maps more than 60 parameters of the families.
- The Jan Aadhaar family ID of 10 digits number provided to all resident families of the State and 11 digits ID number to the members of these families. Consequently, this ID is utilized as the Proof of Identity, Proof of Address and also the Proof of Relationship to the head of the family and their members.

• Financial inclusion and women empowerment through Jan Aadhaar:-

- At the time of Jan Aadhaar enrollment, it has been made mandatory for all women heads to have a personal bank account, as well as for all those members who are receiving the benefits of any government scheme/service.
- On account of 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:-

- The Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020, mandates transfer of all the benefits and services of public welfare schemes of various departments in the State are possible only through the Jan Aadhaar platform.
- Benefit transfer through a single platform has eliminated the problem of duplicity of beneficiaries, ghost beneficiaries and ineligible beneficiaries in the State.
- Cash benefits of eligible beneficiaries transferred to their bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and non-cash benefits at the door-step after Aadhaar authentication has resulted in lesser hardship to the residents.
- Benefits of more than 160 schemes/ services 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.
- An amount of ₹435.99 crore have been saved after removing 3,46,938 duplicate/ ineligible beneficiaries during the financial year 2023-24.

- Management and expansion of more service kiosks across the State: -
 - Under the Section 20 of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Act, 2020, the country's largest service kiosk system "e-Mitra" has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority and the Authority has been entrusted with the responsibility for its management and expansion.
 - The innovation of its kind, self-service kiosks "e-Mitra Plus" have also been deployed at more than 10,000 Gram Panchayat Head Quarters and 5,000 locations under Urban Local Bodies. These kiosks are being operated and maintained by Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority, through which the residents are not only availing e-Mitra services but also utilizing them for video conferencing, biometric attendance and information dissemination.
 - Presently, the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority has been managing more than 80,000 e-Mitra kiosks through its implementing agency, RajComp Info Services (RISL).

Physical achievements of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme status is in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Physical achievements of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme

(As on 31st March, 2024)

| S. No. | Particulars | Status |
|--------|--|--------|
| 1. | Total Number of Enrolled Families (crore) | 2.01 |
| 2. | Total Number of Enrolled Individuals (crore) | 7.82 |
| 3. | Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash) (crore) | 149.19 |
| 4. | Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT (₹ crore) | 61270 |
| 5. | Number of beneficiary Schemes Integrated with the Jan Aadhaar Platform | 129 |
| 6. | Number of services integrated with Jan Aadhaar platform | 34 |

Fulfillment of other provisions of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act: -

- The ration card database has been integrated with the Jan Aadhaar database and this has reduced two cards in one card. Now, in Rajasthan, Jan Aadhaar card is also the Ration Card.
- Jan Aadhaar Platform has been integrated with Pehchan Portal (the State portal for registering Births, Deaths & Marriages) resulting in real time upgradation in the population enabling the State to

move towards the ultimate goal of real-time census.

The Way Forward-

- Jan Aadhaar is now the Ration Card in Rajasthan and plugging leakages to accommodate more beneficiaries in National Food Security Act (NFSA) ambit.
- Real-time Census by leveraging the "Pehchan" integration.
- Auto intimation to the potential beneficiaries for

auto inclusion for a scheme on attainment of eligibility.

- Auto and Deemed approval of the beneficiaries through use of Artificial Intelligence in examining the eligibility on the basis of the document verification through issuing authority database.
- Election photo identity card (EPIC) Data Integration for prepopulating data through the Aadhaar integration to do away with the fake electorates.
- End-to-End Digitalization of all the government databases and integration with Jan Aadhaar to make the State the best e-Governed State of the nation.
- Integration of health data (PCTS, NFHS, ABHA card etc.) for tracking and attending to the shortcomings in the health system for improving health indicators.
- System based validations to ensure capturing of correct data and support achievements of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the State.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology in Rajasthan plays a pivotal role in popularizing science among students and the general populace, aiming to ignite curiosity, foster scientific thinking and promote the practical application of scientific knowledge for societal development.

Recognizing the importance of scientific literacy in a rapidly advancing world, the department undertakes various initiatives to engage student's at all educational levels. It organizes science exhibitions, workshops and seminars that showcase the latest advancements in science and technology. These events not only provide hands-on experiences but also inspire young minds to explore and innovate.

The department collaborates closely with schools, colleges, and universities across Rajasthan to integrate interactive and experiential learning approaches into the curriculum. By supporting science clubs and competitions, it encourages students to pursue careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields, thereby nurturing a skilled workforce for the future.

In addition to educational institutions, the department reaches out to the general public through science communication programs and outreach activities. It disseminates scientific knowledge through six regional offices situated at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur and Bharatpur, making complex scientific concepts accessible and relevant to everyday life.

The department supports the establishment of science centres and museums throughout the State, creating interactive spaces where people of all ages can explore scientific phenomena and technological innovations first hand. These centres serve as hubs for informal learning and play a crucial role in inspiring curiosity and lifelong learning.

In essence, the Department of Science and Technology in Rajasthan is dedicated to democratizing access to scientific knowledge, fostering a culture of inquiry and innovation, and empowering individuals to contribute meaningfully to the State's progress and development.

Major Programmes / Schemes

- State Remote Sensing Application Centre: The State Remote Sensing Application Centre providing information related to natural resources and other infrastructure for making development plans of various departments of the State. Short and long term experimental and operational studies for mining and management are done by identifying maps of various natural resources like soil, water, forests, agriculture and minerals through remote sensing technology as per the requirement of various Department.
- Research & Development Division: Research & Development Division to promote application based research in the field of Science & Technology, financial assistance is being provided to government and non-government academician and research scientists through institutions under various programs such as research projects, student projects, workshops, seminars, conferences and travels conducted.
- Science and Society Division: The broad objective of this Division is to provide technology based intervention for overall development of the State through optimal utilization of the resources. Pilot /Special Projects on appropriate/new technologies is done through the Science and Technology Resource Centre, Science and Technology for Women and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

emajor activities and programs conducted by this division include entrepreneurship awareness camps, entrepreneurship development programs and skill development programs. Efforts are being made to start entrepreneurship activities at the school level also. With the aim of motivating the students of science and technology stream to establish self-employment, entrepreneurship awareness camps are organized in the educational institutions and engineering colleges/polytechnics/ITI/science faculty colleges, etc. also through the regional offices of the department.

Under Knowledge Augmentation through Research in Young Aspirants (KARYA) program, students studying science in the universities and colleges of the State are provided fellowships after doing internship in prestigious research and research institutes of the country.

• **Biotechnology Division:** To make Rajasthan a leading State in the field of biotechnology, the Government of Rajasthan has announced Rajasthan Biotechnology Policy. The department provides support to various workshops, seminars and awareness generation programmes to promote biotechnology environment in the State among the students.

The APJ Abdul Kalam Institute is to be established in village Chhitroli, Jaipur. The land has been allotted and demarcated.

Science Communication and Popularization Division: Aim to create a scientific temperament, developing scientific interest among the common people and motivating them to live their daily life in a simple and easy way by adopting the scientific approach. Various competitions such as drama, model, painting, children's science congress and programs such as National Science Day, science club, science centres and parks are organized under this division.

Establishment of new science centres at Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Bikaner are under construction to develop scientific interest and scientific outlook among the students and general masses.

• Patent Information Centre: Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in Jaipur to create awareness of filing process of Intellectual Property Rights Geographical Indications among the innovators, students, researchers and others through workshops.

Achievement of department during the financial year 2023-24 and important achievements:-

- 11 students have been selected under the Knowledge Augmentation through Research in Young Aspirants (KARYA) Program 2023.
- The State Level Patent Information Centre has been re-started in the Department of Science and Technology from 1st March, 2023.
- The establishment work of APJ Abdul Kalam Institute is in progress in which land demarcation and possession has been completed.
- Mini IT Gallery has been established with ₹25 lakh each in Jaipur and Jodhpur science centres.
- State Science Seminar organized in Jaipur on 15th September, 2023 in which a student selected for the representation of the State in the National Science Seminar at Delhi on 12th October, 2023.
- Bhoomi Pujan for Science Centre Kota and Digital Planetarium was done by the Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Birla on 27th February, 2024 in the presence of Shri Sanjay Sharma, Hon'ble State Minister (IC), Science and Technology, Rajasthan and local MLA Shri Sandeep Sharma. It was done in the dignified presence of Secretary, DS&T, Jaipur.
- Bhoomi Pujan of Science Centre Ajmer was done by the Hon'ble Assembly Speaker Mr. Vasudev Devnani on 07th March, 2024 in the presence of Mayor Mrs. Brijlata Hada and District President Mr. Ramesh Soni and Secretary to the Government, DST Jaipur.
- An agreement has been signed between the department and Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai (NCSM) for the establishment of Nuclear Power Gallery in Science Park, Jaipur on 2nd February, 2024 in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister.
- A 3-day event of National Science Day organized on 28th February.

- 8 Patent awareness camp were organised during the March, 2024 in various institutions of the State.
- State Level National Children Science Congress-2024 has been organized at Kota on 7th March, 2024 in which 30 child scientists have been selected to participate at the National Children Science Congress.

During the financial year 2023-24 expenditure of ₹1,630.70 lakh has been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹2,127.68 lakh.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established with 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, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York and Kathmandu.

Brief description of the works done by Rajasthan Foundation are as follows:-

- To bring back the Pravasi Rajasthanis stranded during civil war in Sudan, Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India, the Indian Embassy and the Pravasi Rajasthanis total 93 Pravasi Rajasthanis were safely arrived to their destination.
- With the help of Rajasthan Foundation, 99 Rajasthani students who were stranded due to violence in Manipur were brought back safely.
- On 6th June, 2023 a detailed discussion was held through virtual medium with Ms. Richa Sharma, Pravasi Rajasthani from Oman, who is Sponsor & Marketing Manager in Oman Cricket Board. Issues like how to promote the players of Rajasthan, how the State's sports can be taken to the world stage and

- how the youth of the State can be encourage were discussed.
- Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation participated in "Indo East Africa Trade Expo 2023" in Nairobi (Kenya) in July, 2023 with the Government of Rajasthan Delegation. Meanwhile a Pravasi Meet was also organized on 4th July, 2023 by the Pravasi Rajasthanis and Rajasthan Association of Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya which was attended by NRRs from Kenya and other African countries.
- On 17th August, 2023, video conferencing was organized with Rajasthani Kutumb of Victoria (RAJKOV) Australia to connect the Rajasthani Diaspora of Australia with Rajasthan Foundation.
- "Global Pravasi Teej Utsav" was organized on 19th
 August 2023 at Bikaner House, New Delhi under
 the aegis of Rajasthan Foundation and Tourism
 Department. In this program, Rajasthani folk songs
 have been presented by Rajasthani folk singer and
 Nari Shakti Award winner, Mrs. Begum Batool and
 Mr. Dhruv Shangri.
- "Pravasi Rajasthani Meet" has been organized in Hyderabad on 17th September, 2023 in view of increasing the involvement of NRRs towards the State's development and to get their important suggestions in making the State a leading State. More than 400 Pravasis participated in the meet and interacted.
- Meeting with Dr. Akshat Jain (child specialist), an NRR doctor from USA on 15th February, 2024 Discussed on his proposals in the field of medical & health.
- Meeting with Shri Deepak Dorata, Secretary, Rajasthani Association of Uganda on 15th March, 2024. Discussed the activities in collaboration of Rajasthan Foundation and Rajasthani Association of Uganda to engage NRRs of Uganda. He also invited Hon'ble CM and Commissioner, Rajasthan Foundation for Rajasthan Divas celebration by Rajasthani Association of Uganda on 31st March, 2024 in Uganda. Discussed the possibilities of organizing Trade Expo in Uganda in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Foundation and Rajasthani Association of Uganda.
- Arranged a meeting of Ms. Nirmal Chaudhary, Founder and Vice President of Rajasthani Association of Kenya with Hon'ble Industry

Minister. Discussed the activities of Rajasthani Association, Kenya and invited Hon'ble Industry Minister for the Rajasthan Divas celebration being organized by Rajasthani Association of Kenya on 7th April, 2024 in Kenya.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

Planning (Manpower) Department is responsible for publishing District Gazetteers in phased manner. During the financial year 2023-24 the First Gazetteers of three district namely Karauli, Pratapgarh & Hanumangarh were published and the Gazetteer of Jodhpur, Banswara and Alwar have been updated and published after a long gap of almost 40-50 Years. In order to ensure availability of Gazetteers to General public the Mobile App of name Raj Gazetteer has also been prepared by the department.

During the financial year 2023-24 total amount of ₹209.64 lakh has been incurred against the revised allocation of ₹220.70 lakh.

EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

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 financial year 2023-24, 14 evaluation reports by the department have been submitted to the State Government and Collection of primary information and preparation of study design and schedules, Field Work, Compilation and tabulation work, Reports writing, Draft Evaluation report sent to concerned department for approval, Publication of Evaluation report are under process at various stages.

Collection of follow up action taken report on recommendations of Evaluation reports for financial year 2021-22 and Compendium of State level Evaluation reports for financial year 2022-23 have been published.

07 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, giving the higher income and purchasing power of residents, availability of skillset and other infrastructural requirements.

According to United Nations Global Sustainable Development Report, 2023, more than half of the world's population have been living in cities and this share is projected to rise to 66.66 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 2023). Urban settlements serve as hubs for development, where the interplay of commerce, government and transportation provides the infrastructure necessary for sharing knowledge and information, driving 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, the 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.

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.

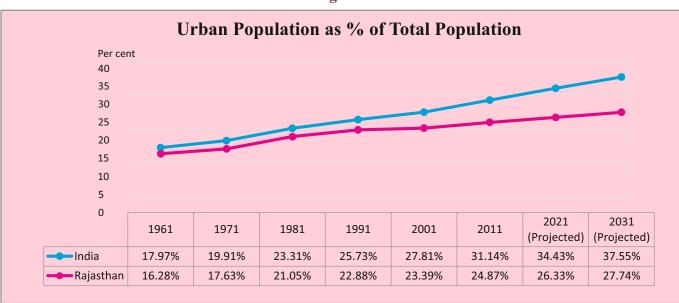


Figure 7.1

Figure 7.2

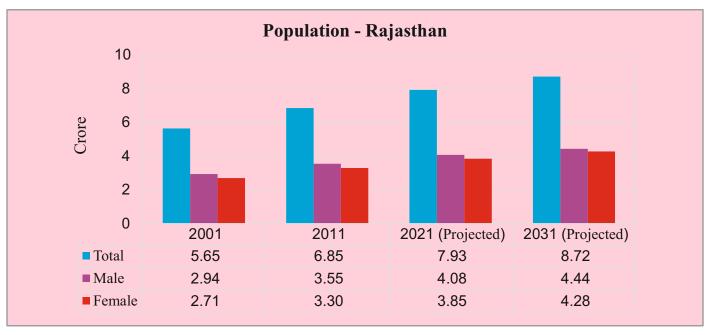
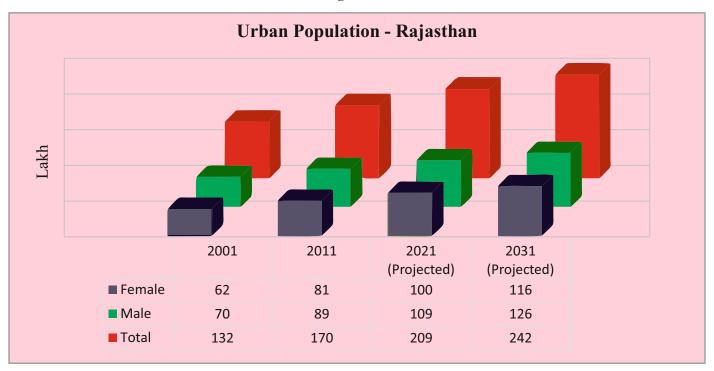


Figure 7.3



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 which was 107 lakh in 2001 and 106 lakh in 2011. Out of which 52.34 per cent were boys, whereas in 2011 boys per cent remained same and girls reduced a bit to 47.17 per cent. 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. 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.

Sex Ratio:

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has 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 1,000 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

Similar trends can be observed in Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio in Urban areas and Rural areas. Rural areas have 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

Districts with Lowest Urban Sex Ratio S.No. **Districts Sex Ratio** Jaisalmer 1. 807 Dholpur 2. 864 Alwar 3. 872 Ganganagar 4. 878 Bharatpur 5. 887

in 2001 whereas in rural areas, the child sex ratio was 914 girls 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 7.4. 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)

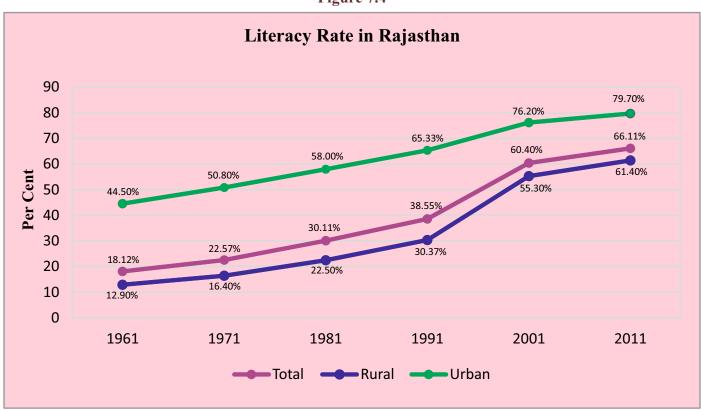
(In per cent)

| Districts with Highest Urban Literacy Rate | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| S.No. | Districts | Literacy Rate | | | |
| 1. | Udaipur | 87.5 | | | |
| 2. | Banswara | 85.2 | | | |
| 3. | Pratapgarh | 84.8 | | | |
| 4. | Dungarpur | 84.4 | | | |
| 5. | Ajmer | 83.9 | | | |

| Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy Rate | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|--|--|--|
| S.No. | Districts | Literacy Rate | | | |
| 1. | Nagaur | 70.6 | | | |
| 2. | Jalore | 71.1 | | | |
| 3. | Churu | 72.6 | | | |
| 4. | Dholpur | 72.7 | | | |
| 5. | Karauli | 72.8 | | | |

Source: Census 2011

Figure 7.4

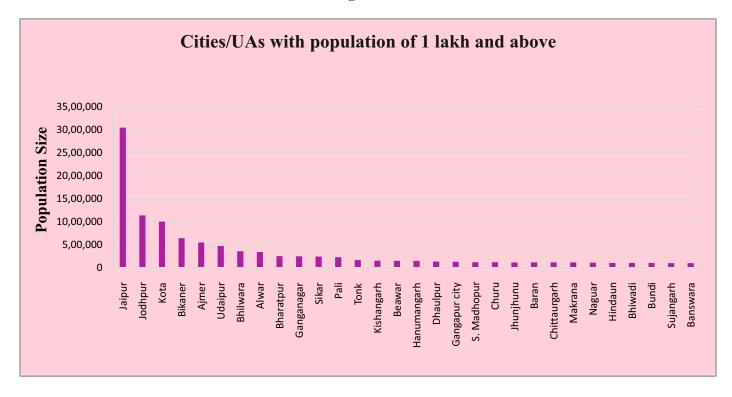


Cities/ Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above

Figure 7.5 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) whereas Banswara (1.01 lakh) in urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.

Figure 7.5



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 Jalore (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 7.6

Migration in Rajasthan (Rural-Urban)

As per the data available in Census 2011, male primarily migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, while female are primarily migrating due to marital reasons in

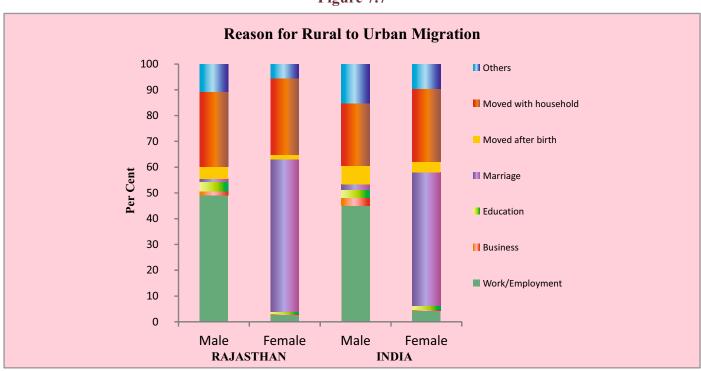
Rajasthan. Census 2011 indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas at the national level. In Rajasthan 32 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas which contribute at 4 per cent of total rural-urban migrants in the country. Figure 7.7 highlights that out of total migrated 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 migrated / moved in search of employment opportunities and 51.80 per cent of total female migrated / moved after their marriage. Thus, it can be observed that people have similar reasons for migration from rural to urban areas, both in Rajasthan and at the national level.

Figure 7.6



Source: Census 2011

Figure 7.7



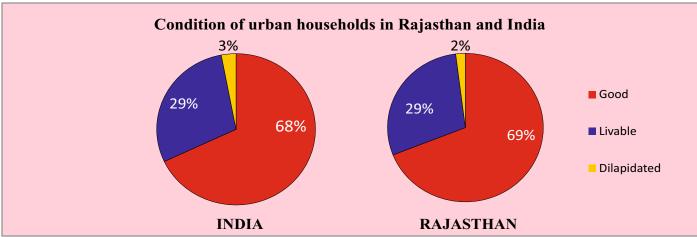
Source: Census of India 2011

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 7.8 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 7.8



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. Moreover, the structure of houses in slum areas are often poorly constructed & weak.

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 with 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 lakh as per Census 2011 constituting 12.13 per cent of the total urban population.

The highest number of slums dwellers is 3.23 lakh living in the limits of Jaipur Muncipal 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 (Muncipal Corporation) 15.44 per cent, Jodhpur (Muncipal Corporation+Out growth) 12.29 per cent, Bikaner (Muncipal Corporation) 5.89 per cent, Ajmer (Muncipal Corporation) 5.35 per cent, Udaipur (Muncipal Corporation) 3.13 per cent, Ganganagar (Muncipal 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. Demographic status of slums in Rajasthan given in table 7.4

Table 7.4 Demographic Status Of Slums in Rajasthan, Census-2011

| S. No. | Particulars | Unit | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Slum 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 slum 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 INRAJASTHAN

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. Five development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur,), 12 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, 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.

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 operational since 3rd June, 2015 from Mansarovar to Chandpole in Phase-1A. The 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 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 by Government of Rajasthan. The work of Jaipur Rail Metro project Phase-1B has been completed and is operational 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 ₹980.08 crore. Administrative and Financial approval for Phase-1C has been granted by State Government and work is currently 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 granted by State Government and work is currently in progress for the implementation of the project.

Phase 2 (Sitapura to Ambabari): 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 2023-24 (up to 31st march, 2024) JDA has constructed 1633.44 Km roads, 23.75 Km drains, 213.20 Km sewerage and 121.37 Km electric line works.

During the year 2023-24, total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, is ₹2,283.99 crore which included ₹26.74 crore loan amount. During the same year, an expenditure of ₹2,371.91 crore has been incurred out of which ₹1,750.64 crore as capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹423.26 crore and expenditure of ₹340.68 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 2023-24 the Ajmer Development

Authority has received ₹261.54 crore and incurred an expenditure of ₹209.07 crore. The amount received from the sale of plots, regulation and other items is being used to beautify the city through maintenance of electricity, water, road, sports ground, sewerage and smart city's work.

Kota Development Authority, Kota: Total receipts of Kota Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹1,463.98 crore which includes loan and security amount of ₹359.74 crore. In the same year, a total amount of ₹1,729.30 crore has been spent, in which an amount of ₹1,103.04 crore has been incurred on development works.

Udaipur Development Authority, Udaipur: Total receipt of Udaipur Development Authority in the year 2023-24 is ₹637.68 crore and a total amount of ₹424.38 crore has been spent, out of which ₹373.46 crore has been capital expenditure and the remaining amount of ₹50.92 crore has been spent on recurring expenditure, miscellaneous deposits, salaries and allowances etc.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (**RERA**): 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 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. All applications for registration of projects, agents and the complaints all are made online through this web portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA till 31st March, 2024 is given below:

- A total of 3,019 real estate projects have been registered under RERA.
- A total of 8,178 real estate agents have been registered in RERA.
- Out of a total of 4,892 complaints received, 3,224 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. Activities of RHB for the year 2023-24 are given in table 7.5

Table 7.5: Activities of Housing Board during the year 2023-24

| S.No | Activities | Unit | Target | Achievement |
|------|----------------------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | New houses taken up | Number | 2848 | 1803 |
| 2. | Houses completed | Number | 3075 | 3431 |
| 3. | House allotted | Number | 5107 | 5166 |
| 4. | Houses handed over | Number | 5033 | 6218 |
| 5. | Expenditure on works | ₹ Crore | | 508.74 |
| 6. | Receipts | ₹ Crore | | 722.52 |

Some of the initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board:

A new registration scheme of 2,101 independent houses and 980 flats, totaling 3,081 houses/flats has been created by the Board for new projects in various cities of the State. In the first phase, a total of 12 schemes with 3,001 flats/houses have been launched by RHB on 15th march, 2024, for which 36,976 online applications were received.

- Vidhayak Awas Yojna: A total of 160 flats (2B+G+8) with ultra modern facilities have been built on 24,160 square meters of land with an outlay of ₹500 crore in Vidhayak Nagar (West), Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur.
- Constitution Club of Rajasthan: On the lines of Constitution Club of India, a Constitution Club has been built in Rajasthan with an outlay of ₹90 crore on a plot of 4,948.92 square meters in Vidhayak Nagar East, which includes ultra-modern facilities of restaurant, coffee house, swimming pool, meeting room and conference hall.
- Fountain Square: It is built on 10 acres of land in Mansarovar, Jaipur at a cost of ₹65 crore. It has been inaugurated on 15th March, 2024.
- Kota and Jodhpur Chowpatty: The construction work of 17 shops and 4 kiosks in Kunhadi Housing Scheme, Kota and 22 shops and 10 kiosks in Chaupasni Housing Scheme, Jodhpur has been completed.
- AIS Residency Phase 1 & 2: In the first phase of this multi-storey (2B+G+12) scheme located in

Pratap Nagar, Jaipur, a total of 180 flats with in 7 blocks on 17,860 square meter plot with cost of ₹138 crore have been inaugurated on 15th March, 2024. In the second phase of this residential scheme in Pratap Nagar Jaipur, 114 flats with in 4.5 blocks on 10,992.81 square meter plot with cost of ₹90 crore has been planned.

