
August 2021 Edition

Economy of Rajasthan



Book by RajRAS



© 2020 All Rights Reserved with RAJRAS Ventures LLP

This PDF eBook is only for personal reference. No part of this eBook (PDF) may be reproduced or transmitted by any form or by any means electronic or mechanical including printing, photocopying or recording or by any information storage and retrieval system or used in any manner without written permission from RajRAS Ventures LLP. RajRAS Ventures LLP may take legal action, file for criminal infringement & seek compensation for the loss.

Disclaimer: RajRAS Ventures LLP has obtained the information contained in this work from sources believed to be reliable. Care has been taken to publish information, as accurate as possible. RajRAS Ventures LLP nor its authors guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein, and neither RajRAS Ventures LLP nor its authors, affiliates, publishers or any other party associated with RajRAS Ventures LLP shall be liable or responsible for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information. RajRAS Ventures LLP and its authors are just making an attempt to provide information and not attempting to offer any professional services.

All disputes will be subject to Udaipur, Rajasthan Jurisdiction.

Index

Overview of Rajasthan Economy

Rajasthan: At Glance	1
Rajasthan Budget 2021-22: Analysis	9
Centre-State Finance Relations	15
Economic Planning in Rajasthan	19
New Economic Policies	24
CSR in Rajasthan.....	39

Infrastructure

Public Private Partnership (PPP)	41
Special Economic Zones (SEZ)	52
Power Infrastructure of Rajasthan.....	55
Transport Infrastructure of Rajasthan	62
Postal & Telecommunication Infrastructure.....	70
Urbanisation & Urban Infrastructure.....	71
Inland Container Depot.....	79
Rural Development	81

Human Resource

NFHS-4: Summary	86
Skill Development	89
Unemployment	93
Poverty	98
Sustainable Development Goals	105

Industrial Sector in Economy

Industrial Sector	113
Key Industries.....	118
Departments & Organisations	123
Index of Industrial Production (IIP)	128
Public Sector Enterprises	129
Geographical Indications.....	134
DMIC	136

Service Sector in Economy

Service Sector in Economy	140
Rajasthan Tourism	142

Agriculture Sector in Economy

Agriculture Sector	148
--------------------------	-----

Rajasthan: At Glance

Rajasthan with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq.kms, is the largest State in the country. Administratively, it is divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts. Because of factors such as better law and order situation, peaceful environment, excellent road & railway infrastructure and less population density, currently, Rajasthan is a preferred investment destination in India.

Rajasthan Overview

Indicators	Year	<u>Rajasthan</u>	<u>India</u>	Unit
Geographical Area	2011	3.42	32.87	Lakh Sq. Km.
Population	2011	6.85	121.09	Crore
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	21.3	17.7	Percentage
Population Density	2011	200	382	Population Per Sq. Km
Urban Population to total Population	2011	24.9	31.1	Percentage
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	17.8	16.6	Percentage
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	13.5	8.6	Percentage
Sex Ratio	2011	928	943	Female Per 1,000 Male
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	888	919	Female Children Per 1,000 Male Children
Literacy Rate	2011	66.1	73	Percentage
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	79.2	80.9	Percentage
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	52