- Development work of Botanical Garden in City Park of Mansarovar, Jaipur, construction work of 480 flats of economically weaker section and 576 flats of low income group under Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana in Sector 28 of Pratap Nagar, Jaipur as well as Construction work of 56 flats in low income group in South Extension Scheme, Udaipur have been inaugurated on 15th March, 2024.
- Samriddhi Apartment: On 15th October, 2023 the scheme of 159 flats on 4,961 square meters of land has been started in Pratap Nagar, Jaipur with construction cost of ₹26 crore.
- Mahi Apartment: On 03rd October, 2023, the scheme of 225 flats on 9,500 square meters of land has been started in Pratap Nagar, Jaipur with construction cost of ₹80 crore.
- **Badli Yojana**: The scheme of 717 flats has been started in Jodhpur on 10th October, 2023 with construction cost ₹55 crore.
- Manpur Housing Scheme: On 29th September, 2023, this scheme of 265 houses has been started in Sector 1, 3 and 4 of Abu Road (Sirohi) with the cost of ₹17 crore.

- Coaching Hub: The country's first unique project Coaching Hub is being developed in a planned manner on 65,000 square meter plot in Pratap Nagar, Jaipur. The cost of the project is ₹523 crore and the likely revenue generation will be ₹550 crore.
- SS Residency: 175 flats (2B+G+12) of three types of high income group have been planned on 12,537.05 square meter land in Pratap Nagar Jaipur. The total cost of the scheme is ₹127 crore and the construction work of the scheme will be completed by September, 2024.
- Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana: Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana has been created under Provision 1-A and Pradhan Mantri Jan Awas Yojana Urban 2015, the details of which are as follows:-
 - 712 Flats (G+12), Sector-3, Pratap Nagar Sanganer, Jaipur.
 - 1,056 Flats (G+11), Chenab Apartment Sector 28, Pratap Nagar Sanganer, Jaipur.
 - 240 flats (G+12), Sector-8, Chetak Marg, Pratap Nagar Sanganer, Jaipur.
 - 1346 flats (G+12), Sector-26, Pratap Nagar Sanganer, Jaipur.
 - 340 flats (G+10), Sector-7, Indira Gandhi Nagar, Jagatpura, Jaipur.
 - 392 flats (G+10), Sector-7, Indira Gandhi Nagar, Jagatpura, Jaipur.
 - 712 flats (G+3), Aravali Vihar Bhiwadi, Alwar

7 Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojanas with a total of 4,798 flats have been started first time. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹1.50 lakh will be provided to each beneficiaries.

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 279 municipal towns, master plans for 191 municipal towns have been prepared and approved by the Government. The urban area of Chomu, Bagru and Bassi (New Municipalities) are included in Jaipur Master Development Plan-2025, the urban area of Tapukara and Kotkasim are included in Master Plan of Greater Bhiwadi, the urban area of Neemrana and Bardod is included in master plan of Shahjahanpur, Neemrana and Bhiwadi (SNB) and the urban area of Borawar is included in Makrana Master Plan. 42 new municipalities were constituted in 2023, and their master plan are to be prepared.

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).
- The NCR cell also provides technical opinions and assistance in planning to the administration and local bodies of Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

The projects received financial assistance from NCRPB, New Delhi in Rajasthan sub-region are as follows:

- Jaipur Metro Rail Project Approved loan of ₹588.05 crore in Phase-1C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar) and ₹122.88 crore in Phase-1D (Mansarovar to Ajmer Road).
- Approved loan of ₹46.98 crore for construction of 120/132 KV GSS lines at Karauli (Unyan) in Alwar.
- Approved loan of ₹17.75 crore for construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS along with transmission line at Barkheda in Alwar.
- Sanctioned loan of ₹87.69 crore for construction of 220/132 KV GS along with transmission line and works at Sikri in Bharatpur.
- Approved loan of ₹16.60 crore for construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS along with transmission line at Phulwara in Bharatpur.
- Approved loan of ₹16.07 crore for construction of 132/33 KV GSS along with transmission line at Chikhru Bayana in Bharatpur.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna-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:

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)

- Assistance to urban street vandors (SUSV)
- Scheme for shelter of the urban homeless (SUH)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Innovative and Special Projects.

Under this scheme, in the year 2023-24, ₹25 crore has been received, out of which ₹23.62 crore has been incurred. Progress for the year 2023-24 is given in table 7.6

Table: 7.6 Progress Under DAY-NULM in 2023-24

| Component | Unit | Acheivement |
|--|--------|-------------|
| Self Help Group (SHGs) formed | Number | 3261 |
| Revolving fund given to Self Help Group (SHGs) | Number | 2433 |
| Self employment loan (individual and group) | Number | 3217 |
| Self Help Group credit linkage | Number | 837 |

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 those selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The 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 have 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, while the water supply project is being executed in Kekri. A total sum of ₹570.78 crore has been utilized against sanctioned amount.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

19 projects in 16 cities, with a total project cost

amounting to ₹903.15 crore have been 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" initiative by the Government of India.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDFII)

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II was constituted on 25th August, 2021 with the provision to avail loans from HUDCO/ financial institutions/ Banks, receive special/additional grant from the State Government. All ULBs, Development Authorities, Urban Improvement Trust and Rajasthan Housing Board shall also contribute to the fund.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, deliver a decent quality of life to their citizens, maintain 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 ₹3,617.42 crore has been incurred against total received amount of ₹3,812 crore in the year 2023-24. 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 (available) and expenditure incurred are provided below in table 7.7

Table 7.7: Status of Fund Available and Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore) up to 2023-24

| Total Share | | | | Available Fund | | | | re | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------|-----------------------|
| City | Gol Share (50 per cent) | GoR Share (30 per cent) | ULB Share (10 per cent) | Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/ UIT Share (10 percent) | Total | GoI Share | GoR Share | ULB Share | Development Authority/ UIT Share | Total | Expenditu Incurred |
| Jaipur | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 1000 | 490 | 270 | 80 | 100 | 940 | 878.15 |
| Udaipur | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 1000 | 490 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 990 | 955.61 |
| Ajmer | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 1000 | 490 | 270 | 90 | 92 | 942 | 888.99 |
| Kota | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 1000 | 490 | 270 | 90 | 90 | 940 | 894.67 |
| Total | 2000 | 1200 | 400 | 400 | 4000 | 1960 | 1110 | 360 | 382 | 3812 | 3617.42 |

AMRUT Mission

The 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, 2024 is ₹3,223.94 crore. A total of ₹1,515.08 crore Central Government share and ₹874.75 crore State Government share have been received so far and ₹91.69 crore were sanctioned from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) against State share and transferred to local bodies. As ULB share, ₹98.06 crore has been released as grant from Directorate Local Bodies Department and ₹397.84 crore has been released to urban local bodies as ULB share by sanctioning loan from HUDCO. The remaining amount is being borne by the bodies

themselves. A total Utilization Certificate of ₹2,832.47 crore has been submitted to Central Government. At present physical progress of on-going works is 97 per cent and financial Progress is 94 per cent.

Atal Mission for Renewal and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

AMRUT 2.0 scheme has been launched by the Government of India on 01st October, 2021 under which it is targeted to provide drinking water to all the houses through "Har Ghar Nal" by the year 2025-26 through water supply schemes in all urban bodies. Under the said scheme, the Central Government's share in cities with population of less than 1 lakh is 50 per cent, in cities with population more than 1 lakh but less than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share is 33.33 per cent, in cities with population more than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share is 25 per cent and the remaining part is to be borne by the State Government. 10 per cent of the State Government's share is to be borne by the concerned municipal body.

Under this mission sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water supply works are to be executed against which central assistance is ₹3,552 crore. 38 Sewerage project in 31 ULBs of ₹5341.57 crore were approved, out of with 37 works have been

awarded. Up to 31st March, 2024 works of ₹401.74 crore have been executed. Under these works, approximately 24.35 lakh people will be benifited by providing sewer connections to 4.87 lakh houses. 56 works of Rejuvenation of Water bodies and Green Spaces with the cost of ₹229.23 crore have been approved out of which 50 works have been awarded. Up to 31st March, 2024 works of ₹58.83 crore have been executed.

Under AMRUT 2.0, works worth ₹5,123.06 crore have been approved by the Government of India related to water supply in 183 urban bodies of Rajasthan, which will be implemented through the Public Health Engineering Department.

LED Light Project

The "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 191 local bodies. A total of 12.02 lakh LED lights have been installed in Rajasthan up to 31st March, 2024.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation, construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), community/public toilets, urinals and solid waste management. As per the progress report of ULBs, 3.69 lakh Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), 22,547 Seat of communities/public toilets (CTs/PTs) have been completed so far. 213 ULBs of Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and have 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 by State Government as State matching share.

Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0

The mission has been launched in October, 2021, for the period of 5 years. The main components of SBM(U) 2.0 are Toilet Construction i.e. Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets (CTs/PTs), Urinals, Solid waste management, used water management, IEC&CB. During the mission period total allocation for State is ₹1,770.27 crore and ₹252.10 crore has been received from Government of India and State matching share of ₹167.31 crore has been received. The Action plan of ₹3,136.56 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 ₹1454.49 crore and accordingly, the State matching share will be contributed as per the guidelines of SBM (U) 2.0.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana is currently being run in urban bodies by the State Government, dedicated to good governance, which is realizing the concept of 'Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya' in the State. By spending ₹250 crore every year for running 1000 Rasoi's in 240 urban bodies in the State, people can be benefited by serving 5.47 crore food plates every year.

Under the scheme, pure and nutritious food is being provided to the general public by respectfully sitting in permanent kitchens for two meals (lunch and dinner) at ₹8 per plate, with a State grant of ₹22 per plate is being given by the State Government. Under the scheme, up to 31st March, 2024, 19.17 crore plates have been served and the needy have been benefited.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

This housing scheme aims to provide affordable house to the homeless, Economically Weaker Section (annual income up to ₹3.00 lakh) and Lower Income Group (annual income ₹3.00 to ₹6.00 lakh). 1.57 lakh 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 1,23,420 under "Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC)" component. Apart from this, 1,48,362 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 3,05,362 houses have been sanctioned in the State under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). Out of the sanctioned houses, 76,122 houses are under construction and 1,68,793 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/companies and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹6471.82 crore has been collected under the fund from the financial year 2011-12 to 2023-24 (as on 31th December, 2023), out of which ₹4775.45 crore has been spent up to March, 2024.

Some of the initiatives of Local Self Department are as follows:

- **Prashashan Shehro Ke Sang Abhiyan**: For the 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. 6,67,430 pattas (2,73,446 on agricultural land, 2,57,032 of 69-A, 22,410 of Kachchi Basti Regulation, 57,089 of State Grant Act 2,100 of EWS/LIG, 55,353 re-pattas after surrender of previously issued pattas) have been distributed in the campaign up to 31st March, 2024.
- Under Section 69-A of the Rajasthan Municipal Act, on properties built up to 31st December, 2018 on non-agricultural, abadi land of all cities, pattas are provided for ₹501. There is a rebate of up to 75 per cent on lease rate in colonies settled on agricultural land as well as on building permit fees, land use change fees, subdivision / reorganization fees and name transfer fees.
- Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme: Under the Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme, ₹50,000 interest free loan is being made available to 5 lakh street vendors in urban areas, Up to 31th March, 2024 applications of 6,56,000 beneficiaries have been sent to the banks and ₹710 crore have been disbursed to 2,49,000 beneficiaries.

Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to the persons aged 18 to 60 years of needy families living in urban areas by providing employment to them. This scheme was initiall started with providing employment of 100 working days on the basis of free registration, which has been increased to 125 working days in the financial year 2023-24.

Under this scheme, employment has been allotted to 3.19 lakh families in the year 2023-24. In the same year, a total of 10,824 works have been sanctioned and ₹339 crore has been paid and 202.61 lakh man-days have been created. More than 80 per cent of the workers employed under the scheme are women workers.

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 portal which are as- 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. At present, applications for all the services related to the department are being accepted online and are being disposed off online. For transparency in the auction process, e-auction portal has been prepared and auctions are being conducted in urban bodies through this only. Process is underway to prepare a unified portal to bring uniformity in the online process of Urban Development Department, Self-Governance Department and Housing Board.

RUIDP Phase-III

Works amounting of ₹3,930.45 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 in Pali, sewerage and water supply in Jhunjhunu, sewerage in Bhilwara, drainage in Banswara and sewerage works in Bikaner, Sawai-Madhopur, Kota, Pali, Udaipur and Mount Abu have been completed. Sewerage and water supply works are expected to be completed in Tonk, Kota, Jhalawar and Sri Ganganagar. An amount of ₹3,513.34 crore has been spent up to 31st march, 2024.

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 13 cities amounting

₹62.07 crore also awarded. An amount of ₹1,755.29 crore has been spent on the project up to March, 2024.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-II

Under RUIDP Phase IV tranche-II, from Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan works costing of approx. ₹2,450 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. Under this project, work orders worth ₹1,989 crore have been issued, which includes sewerage work in Jodhpur, Barmer and Bharatpur, sewerage and water supply work in Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Balotra and Sagwara, water supply work in Nimbahera and Nathdwara, drainage work in Jodhpur, Nawalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi and Bhawanimandi and urban beautification work in Bharatpur, Sagwara and Jaisalmer. ₹446 crore has been spent on the project. About 49.90 lakh people will be benefited from the development works of RUIDP fourth phase.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 251 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 251 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 85 towns rely on surface sources and 89 towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 77 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. 51 drinking water transportation have been carried out in urban towns in the year 2023-24.

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 depends on ground water. During the year 2023-24, 601 Tube wells and 410 Hand pumps have been installed in urban area of the State.

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 2023-24, 33,672 hand pumps have been repaired.

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. ₹1,916.67 crore has been incurred against budget provision of ₹2083.51 crore in the year 2023-24.

08

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 State 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 factor 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

Table 8.1 Enrolment of Students and number of Teachers in Government Primary Schools

| Year | Enrolled Students (in Lakh) | Number of Teachers (in Lakh) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2018-19 | 41.70 | 1.45 |
| 2019-20 | 41.57 | 1.52 |
| 2020-21 | 42.13 | 1.49 |
| 2021-22 | 46.57 | 1.44 |
| 2022-23 | 42.86 | 1.50 |

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 State Government schools. In the financial year 2023-24, 1.99 crore books have been distributed.

Student Safety & Accidental Insurance scheme: This scheme covers all students studying in classes 1 to 8 of all the State Government schools and students of

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 objectives of total literacy and quality education through various programmes and schemes.

Elementary Education

There are 29,001 Government Primary Schools (PS), 16,488 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS), and 19,685 Government Senior Secondary Schools with elementary classes in the State. The total enrolment in government schools is 67.39 lakh as per the DISE report 2022-23. 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 and table 8.2.

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) |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2018-19 | 21.20 | 1.08 |
| 2019-20 | 20.91 | 1.16 |
| 2020-21 | 22.51 | 1.17 |
| 2021-22 | 25.22 | 1.18 |
| 2022-23 | 24.52 | 1.20 |

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). An amount of ₹2,224.10 lakh has been spent in the financial year 2023-24.

Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow/abandoned women: Under this scheme, in the financial year 2023-24, a budget of ₹40 lakh has been allocated to widows/abandoned women performing two-year diploma course in Elementary Education (DLED) in private training institutes. An amount of ₹36.90 lakh has been incurred in the financial year 2023-24 and 410 female student teachers have been 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. 142 donors & 78 motivators honoured in this ceremony who have contributed to the development of education in year 2023 with a contribution of ₹13,906.68 lakh.

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 International Children's Emergency 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 the Bal Vatika scheme, phased efforts are proposed to be made to prepare children of the age groups of 04 to 06 years who have been deprived of pre-primary education for class I by getting them study in Bal Vatika for one year. In the first phase, 1,090 government schools of primary education have been selected to start Bal Vatika where there is no coordination of aganwadis.

Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat: Under the Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme on 30th March 2024, Rajasthan Day has been organized in all the government schools of Rajasthan. On Rajasthan Day programme, students presented glimpses based on the costumes of Rajasthan, singing praises of brave sons,

dance and folk culture and activities for information related to geographical, historical, folk culture and traditions had been organised.

Lab School: 3 Model and 3 Excellent schools of each district have been selected by the respective DIET. Each Lab School is assigned to one of the DIET faculty members. In the first phase, apart from the DIET of 33 districts, a total of 224 schools including 10 schools each have been selected as lab schools by SIERT Udaipur and Secondary Education Department. Presently efforts have been made to convert these 600 labs into Centres for Excellence. The department is monitoring these schools through DIET.

National Achievement Survey 2021: National Achievement Survey 2021 has been 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. In the National Achievement Survey 2021, the average score of educational quality in Rajasthan's classes 3, 5, and 8 has been higher than the national score.

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

Samagra Shiksha is a government of India's flagship program for achieving the universalization of elementary and secondary education in a time-bound manner. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- To provide quality education and enhance learning outcomes for students.
- Bridging social and gender gaps in school education.
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education.
- Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions.
- Promoting vocational education in school education system.
- Promoting sports and physical education
- Support to states in implementation of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- Strengthening and up-grading State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) 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 fundsharing pattern for the scheme between the central and State is 60:40.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009: The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been implemented in the State since April 1st, 2010. Under this Act, 25 per cent of seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The State Government has developed a web portal (www.raj.psp.nic.in) for effective monitoring of 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per State norms) and their timely reimbursement. In the financial Year 2020-21, the income limit for admission to 25 per cent of seats in private schools under the section of 12(C) of the RTE Act 2009 was increased from ₹1.00 lakh to ₹2.50 lakh. An amount of ₹550.89 crore has been reimbursed to these schools by the State Government in the financial year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Free Uniform Fabric Distribution Scheme: According to the budget announcement for 2023-24, it has been announced to provide two sets of free uniform fabric to all the students studying in government schools up to class 8th. An amount of ₹311.11 crore has been approved for 51,85,325 students (all girls along with boys belonging to ST, SC, BPL category) under Samagra Shiksha Project. Out of this, the Central Government's share is ₹186.67 crore, and the State Government's share is ₹124.44 crore. For the remaining 17,72,332 students (boys belonging to general, OBC, and SBC categories), the State Government is bearing the cost of ₹106.33 crore from the State budget. The State Government is providing ₹200 per student for uniform stiching to all (Class I to VIII) the students.

Initiatives to promote Girls' Education:

- 316 Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidhalaya (KGBVs) are functional, with 41,865 girls enrolled in the academic session 2023-24. An amount of ₹13,162.02 lakh has been allocated to the districts against the approved amount of ₹22,701.74 lakh.
- Never-enrolled and dropout girls are given priority

- to be enrolled in KGBVs. Bridge course teaching has been provided to these girls to achieve the basic competencies of the VI standard.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for girls are operational. These residential schools are established for girls in the Mewat region, which is highly educationally backward. These Mewat hostels of Alwar district have been constructed under Mewat Area Development Programme. During the year 2023-24, enrollment of girls in these hostels are 556, against total capacity of 1,000. An amount of ₹487.72 lakh has been allocated and distributed to the districts.

Empowerment Program for Adolescent Girls: An amount of ₹788.64 lakh has been released to the districts for the said activity, under which the following activities have been carried out.

- Academic Kishori Mela: The main objective of the educational fairs is to create an academic environment and develop a creative attitude among the children, with a special focus on science and mathematics. In each fair, 25-30 educational stalls based on maths and science games are set up. Kishori Shaikshik Utsav was organized in October, 2023-24 at 10,259 PEEO level, in which 5.32 lakh girls have participated. International Girl Child Day has been organised on 11thOctober, 2023, at the district level in all the districts. 2,567 girls with special achievement role models (in academic, non-academic and other fields) across the State have been honoured on the occasion of International Girl Child Day celebrations. National Girl Child Day has been celebrated at State level on 24th January, 2024 in which 204 girls participated.
- Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch: In Meena Raju Manch, girls from 19,451 upper primary schools up to class 6-8 have been included, and in Gargi Manch, girls up to class 9-12 from 15,539 secondary schools have been included. In this way, parents are made more aware of social issues such as child marriage and the dowry system, and parents of never enrolled and irregular or droped out girl students are encouraged to send their daughters to school. In connection with organizing the Kishori Shaikshik Utsav, 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.

- Innovation for girls' education: The Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan Scheme is being implemented to increase the enrollment, retention, and learning propensity of the girl child. In collaboration with the Rajasthan Police Academy, Key Resource Persons' (KRPs) self-defense trainings have been organized for physical education teachers. A total of 344 State resource persons have been trained. Self-defense training has been provided to 27,136 master trainers at the block level. Self-defense sessions were organised for girls at the school level, benefiting 20.64 lakh girls. A total of ₹1,648.90 lakh has been allocated to the districts for this purpose.
- Fund for Safety and Security: To ensure a safe school environment in 68,544 government schools and to provide information about structures, practices and procedures related to child rights, child protection, promoting child participation, and creating a gender-sensitive environment in school for multidimensional development of personality through education, funds were allocated. A world record has been set under the Safe Schools, Safe Rajasthan (SSSR) programme, benifiting 58.45 lakh students. Child Rights Club were established in all 68,544 government schools, and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material based on drug abuse have been displayed in all schools. A total of ₹1,316.98 lakh has been issued to the districts.
- Financial Literacy- To develop understanding in financial literacy, financial literacy activities were organized for girls in classes 09-12 studying in KGBVs. State-level online training sessions for teachers/wardens have been organized, followed by sessions and exposure visits on a total of 11 modules for girls in the respective KGBVs by trained teachers/wardens. A total of ₹12.56 lakh has been issued to the districts.

Pre-Primary Education: Out of 62,000 Aanganwadi Centers (AWCs) being run by ICDS, 42,554 AWCs have been integrated with primary/ upper primary/

secondary/ senior secondary government schools of the School Education Department to provide education along with nutrition.

- Out of these integrated AWCs, 19,593 AWCs are co-located and functional on the premises of government schools (physically integrated), while 22,961 AWCs, are functionally integrated and located within a 700 meter radius of government schools.
- The education department has appointed mentor teachers (mainly women teachers) for effective monitoring of all coordinated Aanganwadi Centers, who continuously provide support to Aanganwadi workers and children under the close supervision of the school's in-charge.
- A provision of ₹416.30 lakh has been made for preprimary under recurring expenditure, out which ₹313.32 lakh has been spent, Additionally,₹445.80 lakh has been allocated for non-recurring expenditure, out of which ₹249.54 lakh has been spent.

Model School: Out of 186 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the State, 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools are operating in 134 blocks across 27 districts with 51,548 enrolled students in the Acedamic Year 2023-24. These Model Schools are English Medium Schools with a Science faculty, affiliated with CBSE, New Delhi. The curriculum followed in these Model Schools is based on NCERT guidelines. The main objective of the newly developed pattern is to give maximum benefit for the deprived sections of the society, with a special focus on girls' education. In this regard, admission for girls is encouraged, with a minimum of 55 per cent of seats reserved for them.

- For the payment of salaries to the employees working in these schools, an amount for the session 2023-24 is ₹38,700 lakh and ₹950 lakh have been allocated for the operational expenses of the schools.
- A State level band competition under Project Approval Board (PAB) has been organized on 18th October, 2023 at Model School, Kherwara, Udaipur.
- State level Yoga Olympiad has been organized on 5th December, 2023 at Model School, Pindwara, Sirohi.

School Management Information System (Integrated ShalaDarpan): 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. Currently, data of 45,684 PS/UPS (elementary education), 19,740 secondary /senior secondary (secondary education) and 7,384 other schools along with 54.88 lakh students of secondary education and 26.63 lakh students of elementary education are compiled on Shala Darpan. It contains the information of 2.84 lakh staff in secondary education and 1.74 lakh staff in elementary education. Monitoring of beneficial government schemes such as Transport Vouchers, Free Cycle Distribution, Free Textbook Distribution, Uniform Distribution, Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana, Palanhar Yojana, online application and payment of all types of pre and post-matric scholarship, and rajshree yojana, is being done through the Shala Darpan portal.

Shala Siddhi: The National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation (NPSSE) is an initiative to institutionalize school evaluation for improving the quality of school education, both at the elementary and secondary levels. It aims to support the continuous evaluation of each school in the State for its improvement and development. The programme aims to create a sustainable system of school evaluation. In the session 2023-24, under the Shaala Siddhi program, self-evaluation of total 49,524 government schools and external evaluation of 14,532 government schools have been completed and the information has been uploaded on the Shaala Siddhi portal of the Government of India.

Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:

Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. All teachers and heads of government schools fill out the Teacher Appraisal Format (TAF) twice a year. This form, uploaded on the Shaladarpan web portal through staff login, evaluates their work and includes details of challenges faced during teaching. For the session 2023-24, 70,401 TAF have been filled by Headmaster and 2,10,035 TAF have been filled by teachers in the

first phase (January - June 2023). In the second phase (July-December 2023), 76,058 Headmaster and 2,28,061 teachers have been filled TAF.

Teacher's Training Programme: With the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the NIPUN Bharat Mission, a six-day FLN (Foundational Literacy & Numeracy) training programme has been organised to improve teachers' understanding of basic literacy and numeracy for classes 1-5. A total of 3,788 Key Resource Persons (KRPs) have been trained under this programme. Additionally, 1,40,199 teachers, teaching classes 1-5 have been provided sixday training at block level. Furthermore, a six-day training programme has been also organized at the block level for the development of academic and leadership skills in 18,621 head teachers working in upper primary schools. A six-day training has been also organized at the district level for 9,032 Vice-Principals in the State to develop their understanding of the responsibilities of the new post associated with new concepts like - FLN, ECCE. To develop administrative understanding and monitoring of FLN based activities carried out by teachers in the classroom, a two-day orientation of 359 Chief Block Education Officers (CBEOs) and 10,259 PEEO/UCEEOs has been also organized through KRPs at the State and block levels respectively.

Community Mobilisation:

- School Management Committee (SMC)/ School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) Training: SMC/SDMC members need to be made aware of and develop the capacity to effectively perform their expected role in school management. To achieve this objective, a two day training programme is being provided to SMC/SDMC (comprises of five parent members and 1 public representative in each school) in the government schools of the State. In financial year 2023-24, a total budget of ₹2056.32 lakh has been allocated for 68,544 secondary schools, out of which ₹1,956.16 lakh has been spent for 68,184 schools.
- **Apni Lado:** Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao program is an important initiative to promote girl education. For this, a rally was organized in 68,026 schools of the State to increase enrollment.

- **Bal Samaroh:** Bal Samaroh was organized on the occasion of Children's Day in all 68,026 government schools of the State.
- Community Awareness Day: In order to make the meaning full, successful operation and monitoring of SMC/SDMC meeting, 3 dates were fixed to organise "Community Awareness Day" in all 68,026 schools.
- **District and Block level orientation workshop:** Orientation workshop was organized at district level and block level to empower SMC/SDMC and to make the community aware.
- Volunteer Training:-6,03,528 volunteers selected at school level from all over the 68,026 government schools in the State and did entry on Shaladarpan Module. On the training of these volunteers ₹1,028.16 lakh is allocated in the FY 2023-24, out of which ₹957.57 lakh has been spent by the State.

Inclusive Education: Activities for Children with Special Needs (CWSN): Mainstreaming and socializing CWSN is one of the most important aspect of inclusive education. They are provided with medical, functional, educational and therapeutic support by conducting various activities under inclusive education programme with the aim to enable a children with special needs to have access to education and to improve their enrollment, retention, and integration in the general education system. Total budget of \mathbb{Z}_2 ,918.27 lakh was allocated, out of which \mathbb{Z}_2 319.15 lakh was spent till March, 2024.

As an innovation, two State model resource rooms Jaipur & Udaipur were established, in which free of cost therapeutic & educational services were given to the Children with Special Needs.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Activities: ICT is being utilized in schools from two perspectives: firstly, ICT is taught as a subject itself and secondly, it is used as a tool to enhance teaching and learning process. Under this program, easy education is being provided in 13,411 GSS/GSSS (Government Secondary/ Senior Secondary School) along with computer education through e-Gyan/Diksha portal.

DIKSHA Portal: The DIKSHA Portal, created under the aegis of Ministry of Education, Government of India and DIKSHA Central PMU hosts 3,524 e-contents.

Mission Start: The Education Department is committed to making education more effective through "Blended Mode of Learning in Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools". Digital education has emerged as an enjoyable tool for all learners, particularly school students. It has proven to be highly effective as it enhances the cognitive elements in the brain and their interest and enthusiasm towards various subjects among the students. Through Mission Start, in case where subject teachers are unavailable or absent, it is ensured that students from class 9 to 12 have access to digital content provided by the department.

Alternative Schooling and Formal Education:

Residential/ Non-Residential Special Training Camps: Special training camps are being organized for children aged 7-14, who have never enrolled in school, have dropped out, or require special training to develop appropriate competency levels. These camps are being organized at district/block and Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) levels, with the number of students ranging from 15 to 29. For the year 2023-24, a budget of ₹100.50 lakh has been allocated for conducting Non Residential Special Training Camps for 6,129 students, of which ₹56.24 lakh has been utilized for organizing 4,202 camps. Additionally, a budget of ₹32.30 lakh has been allocated for conducting Residential Special Training Camps for 323 students, of which ₹29.70 lakh has been utilized for organizing camps for 297 students.

Seasonal Hostel: In some districts, people migrate for livelihood to other district and states, often taking their children with them. This migration interrupts the childrens' elementary education, resulting in dropouts. To address this issue, Migratory Hostels are established by SMCs on as-needed basis during the migratory period. These hostels provide dropout students the opportunity to complete their elementary education. For the year 2023-24, ₹100 lakh has been allocated for establishing seasonal hostels for 1,000 students. Out of this allocation, ₹34.85 lakh has been spent on setting up seasonal hostels for 495 students.

Residential School/ Hostel: Residential school for class VI to VIII is being run as per KGBV Model I in Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, 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 is a great number of such boys and girls who are homeless, poor, orphans, and have no one who can support them. After the 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 have been set up. For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provisions is ₹562.91 lakh out of which ₹417.95 lakh has been spent:

Transport/Escort Facilities:

Transport vouchers are given by SMCs to government school students in rural areas. For students of class 1 to 5 who live 1 km away from primary school/section, and for students of class 6 to 8 who live 2 km away from upper primary school/section, transport vouchers are issued.

Similarly, transport vouchers are provided to girls studying in rural areas in classes 9 to 10. These vouchers are issued to girls who live more than 5 km away from the secondary/senior secondary school/section in rural areas, studying in urban schools located more than 5 km away from their residence due to unavailability of streams in villages. For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provision of ₹19,995.13 lakh has been made for elementary and secondary education and out of which ₹6,962.48 lakh has been spent.

- Library Grant: Library grants are provided to all government schools under "padhe bharat badhe bharat" to develop reading habit among student of all ages and to strengthen school libraries through the purchase of books. For the financial year, 2023-24, ₹7127.08 lakh has been allocated to purchase books out of which 432.57 lakh have been spent.
- **Sports Grant:** Sports grants are provided to all government schools under "Khele India Khile

India" to promote a sports habit among students of all ages. This grant is given for the purchase, maintain and keep sports equipment in workable condition. For the financial year 2023-24, the budget provision of ₹7,507.55 lakh has been made out of which ₹7,409.03 lakh has been spent.

- Composite School Grant (CSG): Composite School Grants are provided for the effective management of all government schools. These grants cover electricity charges, water, maintenance, sanitation facilities, and other recurring expenses such as consumables, play materials, laboratories, internet, teaching aids, etc. For the financial year 2023-24 the budget provision of ₹25,320.75 lakh has been made out of which ₹25,185.83 lakh has been spent.
- Block Resource Center (BRC): BRC activities include providing training to teachers, on-site support to schools & teachers and supporting the entire schooling system for effective management and monitoring of all academic & non-academic activities. BRC grants are provided for organizing meeting, TA, Teacher Learning Material (TLM) and contingency. For the financial year 2023-24, an allocation of ₹232.70 lakh has been made, out of which ₹223.13 lakh has been spent.
- Cluster Resource Center (CRC): CRC's are the most important units for providing on-site support to schools and teachers. Each CRC acts as the PEEO for a cluster of schools. CRC grants are provided to strengthen PEEO and UCEEO for organizing meetings, TA, Teacher Learning Material (TLM), contingency and mobility support. For the financial year 2023-24, an allocation of ₹2,256.98 lakh has been made for 10,259 Community Resource Centers out of which ₹2,040.18 lakh has been spent.
- Teacher Diary: Teachers diary is an important tool for planning teaching activities. Each teacher should have teacher diary to plan his or her daily teaching activities. It reflects teacher's way of teaching, subject knowledge, and the work done by the teacher in school. The State provide teacher diary to all teachers. For the financial year 2023-24, ₹193.64 lakh has been allocated out of which ₹180.72 lakh has been spent.

- Student Diary: Student Diaries are provided to children studying in government schools to keep them and their parents connected with the school. It provides brief information about the activities done by the child in the school and serves as a bridge between the teacher and the parent. According to the provision 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. For the financial year 2023-24, ₹4905.09 lakh has been allocated out of which ₹3677.65 lakh has been spent.
- Support to State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR): Support to SCPCR is essential for protecting child rights and establishing a mechanism for reporting grievances and their redressal, as mandated by the RTE Act 2009. The National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights are the nodal agencies for protecting the rights of the children. As part of the RTE entitlement mandate, support is provided to the State Commissioner for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) to strengthen grievance redressal under RTE 2009 and to act as the highest monitoring authority for protecting the rights of children. For the financial year 2023-24, an allocation of ₹34.24 lakh has been made and ₹34.24 lakh has been spent.
- Support to Age Group (16-19): For students who could not complete formal schooling, there is a provision of a budget for the education and examination of class 10th and 12th through the Rajasthan State Open School (National Institute of Open Schooling). For the session 2023-24, ₹39.92 lakh has been allocated out of this; ₹35.34 lakh has been spent on 1,767 students.
- Youth & Eco club: With the objective of developing life skills in students through the Youth Club and raising environmental awareness to provide the capacity for environmental connectivity under the Eco Club, a budget of Rs.5953.65 lakh has been allocated for the year 2023-24; out of this Rs. 5684.50 lakh has been spent.

Vocational Education: As of the academic year 2023-24, Rajasthan has a total of 3,105 vocational education schools approved by the Ministry of Education,

Government of India, covering 16 sectors. Out of these, 735 schools are having double-sector vocational education schools, and 1,635 are single-sector schools. Additionally, 244 vocational education schools are spoke schools and 157 vocational education schools are functional under STAR Project (150 for Out of School Children and 7 schools for Children with Special Needs). The total enrolled students in these schools are 2,81,155.

School Infrastructure:

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has approved a target of ₹372.20 crore in year 2023-24 under SMSA elementary education for the construction of classrooms in PS to UPS upgraded schools, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, additional classrooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, KGBV construction, KGBV strengthening & boundary wall works, major repair works etc. An expenditure of ₹126.83 crore has been incurred.

Similarly, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, has approved a target of ₹818.75 crore in year 2023-24 under SMSA secondary education. The allocation is for various infrastructure projects such as construction of UPS to SS upgraded schools buildings, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, classrooms in SS to SSS upgraded schools, additional classrooms, science lab with equipments, computer rooms, art & craft rooms, library rooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, major repair toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets, Maha Rao Shekhaji academy etc. An expenditure of ₹387.65 crore has been made.

STARS (Strengthening of Teaching-Learning and Resuts for State) Project: - STARS program was started from the year 2020-21 through Samagra Shiksha. Its objective is to improve the quality and governance of school education in six states of India (namely Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala). The financial sharing ratio of centre and State in the scheme is 60:40. The World Bank is providing financial support to the Government of India under this scheme. According to

the World Bank, this project can improve the evaluation system in Indian schools. Additionally, the project will help in strengthening the governance and decentralized management of schools. The total amount of 27,543.59 lakh has been spent in the session 2023-24 in this project.

PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) Vidyalaya Scheme: The centrally sponsored PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) scheme was approved by the Government of India on 07 September, 2022. The broad objective of the scheme is to transform schools holistically by ensuring access to quality equal inclusive education at all levels in accordance with the recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020. Under the scheme, the aim is to create holistic and all-round individuals equipped with the key skills of the 21st century by using game-based, inquiry, discovery oriented and student-centered holistic and integrated teaching methods for the students in a joyful environment. PM Shri Vidyalaya is established as a green school by incorporating environmentally friendly activities like solar panels, LED lighting, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic-free environment and water conservation and storage. The school will be developed as a social consciousness centre by promoting social, intellectual and voluntary activities while ensuring maximum participation of the community in PM Shri schools. Under the scheme, provision was made to select two schools (one from secondary education and one from primary education) from each block / ULB of the State through online portal. In the first phase of PM Shri Yojana, 402 schools have been selected from Rajasthan, with nearly 2 lakh 9 thousand students in it. Out of these 402 PM SHRI schools, 43 schools are of primary education, 358 are of secondary education and 01 school of Sanskrit education. Out of these schools, 41 schools are Mahatma Gandhi English Medium schools. Under the scheme, in the year 2023-24, ₹26.56 crore has been spent.

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 19,737 government higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 1,369 higher secondary schools are running for girls and out of

these, 189 schools have been named after martyrs. The enrolment under Secondary Education in these government schools from class 1st to 12th is 54.64 lakh.

Measures to enhance the quality of education:

- In the session 2023-24, 672 upper primary schools have been upgraded to higher secondary schools.
- During the year 2023-24, 33,392 new appointments and 2,302 promotions have been made at academic and ministerial cadre in secondary education.
- During the year 2023-24, 91,929 girls have been benefitted with Gargi Award and 72,275 girls have been benefitted by Balika Protsahan Puraskar by spending an amount of ₹2,757.87 lakh and ₹3,613.75 lakh respectively.
- 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 2023-24, approval of ₹61.61 crore has been given for development work done in schools through Gyan Sankalp Portal.
- Indira Priyadarshini Award: In the year 2023-24, 1,250 girls have secured first position in every district in the examination of Class-8, 10 and 12 (Arts, Commerce and Science) by the Secondary and Elementary Education Department and first position at the State level in the board examination of Class-8, Praveshika and Senior Upadhyay of the Sanskrit Education Department have been awarded by spending an amount of ₹1,046.90 lakh.
- 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 English medium study facilities 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 2023-24, 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 595 rural schools and 70 urban schools have been converted in the session 2023-24. Thus a total of 3,737 Mahatma Gandhi government schools (English Medium) are running in the State. In these schools there is enrolment of 7,11,002 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 studying in class 9th to 12th class, SC/ST boys, for the students whose parents do not pay income tax. During the year 2023-24, 2.02 crore text books have been distributed among the students.
- Free Cycle Distribution Scheme: A total of 3,69,517 cycles have been distributed to eligible girl students of academic session 2022-23 and 2023-24.
- Student Police Cadet Scheme- Student Police Cadet Scheme is an important scheme run under the joint aegis of the Police and Education Department. 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. Under this scheme, a total amount of ₹50,000 per school, ₹2.67crore has been allotted to 534 government schools in the session 2023-24, Out of which amount of ₹1.73 crore has been utilized.
- Mukhyamantri Hamari Beti Yojana: In the year 2023-24, total 202 girls have been benefitted under this scheme in which ₹61.01 lakh has been spent.

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.

• ULLAS- Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram: Centrally sponsored scheme in the State by the Government of India ULLAS- Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram is being implemented in the State from 01st April, 2022 by the GoI. 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. The primary unit for the implementation of the scheme is the school registered in UDISE code. Survey of 5.16 lakh learners and 0.40 lakh voluntary teachers (VT's) under the scheme had been conducted by the surveyor in online mode by ULLAS App. In the year 2023-24, 5.36 lakh (approximately) learners have been certified.

- **E-Classes:**On the occasion of International Literacy Day on 08 September, 2023 two YouTube channels, E-Saksharta and Sakshar Rajasthan have been started by the Literacy Department in collaboration with Mission Gyan.
- Mahatma Gandhi Library & Reading Room: To facilitate education to the neo-literates, the number of Mahatma Gandhi Libraries and Reading Rooms operated under the Sakshar Bharat Karykram has been increased from 8,870 to 14,970. Along with providing literature and other books related to the life philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, magazines and newspapers are being made available in these libraries and reading rooms regularly. Recurring expenditure of ₹500/- per library has been spent per month.
- 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 100 women have been enrolled and amount of ₹54.28 lakh has been incurred during the year, 2023-24.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Higher Education Department caters to the work management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there have been only 7 colleges of general education in the State, but presently the numbers of colleges have reached to 2,499. Out of which there are 536 government colleges, 19 government law colleges, 39 government agriculture colleges, 1,897 private colleges, 2 self financing institutions and 6 privately aided colleges are working in the State.

Major activities/initiatives during the year 2023-24:

• 95 new government colleges have been opened.

- 10 new government agriculture colleges have been opened.
- 03 new government law colleges have been opened.
- 32 government degree colleges have been upgraded to PG colleges.
- 18 new faculties have been introduced in government colleges.
- 46 new subjects have been introduced at U.G. level in government colleges.
- 84 new subjects have been introduced at PG level in government colleges.
- Under financial assistance for higher education of tribal girl students, a budget of ₹604.70 lakh has been allocated in the year 2023-24, against which an expenditure of ₹604.65 lakh has been incurred.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of tribal talented girl students, a budget of ₹7.07 lakh has been allocated in the year 2023-24, against which an expenditure of ₹2.10 lakh has been incurred.
- Under financial assistance for Sahariya students' B.Ed. training, a budget of ₹15.30 lakh has been allocated in the year 2023-24, against which an expenditure of ₹13.20 lakh has been incurred.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of Sahariya students, a budget of ₹87.20 lakh has been allocated in the year 2023-24, against which an amount of ₹80.40 lakh has been spent.

Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme: Under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, ₹3,871.72 lakh has been incurred out of allotted ₹5,050.00 lakh for district nodal government colleges. Under this scheme for minority girls in the year 2023-24, ₹37.30 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹69.70 lakh.

Chief Minister (B.Ed.) Sambal Yojana for widow/divorce women: Under this scheme, in the financial year 2023-24, ₹29.03 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹46.96 lakh.

Distance Education Scheme for girls: Under this scheme, in the financial year 2023-24, ₹544.06 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹1,499 lakh under this scheme.

Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana: Under the Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana, in the financial year 2023-24, ₹290.06 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹523.59 lakh.

Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana: Under the Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana, in the year 2023-24, ₹11.24 lakh has been incurred up to March 2024 against the allocation of ₹2,351.66 lakh. Under this scheme for school education in the year 2023-24, ₹8.36 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹80.11 lakh.

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 per cent or more marks with annual family income up to ₹2.5 lakh are eligible for this scheme 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 per cent 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. Under this scheme, in the year 2021-22 to 2023-24, ₹5,047.49 lakh has been incurred.

SANSKRIT EDUCATION

Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, 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 has been 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 Graduation level.

In the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹17,625.06 lakh has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹18,350.37 lakh on various schemes. The number of institutions for Sanskrit education during 2023-24 is given in table 8.3.

| Level | Government | Private | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|-------|
| Primary | 379 | 13 | 392 |
| Middle | 932 | 260 | 1192 |
| Praveshika | 225 | 75 | 300 |
| Varishth Upadhyaya | 273 | 27 | 300 |
| Shastri (Graduation Level) | 37 | 8 | 45 |
| Acharya (Post Graduation Level) | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Total | 1860 | 390 | 2250 |

Table 8.3 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education in Rajasthan

A total number of 1.78 lakh students are studying in these institutions. During the Year, 2023-24 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 reviewing 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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹714.94 lakh has been incurred against the allocated budget of ₹906.20 lakh.

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 districts 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.

Total Books and Number of Readers in Libraries: There are 22,70,167 number of books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. In the Financial year 2023-24, total 16,170 members are registered in these libraries.

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 78 (20 government colleges and 58 private colleges) engineering colleges are functional in the State with total admission capacity of around 27,588 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 50 MBA institutions (06 government colleges and 44 private colleges) with an admission capacity of around 4,106 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 Sukhadia 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, 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 for the year 2023-24 total 119 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 23,836 students are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 are government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 7,397 students, 01 Centre Coeducation college with intake capacity of 60 students, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,238 and 70 private polytechnic colleges are also functioning with intake capacity of 15,141 students. Under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of ₹10,571.78 lakh has been incurred on various schemes during the year 2023-24. Physical progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.4.

| Voor | Total Polytechnic Colleges | | Total Intake Capacity | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Year | Govt. | Private | Total | Govt. | Private | Total |
| 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 |
| 2023-24 | 49 | 70 | 119 | 8695 | 15141 | 23836 |

Table 8.4 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last five years

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 311 sanctioned government ITIs having total sanction of 1,11,784 seats during the year 2023-24. Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Mandore (Jodhpur), Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara. Presently
- admissions are being offered to 306 government ITIs. In addition to this, with 2,61,990 seating capacity 1,423 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.
- To promote vocational training, Govt ITI Udaipur, is being upgraded as a model ITI through the Central Government. The total project cost is ₹5.00 crore, in which the Centre and the State Government share are 70 and 30 per cent respectively.

• Implementation of Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement Project (STRIVE) have been started in 14 selected institutes (Jaipur, Mahila Jaipur, Jaitaran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Mahila Jodhpur, Mahila Ajmer, Sangod, Beawar, Sriganganagar, Kishangarh, Pali, Udaipur and Kota) by Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship Department. An MoU / PBFA (performance based funding agreement) has been signed between the Central and State Governments for implementing this project in the State.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

There are 35 medical colleges in the State as on 31 March 2024, out of these 6 are in government sector, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 17 medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES), one ESI college, Alwar, one All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) 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 Ganganager, Chittorgarh and Sirohi under CSS phase III. Academic session has been started in the year 2023-24 in 5 Medical colleges namely Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, Bundi and Hanumangarh 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 with the project cost of ₹325 crore for each college with the Central and State share of 60:40 respectively. CPR and DPR have been approved for all 15 Medical colleges and work under the progress.

Annual intake capacity of the government medical colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 3,830 seats; for postgraduate courses it is 1,830 and for super-specialty courses it is 205 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, 190 Post graduate and 83 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 1,500 and 328 in Post-Graduate courses.

Under the Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES) of the State 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. In 5 Medical colleges, Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, Bundi and Hanumangarh academic session has been started in the year 2023-24.

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.

MEDICALAND 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 in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions. The status of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) up to 31st March 2024, is given in Table 8.5.

| S.N. | Medical Institutions | Number of Medical Institutions | Under the NUHM (Functional) |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Hospitals* | 183 | - |
| 2. | Community Health Centres | 813 | 11 |
| 3. | Primary Health Centres (Rural) | 2485 | - |
| 4. | Primary Health Centres (Urban) | 58 | 296 |
| 5. | Dispensaries | 184 | - |
| 6. | Mother & Child Welfare Centres | 118 | - |
| 7. | Sub-Centres | 15550 | - |
| 8. | Beds | 68034 | 390 |

^{* 49} District, 71 Sub-District, 16 Satellite and 47 other hospitals are being included.

New activities in the year 2023-24:

- 519 new Sub Centres have been opened.
- 03 new Primary Health Centres have been opened and 297 Sub Centres have been upgraded to Primary Health Centres.
- 83 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded to Community Health Centres.
- 33 Community Health Centres have been upgraded to Sub District Hospitals.
- 06 Sub-District Hospitals have been upgraded to District Hospitals.
- 02 Satellite Hospitals have been opened.

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:

- 1. Population control (Family Welfare Programme).
- 2. Health care in old age (Geriatric Centre).
- 3. Female health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Breast and Uterine Cancer, Menstruation).
- 4. Seasonal Communicable diseases.
- 5. Adolescent Health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Obesity, Menstruation and Hygiene).
- 6. Non-communicable diseases (Lifestyle & Obesity, Diabetes, Blood Pressure, Psychological Problems, Heart Disease, Stroke, Cancer, Lung Disease).
- 7. Vaccination and Adult Immunization (Full Immunization).

- 8. Drug Addiction & Disease (Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco).
- 9. Food substances and adulterations.
- 10. Pollution etc.

Swasthya Mitra

One Swasthya Mitra (woman or man) has been selected and trained in each revenue village and urban ward in the State. A total of 83,697 Swasthya Mitra in rural areas and 14,395 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 works to fulfil the objective of Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan and to spread awareness in public to make them healthy.

National Mental Health Programme

Under this programme, medical facilities have been provided to 3,02,544 new patients and 4,67,504 follow-up patients under OPD. Under NMHP, total 1,183 camps have been organized and 22,043 patients were treated in these camps. During the financial year 2023-24 total ₹220.75 lakh has been incurred under this programme.

National Fluorosis Prevention and Control Programme

According to report by Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI since 2019 total 9285 habitations are fluoride affected in India, 4,349 are in Rajasthan. The National Fluorosis Prevention and Control Programme is operational in 30 districts. Under this Programme

73,748 suspected fluorosis patients have been identified during the financial year 2023-24, out of which, 14,809 patients have been confirmed. A total of 7,173 drinking water samples have been tested and 15,721 patients urine tests have been conducted. First aid and medicines have been distributed to 24,369 patients. In the financial year 2023-24, ₹64.81 lakh has been incurred under this programme.

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 oral health and reduce the inequality available in the services of primary health in rural and urban population. In financial year 2023-24, total 5,355 camps have been organised in which 1,97,441 patients have been examined and total 17,21,560 patients have been treated in Government Dental Medical Institutes.

Shudh Ke LiyeYudh Abhiyan

In order to make pure food commodity available to all the consumers of the State, a campaign "Shudh Ke Liye Yudh Abhiyan" is being conducted by the Rajasthan government from 26th October, 2020. Currently, the "Shudh Aahar Milavat par war" campaign is running continuously from 15th February, 2024. During the year 2023-24, total 34,062 samples have been collected through 19,847 inspections. After testing in the lab 2,807 samples were found substandard, 358 misbranded and 400 unsafe. In the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹6,394.68 lakh has been incurred.

Adarsh Primary Health Centre / Model Community Health Centre

The 'Adarsh Primary Health Centre' scheme has been started with the objective of providing quality health services in rural areas. 684 Rural Primary Health Centres in the State are functioning as Adarsh Primary Health Centres. In the financial year 2023-24, 11 lakh per month patients have been treated in OPD at all centres and 6,000 deliveries per month have been conducted. In financial year 2023-24 a provision has been made of ₹ 300.00 lakh against which administrative and financial approval has been issued, in which ₹225.85 lakh have been transferred to PD

Account of Rajasthan State Healthy Society (RSHS).

Public Private Partnership

With the objective of providing free medical facilities to the general public in the State, at present, hemodialysis facility is being provided by PPP mode/departments in 39 hospitals. CT scan is being provided on PPP mode in 29 government district hospitals and 1 sub-district hospital, while 4 MRI machines are being operated in government hospitals i.e. Kanwatiya Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, and Sikar. With the aim of providing affordable IVF facilities to childless couples, IVF centres are being operated in 8 government hospitals.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana has been started from 1st April, 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 1,242 medicines, 429 surgical items and 157 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 2023-24, As per PCTS software 19.71 crore patients have been registered for free medicines with an expenditure of ₹1,422.13 crore.

National Aids Control Programme

- Under the "National AIDS Control Programme," blood samples of 45,06,113 people have been tested, out of which 7,404 cases of HIV positive were found.
- Free counselling, testing and medicines are being provided at all the 53 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Clinics functional in Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and selected centres.
- Additionally, 43 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Clinics operated by NGOs are also working to prevent the spread of HIV infection among high-risk groups.
- In the State, 244 Blood Banks are operational, including 58 State Government, 7 Central Government and 179 private blood banks, which provide safe blood to needy people.

 Moreover, there are 28 Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres, 8 PPP ART Centres functioning in the State and 21 Link ART Centres are also operational. At these centres, Anti-Retroviral Drugs are distributed free of cost to HIV/AIDS patients.

MUKHAYA MANTRI AYUSHMAN AROGYA YOJANA

Mukhaya Mantri Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Yojana aims to provide financial protection to families against high healthcare costs by offering cashless treatment to eligible beneficiaries at government as well as private empanelled hospitals for a wide range of medical services. Presently, around 1.43 crore families are registered under the scheme. Under this initiative, families of NFSA, SECC, small and marginal farmers, contractual workers, EWS families and beneficiaries of the COVID-19 ex-gratia scheme have been provided with free health insurance. The rest of the population can be enrolled in the scheme by paying an amount of ₹850 per family per year, the remaining premium cost is being borne by the State Government.

Key Features of Mukhaya Mantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana:

- The new stage of the policy was commenced on 30th January, 2023, where premium amount of ₹1965 per family per year is paid to insurance company.
- Total 1,806 packages are included in the scheme, out of which 1,761 packages are covered in insurance mode and 45 packages in trust mode.
- Cashless treatment amounting to ₹25 lakh per family per year is being provided under the scheme, which is fragmented into two parts. Coverage up to ₹5.00 lakh is provided in insurance mode and up to ₹20.00 lakh in Trust mode.
- Special packages for organ transplants and Cochlear implants are also included in the scheme, such as bone marrow transplant, kidney transplant, liver transplant, heart transplant and lung transplant. Organ transplant treatment facility is also permitted in other states of India on a reimbursement basis.
- 73 day care packages of cancer treatment also included in scheme as per budget announcement 2024.
- Under the "Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra," eKYC of 79.86 lakh eligible persons has been conducted in Rajasthan from 16th December, 2023 to 26th January,

- 2024, which is the highest in the whole country.
- Under the Ayushman Card Drive, eKYC of 2.12 crore eligible persons has been conducted against the target of 2.86 crore beneficiaries.
- Under the programme, an amount of ₹2,300 crore have been incurred against the total provision of ₹2,300 crore.

Table No. 8.6 Progress of Mukhaya Mantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana

| S. No. | Particulars | Number | Amount (₹Crore) |
|--------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | Treated Patients | 3225887 | - |
| 2 | Claims Submitted | 7004462 | 3495.90 |
| 3 | Paid Claims | 5591898 | 2910.04 |

Physical Progress of Mukhaya Mantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana - Financial Year 2023-24 is given in table 8.6.

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 since July 2021. RGHS covers an approximate of 13.50 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, 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 more than 690 private empanelled hospitals within the State and more than 30 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.
- Cashless medicine facility is also provided under RGHS to all RGHS registered beneficiary on all

- CONFED medical stores and at more than 4,000 private empanelled pharma stores.
- RGHS is a fully online automated paperless based system.
- RGHS has also launched the mobile app "RGHS CONNECT" for easy access to all online features for RGHS beneficiaries.
- During the financial year 2023-24, a total of ₹3,262.57 crore has been incurred for 152.31 lakh claims of OPD/IPD/Day care, Private Pharmacy and reimbursement claims.

Important achievements of different programmes during the year 2023-24:

- Against the target of 1,200 patients, 1,244 new leprosy cases have been detected and 916 patients against the target of 1,151 have been cured, under the "National Leprosy Eradication Programme".
- Under the "Revised National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme", total 1,59,383 patients are being treated against the target of 1,80,000 cases for the calendar year 2023.
- Under the "National Programme for Control of Blindness," about 3,71,202 eye (cataract) operations have been performed, against the target of 3,70,500 eye operations.
- Under the "National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme", 102.38 lakh blood samples have been collected and examined against the target of 112.52 lakh.
- Under the "Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme", 3,12,459 samples in calendar year 2023 and 38,689 samples from (1 January, 2024 to 31 March, 2024) have been collected. Global IDD day is celebrated in all districts on 21st October every year. At the State level, selected school children are being made aware of the usefulness of iodized salt through IEC activities in the slum areas of Jaipur city.
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.) is running in the entire State to control the health crisis through regular monitoring of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Under the programme, an amount of ₹ 127.89 lakh

- have been incurred against the sanctioned amount of ₹161.85 lakh.
- National programme for prevention & control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases & stroke etc. 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. 3,031 CVD and 506 stroke patients admitted and given treatment. During the financial year 2023-24, ₹2,207.18 lakh have been incurred.
- Under National Tobacco Control Programme a "Tobacco Free Youth Campaign" has been organized all over India from 31st May to 31st July, 2023. Under which State got the first position for organizing notable tobacco control activities in the State. For this, the State received "Tobacco Control Excellence Award" by the Government of India. During the financial year 2023-24 against the total approved amount of ₹ 686.22 lakh, total ₹ 594.16 lakh has been utilized.
- Under the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly total 33,75,224 elderly persons came to OPD and 2,27,625 to IPD. Under the 100-days action plan of the State Government, 10 bedded Ramashray wards (Geriatric Wards) have been established in 49 District Hospitals.

AYURVED AND OTHER MEDICAL SYSTEMS

There are 123 Ayurvedic hospitals, 83 Block Ayush Hospitals, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and 3,579 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy dispensaries, 01 Surgical Ambulatory Therapy unit and 13 ambulatory therapy units are functioning in the State. The Ayurved institutions in the State also include 45 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 45 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 82 Panchkarma Kendra, 10 Ksharsutra Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres. The number of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the State is provided in the table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Ayurved and other institutions in the State

| S. No. | Name of Medical Institution | Number of Institutions |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | District Hospitals | 33 |
| 2 | Ayurved Hospitals | 90 |
| 3 | Block Ayush Hospitals | 83 |
| 4 | Ayurved Dispensaries | 3579 |
| 5 | Mobile Units | 14 |
| 6 | Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres | 33 |
| 7 | Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals | 03 |
| 8 | Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries | 03 |

Achievements during the Financial Year 2023-24:

- The Ninth International Day of Yoga has been organized on 21st June, 2023 with the theme "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".
- A State-level health fair has been organized in Dudu, benefiting around 24,242 people.
- A total number of 1,86,547 people have been benefited by organizing 06 divisional-level health fairs in districts Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, and Sawaimadhopur respectively.
- Ksharsutra medical camps have been organized in tribal and scheduled caste-dominated areas of 23 districts for the treatment of piles and fistulas using the Ksharsutra method benefiting 71,215 people.
- 01 New Ayurved Hospital and 01 New Ayurved Dispensary have been opened and 36 new Panchakarma centres have been established. Additionally, 04 Ayurved dispensaries have been upgraded to Block Ayush Hospitals.
- The construction work of the new integrated AYUSH hospital has been completed in Sikar.
- 1,647 yoga instructors have been selected and appointed to run 1,000 AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres.
- For the first time in the State, 500 women doctors have been trained to enhance the effectiveness of treatment for women and children.

National Ayush Mission

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. Mandatory Activities/ Components (Ayush Services, Ayush Educational Institute) and Activities under Flexi Pool are being undertaken.

Ayush contingency has been provided to 3,703 Ayush Dispensaries, 221 Ayush Hospitals, 04 Fifty bedded Integrated Ayush hospitals, 33 Yog and Naturopathy Hospitals, and Ayush Services at 771 PHC/CHC/District Hospital under one roof.

Renovation/construction under civil works activities has been completed in 557 dispensaries/hospitals, 06 Fifty Bedded integrated Ayush Hospitals, 05 Rasayanshala and 09 Kharsutra Units. Under the programme, ₹35,407.52 lakh has been incurred.

2,019 AYUSH Dispensaries have been developed as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH) under Ayushman Bharat Yojana. In these centres, Yoga, Ayush Treatment, Small Lab, and Prakrati Parikshan, Laptop with internet and Herbal garden facilities are available.

Homoeopathy

Under the homoeopathic department, 7 Hospitals, 188 Dispensaries, 60 Single Medical Units, 81 Block Ayush Hospital, 225 Block Homoeopathic Dispensary and 2 Mobile Units are functioning in the State. During the financial year 2023-24, 1.84 crore patients have been benefited by giving treatment through homoeopathic institutions and 2.42 lakh patients through mobile units. During the financial year 2023-24 under the Special scheme for SCSP/TSP areas, 8,092 patients have been treated/benefited in 40

camps. Under the 100 days action plan, a total of 66,582 patients have been benefited in 10 free medical camps organized at all departmental medical units and 2,507 patients have been given medical consultation through Telemedicine.

Unani

Unani system of medicine is one of the oldest treatment systems in the world. Under the Unani system of medicine, 12 Hospitals, 120 Dispensaries, 07 Mobile Units and 142 DH/CHC/PHC units have been functional in the State. Additionally, 01 Excellence Centre for Hijama therapy is also operational.

Achievements during the Financial Year 2023-24:

- 55,68,315 patients have been treated.
- In March 2024, 7,023 patients benefited in the State level Arogya Mela and 21,383 patients benefited in the divisional level Arogya Mela.
- Unani Medicine worth ₹9.90 lakh has been manufactured and transported by the Department's Rasayanshala (Ayurved Rasayanshala), Ajmer.
- National Ayush Mission Medicine worth ₹180 lakh has transported to Departmental Institutions and NHM Institutions.
- An expenditure of ₹4,025.79 lakh have been incurred against the target of ₹4,251.32 lakh by the department.
- A Cupping Therapy (Hijama therapy) camp has been organized during the Divisional level Arogya Mela in March 2024 and 1,680 patients benefited.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

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.

- Under this scheme, 14.83 lakh insured persons with their 42.70 lakh dependent family members are registered. During the financial year 2023-24, an amount of ₹21,403.21 lakh has been incurred on treatment of 20,35,844 OPD, 2,678 IPD patients and 3,04,524 lab tests.
- 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/wages is paid by the employer and 0.75 per cent by the employee to the ESI Corporation.
- During the financial year 2023-24, 3 fifty bedded hospitals (Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali) and 74 dispensaries have provided medical services under the Scheme.
- Under E.S.I. Corporation, Model ESIC Hospital Jaipur, ESIC hospital-Bhiwadi, Udaipur, Bikaner and Medical College cum Hospital Alwar along with dispensaries in Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu district are functioning.
- Dental services have been given in 54 hospitals/ dispensaries by dentists in the State.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programs are being implemented in the State with the objective of population stabilization and decrease in maternal and child deaths. During the year 2023-24, 1,20,217 sterilization operations, 5,88,199 IUDs, 3,09,734 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) have been inserted and Injectable Contraceptive 1st Dose given to 1,65,139. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,58,031 users of Oral Pills (OP), 5,12,515 CC users and 58,699 Centchroman users. State has matched the national level of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) i.e. 2.0 as per NFHS 5. In order to reduce the 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 the financial year 2023-24 is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Progress under Immunization Programme 2023-24

| S. No. | Items | Achievements (in lakh) |
|--------|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | Penta-3 | 14.85 |
| 2 | BCG | 14.62 |
| 3 | MR-1 | 14.44 |
| 4 | TD | 15.11 |
| 5 | OPV-3 | 13.82 |

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana

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 consumable things, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the financial year 2023-24, 34.93 lakh pregnant women availed free medicine, during ANC, delivery and PNC, 15.88 lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 9.45 lakh pregnant women availed fresh cooked food, 6.60 lakh pregnant women availed transport for home to hospital, 42,714 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher Health Institutions, 7.63 lakh pregnant women availed transportation from hospital to home facility and 72,202 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services.

In the financial year 2023-24 under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Program, free medicines have been provided to 4,97,363 infants, free Diagnostic services to 2,27,045 infants, free blood transfusion services to 4,432 infants and free transport services to 82,818 infants.

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. 8.51 lakh MCHN sessions have been held in 2023-24.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION

The National Health Mission 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 and National Urban Health Mission are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission. Progress of activities under NHM 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 19 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 undergo through an intensive induction training programme. At present 53,817 ASHAs are working in the State.

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. Performance based incentives are being paid to ASHA for rendering these services in the community.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

Under this scheme all the children at facility at the time of birth, of Aanganwadi Centres, Government school going children and children of Government Madarsas up to 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 73.71 lakh children screened by Mobile Health Team (MHT) and 5.57 lakh children has been referred to higher institutions out of which total 4.71 lakh children has been treated including 1,069 major surgeries (463 cardiac surgeries and 606 other surgeries) has been conducted under the programme in financial year 2023-24.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthaya Karyakram

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthaya Karyakram 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, Jaislmer, Rajasamand, Udaipur, Baran and Sirohi.

In the 12 districts of Rajasthan, Adolescent Friendly health Clinics - "UJALA CLINICS" have been established in 332 facilities of which 158 are Community health centres, 157 are Primary health centres, 10 are District Hospitals, 6 are Sub District hospitals and 1 Medical College, in which 314 are functional. Total 70 RKSK counsellors out of 141 sanctioned post, posted on UJALA Clinic they are providing clinical and counselling services to adolescent on six thematic areas nutrition, sexual reproductive health, mental Health, conditions for NCDs, Injuries & Violence, substance misuse. In the financial year 2023-24, total 2,84,835 counselling have been done in UJALA Clinic.

104 Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. During the financial year 2023-24, through these ambulances total 11,575 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital, 2,46,946 from hospital to home, 24,838 sterilization cases have also been transported, 5,599 infants have been transported from home to hospital, 44,872 from hospital to home, 437 pregnant women and 154 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances. Around 222 children, screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), have

also been transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the service of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Ambulance Service Yojana

The free emergency response service to the people of the State started in September 2008. Presently, 989 ambulances are working in the entire State. 3,74,965 Medical, 39,364 Police and 1,80,713 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by the fleet of ambulances running across the State during the financial year 2023-24.

Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees

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 & 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 centre is already visiting the village. During the financial year 2023-24, total 3,41,226 meetings have been held across the State.

Mainstreaming of Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Siddha Homoeopathic (AYUSH)

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission (NHM). Under NHM, 200 AYUSH doctors and 11 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 2023-24, total 9.60 lakh OPD and 131 deliveries have been conducted by these AYUSH personnel.

Ayushman Arogya Mandir

As per the suggestion of National Health Policy-2017, to strengthen the primary health care services,

Government of India decided to make all the subhealth centres and primary health centres functional as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (SHC-AAM) by the year 2022 under Ayushman Bharat Yojana. The main objective of appointing a trained primary health care team (ANM, Asha and a community health officer) at the sub-health centres which are being developed as Ayushman Arogya Mandir is to provide proper and quality health services to the common people in rural areas near their homes on all days of the week. The services provided at the Ayushman Arogya Mandir under Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) 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
- Care for Common Ophthalmic and ENT Problems
- Basic Oral Health Care
- Elderly and Palliative Health Care Services
- Emergency Medical Services including Burns and Trauma
- Screening and Basic Management of Mental Health Ailments

9,391 Ayushman Arogya Mandir are operational in the State which includes 2,073 PHC, 6,780 SHC, 292 UPHC and 246 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (up to 31 March, 2024). Among these Ayushman Arogya Mandir 836 PHC and 4,440 SHC are providing all 12 services. The State has also upgraded 100 per cent AYUSH facilities to AAM AYUSH facility against target of 2,019 AYUSH facilities.

Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir

To provide high-quality primary healthcare services to urban poor & vulnerable population of the State in the proximity of slum areas where there is no health facility," Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (formerly known as Janta Clinic)" are opened in the nearby area.

- At present 246 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs are being operating in the State.
- The population covered by each Arogya Mandir is approximately 20,000.

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. The total number of teleconsultations up to 31st March, 2024 is 1,07,591.
- b) e-Sanjeevani HWC portal, which provides hierarchical consultation services, i.e from lower facility to higher facility (PHC-CHC/DH/Medical College), is also called as the Hub & Spoke Model. The total number of teleconsultation in State up to 31st March, 2024 is 13,62,855.

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 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.

Main Activities:

- In the financial year 2023-24, 53,904 Urban Health and Nutrition Days have been organized against the target of 55,968 days.
- In the financial year 2023-24, 3,341 Outreach Camps have been organized against the target of 3,588 Outreach Camps.
- Under the Quality Assurance program, 28 UPHC's have been Nationally Certified in the year 2023-24.

Trend of health indicator and trends of maternal mortality rate (MMR) for Rajasthan and India are given in table 8.9 and 8.10.

Table 8.9 Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan

| | | Raja | sthan | India | | |
|-------|--|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| S. N. | Indicator (| | NFHS 5 (2020-21) | NFHS 4 (2015-16) | NFHS 5 (2020-21) | |
| 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 (Per cent) | 84.0 | 94.9 | 78.9 | 88.6 | |
| 6 | Full Immunization* (Per cent) | 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 8.10 Trend of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

| G. N | T 11 | Rajasthan | | India | |
|-------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| S. N. | Indicator | 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 |

Projections on demographic indicators of Rajasthan State released in the publication 'Population Projection for India and States 2011-2036' by National

Commission on population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India are shown in table 8.11.

Table 8.11 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

09

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. The aim of government behind these social service programmes is 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 specially abled children, 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. 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 of 2024. Hence the focus of the department has 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 and State Share is in the 50:50 ratio. State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level; District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at district level and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at Village level are main implementing and monitoring agencies for JJM. 11,159 Single Village Schemes and 139 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹93,427 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 92 Lakh families will be benefited with water supply through house hold water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 39.25 lakh rural families have been benefited with house hold connections under JJM. The cumulative expenditure of ₹21,517.85 crore has been incurred up to March, 2024.

Total 50.99 lakh households tap connections have been provided up to 31st March, 2024 under which 12.15 lakh new connections have been released during the year 2023-24.

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. During the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹10,176.16 crore has been incurred against the available fund of ₹10,895.31 crore.

Tube well and Hand pump construction in Rural Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in the State is dependent on ground water. During the year 2023-24, 2,498 Tube Wells and 6,746 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State.

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running a 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 2023-24, 2,26,450 hand pumps have been repaired.

Transportation of drinking water

Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period of 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. During the year 2023-24 water transportation facilities have been carried out in 9,422 villages/habitations in the State.

Major Water Supply Projects

Among some sustainable surface resources in the State, viz. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,719 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4,899 villages - 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,109 villages-22 towns) and Jawai Dam (811 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up. There are total 120 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹39,117.92 crore under which there is provision of supply of potable quality water to 107 towns, 16,680 villages and 12,685 dhanies.

Under these projects, 98 towns, 14,294 villages and 11,838 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹32,639.47 crore, up to March, 2024. So far, 98 projects costing ₹24,594 crore have been completed with the coverage of 70 towns, 10,289 villages and 11,341 dhanies. An amount of ₹21,746.96 crore has been incurred on these projects. Presently, there are 19 ongoing projects costing ₹13,157.02 crore, under which 28 towns, 4,005 villages and 497 dhanies have been benefited. An amount of ₹9,983.29 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 ₹909.22 crore has been spent on these project.

PM POSHAN SCHEME (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME)

The basic objective of PM POSHAN Scheme (erstwhile Mid-Day Meal Scheme) is to improve the nutritional status of children from classes pre-primary to 8th studying in Government Schools, Special Training Centres, Sanskrit Schools 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 68,371 Government Schools and Institutions. It covers approximately 62.64 lakh students studying in classes pre-primary to 8th (38.78 lakh in class pre-

primary to 5th and 23.86 lakh in class 6th to 8th). Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class pre primary to 5th and 150 gm per day per student for class 6th to 8th are being provided.

The food served under Mid-Day Meal scheme contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for students of class pre-primary to 5th and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for students of class 6th to 8th. The cooking conversion cost for class pre-primary to 5th is ₹5.45 per day per student and for class 6th to 8th is ₹8.17 per day per student. Presently 1,15,403 cook cum helpers have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹2,003 (maximum for 10 months in year) for cooking and serving Mid-Day Meals. Nutritional values are analysed in Mid-Day Meal samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹1,159.01 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision of ₹1,749.19 crore in Mid-Day-Meal scheme.

Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana: During the financial year 2023-24, milk is being made available using skimmed milk powder for 6 days a week. Under this scheme, 15 grams of milk powder per student per day for classes pre-primary to 5th and 20 grams of milk powder per student per day for classes 6th to 8th are being provided by, which is being prepared 150 ml and 200 ml of hot milk, respectively. Additionally, for mixing in the hot milk, 8.4 grams of sugar per student per day for classes pre-primary to 5th and 10.2 grams of sugar per student per day for classes 6th to 8th are determined. Provision of ₹1,500 per month per school is given for a gas cylinder to boil the milk. Milk powder of 01 kg packing is being supplied by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (RCDF) to the schools at the rate of ₹421 per kg. During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹700 crore has been incurred against budget provision of ₹864 crore for providing skimmed milk powder to students under the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

With the objective of providing basic amenities for better life to the children and women of the State, specially pregnant and lactating mothers, Integrated Child Development Services was started in the State on 2nd October, 1975 in Garhi Panchayat Samiti of Banswara district.

Under this programme, 365 child development projects have been functioning in the State. Out of these, 76 projects in urban areas, 42 projects in tribal areas and remaining 247 projects are in rural areas. A total of 62,020 main Anganwadi Centres have been approved under these projects in the State. Out of these, 61,885 main Anganwadi Centres are functional

up to march, 2024. Efforts are being made to activate the remaining centres also.

The list of services is provided along with the targeted beneficiaries in table 9.1. Three services (serial number 4 to 6) are provided at Anganwadi centres in collaboration with the Department of Medical and Health.

| Table 9.1: | Services | at Anganwadi | Centres |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|
|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|

| S. No. | Service | Beneficiary | | |
|--------|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Supplementary Nutrition | 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 | on 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, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. | | |

To provide better service to targeted groups, 60,714 Anganwadi workers and 54,255 helpers are working in the State. Supplementary nutrition have been provided to 37.01 lakh children, 5.45 lakh pregnant and lactating women and 0.43 lakh adolescent girls during the year 2023-24. Pre school education services is being provided to 16.18 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 6 years up to October, during the year 2022-23.

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 is being provided to the beneficiary in two instalments (₹3,000 and ₹2,000 respectively) for the first child on fulfilment of prescribed conditions since 1st April, 2023. On the birth of the second child (only if it is a girl), a lump sum amount of ₹6,000 is being provided after fulfilment of the prescribed conditions and certification of documents. A target of 3,65,252 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India, against which 3,73,687 (102.31 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefited up to March, 2024.

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, this scheme has

been started in 5 aspirational districts of the State (Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Sirohi) since 1st April, 2022. Under this scheme, a total of 43,466 adolescent girls from 5 aspirational districts of the State have been surveyed and marked for benefiting at Anganwadi centres during the year 2023-24.

CHILD RIGHT

The Department for Child Rights was established in the year 2013 with the aim 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: It is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern between centre and State in the ratio of 60:40. Under the scheme, various institutional care and non-institutional care scheme and programmes are being implemented for the targeted group of children. Under the institutional care programme, 40 government child care institutions and 93 non-government child care institutions have been operated, where 4,418 children are being benefited with residential, educational, counselling, skill development and other facilities. Under noninstitutional care scheme, 151 children from 35 specialized adoption agencies in the State have been benefited from domestic and inter- country adoptions. Under Individual foster care, 51 children are being benefited, 88 children are being benefited under group foster care, 172 children are being benefited under sponsorship programme and 43 children are being benefited under after care programs in the State during the year 2023-24. During the financial year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹6,482.91 lakh has been incurred in this scheme.

FOODAND 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, there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the list of National Food Security. A quantity of approximately 2.31 lakh metric ton of wheat per month is being received from the government of India under NFSA.

National Food Security Scheme: Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to Antyodaya Anna Yojana families and 5 kg wheat per unit to other identified eligible beneficiaries per month is being provided free of cost for the next five years from January, 2024. The benefits of National Food Security Scheme are also being given through the Aadhar Card and Jan Aadhar Card, other than the ration card. During the year 2023-24, 2.182 lakh metric ton of wheat was made available to an average 4.17 crore persons per month up to March, 2024 by the State Government. There are 4.36 crore NFSA beneficiaries in the State up to 31st March, 2024. Under the NFSA 5,32,441 applications (20,61,314 units) have been accepted to add new names in the list till March, 2024.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 25.75 lakh metric ton of wheat have been lifted and 26.18 lakh metric ton wheat have been provided to the beneficiaries during the year 2023-24.

An announcement was made to provide ₹50 lakh in case of death of Ration Dealer due to Corona. An amount of ₹33.50 crore has been compensated to the dependents of 67 Ration Dealers.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme: Under this scheme, the aadhar seeding of the beneficiaries of the National Food Security Scheme has been done. Aadhar seeding of 4.21 crore beneficiaries have been done, which is 96.44 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 to the beneficiaries by the Tribal Area Development Department. 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 to per member of family at free of cost. The goods are being distributed to the beneficiaries through the fair price shops through PoS machines.

Procurement of wheat at Minimum Support Price:

In the Rabi Marketing Season 2023-24, 36,409 farmers have been benefited by purchasing 4.37 lakh metric tonnes of wheat with support price @₹2,125 per quintal.

As on 31st March, 2024, total 427 farmers have been benefited by procuring 3,325 metric ton of wheat from them against the total target of 20 lakh metric tons in Rabi marketing season 2024-25.

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 being done after biometric authentication. Record of distribution of PDS commodities has become online, so it is possible to verify stock position of 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 number to 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.

In the year 2023-24, 12.06 crore transactions of wheat supply have been made through PoS machines.

Rasoi Gas Cylinder Subsidy Yojana: As per the announcement of the resolution letter, the State Government's ambitious LPG cylinder subsidy scheme has been implemented from 01st January, 2024. Under the scheme, each beneficiary (BPL families or families included in PM ujjavala yojana) is being provided 12 gas cylinders in a year (not more than one in any month) for ₹450. Under this scheme, during the year 2023-24 (January, 2024 to March, 2024), 55,63,285 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹85.10 crore. During the year 2023-24 (up to December, 2023), 1,60,14,361 beneficiaries have been benefited under Indira Gandhi Gas Cylinder Subsidy Scheme.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCL)

The main objective of Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCL) is to ensure effective lifting, transportation and distribution of goods of PDS to target groups and also to provide daily consumption of goods to consumers through fair price shops and non-public distribution system.

The important function of Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited is transportation of wheat under Public Distribution System (National Food Safety Scheme, Pradhan Mantari Garib Kalayan Anna Yojana).

In the year 2023-24, about 25.75 lakh MT of wheat was lifted and supplied under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY) under NFSA.

Purchase and maintenance of PoS machine, Electronic Weighing and Iris Recognition Immigration System (IRIS): As per the instruction of the State Government, 2G point of sale (PoS) machines are being replaced with 4G point of sale (PoS) machines which auto connect to the electronic weighing and iris machines.

Under the 100-days action plan of the Honorable Chief Minister, electronic weighing and iris machines are being integrated with point of sale (PoS) machines at fair price shops, so that the beneficiaries of the National Food Security Scheme can get their full ration.

Route Optimization: As per the instructions of the Government of India, route optimization work is being done through geo tagging between the fair price shops of the State and the warehouses of the Food Corporation of India for the supply of food grains in the State under the Public Distribution System. Through this programme running in collaboration with the Central Government, State Government and World Food Programme (WFP), the exact distance between the warehouse and the fair price shops will be assessed and real time monitoring of food grain transporting vehicles will be made possible through GPS software. This will reduce the cost of food grain transportation.

Consumer Affairs

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, there is a provision for the formation of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at the Sate level and District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at each district level. Four Commissions in Jaipur district and two Commissions in Jodhpur district are working. Total 37 District Commissions and 06 Regional Branches (Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur) are working in the State. During the year 2023-24, total of 1,820 cases have been registered in the State Commission and 1,929 cases have been disposed off. During the year 2023-24, a total of 14,309 cases have been registered in 37 district commissions and 13,317 cases have been disposed off. During the year 2023-24, a total of 16 cases have been disposed off by the State Commission through Lok Adalats and 1,673 cases have been disposed off by the District Commissions through Lok Adalats.

State Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is operational in the State from 15th March, 2011. During the year 2023-24, 5,611 complaints have been received through Helpline. Out of which 90 per cent complaints have been resolved through suggestions, consultation and guidance.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Social development/social welfare is an important and integral part of a welfare State which is also incorporated in the 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 up to ₹2.5 lakh and for Mukhyamantry Sarvjan higher education students whose annual parental income is up to ₹5 lakh. Under this scheme, during 2023-24, an amount of ₹19,881.25 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 3,70,068 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Progress of Post Matric Scholarships during the year 2023-24

| Scheme | Beneficiaries | Expenditure (₹ lakh) |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| SC/ST/ Post Matric Scholarships | 272412 | 16443.38 |
| OBC Post Matric Scholarships | 35763 | 3300.07 |
| EBC Post Matric Scholarships | 826 | 35.50 |
| MBC Post Matric Scholarship | 61045 | 88.78 |
| Mukhyamantry Sarvjan Higher Education Yojana | 22 | 13.52 |
| Total | 370068 | 19881.25 |

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided to the students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, MBC, EWS, Free Nomads and Semi-Nomads, Scavengers, students of backward classes, Mirasi and Bhisti communities. In these hostels, facilities like accommodation, food, breakfast, shoes, towels, clothes, coaching etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, 36,299 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹16,870.03 lakh during the year 2023-24.

Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana: This scheme has been started in the year 2021-2022 to benefit students of categories SC, ST, OBC, Most Backward Classes, Minority, and Economic Backward Classes at all district headquarters Government Colleges in graduate and postgraduate classes (only for academic courses in Arts, Science, and Commerce faculties) staying away from home at rent. A sum of ₹2,000 per month (for a maximum of 10 months per year) is payable for those students under the Ambedkar DBT Voucher Scheme as a recharge amount for accommodation, food, and electricity-water facilities, etc. Under this scheme, ₹192.38 lakh has been incurred by benefiting 1,234 students during the year 2023-24.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana: The Sahayog and Uphar Yojana have been replaced by the Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana. Under this scheme, girls are being benefited at different stages. A sum of ₹31,000 is being given on the marriage of girls aged 18

years or above from 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 aged 18 years or above, and ₹10,000 is being given to girls on Matriculation, and ₹20,000 at graduation as an additional incentive amount to BPL families of all remaining categories, Antyodaya families, Astha card holders, economically weaker widow women, Specially Abled Persons, marriage of girls of beneficiaries in Palanhar, and women players aged 18 years or more. In this scheme, during the year 2023-24, the total sum of ₹6,410.28 lakh has been rewarded to 16,917 girls.

Residential Schools: Under this scheme, 37 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 up to ₹8 lakh from all the sources can take admission in these residential schools. Facilities in these residential schools like education, accommodation, food, dress, textbooks, stationary, medical etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, 11,234 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹8,877.70 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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. A pension of ₹1,000 per month is payable to pensioners of all age groups, in which pensioners below 80 years of age get ₹200 per month and pensioners above 80 years of age get ₹500 per month as central contribution and the remaining amount is borne by the State Government. Under this scheme, 8,05,348 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹21,346.29 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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. Pension amount of ₹1,000 per month (widow whose age is above 40 years but below 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (widow whose age is 75 years and above) is being provided, in which pensioners below 80 years of age get ₹300 per month and pensioners above 80 years of age get ₹500 per month as central contribution and the remaining amount is borne by the State Government. Under this scheme, 3,84,804 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹14,903.18 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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. An amount of ₹1,000 per month (payable to pensioners 18 years to below 75 years pensioner) and ₹1,250 per month (75 years to above 75 years pensioner) is being provided. In which pensioners below 80 years of age get ₹300 per month and pensioners above 80 years of age get ₹500 per month as central contribution and the remaining amount is borne by the State Government. Under this scheme, 20,444 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹713.78 lakh during the year 2023-24.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana:

Under this scheme, women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above are eligible to receive Old Age Samman Pension of ₹1,000 per month, whose annual income of the family from all sources is less than ₹48,000. Under this scheme, 51,10,019 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹6,05,266.17 lakh during the year 2023-24.

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided pension. Amount of ₹1,000 per month (to eligible beneficiary whose age is above 18 and less than 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (to eligible beneficiary whose age is 75 years and above) is being provided. All the above benefits are subject to condition of annual income from all sources is less than ₹48,000. Under this scheme, during the year 2023-24, 18,34,130 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹2,43,003.47 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹1,000 per month to the specially abled persons (below 75 years of age). For pensioners aged 75 years and above ₹1,250 per month is payable. Pension of ₹2,500 per month is being provided to the leprosy cured specially abled persons and all silicosis victims having been certificated by the designated Medical Board are provided pension of ₹1,500 per month. Annual income from all sources should be ₹60,000. Under this scheme, 6,26,435 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹78,309.27 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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 ₹1,000 per month is being given. Under this scheme, 2,20,275 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹26,509.24 lakh during the year 2023-24.

Palanhar Yojana: Palanhar Scheme is a flagship cash transfer scheme of Government of Rajasthan for providing support to children under 10 categories. Initially the scheme was launched for SC orphan children but later on it was opened for orphan children

of all categories. With the course of time 9 more categories were added under the scheme such as parents are serving life imprisonment or vice versa, 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 persons 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/School and ₹2,500 per month is given to school going orphan children of age 6-18 years. ₹750 per month is provided to children between 0-6 years and ₹1,500 per month is given to children between 6-18 years in other categories. Under this scheme, 5,76,396 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹94,945.95 lakh during the year 2023-24.

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. Under this scheme, ₹66.75 lakh has been incurred and 290 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2023-24.

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 ₹10 lakh is given to such a couple. In this scheme the central share amount is ₹1.25 lakh and the State share is ₹8.75 lakh. Under this scheme, ₹1,020 lakh has been spent and 282 couples have benefited under the scheme during the year 2023-24.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities): Under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as amended in 2015, there are penalties for

untouchability, taking forced labour, insulting, outraging modesty, causing physical harm to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Upper caste persons found guilty of crimes like evicting them from their agricultural land etc. There is a provision to punish with imprisonment ranging from a minimum of 6 months to life imprisonment. Apart from this, its important objective is to provide assistance for social and economic rehabilitation of the victim. For effective implementation of this Act, 36 special courts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes are operating in Rajasthan. Special public prosecutors have also been appointed to dispose of these cases expeditiously. In the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹5,558.25 lakh has been given to 5,903 victims/ dependents of Scheduled Caste and an amount of ₹1,616 lakh has been given to 1,405 victims/dependents of Scheduled Tribe.

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 2023-24, against the sanctioned strength of 450 residents, there are 408 women, 28 children and ₹630.70 lakh has been incurred.

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana: Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given to identified NGOs for funeral of the unclaimed dead bodies. Under this scheme, 796 cremation of unclaimed dead bodies have been done and ₹39.80 lakh has been spent during the year 2023-24.

Old Age welfare scheme: Under this scheme, Social security to senior citizens/elderly persons is being provided through old age homes by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities- daily use facilities etc. At present, 58 old age homes are operational through State /NGOs in 32 districts of the State under various schemes of union and State Government. Under this scheme, ₹855.73 lakh has been incurred during the year 2023-24.

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 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹1,812.17 lakh has been incurred and 10,783 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme: If a widow woman who is entitled to the pension scheme marries, there is a provision of giving ₹51,000 as a gift from the State Government on the occasion of her marriage. During the year 2023-24, expenditure of ₹6.63 lakh has been incurred and 13 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Shakti Sadan 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. Under this scheme, 216 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2023-24. 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 up to class 12th to these children, through government residential school/hostel, priority admission in the hostels run by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is given to the girl students studying in the college as well as benefit of unemployment allowance is given at priority under Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana. 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. Under this scheme, 23,391 children/widow

women have been benefitted by spending ₹202.86 lakh till March, 2024.

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. Other examinations of Pay Level 10 and above, REET, Patwari/Junior Assistant and other examinations of the above level conducted by RSSB, Constable Examination, Engineering/Medical Entrance Examination, CLAT, CAFC, CSEET and CMFAC examinations. It has been started from the year 2021-22.

In this 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. 20,353 students have given their presence in the coaching institutes listed under the scheme during the year 2023-24.

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, there is a provision to give ₹1,20,000 in three instalments in case they have their own plot for building construction, in which ₹40,000 is given as grant in each instalment. Under the scheme, 66 beneficiaries have been benefitted and the expenditure of an amount of ₹79.75 lakh has been incurred during the year 2023-24.

Gadiya Lohar Raw Material Purchase Grant-inaid Scheme: There is a provision to give ₹10,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the State Government to purchase raw materials for making the Gadia Lohars self-reliant for their business. Under this scheme, 45 beneficiaries have been benefited and the expenditure of ₹3.20 lakh has been incurred during the year 2023-24.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has focused on the comprehensive 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 implementing number of schemes for the welfare of 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 Scholarship is being provided to the specially abled regular students whose annual family income is less than ₹2 lakh and studying in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government. ₹500 per month is payable to the students of class 1th to 4th and ₹600 per month is payable to the students of class 5th to 8th. During the year 2023-24, ₹5.18 lakh have been incurred and 96 specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana: Under this scheme, loan of up to ₹5 lakh is 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 2023-24, ₹233.84 lakh has been incurred and 420 specially abled persons have been 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 also provided for organizer (registered society). Financial assistance of ₹5 lakh is provided to the youth for making a specially abled person with 80 per cent disability as their life partner. During the year 2023-24, ₹171 lakh has been incurred and 180 specially abled persons have benefited under this scheme.

Syunkat Shayata Anudan: Under this scheme, financial assistance up to ₹10,000 is being provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax

payee) for self-employment. To overcome physical disability and provide artificial limb/equipment such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, calipers, hearing aids, Blind Stick, Smart phone, Jaipur Foot/ Shoes/ Palm paid etc. this amount has been increased to ₹20,000 in the year 2023-24. During the year 2023-24, ₹6,443.76 lakh have been spent and 8,358(6,250 scooty+2,108 artificial limb/equipment) specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Silicosis Policy: 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 would be given to the dependent of his/her family on death of the victim. ₹1,500 per month social security pension is being given to victim. Widow pension of ₹1,150 to ₹1,500 according to their age group is being provided to the widow of deceased. Under Palanhar scheme assistance of ₹750 to ₹1,500 per month and ₹2,000 (annual lump sum) according to different age group is being given to the family. Victim and his family are 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 March, 2024, financial assistance has been provided to 17,245 silicosis victims/families by spending ₹51,778.80 lakh.

Aastha Scheme: Families in which 2 or more people are specially abled category with more than 40 per cent disability are being given the astha card so that benefits of BPL card holder could be made available to them. Till March, 2024 total 21,008 Aastha Card holding families are in the State. Out of which 6,427 Aastha Cards have been issued in the year 2023-24.

Unique Disability ID Card Scheme: Under the rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 implemented by the Government of India, the work of disability certification is being done by identifying 21 categories of specially Abled Persons for their empowerment and welfare. About 5,16,803 UDID cards have been issued

till March, 2024. Out of which 34,384 UDID cards have been issued in the year 2023-24.

Reservation in promotion: From 21st 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 per cent of qualifying marks or passing marks.

Besides these, Polio Treatment Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme, State Level Awards Scheme, Sports Competitions for Specially Abled Persons and One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holding Specially Abled Persons for self-employment schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of Specially Abled Persons (SAP) of the State.

Important Achievements:

Increase in Honorarium: During the year 2023-24, the honorarium of employees has increased by 15 per cent who are working in educational institutions running through aided voluntary organizations in the State, such as visually impaired schools, special schools and hostels.

Two Divyang University: Baba Amte Divyang University in Jamdoli, Jaipur and Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University in Jodhpur have been established for education and research for the disabled. Baba Amte Divyang University, Jaipur bill, 2023 and Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University, Jodhpur bill, 2023 have been published in the Rajasthan Gazette. Vice Chancellors have been appointed in the said universities.

Composite Regional Centre: After the decision of the department of Empowerment of persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment, Government of India has to open a Comprehensive Regional Center (Composite Regional Center), for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in the State of Rajasthan, from 17th January, 2023, the Composite Regional Center (CRC) Jaipur is being operated at Swayamsiddha Complex 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
- Hostel facilities
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)
- Skill Development Training for minorities
- Loans for self-employment and education:

 During the year 2023-24 loan of ₹598.11 lakh has been provided to 300 minority unemployed youth and women for employment oriented professional & technical education.
- Anuprati scheme/Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana: During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹603.39 lakh has been incurred and 1,876 beneficiaries have been benefited.

Madarsa Board

Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme: Under the Chief Minister's Madarsa Modernization scheme, there is a provision to develop the infrastructure of registered madarsas and to make available physical assets such as computers, UPS, printers, smart class rooms, dual desks, staff furniture, Almirahs, library books, 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 madarsa management committee. During the year 2023-24, ₹15.34 crore have been sanctioned for free distribution of 2 sets school uniform per student studying in madarsa, in which ₹15.27 crore have been incurred.

Rajasthan State Haj Committee: 5,880 persons have been benefitted with Haj Yatra in the year 2023.

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). As per directive for Socio-Economic betterment of SCs (SCA to SCSP), grant-in-aid District/State level project has been provided for group based livelihood projects instead of individual benefits.

The physical and financial progress is given in the table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2023-24

| S. No. | S. No. Name of the Scheme | | Physical (Numbers) | | Financial (₹ lakh) | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--|
| 5. 110. | Name of the Scheme | Target | Achievements | Target | Achievements | |
| (a) Banking Schemes | | 9050 | 1977 | 4525 | 988.50 | |
| 1 | Package of Programme (Urban) | 2100 | 227 | 1050 | 113.50 | |
| 2 | Package of Programme (Rural) | 3500 | 820 | 1750 | 410 | |
| 3 | E-Rikshaw/Auto Rickshaws | 100 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| 4 | Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo/Goat | 1250 | 410 | 625 | 205 | |
| 5 | Individual Pump Sets | 100 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| 6 | Mudra Yojana (Urban and Rural) | 2000 | 520 | 1000 | 260 | |
| (b) Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC&NSKFDC) | | 7315 | 3049 | 3658 | 1525 | |
| Total | (a+b) | 16365 | 5026 | 8183 | 2513.50 | |

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 2023-24, a total budget provision of ₹997.50 crore has been kept which includes ₹756.08 crore, ₹100 crore, ₹110.21 crore and ₹31.21 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance (Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana) schemes, under the Article 275(1) of the constitution of India and

Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹744.18 crore as per release has been utilised up to March, 2024, that includes expenditure of ₹630.13 crore, ₹102.95 crore and ₹11.10 crore under State plan, schemes under the Article 275(1) of the constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

Physical achievements during the year 2023-24, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

| S. No. | S. No. Scheme | | Target | Achievement |
|--|--|-----|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 Running of Ashram hostels (Student) | | 28925 | 28176 |
| 2 Running of Residential School / EMRS (Student) | | No. | 13095 | 12157 |
| 3 Running of Sports Hostels (Student) | | No. | 900 | 894 |
| 4 | Running of Model Public School (Student) | No. | 700 | 697 |

| S. No. | Scheme | Unit | Target | Achievement |
|--------|--|---------------|--------|-------------|
| 5 | Running of Maa Badi (Student) | No. | 92070 | 92000 |
| 6 | Running of College Hostel (Students) | No. | 625 | 513 |
| 7 | Drinking Water (Structure) | No. | 419 | 150 |
| 8 | Anicut (Structure) | No. | 44 | 12 |
| 9 | Community Hall construction (Structure) | No. | 20 | 18 |
| 10 | Construction of Ashram Hostel (Structure) | No. | 4 | 10 |
| 11 | Construction of EMRS (Structure) | No. | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | Handpump/Panghat (Structure) | No. | 86 | 86 |
| 13 | Research Felloship (Students) | No. | 21 | 27 |
| 14 | Anuprati Yojana (Students) | No. | 200 | 200 |
| 15 | Food Craft Traning (Students) | No. | 9 | 9 |
| 16 | T.B. Control Project | Beneficiaries | 5125 | 4830 |
| 17 | Assistance to tribal for accident, diseases and deaths | Beneficiaries | 100 | 100 |
| 18 | Community Forest Development Scheme | Village | 21 | 21 |
| 19 | Free ghee, oil and dal for Kathodi families | No. | 3253 | 3253 |
| 20 | Skill Development | Beneficiaries | 3079 | 3079 |
| 21 | Agriculture Development | Beneficiaries | 880000 | 876898 |
| 22 | Free ghee, oil and dal for Kherwa families | No. | 9066 | 9066 |
| 23 | Free ghee, oil and dal for Saharia families | No. | 117750 | 117750 |
| 24 | Assistant to tribal farmers under PM Kusum Yojana | Beneficiaries | 82 | 82 |

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 deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of suitable environment, that may help women to participate on equal terms in decision making process at all levels. The Government has framed and implemented various programmes in various sectors for women empowerment and 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 sensitise 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 10,705 Sathins are working presently to

create awareness among women. An outlay of ₹6,909 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2023-24 out of which ₹6,655.30 lakh has been incurred.

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 of ₹25,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹21,000 are given to bride and ₹4,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. Besides, there is a provision to provide additional assistance of ₹10 lakh per event to the organizers for organizing mass marriages of at least 25 couples of different communities/castes/religions. Progress of the scheme is given in table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Year wise progress of Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Evm Anudan Yojana 2021

| Year | Benefitted Pairs | Expenditure (₹ lakh) |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 2019-20 | 3592 | 768.59 |
| 2020-21 | 5141 | 912.79 |
| 2021-22 | 3205 | 624.31 |
| 2022-23 | 2433 | 431.59 |
| 2023-24 | 3624 | 969.40 |

Mahila Shakti Udaan Scheme: Main aim of "Udaan" scheme is to create awareness on health & free distribution of sanitary napkins among women & girls. Under the scheme sanitary napkins are being provided free of cost to about 1.51 crore adolescent girls/women. A total expenditure of ₹386.09 crore has been incurred till March, 2024.

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 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. 4.32 lakh girls have been benefited with the first

instalment, 3.70 lakh girls in the second instalment and 21,122 girls have been benefited with third instalment under this scheme during the year 2023-24. Against the allotted of ₹220 crore an expenditure of ₹208.45 crore has been incurred.

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. In the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹8.97 crore have been allocated, out of which ₹5.06 crore have been incurred.

Women 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 2023-24, the allocated budget for the Scheme was ₹844 lakh, out of which ₹757.80 lakh has been spent till March, 2024. A total of 18,312 cases have been registered across all 246 MSSKs in financial year 2023-24, out of which 15,214 cases have been disposed till March, 2024.

Other Schemes:

- 181 Women Helpline
- One Stop Centre/Sakhi Kendra
- 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

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 ₹135 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2023-24, out of which an expenditure of ₹129.55 lakh has been incurred.

Mahila Shakti Nidhi: Rajasthan Government has announced the 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:

- Mahila Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana: Under this scheme an outlay of ₹3,000 lakh has been kept for year 2023-24, out of which expenditure of ₹3,000 lakh has been incurred.
- Mahila Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana: Under this scheme an outlay of ₹5,600 lakh has been kept for year 2023-24, out of which expenditure of ₹4,996.37 lakh has been incurred.

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. Presently 28,956 job opportunities have been created with 118 job providers. Under the scheme, 3,448 women/girls have been benefited till March, 2024.

Research Institute for Women and Child Development (RIWCD): The vision of RIWCD is to achieve the development goals through data-driven and decision-focused technical assistance while also building State capabilities to effectively address complex challenges and ambitious goals. The main activities of RIWCD are:

- Research related to different aspects of women & child development.
- Impact assessment of scheme related to women & child.
- Studies of various laws and rules pertaining to safety of women.
- Capacity building on gender related and other issues subjects requested by the departments.

State Hub for Empowerment of Women "Mission Shakti": Under the 'Integrated Women Empowerment Programme', the Umbrella Scheme "Mission Shakti" has been initiated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India for the Safety, Protection and Empowerment of Women. Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) have been started at the State and district level under "Samarthya" subscheme under Mission Shakti, the program. 'HEW' is being operated with 60:40 budget between Centre:State. Since this is a new scheme, is implementing at the State and District level to monitor the CSS Schemes. Function implementation and supervision of Centrally Sponsored Schemes run in the State by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India will be ensured under one umbrella. In the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹4.44 crore have been received from the Government of India, out of which ₹4.39 crore have been incurred. The details of the schemes operated under this are as follows:

Schemes are being implemented at the level of Women Empowerment department

- 1. One Stop Centre
- 2. Women Helpline
- 3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Schemes are being implemented at the level of I.C.D.S.

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- 2. Palana-Creche-child Empowerment

Schemes is being implemented at the level of Social Justice and Empowerment:

- 1. Shakti Sadan-Swadhargrah, Ujjawala Home
- 2. Sakhi Niwas-Working Women Hostel

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME - 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was first 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, family welfare and health, 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 10 rankable items are being monitored at the State level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level is as follows:

Point No. 01A: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

This Act provides guarantee of at least 100 days of employment (The State provides Additional 25 employment Days to those persons who completed 100 Days under MGNREGA) in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2022-23, in MGNREGA 1,13,55,269 job cards issued and 3,571.92 lakh man-days employment was generated for which an amount of ₹6,766.19 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2023-24, in MGNREGA 1,12,15,638 job cards were issued and 3,751.71 lakh man-days employment has been generated up to March, 2024 for which an amount of ₹7,530.40 crore has been paid as wages.

Point No.01F01: National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013 and is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme from the year 2015-16. Major achievements up to March, 2024 are given below:

Against the annual target of 50,000 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) 50,020 Self Help Groups

were brought under NRLM fold during the year 2022-23, which was 100.04 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 37,813 new and revived SHGs 47,865 SHGs were brought under NRLM fold during the year 2023-24, which is 126.58 per cent of the target.

Against the annual target of 64,399, revolving funds were provided to 44,982 SHGs during the year 2022-23, which was 69.85 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 64,000, revolving funds were provided to 45,838 SHGs during the year 2023-24, which is 71.62 per cent of the target.

Against the annual target of 26,000, Community Investment Fund (CIF) were provided to 29,369 SHGs during the year 2022-23, which was 112.96 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 25,000, Community Investment Fund (CIF), 33,480 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund during the year 2023-24, which is 133.92 per cent of the target.

Point No. 06A01: Rural Houses - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Against the annual target of 4,61,990 house construction, 3,21,098 houses were constructed during the year 2022-23, which was 69.50 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 1,47,053 house construction, 96,743 houses have been constructed during the year 2023-24, which is 65.79 per cent of the target.

Point No. 06B01: EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas

Under this programme, 23,325 houses were constructed during the year 2022-23. Whereas, 4,734 houses have been constructed during the year 2023-24.

Point No. 08E01: Institutional Delivery

Under this programme, 13,16,902 institutional deliveries were performed during the year 2022-23. Whereas, 13,24,576 institutional deliveries have been performed during the year 2023-24.

Point No 10A02: SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC

Under this programme, 15,266 SC families were assisted during the year 2022-23. Whereas, 3,493 SC families have been assisted during the year 2023-24.

Point No. 10A03: No. of SC students benefitted under Post Matric Scholarship

Under this scheme, 2,97,943 students were benefitted during the year 2022-23. Whereas, 1,62,714 students have been benefitted during the year 2023-24.

Point No. 12A01: Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Under this programme, Against the annual target of 304 ICDS blocks 304 blocks were functional during the year 2022-23, which was 100 per cent of the target. Against the target of 365 ICDS blocks 365 blocks are functioning during the year 2023-24, which is 100 per cent of the target.

Point No. 12B01: Anganwari Centres Functional

Under this programme, Against the annual target of 62,020 Anganwaries 61,848 were functional during the year 2022-23, which was 99.72 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 62,020 Anganwaries 61,885 are functional during the year 2023-24, which is 99.78 per cent of the target.

Point No. 14A01: Assistance to Urban Poor Families

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the year 2022-23 assistance was provided to 20,192 families. During the year 2023-24 assistance was provided to 13,893 families.

Points No. 15A01: Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest land)

Against the target of 37,740 hectare area plantation 61,246.92 hectare area was covered during the year 2022-23, which was 162.29 per cent of the target.

Against the target of 37,900 hectare area plantation 1,12,290.33 hectares area have been covered during the year 2023-24, which is 296.28 per cent of the target.

Point No. 15A02: Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land)

Under this programme, Against the target of 245.310 lakh plant seedling on public and forest land 356.510 lakh seedlings were planted during the year 2022-23, which was 145.33 per cent of the target. Against the target of 246.35 lakh plant seedling 467.16 lakh seedlings have been planted during the year 2023-24, which is 189.63 per cent of the target.

Point No. 17A01: Rural Roads - PMGSY

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Against the target of 1500 Km. rural roads construction 537.775 Km. rural roads were constructed during the year 2022-23, which was 35.85 per cent of the target. Against the annual target of 1600 km. rural roads constructed during the year 2023-24, which is 104.32 per cent of the target.

Point No. 18D01: Energizing Pump Sets

Under this programme, Against the target of 44,000 wells energization 99,137 were energized during the year 2022-23, which was 225.31 per cent of the target. Against the target of 41,482 wells energization 1,24,427 wells have been energized during the year 2023-24, which is 299.95 per cent of the target.

Point No. 03E: Distribution of waste land to the landless: This has been added by Government of India from the year 2023-24. The districts have not started reporting the progress.

10 STATE FINANCE AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The performance of the State during 2022-23 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under:-

A. Revenue Deficit:-

Revenue Deficit was at ₹31,491 crore in 2022-23 as against ₹32,310 crore estimated in Revised Estimates.

B. Fiscal Deficit-

The fiscal deficit remains at ₹51,029 crore in 2022-23,

as against ₹61,264 crore in Revised Estimates. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio remains 3.76 per cent, against 4.37 per cent permissible limit as per F.R.B.M. Act, 2005 inclusive of additional borrowing ceiling 0.50 per cent and 0.37 per cent respectively towards power sector and 50 year loan under special assistance to states scheme.

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

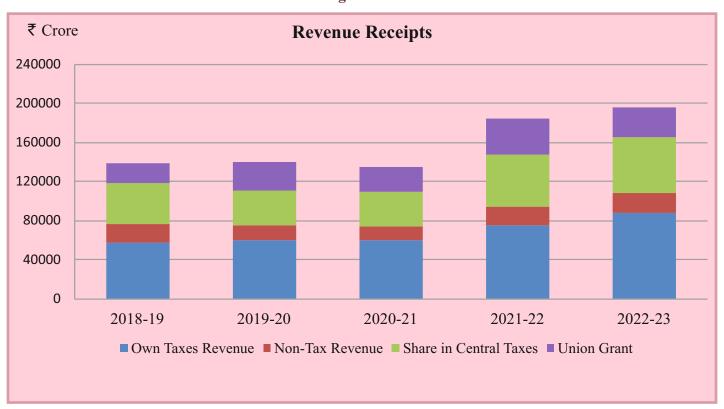
(₹ Crore)

| | Item | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Revenue Receipts | 137873 | 140114 | 134308 | 183920 | 194988 |
| | (i) Own Taxes | 57380 | 59245 | 60283 | 74808 | 87347 |
| | (ii) Non-Tax Revenue | 18603 | 15714 | 13653 | 18755 | 20564 |
| | (iii) Share in Central Taxes | 41853 | 36049 | 35576 | 54031 | 57231 |
| | (iv) Union Grant | 20037 | 29106 | 24796 | 36326 | 29846 |
| 2. | Non Debt Capital Receipts | 15178 | 15690 | 388 | 2405 | 436 |
| Of | which - UDAY scheme | 15000 | 14722 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Ca | Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt pital Receipts) | 153051 | 155804 | 134696 | 186325 | 195424 |
| 4. | Total Expenditure | 187524 | 193458 | 194071 | 234563 | 246452 |
| | Of which - UDAY scheme | 15000 | 14722 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (i) Revenue Expenditure | 166773 | 176485 | 178310 | 209790 | 226479 |
| | Of which (a) UDAY Scheme | 12000 | 13816 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Of which (b) Interest payment | 21695 | 23643 | 25202 | 28100 | 30602 |
| | (ii) Capital Outlay | 19638 | 14718 | 15270 | 24152 | 19798 |
| | Of which - UDAY scheme | 3000 | 906 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (iii) Loans & Advances | 1113 | 2255 | 491 | 621 | 175 |
| 5. | GSDP (At current prices on 2011-12 series) | 911519 | 1000032 | 1017917 | 1194961 | 1357851 |
| 6. | Revenue Deficit | 28900 | 36371 | 44002 | 25870 | 31491 |
| 6a. | Revenue Deficit (Without UDAY Scheme) | 16900 | 22555 | 44002 | 25870 | 31491 |
| 7. | Fiscal Deficit | 34473 | 37654 | 59375 | 48238 | 51029 |
| 8. | Primary Deficit | 12778 | 14011 | 34173 | 20138 | 20427 |

(₹ Crore)

| Item | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (per cent) | 3.78 | 3.77 | 5.83 | 4.04 | 3.76 |
| 10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (per cent) | 8.30 | 1.63 | -4.14 | 36.94 | 6.02 |
| 11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (per cent) | 13.39 | 3.25 | 1.75 | 24.09 | 16.76 |
| 12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (per cent) | 15.13 | 14.01 | 13.19 | 15.39 | 14.36 |
| 13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (per cent) | 6.29 | 5.92 | 5.92 | 6.26 | 6.43 |
| 14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages | 49790 | 49066 | 51619 | 57118 | 59774 |
| (i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts | 36.11 | 35.02 | 38.43 | 31.06 | 30.66 |
| (ii) as per cent of Revenue Expenditure (net of interest Payments & Pension) | 39.93 | 37.15 | 39.50 | 36.08 | 35.06 |
| 15. Expenditure on Interest Payments | 21695 | 23643 | 25202 | 28100 | 30602 |
| (i) as per cent of Revenue Receipts | 15.74 | 16.87 | 18.76 | 15.28 | 15.69 |
| (ii) as per cent of Revenue Expenditure | 13.01 | 13.40 | 14.13 | 13.39 | 13.51 |
| 16. Debt & Other Liabilities | 311374 | 352702 | 410499 | 462845 | 505574 |
| as per cent of GSDP | 34.16 | 35.27 | 40.33 | 38.73 | 37.23 |

Figure 10.1



State Finance and Other Resources for Development

Figure 10.2

Growth in Revenue Receipts

Per Cent

40

20

0

-4.14

-20

2019-20

2020-21

2021-22

2022-23

Figure 10.3

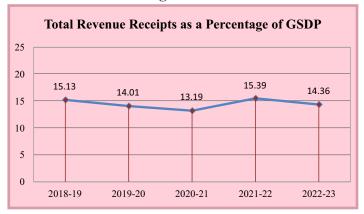


Figure 10.4

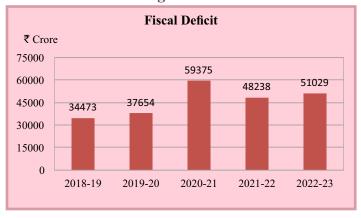


Figure 10.5

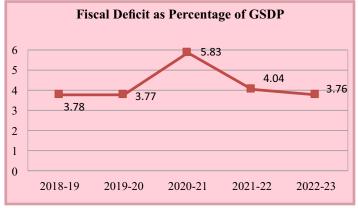


Figure 10.6

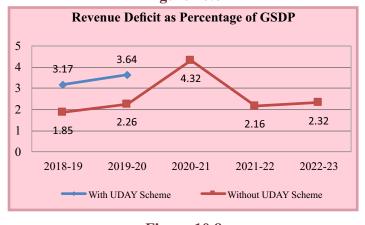


Figure 10.7

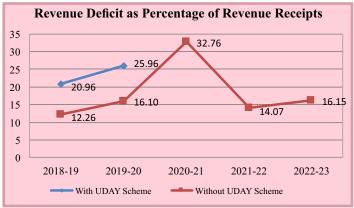


Figure 10.8



Figure 10.9



Figure 10.10



Figure 10.11



Details of sector-wise revenue expenditure is given in table 10.2 and figure 10.12

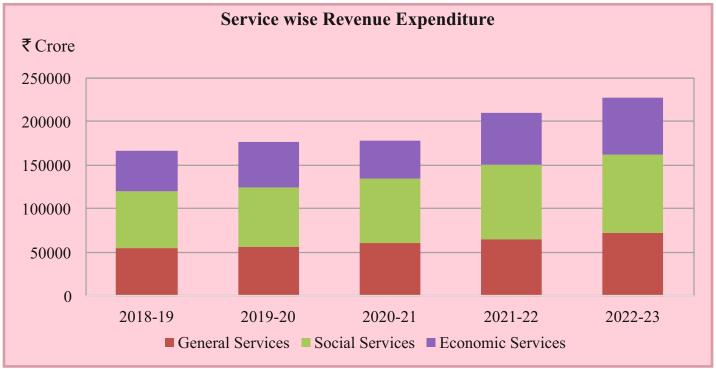
Table 10.2 Details of Service-Wise Revenue Expenditure

(₹ Crore)

| Item | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Revenue Expenditure | 166773 | 176485 | 178310 | 209790 | 226479 |
| General Services | 54364 | 56186 | 60144 | 65406 | 71875 |
| (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution) | (32.60) | (31.83) | (33.73) | (31.18) | (31.74) |
| Social Services | 65687 | 68313 | 74010 | 85054 | 90168 |
| | (39.39) | (38.71) | (41.51) | (40.54) | (39.81) |
| Economic Services | 46722 | 51986 | 44156 | 59330 | 64436 |
| | (28.01) | (29.46) | (24.76) | (28.28) | (28.45) |

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 2022-23, the Revenue Receipts increased by 6.02 per cent over the previous year. The growth rate of Own Tax Revenue was 16.76 per cent, this is attributed to significant growth in Vehicle Tax by 28.77 per cent, Stamps and Registration by 26.14 per cent, Goods and Service Tax (SGST) by 22.87 per cent, State Excise by 12.86 per cent, Sales Tax by 10.30 per cent, over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure

During the year 2022-23, 79.12 per cent of total expenditure met from revenue receipts in comparison

to 78.41 per cent in the year 2021-22, remaining expenditure met from capital receipts and borrowed funds. Expenditure on schemes during the year 2022-23 was ₹1,42,261 crore which is 2.89 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2021-22. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2022-23 was 35.06 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). Expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2022-23 increased by 4.65 per cent in comparison to previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,74,035 crore during the year 2022-23, which is 70.6 per cent of total expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Details of Development Expenditure

(₹ Crore)

| Details | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Social Services | 72836 | 74089 | 81932 | 96119 | 99019 |
| Economic Services | 59736 | 62720 | 51597 | 72554 | 75016 |
| of which UDAY Scheme | 15000 | 14722 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Developmental Expenditure | 132572 | 136809 | 133529 | 168673 | 174035 |
| Total Expenditure | 187524 | 193458 | 194071 | 234563 | 246452 |
| Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure | 70.7 % | 70.7 % | 68.8 % | 71.9 % | 70.6 % |

Capital Outlay

During the year 2022-23, the capital outlay was ₹19,798 crore.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities)

The fiscal liabilities were ₹4,62,845 crore at the end of 2021-22, which increased to ₹5,05,574 crore as on 31th March 2023 showing an increase of ₹42,729 crore over previous year. The growth in fiscal liabilities was 9.23 per cent during the year 2022-23 over the year 2021-22. However fiscal liabilities excluding additional borrowing (for GST Compensation and Capital Expenditure) remains ₹4,86,412 crore which is 35.82 per cent of GSDP. Components of fiscal liabilities are as follows:-

- (i) Internal Loan ₹3,50,962 crore
- (ii) Loan from Central Government ₹37,422 crore
- (iii) Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹64,123 crore
- (iv) Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹53,067 crore.

Fiscal Consolidation

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 259.29 per cent during the year 2022-23. Fiscal liabilities were 4.69 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of the year 2022-23. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP were 37.23 per cent at the end of the year 2022-23 and it is 35.82 per cent of GSDP without additional borrowing.

REVIEW OF SCHEMATIC BUDGET

Table 10.4 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Annual Plans/Schematic Budget

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Schematic Budget are given in table 10.4

(₹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 | 137764.24 |
| Schematic Budget (2022-23) | 169655.55 | 148192.26* |
| Schematic Budget (2023-24) | 184311.57 | 158714.39# |

^{*}Tentative Expenditure #up to March, 2024

SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2023-24)

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2023-24 is ₹1,84,311.57 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2023-24 are given in table 10.5 and figure 10.13.

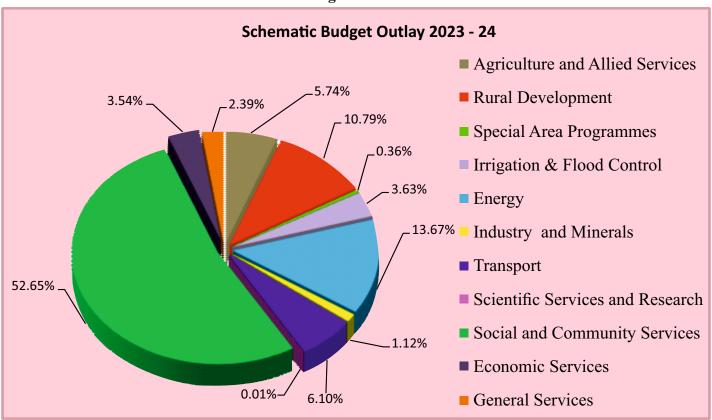
Table 10.5 Schematic Budget Outlay 2023-24

(₹Crore)

| S. No. | Major head/ Sector | Schematic Budget Outlay 2023-24 |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture & Allied Services | 10580.89 |
| 2. | Rural Development | 19891.47 |
| 3. | Special Area Programme | 660.50 |
| 4. | Irrigation and Flood Control | 6682.94 |
| 5. | Energy | 25191.56 |
| 6. | Industry & Minerals | 2069.18 |
| 7. | Transport | 11233.12 |
| 8. | Scientific Services and Research | 26.33 |
| 9. | Social & Community Services | 97030.91 |
| 10. | Economic Services | 6531.66 |
| 11. | General Services | 4413.01 |
| | Total | 184311.57 |

State Finance and Other Resources for Development

Figure 10.13



The progress under Schematic Budget 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given in table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress under Schematic Budget 2022-23 and 2023-24

| C N- | M-2 H d | Expenditure | nditure |
|--------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| S. No. | Major Head | 2022-23* 2023-24 | |
| 1 | Agriculture & Allied Services | 8450.48 | 9883.90 |
| 2 | Rural Development | 19188.86 | 11772.16 |
| 3 | Special Area Programme | 37.16 | 45.38 |
| 4 | Irrigation and Flood Control | 3535.08 | 5226.76 |
| 5 | Energy | 26341.94 | 27696.29 |
| 6 | Industry & Minerals | 1822.13 | 1871.53 |
| 7 | Transport | 7749.77 | 11310.60 |
| 8 | Scientific Services and Research | 21.49 | 18.27 |
| 9 | Social & Community Services | 72810.41 | 79856.39 |
| 10 | Economic Services | 2810.55 | 4534.60 |
| 11 | General Services | 5424.39 | 6498.51 |
| | Grand Total | 148192.26 | 158714.39 |

^{*}Tentative Expenditure #up to March, 2024

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 Franchies De Development (AFD), KFW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc. are some of the major external Funding 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 improve the standard of living of the people of Rajasthan, 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 1st April 2005, as per the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting foreign assistance on the same service provisions viz. the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Financial year 2023-24

At the start of financial year 2023-24, there were 11 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State during this period, two new projects namely Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project IV—Tranche II (ADB) and Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project (AFD) have been sanctioned and effective from April, 2023. Hence, currently total 13 EAPs are ongoing in the State. The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2023-24 is ₹4,947.26 crore against which ₹4,037.09 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

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 the year 2023-24 | Total Exp. since inception to March, 2024 |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to March, 2023 | 4038.37 | 322.75 | 3513.34 |
| 2 | Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-I) (ADB) January 2020 to Nov., 2028 | 3076.63 | 544.57 | 1755.29 |
| 3 | Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-II) (ADB) April 2023 to May 2028 | 2450.00 | 387.69 | 446.00 |
| 4 | Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (Tranche-II) (ADB) * December, 2019 to September, 2024 | 2696.52 | 455.21 | 1566.64 |
| 5 | Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programe-1 (Tranche-III) (ADB) December.,2022 to September, 2026 | 1172.94 | 507.45 | 550.41 |
| 6 | Rajasthan State Highway Development Program-II (World Bank) * October, 2019 to September, 2024 | 3513.34 | 932.62 | 2130.93 |
| 7 | Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) (Tranche-I) April, 2017 to October, 2024 | 1069.40 | 86.56 | 793.41 |

| S. No. | Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period | Total Project Cost | Exp. During the year 2023-24 | Total Exp. since inception to March, 2024 |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 8 | Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche I,II (NDB) May, 2018 to February, 2025 | 3291.63 | 657.03 | 2314.84 |
| 9 | Intra State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor –II (KFW) November 2022 to October 2026 | 1022.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to March, 2025 | 244.53 | 36.79 | 221.11 |
| 11 | Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II (JICA) July, 2021 to December, 2027 | 4765.31 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| 12 | Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project-II (World Bank) October, 2021 to March, 2027 | 503.02 | 37.87 | 128.43 |
| 13 | Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project (AFD) April 2023 to March 2028 | 1693.91 | 68.15 | 68.15 |
| | Total | 29538.39 | 4037.09 | 13488.95 |

^{*} Including PPP share

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP) (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\$ 612 million (Estimated to ₹4,038.37 crore including ₹1,455.30 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 through 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.

Program Loan component is to support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the State. Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu as well as Udaipur and drainage works in Banswara are included in program loan. Program loan fund has been released by ADB in two tranches each amounting of US\$ 125 million against compliance of agreed policy reforms.

Project loan progress: Sewer line of 1,430 Km (out of 1,450 Km), 05 Sewerage Treatment Plants (out of 05 STP) and 07 Sewerage Pumping Stations (out of 07 SPS) have been completed in sewerage sector. Water supply line of 2204 Km (out of 2226 Km), 12 water tanks (out of 12), 02 water treatment plants (out of 02) and 09 clear water reservoirs (out of 09) have also been completed. Works in two cities, namely Pali and Jhunjhunu have been completed. Works in Tonk (sewerage and water supply works) are likely to be completed by May 2024 and works in Sriganganagar

are likely to be completed by December 2024.

Program loan progress:- Sewer line of 1,057 Km (out of 1,057 Km) has been completed. 11 STP (out of 13 STP) and 12 SPS (out of 14 SPS) have been completed. Sewerage work in Udaipur, Mount Abu, Kota and Drainage works in Banswara have been completed. Works are under progress in the remaining cities.

Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹3,513.34 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹433.29 crore was fixed against which ₹322.75 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Program – (Phase-IV) (Tranche-I) - ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project cost is ₹3,076.63 crore in which ₹2,154 crore (US\$300 Million) will be funded by the ADB and ₹922.63 crore (US\$128.50 Million) will be borne by the State Government. The project is effective from January, 2020 and scheduled to be completed by November, 2028.

The objective of the project is to improve water supply and sanitation in projected towns of the State. The 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.

Sewer line of 1,188 Km (out of 1,211 Km) and water supply line of 1,636 Km (out of 1,727 Km) have been completed. Works are under progress in total 14 towns. Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) work in 13 cities amounting ₹62.07 crore has also been awarded and is under progress.

Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹1,755.29 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹607.62 crore was fixed against which ₹544.57 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (RSTDSP)- (Phase IV) (Tranche-II) - ADB

Under RSTDSP Phase IV tranche-II, as per need of

infrastructure works of sewerage, water supply, urban beautification and Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) etc. works costing of ₹2,450 crores from ADB loan in 16 towns will be done. Project is effective from April, 2023 and scheduled to be completed by May, 2028. Under this project, work orders amounting to ₹1,989 crore have been issued till date which includes sewerage work at Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Barmer, sewerage & water supply works at Nokha, Balotra, Bundi, Dungarpur, Sagwada; water supply work at Nimbaheda and Nathdwara, drainage work at Jodhpur, Nawalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi & Bhawanimandi and city beautification work at Bharatpur, Sagwada & Jaisalmer have been sanctioned. Bids amounting to ₹82.19 crore are under invitation/ DPRs of remaining works are under approval of ADB.

Since inception to March, 2024, an amount of ₹446.00 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹251.09 crore was fixed which was revised to ₹388.98 crore against which ₹387.69 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-I (Tranche-II)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,696.52 crore in which ₹1,115.25 crore (US\$190 Million) is ADB loan portion and ₹1,240.18 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹341.09 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by September, 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 MDRs to two-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 PWD, in particular on safeguards implementation, monitoring and road safety.

Development work of 6 Packages comprising of 11 Highways of 754 km lengths 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. 3 works (EPC mode) have been completed. 8 works (3 EPC mode and 5 HAM mode) are under progress

Since inception to March, 2024, 657 km out of 689 km length roads have been upgraded and an amount of ₹1,566.64 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹285.92 crore was revised to ₹420.87 against which ₹455.21 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (Tranche-III)-ADB

This project is funded by the ADB. The project cost is ₹1,172.94 crore (US\$ 158.10 Million) in which ₹691.56 crore (US\$ 110 Million) is ADB loan portion and ₹481.38 crore (US\$ 48.10 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2023 and scheduled to be completed by September, 2026.

The objective of the project is to improve efficiency and safety of transport on the State Highways of the State. The project comprises the construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 290 Km of State highways and MDRs to two-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 PWD, in particular on safeguards implementation and monitoring and road safety.

Development work of 4 Packages comprising of 4 State Highways of 293 km lengths are being developed under this Project on Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode. Work of all 4 State Highways is under progress.

Since inception to March, 2024, 238 km out of 251 km length have been upgraded and an amount of ₹550.41 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹692.40 crore was fixed against which ₹ 507.45 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹3,513.34 crore out of which ₹1,583.82 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹1,494.05 crore will be

borne by the State Government and ₹435.47 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by September, 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 and Project Management support.

In tranche-I, 10 Packages comprising of 13 State Highways of 917 km length are being developed under this Project. The work order of all 10 packages comprising of 13 State Highways have been awarded out of which 3 State Highways of length 328 km have been completed, 10 State Highways of length 589 km are under progress.

Since inception to March, 2024, 850 km out of 850 km length roads have been upgraded and an amount of ₹2,130.93 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹915.67 crore was fixed against which ₹932.62 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) (Tranche-I)-JICA

The Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project is in progress with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency for the rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects which are more than 20 year old in 27 districts. The total culturalable command area (CCA) to be treated under the RWSLIP project is 4.70 Lakh hectare. The project period is 11 years from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2028. Tranche-I is effective from April, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by October, 2024.

The project cost is ₹2,294.30 crore (39987 Million Yen). Out of the total estimated cost, JICA will finance ₹1,882.70 crore (32619 Million Yen) and the State share will be ₹411.60 crore (7368 Million Yen) is the State share.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will finance the project in two tranches. The loan agreement of Tranche -1 with JICA for ₹827.20 crore (13725 M Yen) was signed on 31 March, 2017. The loan

agreement of Tranche -2 with JICA for ₹1,055.50 crore (18894 Million Yen) was signed on 29 March, 2023.

The objective of the project is to improve the livelihood of farmers as well as to promote gender mainstreaming in the agriculture and irrigation sector in Rajasthan, by improving water use efficiency and agriculture productivity, through the restoration of existing irrigation facilities.

The project will be implemented in three stages, 65 Irrigation sub-projects under stage-I, 36 Irrigation sub-projects under Stage-II and 36 Irrigation sub-projects under Stage-III are to be implemented for restoration work and other project activities.

Out of the total 137 sub-project, Administrative and Financial sanctions of 94 sub-projects have been issued and DPR of 04 sub-projects are under process. The Administrative and Financial sanction for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the remaining 39 sub-projects (3 sub-projects of stage-II and 36 sub-projects of stage-III) is to be issued.

Out of the 94 sub-projects, rehabilitation works of 54 sub-projects of CCA 223947 Ha amounting to ₹556.17 crore have been completed. The rehabilitation works of 22 sub-projects amounting to ₹263.62 crore are in progress and the tender of rehabilitation work of 10 sub-projects is under process. The tender of 8 sub-projects is to be re-invited.

Since inception to March, 2024, an amount of ₹793.41 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹300.00 crore was fixed against which ₹86.56 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - 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 31stOctober, 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 US\$ 345 million (70 per cent) will be financed by New Development Bank (NDB) and remaining (30 per cent) 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, Anoopgarh, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Falaudi, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sikar, Neem Ka Thana, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer, Balotra, 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 179.54 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 availability 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 Indira Gandhi Feeder (IGF) and Indira Gandhi Main Canal (IGMC) 176.91 km and civil Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) works on all distribution system canals (2,063.68 Km) have been completed.

Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹2,314.84 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹784.89 crore was fixed against which ₹657.03 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project—II (KFW)

RVPN posed transmission scheme for evacuation of RE

State Finance and Other Resources for Development

power under GEC-II in Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan having aggregated estimated cost ₹ 984.32 crore (with IDC) and ₹880.92 crore (Without IDC). The project includes:-

Construction of 400 KV GSS Udaipur, and 220 KV GSS Dungarpur along with associated transmission line, construction of 400 KV GSS Hanumangarh along with associated transmission lines and construction of 220 KV GSS Dalot along with associated transmission lines.

The KFW Loan Agreement was signed on 19.12.2022 and Project Agreement and Separate Agreement were signed on 20.12.2022 for 49.88 Million Euro. This loan is on Variable Interest Rate (i.e. 6 Month Euribor +0.35 per cent annum).

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have approved the above schemes under GEC-II. The financing of the Scheme shall be 47 per cent loan from KFW (approx. € 49.88 Million i.e₹414.03 crore.), 33 per cent as central grant (i.e. ₹290.70 crore. approx.) channelling through MNRE and 20 per cent as State equity.

It was decided to carry out these projects in multiple packages so that the execution be completed in faster manner and projects be capitalized at the earliest. Revised Bid Documents, Estimates and BOQs are under preparation as per revised project packaging list. Physical and Financial Progress of the schemes covered under GEC-II are yet to be started in financial year 2023-24.

Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

The Project cost is 31.00 Million US\$, in which 21.7 Million US\$ will be funded by the World Bank and 9.30 Million US\$ will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from July, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2025.

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 project includes various activities are

- Strengthening Public Financial Management Framework
- Strengthening Expenditure and Revenue System
- Project Management and Capacity Building

Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹221.11 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹62.10 crore was fixed against which ₹36.79 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

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, 2027.

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 1,173 villages of Jhunjhunu District and 4,184 habitations of Barmer Districts through 3,50,239 Functional Households Tap Connections (FHTCs).

Works of the project are to be executed under 4 construction packages (1 package of Jhunjhunu District and 3 packages of Barmer District) Concurrence of JICA for all package bid document, based on international competitive bidding, has been received on 31st July 2023. Bid for selection of Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) for the project on international competitive bidding has been approved and work order issued in February, 2023 and agreement has been carried out in May, 2023.

During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹300

crore was targeted against which ₹0.40 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP-II)-World Bank

This project is funded jointly by the World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project cost is ₹503.02 crore in which 70 per cent will be funded by the World Bank and AIIB and 30 per cent 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 rehabilitation & planning, management and to strengthen dam safety management by introducing risk-informed dam safety management, establishing sustainable mechanisms for financing dam safety, enhancing the institutional framework.

Rajasthan has 212 large dams out of which 189 dams are primarily selected in this DRIP-II & III. Project will be completed in two phases with total duration of 10 years. Each Phase is of 06 years with 02 years of overlapping period.

-Under DRIP-II, Project Screening Template (PST) of 35 dams have been submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). Out of these submitted PSTs, 14 number of PSTs amounting to ₹449.42 crore have been sanctioned by CWC and remaining 21 PSTs amounting to 261.06 crore are still pending at CWC level for approval. Out of sanctioned 14 number of PSTs, work order amounting ₹133.16 crore has been issued at 08 dams. Work is completed at 2 dams and ongoing at 6 dams.

Under this project, it is proposed to explore the incidental revenue generation through innovative ideas i.e. development of tourism, water recreation activities, rest house renovation etc. and some part of this generated revenue shall be diverted for O&M of any given dam. Tourism under DRIP is proposed at Bisalpur dam, Sukliselwara dam and Jawai dam.

Since inception to March, 2024 an amount of ₹128.43 crore has been incurred under the project. During the financial year 2023-24, an outlay of ₹209.23 crore was

fixed against which ₹37.87 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project-AFD

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project is Agence Française de Développement (AFD) assisted project being implemented in 13 Districts of Rajasthan namely Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Kota, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Sanctuary at Bundi, Keolaedeo National Park at Bharatpur, Bhainsroadgarh Sanctuary at Kota, Bisalpur, Tonk, Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar, Kota and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve. The project activities are being undertaken in 800 villages. The activities will be done under the projects viz- afforestation activities in 55000 ha., development of scared groves in 3000 ha., distribution of 5 lakh plants, construction of protection boundary wall in 610 km. and livelihood activities with help of 1200 Self Help Groups (SHGs). Project is effective from April, 2023 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2028.

The objective of this project is "to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through JFM approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan."

The Project involves taking up activities in the field of Afforestation, Soil and Water Conservation, Biodiversity Conservation, Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood improvement in selected villages of the project area through VFPMCs/EDCs, ensuring active peoples' participation under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach. It is proposed to establish 1200 SHGs in selected project villages and build their capacity to undertake livelihood improvement activities.

The Project outlay is of ₹1,693.91 crore, out of which AFD's share as a loan is of ₹1,185.28 crore (70 per cent) and State Share is of ₹508.63 crore (30 per cent).

During the Financial Year 2023-24, an outlay of

₹83.06 crore was fixed against which ₹ 68.15 crore has been utilized up to March, 2024.

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 and enhanced competitiveness. Growing urban population, increasing rural—urban migration, rapid economic growth and all-round social and 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 resources.

Government of Rajasthan is committed to adding value and ensuring efficiency in public services delivery to its residents and to create and upgrade quality public infrastructure across the State continuously. 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 and in managing assets already created. Over the years, the State has successfully implemented PPP projects particularly in the roads, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors.

Some of the key initiatives aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below.

A. Institutional Arrangement

To provide an effective arrangement for successful execution and development 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 chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, which are beyond financial power of the departments or higher than ₹500 crore project cost.
- 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 follow up and monitors 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 the 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 acts 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 Limited (PDCOR) was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and agencies to also 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 1,000 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 2,000 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.

Now the administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development of different projects from either their specific/within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)

Government of India has restructured the existing IIPDF in Nov, 2022 as a Central Sector Scheme with total outlay of ₹150 Crore for a period of 3 years from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Funding under the IIPDF Scheme is available to the Project Sponsoring Authorities (PSAs) for PPP projects for the purpose of meeting the project development costs, which can be availed to finance the cost of consultants and transaction advisors.

Funding under IIPDF Scheme can be for a maximum amount of ₹5 Crore for a single proposal (Project Transaction Adviser/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Professional Service Expenses etc). Any funding requirement over and above ₹5 crore may be borne by the Project Sponsoring Authority itself.

The funding under IIPDF Scheme is based on the milestones achieved by the Project Sponsoring Agency and is not recoverable.

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:-

- Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)
- 2) Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited (WAPCOS), a public sector enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.
- 3) NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCON) a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD.

- 4) Rail India Technical and Economic Service Ltd. (RITES) 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 (PFC) Limited, Government of India.
- 6) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPCL) Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited and POWERGRID."
- 7) PDCOR Ltd. for professional services on end-toend 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 (VGF) 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 under the "Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure" of the Government of India.

This Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India which provides financial support in the form of grants, one time or deferred, to economically desirable but commercially unviable infrastructure projects undertaken through PPPs with a view to make them commercially viable.

The scheme has been revamped by the 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 may provide by Government of India/State Government for Capital Expenditure (Capex) maximum up to 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 up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support up to maximum 40 per cent of the TPC, (Total project cost).

In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum up to 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date.

All other sectors covered under the scheme will continue getting VGF support for Capex maximum up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project where the Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex up to maximum 20 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support for Capex maximum up to 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.

Steering & Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects - In order to ensure inter-departmental coordination among the Works Departments while undertaking their projects, the Steering and Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects set up under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary also reviews the major projects (Both PPP and Non-PPP) above ₹100 Crore, pertaining to Infrastructure Departments and facing delays of more than 3 years over their prescribed time schedule, through the Major Projects module of Chief Minister Works Management System (CMWMS) portal on a monthly basis.

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 and subsequently revamped in the year 2013.

The State has been in the forefront in planning and successful implementation for various road sector projects in the recent past.

2) Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted on 10th August 2014. Under this Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1 cess on sale of petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under this act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

3) Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

The State has enacted Rajasthan State Highways Act in 2014 on 29th April, 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 (RSHA) and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. RSHA has been operationalized with effect from September 01, 2023 and presently (till March 31, 2024) oversees development of 57 Nos of State Highways.

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 postaward 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.

The Infrastructure Finance Secretariat under the Department of Economic Affairs organizes various programs and training sessions periodically. These programs aim to enhance the skills and knowledge of officials involved in all stages of infrastructure projects, including conceptualization, structuring, planning, implementation, and monitoring.

The training covers a range of areas, such as Infrastructure Finance, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), Project Management, Negotiation and Litigation. The objective is to improve participants' capabilities in effectively developing and managing infrastructure projects. State government officials participate in these programs and training sessions according to their areas of expertise.

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.

State Finance and Other Resources for Development

H. Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development has taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and social sectors. A summary of status of PPP projects

under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementations and projects under planning or in pipeline as on 31st March, 2024 is shown in table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31 March, 2024

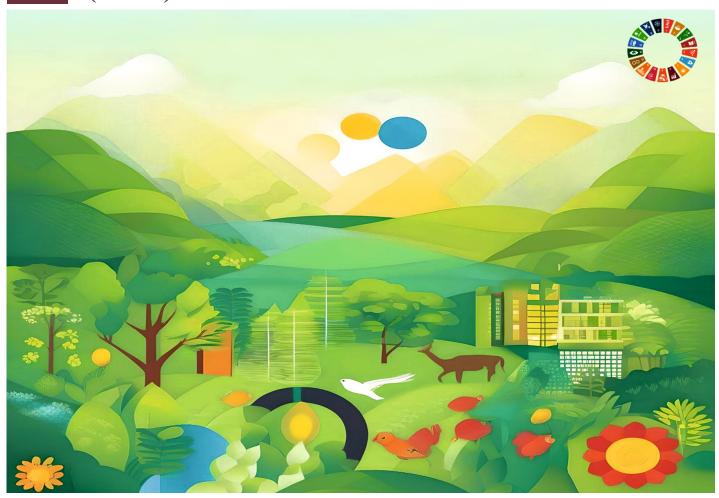
| S. No. | Sector | Projects completed so far | | U | ects under ementation | Projects under planning or in pipeline | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|--|----------|--|
| | | No. | ₹Crore | No. ₹Crore | | No. | ₹Crore | |
| 1 | Roads (SH & NH) | 75 | 8888.61 | 10 | 2469.91 | - | - | |
| 2 | Urban Infrastructure | 28 | 561.37 | 9 | 516.97 | 17 | 7056.45 | |
| 3 | Power | 15 | 7449.37 | 5 | 1005.45 | 4 | 1631.92 | |
| 4 | Water | 1 | 46.00 | 1 | - | 1 | 365.00 | |
| 5 | IT | 1 | 54.01 | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Social | 61 | 624.87 | 4 | 18.27 | 5 | 747.53 | |
| 7 | Others | 16 | 166.36 | - | - | 2 | 1708.00 | |
| | Total | 197 | 17790.59 | 28 | 4010.60 | 29 | 11508.90 | |

The above summary indicates that while 197 projects with an investment of ₹17,790.59 crore have been completed as on March 31, 2024, 28 projects with an investment of ₹4,010.60 crore are currently under

implementation and another 29 projects involving an investment of ₹11,508.90 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others. Development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of a transformative agenda titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015 and came into effect on 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. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: **'Leaving No One Behind'**.

Development in all its dimensions must include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised. This comprehensive agenda recognises that it is no longer sufficient just to focus on economic growth, but on fairer and more equal societies and a safer and more prosperous planet. Initially, total 244 indicators were identified in the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the progress of Global SDGs and associated target. At present, 248 indicators included in GIF. Number of Indicators includes in various level indicator frameworks are presented in table no. 11.1

Table no. 11.1: No. of Indicators includes in various level indicator frameworks

| SDGs | Targets | GIF | NIF | SIF | DIF |
|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| SDG 1: No Poverty | 7 | 13 | 17 | 28 | 22 |
| SDG 2: Zero Hunger | 8 | 14 | 19 | 38 | 32 |
| SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being | 13 | 28 | 39 | 47 | 29 |
| SDG 4: Quality Education | 10 | 12 | 19 | 28 | 21 |
| SDG 5: Gender Equality | 9 | 14 | 29 | 34 | 26 |
| SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation | 8 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth | 12 | 16 | 24 | 31 | 18 |
| SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 8 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 7 |
| SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities | 10 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 2 |
| SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | 10 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 9 |
| SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production | 11 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| SDG 13: Climate Action | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| SDG 14: Life Below Water | 10 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| SDG 15: Life on Land | 12 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 12 | 24 | 21 | 28 | 23 |
| SDG 17: Partnership for Goals | 19 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 2 |
| Total | 169 | 248 | 284 | 330 | 226 |

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 achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on country's 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, there are five critical dimensions: 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.

17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Goal 1: No Poverty



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



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-centered 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



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



S u s t a i n a b l e Development Goal 4 a i m s t o e n s u r e 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



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 equal rights to women 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



Goal 6 pursues to ensure availability and s u s t a i n a b l e management of water and sanitation for all and reflects its increased attention in the global

political arena. Clean water and sanitation protect

people from diseases and enable them to be economically more productive. Water scarcity and 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 depend on the sustainable management of fresh water resources and ecosystems.

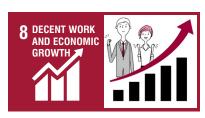
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy



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 fueling the engine of growth and its role in development of societies cannot be undermined. It is in the epicenter of nearly every major challenge and opportunity of the world which are either related to starting a business or increasing food production or income. Sustainable energy is an opportunity that can transform lives, economies and the planet.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



S u s t a i n a b l e Development Goal 8 focuses to promote sustainable economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and

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; 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



Goal 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and s u s t a i n a b l e 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 sector including transport, irrigation, energy and more, is vital to ensure sustainable development of many countries.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities



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.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



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 by offering 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

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 also 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.

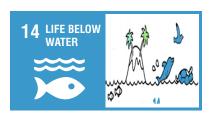
Goal 13: Climate Action



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 are 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



Sustainable Development Goal 14 aims to conserve and sustainable 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



SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial e c o s y s t e m s, 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 contribute in reducing risks of natural disasters such as floods and landslides, maintain productivity of agricultural systems and 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



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 promoting transparent and effective local governance and judicial systems, reducing crime and gender based violence, tackling homicide and trafficking cases and also end children's

rights violation. It seeks to address the challenges of violence at all levels- individual, relationship, community and societal.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals



Goal 17 is critical to achieve all other goals and it 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 center at all levels.

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

India is committed to the principles and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. India is taking adequate measures to sustain the momentum of progress in an evidence-backed manner to achieve the SDGs completely. India has been driving an array of SDGs initiatives in the past five years. At the national and state levels, governments have adopted the SDGs as a guiding framework to steer development action. 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.

NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Agenda with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. As the nodal institution for SDGs in the country, NITI Aayog is driving SDGs Localization with the States/UTs and providing support for instituting monitoring, reporting and reviewing systems. Civil society and private sectors have also been engaged through vigorous partnerships. Though NITI Aavog is steering the efforts, success can be achieved only with the active collaboration of the States/UTs. To implement SDGs localization in letter and spirit, our States/UTs must continue to implement SDG-focused initiatives, put in place robust monitoring framework at the state and district levels, and institute progress review mechanisms at the highest levels.

The Ministry of Statistics and Program 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 NIF are 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.

MoS&PI has designed the NIF and also prepared the national SDGs dashboard in collaboration with United Nations India. The review of SDGs indicators in NIF is a continuous 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 284 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 prepared 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.

SDGs India Index

The SDG India Index developed by NITI Aayog is a crucial tool in SDGs monitoring efforts. This Index aims to support States and Union Territories (UTs) in prioritizing areas which demand more attention, highlighting data gaps in the statistical system of the States/UTs and identifying the sectors in which robust and more frequent data needs to be collected.

In SDGs India Index, 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 score i.e. 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 equal or above 65 and below 100 would be classified as a Front Runner, States/UTs equal or above 50 and below 65 are Performers, and those with score below 50 are classified as Aspirant.

The 1st edition of the SDGs India Index was launched in December, 2018, using 62 indicators across 13 SDGs, following which the 2nd edition of the Index was launched in December, 2019, covering 16 Goals

baring goal 17 with 100 indicators. The 3rd edition of the index (2020-21) has been constructed using 115 indicators which covers 16 Goals.

In SDG India Index 3.0, the composite score of India improved to 66 in 2020-21 from 60 in 2019-20, 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, albeit retaining its position in the Performer category. Goal wise scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices are presented in table no 11.2.

RAJASTHAN'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

Government of Rajasthan is fully committed and dedicated for the 360 degree development of the state and has accelerated its efforts in achieving SDGs by 2030 in state. Some of Important activities/initiatives undertaken with respect to SDGs implementation in the state are as follows:

Institutional Setup

- Planning Department is the nodal department for SDGs in the State.
- For effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals-2030 in the State, a cell has been established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur.
- A State Level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, in which the Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/ Secretaries of the concerned departments has been nominated as a member.
- In compliance with the recommendations of the State Level Implementation and Monitoring Committee, the Department of Administrative Reforms has constituted 8 sectorial working groups for cooperation in the effective implementation of sustainable development goals in the state.

Table No. 11.2 Goal wise Scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices

| Goal | Goal | 20 | 18 (1.0) | 2019 | 2019-20 (2.0) | | 2020-21 (3.0) | |
|------|---|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|--|
| No. | Goai | 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 Inequalities | 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 | |
| Comp | osite Score | 57 | 59 | 60 | 57 | 66 | 60 | |

 District Level Sustainable Development Goals Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the respective District Collector for effective implementation, periodic review and assessment of achievement of SDGs at District level.

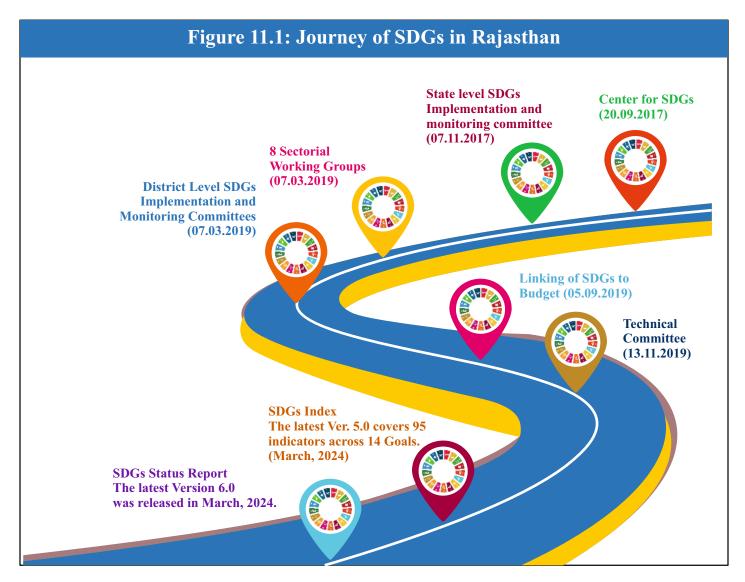
Monitoring and Publication

- State has released 6th versions of 'Rajasthan SDGs Status Report' to share the State's progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The 1st version of the Rajasthan SDG Status Report was released in the year 2018 and 6th version has been released in March, 2024.
- Rajasthan SDGs Indices have been prepared to build healthy competition among districts and localization of SDGs in the State. The 5th version of this index has been released in March, 2024, in which Jhunjhunu is on top with 66.44 composite score and Jaisalmer is at bottom with 50.63 composite score.
- Center for Sustainable Development Goals has developed a State Indicator Framework (SIF) for the effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state as per the state's priorities. The latest version of the SIF 2.0 includes 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 with districts to facilitate in the calculation and compilation of data related to 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.
- A national conference on "Accelerating Progress on Sustainable Development Goals" has been

- organized in collaboration with NITI Aayog at Rajasthan International Center (RIC), Jaipur on 4-5 March, 2024. In this conference, the **SDG-2 Dashboard and Food and Nutrition Security Analysis (FNSA)** Dashboard developed by the State Government has been launched. In this conference, an exhibition has also organized to share work done related to SDGs by the states. The chief guest of conference was Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog, Member of NITI Aayog, Senior Advisor (SDG), Resident Coordinator of United Nations, senior officials of Central / State Governments and many other concern stakeholders participated in this conference.
- To find out the status of food security and nutrition in Rajasthan, the Planning Department has prepared 'Rajasthan Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Report-2023' in collaboration with World Food Program (WFP) and released in September, 2023. This report presents state's comprehensive detail analysis on the four pillars of food security - Food Availability, Food Accessibility, Food Utilization and Food Stability based on the United Nations World Food Programme's globally accepted definitions for measuring food and nutrition security. The findings and recommendations of this report will prove to be extremely helpful for policymakers, planners, researchers, academicians and nutrition experts in enhancing efforts to achieve SDG-2 in the state. It will play a vital role in formulation of data-driven policies and programs to make the state 'Suposhit Rajasthan'. In this report, districts have been also ranked by constructing a Food and Nutrition Security Index (FNSI) based on their status in food and nutrition. In FNSI, Hanumangarh is on top with 58.55 composite score and Jaisalmer is in bottom with 22.50 composite score.
- A state level workshop on the theme of "Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals" was organized at HCM RIPA, Jaipur on the occasion of 17th Statistics Day.
- It has been decided that 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 Journey to achieving SDGs is presented in figure 11.1



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 State adopted the methodology used in NITI Aayog's SDGs India Index to compute the scores and classification to assess the performance of districts. Additionally, SDG Index can be broken down into goal level score in order to understand what goals have been achieved and where more efforts are needed.

Rajasthan SDGs Index 1.0 was launched in 2020 which covered 31 indicators across 12 goals. The 2nd

version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2021, which was computed on 55 indicators across 13 SDGs. The 3rd version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2022, which was computed on 75 indicators across 14 SDGs. The 4th edition of Rajasthan SDGs Index was released in April, 2023 which has been constructed on 83 indicators covering 14 goals.

This 5th edition of Rajasthan SDGs Index has been constructed on 95 indicators covering 14 goals and released in March, 2024. Most of the indicators in this index used are directly taken from the SIF and NITI Aayog index indicator list, some indicators

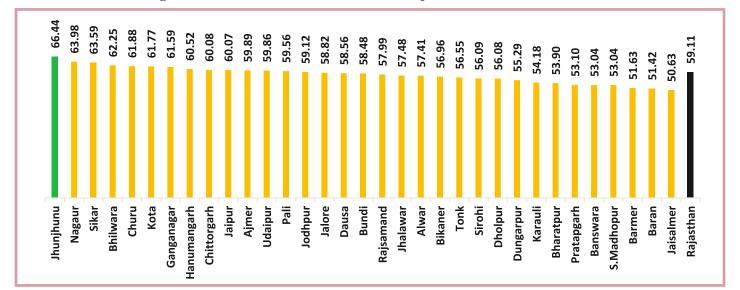


Figure 11.2 District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index-2024

have been modified due to data unavailability across all districts and some new indicators have also been added. Data of indicators are collected/updated from various departmental Portal /Publications and other sources. This Index represents a disaggregated real picture of 33 districts on all 3 dimensions like social, economic & environment for achieving the SDGs in the state. In this Index Jhunjhunu district is in top with 66.44 score and Jaisalmer is at bottom of index with 50.63 score. District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2024 (ver. 5.0) is presented in figure 11.2 and 11.3.

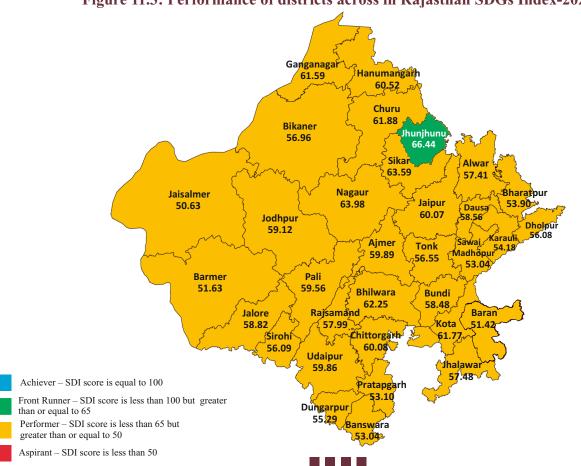


Figure 11.3: Performance of districts across in Rajasthan SDGs Index-2024

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2023-24

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 |

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

Contd.....

Relates to calendar year

^{⊕⊕}Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year

O Provisional
** Relates to Agriculture Year

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 \diamondsuit | | | | | |
| | (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 |

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

Contd.....

Relates to calendar year
**Relates to Agriculture Year
Θ Provisional

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| Indicators | Unit | 2019-20 | 2020- | -21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|--|---------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 11 | 12 | | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Gross State Domestic Product at current prices | ₹ Crore | 1000032 | 1017 | 7917 | 1194961* | 1357851* | 1528385 ^s |
| 2 Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices | ₹ Crore | 678316 | 665 | 5963 | 725586* | 782287 [#] | 845115 ^s |
| Net State Domestic Product at current prices | ₹ Crore | 899469 | 906 | 6308 | 1069664* | 1215197# | 1369477 ^s |
| Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices | ₹ Crore | 598220 | 579 | 9208 | 634389* | 685105 [#] | 740581 ^s |
| 5 Per Capita Income at current prices | ₹ | 115534 | 114 | 1925 | 134060* | 150653# | 167964 ^s |
| 6 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices | ₹ | 76840 | 73 | 3447 | 79507* | 84935# | 90831 ^s |
| 7 Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ | ₹ Crore | 275755 | 270 |)676 | 354326 | 399594 | N.A. |
| 8 Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100) | | 126.90 | 122 | 2.34 | 133.97 | 136.93 | 153.77 ^e |
| 9 Index for Agriculture Production (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100 ** | | 202.56 | 20′ | 7.85 | 201.57 | 209.63 | N.A. |
| 10 Total Foodgrains Production ** | '000 MT | 26635 | 27 | 7324 | 23192 | 25280 | 24501 |
| 11 Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine) | Number | 17536 | 17 | 7765 | 17774 | 17796 | 19391 |
| 12 Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100) | | 316.00 | 33′ | 7.70 | 371.22 | 388.45 | 388.09 |
| 13 Consumer Price Index | | Base Ye 2001=1 | I . | | Base Yea | r 2016=10 | 0 |
| (i) Ajmer | | 296 | 300 ^Ψ | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Jaipur | | 320 | 325 ⁴ 1 | 14.6^ | 116.5 | 125.4 | 126.0 |
| (iii) Bhilwara | | 301 | 308 ^Ψ 1 | 16.0^ | 120.1 | 129.1 | 132.0 |
| (iv) Alwar | | - | | 17.3^ | 123.0 | | |

SDP data based on 2011-12 series

N.A. Not available

 Θ Provisional

*Revised Estimates-III

Revised Estimates - II

Ψ April to Aug. 2020

^{**}Relates to Agriculture Year

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

[^] Sep. to March 2021

2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

| Year | Gross Stat Product | e Domestic (₹ Crore) | | nestic Product rore) | 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 | 1000032 | 678316 | 899469 | 598220 | 115534 | 76840 | |
| 2020-21 | 1017917 | 665963 | 906308 | 579208 | 114925 | 73447 | |
| 2021-22* | 1194961 | 725586 | 1069664 | 634389 | 134060 | 79507 | |
| 2022-23# | 1357851 | 782287 | 1215197 | 685105 | 150653 | 84935 | |
| 2023-24 ^s | 1528385 | 845115 | 1369477 | 740581 | 167964 | 90831 | |

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2023-24 is based on 2011-12 series

3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22* | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^s |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 103966 | 128488 | 137066 | 151869 | 163955 | 169915 |
| 2. Livestock | 94674 | 110114 | 133671 | 147777 | 159266 | 185345 |
| 3. Forestry | 22557 | 21115 | 20940 | 22022 | 23344 | 24433 |
| 4. Fishing | 864 | 947 | 966 | 1070 | 1446 | 1861 |
| 5. Mining | 28382 | 26987 | 33790 | 38086 | 43205 | 48302 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 96323 | 105767 | 108635 | 135229 | 142602 | 170267 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 26686 | 31208 | 35185 | 34468 | 37370 | 42217 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 22986 | 27580 | 31442 | 30397 | 33027 | 37487 |
| ii Water Supply | 3701 | 3628 | 3743 | 4072 | 4342 | 4730 |
| 8. Construction | 74322 | 80313 | 79685 | 107264 | 126893 | 142009 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 114277 | 124887 | 100072 | 127158 | 158827 | 180313 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 108995 | 119374 | 97447 | 122913 | 149801 | 168534 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 5282 | 5514 | 2625 | 4245 | 9026 | 11779 |
| 10. Railways | 5853 | 6479 | 6553 | 6343 | 6682 | 7096 |
| 11. Other Transport | 30224 | 30238 | 23393 | 34342 | 36876 | 39327 |
| 12. Storage | 486 | 533 | 527 | 485 | 515 | 547 |
| 13. Communication | 12754 | 14792 | 16052 | 18671 | 21943 | 23303 |
| 14. Financial Services | 34172 | 38242 | 41050 | 44550 | 57930 | 63665 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 97015 | 102946 | 104153 | 121614 | 137437 | 151827 |
| 16. Public Administration | 30102 | 29576 | 32227 | 36332 | 41057 | 44568 |
| 17.Other Services | 86435 | 92918 | 87211 | 102758 | 117214 | 132986 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 859091 | 945551 | 961175 | 1130039 | 1276563 | 1427982 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 222061 | 260664 | 292644 | 322739 | 348011 | 381555 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 225713 | 244275 | 257294 | 315047 | 350071 | 402795 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 411317 | 440611 | 411238 | 492254 | 578481 | 643632 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

SDP data from 2018-19 to 2023-24 is based on 2011-12 series

4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22* | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^s |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 12.10 | 13.59 | 14.26 | 13.44 | 12.84 | 11.90 |
| 2. Livestock | 11.02 | 11.65 | 13.91 | 13.08 | 12.48 | 12.98 |
| 3. Forestry | 2.63 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 1.95 | 1.83 | 1.71 |
| 4. Fishing | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 |
| 5. Mining | 3.30 | 2.85 | 3.52 | 3.37 | 3.38 | 3.38 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 11.21 | 11.19 | 11.30 | 11.97 | 11.17 | 11.92 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 3.11 | 3.30 | 3.66 | 3.05 | 2.93 | 2.96 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 2.68 | 2.92 | 3.27 | 2.69 | 2.59 | 2.63 |
| ii Water Supply | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.33 |
| 8. Construction | 8.65 | 8.49 | 8.29 | 9.49 | 9.94 | 9.94 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 13.30 | 13.21 | 10.41 | 11.25 | 12.44 | 12.63 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 12.69 | 12.62 | 10.14 | 10.88 | 11.73 | 11.80 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.71 | 0.82 |
| 10. Railways | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.50 |
| 11. Other Transport | 3.52 | 3.20 | 2.43 | 3.04 | 2.89 | 2.75 |
| 12. Storage | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 13. Communication | 1.48 | 1.56 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.72 | 1.63 |
| 14. Financial Services | 3.98 | 4.04 | 4.27 | 3.94 | 4.54 | 4.46 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 11.29 | 10.89 | 10.84 | 10.76 | 10.77 | 10.63 |
| 16. Public Administration | 3.50 | 3.13 | 3.35 | 3.22 | 3.22 | 3.12 |
| 17.Other Services | 10.06 | 9.83 | 9.07 | 9.09 | 9.18 | 9.31 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 25.85 | 27.56 | 30.45 | 28.56 | 27.26 | 26.72 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 26.27 | 25.83 | 26.77 | 27.88 | 27.42 | 28.21 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 47.88 | 46.61 | 42.78 | 43.56 | 45.32 | 45.07 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

5. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22* | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^s |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 12.43 | 23.59 | 6.68 | 10.80 | 7.96 | 3.64 |
| 2. Livestock | 5.57 | 16.31 | 21.39 | 10.55 | 7.77 | 16.37 |
| 3. Forestry | -1.87 | -6.39 | -0.83 | 5.17 | 6.00 | 4.67 |
| 4. Fishing | 10.17 | 9.59 | 2.04 | 10.73 | 35.14 | 28.70 |
| 5. Mining | -49.13 | -4.91 | 25.21 | 12.72 | 13.44 | 11.80 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 16.88 | 9.80 | 2.71 | 24.48 | 5.45 | 19.40 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | -2.28 | 16.94 | 12.74 | -2.04 | 8.42 | 12.97 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | -4.90 | 19.99 | 14.00 | -3.32 | 8.66 | 13.50 |
| ii Water Supply | 17.89 | -1.97 | 3.17 | 8.78 | 6.65 | 8.92 |
| 8. Construction | 14.85 | 8.06 | -0.78 | 34.61 | 18.30 | 11.91 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 15.82 | 9.29 | -19.87 | 27.07 | 24.91 | 13.53 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 15.81 | 9.52 | -18.37 | 26.13 | 21.88 | 12.50 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 16.01 | 4.39 | -52.39 | 61.71 | 112.65 | 30.50 |
| 10. Railways | 9.69 | 10.69 | 1.14 | -3.20 | 5.34 | 6.20 |
| 11. Other Transport | 14.75 | 0.05 | -22.64 | 46.80 | 7.38 | 6.65 |
| 12. Storage | 135.78 | 9.58 | -0.98 | -7.97 | 6.11 | 6.20 |
| 13. Communication | 4.87 | 15.98 | 8.52 | 16.32 | 17.52 | 6.20 |
| 14. Financial Services | 17.43 | 11.91 | 7.34 | 8.53 | 30.03 | 9.90 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling& Professional Services | 10.93 | 6.11 | 1.17 | 16.76 | 13.01 | 10.47 |
| 16. Public Administration | 25.05 | -1.75 | 8.96 | 12.74 | 13.00 | 8.55 |
| 17.Other Services | 26.68 | 7.50 | -6.14 | 17.83 | 14.07 | 13.46 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 9.06 | 10.06 | 1.65 | 17.57 | 12.97 | 11.86 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 7.84 | 17.38 | 12.27 | 10.28 | 7.83 | 9.64 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | -1.96 | 8.22 | 5.33 | 22.45 | 11.12 | 15.06 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 17.00 | 7.12 | -6.67 | 19.70 | 17.52 | 11.26 |

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

SDP data from 2018-19 to 2023-24 is based on 2011-12 series

6. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^s |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 77611 | 87214 | 86912 | 84591 | 92863 | 91371 |
| 2. Livestock | 59738 | 68857 | 80206 | 87089 | 87000 | 92071 |
| 3. Forestry | 18653 | 19116 | 19124 | 19170 | 19579 | 20131 |
| 4. Fishing | 613 | 638 | 661 | 721 | 871 | 1003 |
| 5. Mining | 21363 | 18110 | 24586 | 23272 | 23798 | 25085 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 82654 | 90513 | 91938 | 102783 | 106629 | 127500 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 11903 | 12076 | 12131 | 12719 | 14040 | 15447 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 9323 | 9704 | 9798 | 10336 | 11643 | 12866 |
| ii Water Supply | 2580 | 2372 | 2333 | 2383 | 2397 | 2582 |
| 8. Construction | 50077 | 52651 | 49339 | 56079 | 62689 | 64863 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 75901 | 78759 | 60434 | 73710 | 86113 | 91893 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 72393 | 75281 | 58848 | 71250 | 81219 | 85890 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 3508 | 3477 | 1585 | 2461 | 4894 | 6003 |
| 10. Railways | 4326 | 3939 | 3322 | 3480 | 3853 | 4100 |
| 11. Other Transport | 23342 | 22995 | 16168 | 21655 | 22070 | 23185 |
| 12. Storage | 323 | 336 | 318 | 281 | 289 | 307 |
| 13. Communication | 9846 | 11225 | 11084 | 11760 | 13113 | 13739 |
| 14. Financial Services | 27510 | 29195 | 31147 | 31566 | 35928 | 38945 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 61917 | 64411 | 63131 | 71269 | 76428 | 80792 |
| 16. Public Administration | 20980 | 19701 | 20621 | 22117 | 23366 | 23901 |
| 17.Other Services | 53704 | 55011 | 50170 | 57759 | 61352 | 66194 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 600462 | 634747 | 621290 | 680021 | 729980 | 780528 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 156615 | 175826 | 186902 | 191571 | 200313 | 204576 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 165997 | 173350 | 177994 | 194853 | 207156 | 232895 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 277849 | 285571 | 256394 | 293597 | 322511 | 343057 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^{\$} |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 12.93 | 13.74 | 13.99 | 12.44 | 12.72 | 11.71 |
| 2. Livestock | 9.95 | 10.85 | 12.91 | 12.81 | 11.92 | 11.80 |
| 3. Forestry | 3.11 | 3.01 | 3.08 | 2.82 | 2.68 | 2.58 |
| 4. Fishing | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| 5. Mining | 3.56 | 2.85 | 3.96 | 3.42 | 3.26 | 3.21 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 13.77 | 14.26 | 14.80 | 15.11 | 14.61 | 16.34 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 1.98 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 1.87 | 1.92 | 1.98 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 1.55 | 1.53 | 1.58 | 1.52 | 1.59 | 1.65 |
| ii Water Supply | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| 8. Construction | 8.34 | 8.29 | 7.94 | 8.25 | 8.59 | 8.31 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 12.64 | 12.41 | 9.73 | 10.84 | 11.80 | 11.77 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 12.06 | 11.86 | 9.47 | 10.48 | 11.13 | 11.00 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.67 | 0.77 |
| 10. Railways | 0.72 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| 11. Other Transport | 3.89 | 3.62 | 2.60 | 3.18 | 3.02 | 2.97 |
| 12. Storage | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 13. Communication | 1.64 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.80 | 1.76 |
| 14. Financial Services | 4.58 | 4.60 | 5.01 | 4.64 | 4.92 | 4.99 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling& Professional Services | 10.31 | 10.15 | 10.16 | 10.48 | 10.47 | 10.35 |
| 16. Public Administration | 3.49 | 3.10 | 3.32 | 3.25 | 3.20 | 3.06 |
| 17.Other Services | 8.94 | 8.67 | 8.08 | 8.49 | 8.40 | 8.48 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 26.08 | 27.70 | 30.08 | 28.17 | 27.44 | 26.21 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 27.65 | 27.31 | 28.65 | 28.65 | 28.38 | 29.84 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 46.27 | 44.99 | 41.27 | 43.18 | 44.18 | 43.95 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

8. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES (Per Cent)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22* | 2022-23# | 2023-24\$ |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 6.88 | 12.37 | -0.35 | -2.67 | 9.78 | -1.61 |
| 2. Livestock | 5.74 | 15.27 | 16.48 | 8.58 | -0.10 | 5.83 |
| 3. Forestry | -1.75 | 2.48 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 2.13 | 2.82 |
| 4. Fishing | 3.36 | 4.11 | 3.48 | 9.19 | 20.69 | 15.21 |
| 5. Mining | -64.32 | -15.23 | 35.76 | -5.34 | 2.26 | 5.41 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 12.71 | 9.51 | 1.57 | 11.80 | 3.74 | 19.57 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 7.95 | 1.46 | 0.45 | 4.85 | 10.38 | 10.02 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 6.65 | 4.08 | 0.96 | 5.49 | 12.65 | 10.50 |
| ii Water Supply | 12.93 | -8.04 | -1.64 | 2.13 | 0.57 | 7.70 |
| 8. Construction | 5.09 | 5.14 | -6.29 | 13.66 | 11.79 | 3.47 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 13.22 | 3.76 | -23.27 | 21.97 | 16.83 | 6.71 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 13.21 | 3.99 | -21.83 | 21.07 | 13.99 | 5.75 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 13.41 | -0.88 | -54.41 | 55.22 | 98.90 | 22.67 |
| 10. Railways | 7.54 | -8.95 | -15.67 | 4.76 | 10.72 | 6.40 |
| 11. Other Transport | 10.60 | -1.49 | -29.69 | 33.94 | 1.92 | 5.06 |
| 12. Storage | 130.51 | 4.05 | -5.18 | -11.66 | 2.72 | 6.40 |
| 13. Communication | 1.00 | 14.00 | -1.26 | 6.10 | 11.51 | 4.77 |
| 14. Financial Services | 9.78 | 6.13 | 6.68 | 1.35 | 13.82 | 8.40 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 3.57 | 4.03 | -1.99 | 12.89 | 7.24 | 5.71 |
| 16. Public Administration | 21.51 | -6.10 | 4.67 | 7.26 | 5.65 | 2.29 |
| 17.Other Services | 18.64 | 2.43 | -8.80 | 15.13 | 6.22 | 7.89 |
| Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices | 1.77 | 5.71 | -2.12 | 9.45 | 7.35 | 6.92 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 5.33 | 12.27 | 6.30 | 2.50 | 4.56 | 2.13 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | -13.49 | 4.43 | 2.68 | 9.47 | 6.31 | 12.43 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 11.39 | 2.78 | -10.22 | 14.51 | 9.85 | 6.37 |

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

9. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 [*] | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^{\$} |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 90466 | 113735 | 120676 | 133314 | 143923 | 149155 |
| 2. Livestock | 93537 | 108921 | 132254 | 146047 | 157402 | 183176 |
| 3. Forestry | 22349 | 20929 | 20743 | 21783 | 23090 | 24168 |
| 4. Fishing | 803 | 880 | 893 | 991 | 1352 | 1740 |
| 5. Mining | 23939 | 22160 | 26787 | 31783 | 36663 | 40989 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 78999 | 87772 | 89945 | 112823 | 118975 | 142056 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 18144 | 21666 | 23657 | 23335 | 24794 | 28011 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 15965 | 19602 | 21559 | 21165 | 22471 | 25480 |
| ii Water Supply | 2179 | 2064 | 2099 | 2171 | 2324 | 2531 |
| 8. Construction | 69406 | 74272 | 72742 | 99223 | 115018 | 128719 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 107890 | 117794 | 92289 | 117812 | 147498 | 167332 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 103211 | 112952 | 90417 | 114547 | 139775 | 157254 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 4680 | 4841 | 1872 | 3265 | 7722 | 10078 |
| 10. Railways | 4588 | 5132 | 5254 | 4944 | 5137 | 5456 |
| 11. Other Transport | 24623 | 23711 | 16706 | 26996 | 28316 | 30183 |
| 12. Storage | 443 | 483 | 473 | 429 | 453 | 481 |
| 13. Communication | 8255 | 9617 | 10447 | 12449 | 14873 | 15795 |
| 14. Financial Services | 33393 | 37370 | 39985 | 43377 | 56560 | 62159 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | | 88684 | 88921 | 104055 | 116988 | 129237 |
| 16. Public Administration | 24899 | 24628 | 26762 | 30000 | 34068 | 36982 |
| 17.Other Services | 81248 | 87236 | 81033 | 95380 | 108799 | 123438 |
| Net State Value Added at Basic Prices | 766756 | 844988 | 849566 | 1004742 | 1133908 | 1269075 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 207156 | 244465 | 274566 | 302135 | 325767 | 358238 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 190488 | 205869 | 213130 | 267164 | 295451 | 339774 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 369113 | 394654 | 361870 | 435443 | 512691 | 571063 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

10. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

| Sectors | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22° | 2022-23# | 2023-24 ^{\$} |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Crops | 67928 | 77001 | 76019 | 72895 | 80024 | 78738 |
| 2. Livestock | 58858 | 67937 | 79142 | 85945 | 85857 | 90862 |
| 3. Forestry | 18493 | 18973 | 18977 | 19012 | 19417 | 19965 |
| 4. Fishing | 560 | 582 | 600 | 658 | 799 | 921 |
| 5. Mining | 17912 | 14475 | 19478 | 18896 | 19468 | 20521 |
| 6. Manufacturing | 68018 | 75555 | 76641 | 85600 | 88803 | 106185 |
| 7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services | 4670 | 4045 | 2652 | 4231 | 4948 | 5444 |
| i Electricity, Gas & other utility | 3151 | 2695 | 1346 | 2961 | 3665 | 4062 |
| ii Water Supply | 1519 | 1350 | 1306 | 1271 | 1283 | 1381 |
| 8. Construction | 45541 | 47083 | 42941 | 49028 | 54981 | 56888 |
| 9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants | 70729 | 73079 | 54351 | 67045 | 78786 | 84002 |
| i Trade and Repair Services | 67705 | 70137 | 53353 | 65278 | 74737 | 79035 |
| ii Hotels & Restaurants | 3024 | 2942 | 998 | 1767 | 4049 | 4967 |
| 10. Railways | 3319 | 2890 | 2336 | 2479 | 2795 | 2973 |
| 11. Other Transport | 18425 | 17534 | 10903 | 16158 | 16335 | 17151 |
| 12. Storage | 289 | 296 | 277 | 243 | 249 | 265 |
| 13. Communication | 6154 | 7056 | 6600 | 6956 | 7831 | 8204 |
| 14. Financial Services | 26871 | 28493 | 30296 | 30676 | 34930 | 37864 |
| 15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services | 51799 | 53607 | 51837 | 59206 | 63591 | 67222 |
| 16. Public Administration | 16555 | 15565 | 16146 | 17339 | 18425 | 18847 |
| 17.Other Services | 49517 | 50481 | 45339 | 52459 | 55559 | 59944 |
| Net State Value Added at Basic Prices | 525635 | 554651 | 534535 | 588824 | 632797 | 675994 |
| AGRICULTURE SECTOR | 145839 | 164493 | 174737 | 178510 | 186097 | 190485 |
| INDUSTRY SECTOR | 136140 | 141158 | 141713 | 157755 | 168200 | 189037 |
| SERVICE SECTOR | 243657 | 249001 | 218085 | 252558 | 278501 | 296472 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

^{*}Revised Estimates-III

[#] Revised Estimates - II

^{\$} Advance Estimates II

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 | 210971 | 275755 |
| 2020-21 | 65067 | 205609 | 270676 |
| 2021-22 | 78279 | 276046 | 354326 |
| 2022-23 | 85734 | 313860 | 399594 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Year 2011-12 to year 2022-23 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 | -25869.96 | 247.41 | -20137.32 | 48237.78 |
| 2022-23 | -31491.36 | -258.10 | -20426.73 | 51028.61 |
| 2023-24(RE) | -30071.93 | 28.41 | -30520.63 | 65081.68 |

R.E.- Revised Estimates

^{*} With Uday Scheme

[#] Without Uday Scheme

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

| | Revenue Receipts | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Year | Tax Revenue | Non-Tax Revenue | Union Grant | Misc. Capital Receipts | | | |
| 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 | 128838.59 | 18754.97 | 36326.49 | 31.42 | | | |
| 2022-23 | 144577.17 | 20564.43 | 29846.33 | 16.20 | | | |
| 2023-24(RE) | 177157.23 | 20647.71 | 39866.98 | 20.00 | | | |

R.E.- Revised Estimates

Contd.....

13. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

| *** | R | eceipts other than | n Revenue Receip | ots | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Year | Public Debt | Loans & Advances | Contingency Fund | Public Account (Net) | Total Receipts |
| 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 | 101363.31 | 2373.60 | 500.00 | 3250.06 | 291438.44 |
| 2022-23 | 160565.41 | 419.61 | 0.00 | 15942.70 | 371931.86 |
| 2023-24(RE) | 229256.35 | 315.20 | 0.00 | 9726.60 | 476990.06 |

R.E.- Revised Estimates

^{*} With Uday Scheme

[#] Without Uday Scheme

14. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

| | Revenue Expenditure | | | | Ca | apital Out | lay | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------------------|
| Year | 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 | | 133841.52 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 17623.28 | 17623.28 |
| | | | | 166773.19 | 166773.19 | | | | | |
| 2018-19* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 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 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 15270.49 |
| 2021-22 2022-23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 209790.01 226479.29 | 209790.01 226479.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 24151.60 19798.28 |
| 2022-23 2023-24(RE) | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 267743.84 | | | 0.00 | | | 34843.51 |

R.E.- Revised Estimates

Contd.....

^{*} With Uday Scheme

[#] Without Uday Scheme

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 | 56128.17 | 621.24 | 500.00 | 81401.01 | 291191.02 |
| 2022-23 | 125737.61 | 174.78 | 0.00 | 145710.66 | 372189.96 |
| 2023-24(RE) | 173872.85 | 501.44 | 0.00 | 209217.81 | 476961.65 |

R.E.- Revised Estimates

^{*} With Uday Scheme

[#] 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....

Appendix

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 |
| Ι | 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 |

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16. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

| | Saataw | | | Schei | matic Expen | diture | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Sector | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23* | 2023-24* |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I | Agriculture & Allied Services | 3864.85 | 7288.73 | 8659.85 | 10523.36 | 10984.65 | 8450.48 | 9883.90 |
| II | Rural Development | 12208.62 | 10413.97 | 11907.61 | 10885.57 | 17422.26 | 19188.86 | 11772.16 |
| III | Special Area Programme | 297.91 | 189.21 | 100.08 | 30.98 | 52.33 | 37.16 | 45.38 |
| IV | Irrigation & Flood Control | 2268.18 | 2481.55 | 2560.99 | 2673.02 | 3677.00 | 3535.08 | 5226.76 |
| V | Energy | 16199.34 | 25183.88 | 26691.39 | 14695.43 | 23951.89 | 26341.94 | 27696.29 |
| VI | Industries & Minerals | 343.03 | 388.78 | 449.96 | 554.7 | 1388.20 | 1822.13 | 1871.53 |
| VII | Transport | 6027.74 | 6310.44 | 5335.53 | 4575.45 | 8034.84 | 7749.77 | 11310.60 |
| VIII | Scientific Services | 16.44 | 15.44 | 9.33 | 8.54 | 9.74 | 21.49 | 18.27 |
| IX | Social & Community Services | 34269.61 | 41765.08 | 42723.58 | 51641.00 | 65830.75 | 72810.41 | 79856.39 |
| X | Economic Services | 1769.53 | 2426.15 | 1504.87 | 2056.51 | 2118.48 | 2810.55 | 4534.60 |
| XI | General Services | 852.09 | 3279.83 | 3587.61 | 4227.85 | 4294.12 | 5424.39 | 6498.51 |
| | Total | 78117.34 | 99743.07 | 103530.80 | 101872.43 | 137764.24 | 148192.26 | 158714.39 |

^{*}Tentative Expenditure

17. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

| V | Prima | ary Articles G | roup | Fuel, Power, Light & | Manufactured | All Commodities |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Year | Agricultural | Minerals | Combined | Lubricants Group | Group | General Index |
| 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 | 419.18 | 435.56 | 421.10 | 579.45 | 303.99 | 388.45 |
| 2023-24 | 413.85 | 474.10 | 420.89 | 579.02 | 303.55 | 388.09 |

Note-WPI General Index not generated for the month April-May, 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

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18. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

| Calendar/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 | 142.18 | 116.76 | 157.21 | 136.93 |
| 2023-24* | 170.01 | 111.38 | 168.64 | 153.77 |

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100 From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100 From 2012-13 to 2023-24 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100

^{*} Provisional

19. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(Number In Lakh)

| 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 | 4.34 | 14.20 |
| 2023 | 9.79 | 4.46 | 14.25 |

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. Source: "Employment Market Information Programme" by Employment Deptt.

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 (RF) | 154.41 | 312.90 | 206.22 | 299.09 | 289.51 |
| 2022-23(F) | 171.88 | 282.95 | 208.76 | 334.56 | 295.94 |

[#] Includes Chillies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric

RF (Revised Final)

Contd....

^{*} From the Year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.

[@] Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

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 (RF) | 323.32 | 56.63 | 515.67 | 120.64 | 201.57 |
| 2022-23(F) | 216.06 | 55.40 | 447.46 | 194.16 | 209.63 |

^{\$} 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)

RF (Revised Final)

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

| Agriculture | | Cereals | | | Pulses | (M. Ionne) |
|--------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| Year | 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 (RF) | 7314482 | 11825609 | 19140091 | 1307385 | 2744361 | 4051746 |
| 2022-23(F) | 9187704 | 12449654 | 21637358 | 1771925 | 1870520 | 3642445 |

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

Contd...

21. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

| Agriculture | | Food Grai | n | | Oilseed | | Sugarcane | Cotton |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Year | Kharif | Rabi | Total | Kharif | Rabi | Total | Sugarcane | (Lint) |
| 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 | 1056509 | 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 (RF) | 8621867 | 14569970 | 23191837 | 2900994 | 7375812 | 10276806 | 321992 | 421931 |
| 2022-23(F) | 10959629 | 14320174 | 25279803 | 3566686 | 6774733 | 10341419 | 314986 | 471970 |

F (Final) RF (Revised Final)

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

| Agriculture | | Cereals | | | Pulses | |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Year | 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 (RF) | 6102842 | 3042257 | 9145099 | 4122932 | 2333749 | 6456681 |
| 2022-23(F) | 6403756 | 3342388 | 9746144 | 3571071 | 1975715 | 5546786 |

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

Contd...

Appendix

22. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

| Agriculture | | Food Grain | 1 | | Oilseed | | C | C-44 |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Year | Kharif | Rabi | Total | Kharif | Rabi | Total | Sugarcane | Cotton |
| 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 (RF) | 10225774 | 5376006 | 15601780 | 2385037 | 4538803 | 6923840 | 4246 | 755858 |
| 2022-23(F) | 9974827 | 5318103 | 15292930 | 2431218 | 4706623 | 7137851 | 3527 | 814614 |

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

23. GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

| 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 |
| 2021-22 | 3367935 | 39139 | 8233412 | 224465 | 11864951 |
| 2022-23 | 3599052 | 39238 | 8703869 | 240732 | 12582891 |

24. NET IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

| 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 |
| 2021-22 | 2056469 | 38580 | 6613145 | 215453 | 8923647 |
| 2022-23 | 2248790 | 38698 | 6978080 | 234700 | 9500268 |

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 | 23508.96 |
| 2023-24 | 24783.64 |

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 |
| 2022-23 | 10790 | 17349 | 14173 | 67952 | 191548 | 301811 |

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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27. HEALTH INDICATORS

| Voor | Crude Bi | rth Rate * | Crude Death | Rate ** | Infant Mo | ortality Rate # |
|------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Year | 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 |

Contd.....

Source:- S.R.S Bulletin RGI (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

27. HEALTH INDICATORS

| V | LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in Years) | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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)

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28. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

| Census | Т | Total Perso | n | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|--------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------------|--|
| Year | Male | Female | Total Person | Male | Female | Total Person | Male | Female | Total 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 | | | | nbers) | | Sex Na | tio (No. of | Density of | Population |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Males | Females | Total Person | Rural | Urban | Fem: thousa | ales per nd Males) | Population (Per Sq. Km.) | Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (percent) |
| - | | | | _ | _ | | | | |
| 1 | 1224005 | 3 | 2502052 | 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 |
| Jalore | 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 | | 32997440 | 68548437 | 51500352 | 17048085 | 928 | 888 | 200 | 21.3 |

Contd....

29. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

| | | | | Lite | racy Rate in | Percentage | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| Districts | 7 | Total Persor | 1 | | 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 |
| Jalore | 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.Madhopur | 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 | - |
| 2023-24 | 13 | 5110 | 58.69 | - |

^{*}Figures for financial year # 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

Contd....

^{*}Telangana State Statistical Abstract, 2021

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 (₹) 2023-24# |
|--------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 24 | 0.94 | 207.64 | 242479 |
| 2 Assam | 36 | 1.09 | 56.81 | 135787 |
| 3 Bihar | 27 | 0.39 | 202.83 | 54111 ^s |
| 4 Gujarat | 23 | 1.88 | 144.26 | 273558 ^s |
| 5 Haryana | 28 | 2.22 | 221.02 | 325759 |
| 6 Himachal Pradesh | 17 | 0.95 | 64.68 | 235199 |
| 7 Karnataka | 19 | 1.36 | 135.52 | 332926 |
| 8 Kerala | 6 | 0.18 | 39.62 | 263945 ^s |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 1.57 | 96.40 | 142565 |
| 10 Maharashtra | 16 | 1.34 | 129.19 | 215233 ^Ψ |
| 11 Odisha | 36 | 0.95 | 68.06 | 161437 |
| 12 Punjab | 18 | 3.62 | 246.71 | 195621 |
| 13 Rajasthan | 32 | 2.73 | 67.46 | 167614 |
| 14 Tamilnadu | 13 | 0.75 | 157.88 | 313955 |
| 15 Telangana | 21 | 1.00 | 200.53 | 347299 |
| 16 Uttar Pradesh | 38 | 0.73 | 188.96 | 93514 |
| 17 West Bengal | 19 | 0.76 | 182.15 | 154119 |
| All India | 28 | 1.08 | 137.15 | 184205 |

[#] Source:- Ministry of Statistics Programme implementation GOI (\$ Year 2022-23) (Ψ Year 2021-22) @ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2021, GoI

Contd....

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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 | 2350.56 | 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 | 24046 | 165.23 | |

^{*} Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power)-PIB GOI @ Source-Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2021-22

[#] Exculiding JRY Roads (Source-Basic Road Statistics of India, 2018-19, GOI)

31. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| STATE No. of Banking Offices per lakh population (March, 2024) | | Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) (March, 2024) | Per Capita Bank credit (₹) (March, 2024) | |
|---|----|--|---|--|
| 1 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 15 | 90097 | 138298 | |
| 2 Assam | 9 | 61163 | 35439 | |
| 3 Bihar | 6 | 40769 | 20586 | |
| 4 Gujarat | 12 | 165181 | 122827 | |
| 5 Haryana | 18 | 258005 | 171524 | |
| 6 Himachal Pradesh | 23 | 200312 | 71383 | |
| 7 Karnataka | 16 | 246996 | 170268 | |
| 8 Kerala | 19 | 223667 | 157276 | |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 9 | 70519 | 53439 | |
| 10 Maharashtra | 11 | 366508 | 361081 | |
| 11 Odisha | 12 | 112216 | 53881 | |
| 12 Punjab | 21 | 199667 | 116406 | |
| 13 Rajasthan | 10 | 81929 | 71002 | |
| 14 Tamilnadu | 16 | 174416 | 196791 | |
| 15 Telangana | 15 | 205918 | 226299 | |
| 16 Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 73329 | 36579 | |
| 17 West Bengal | 10 | 114848 | 56564 | |
| All India | 11 | 151729 | 119931 | |

Source - 1st March, 2024, Population projection for India & States 2011-2036 (RGI) Quarterly Statistics (2023-24 Q4) on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI



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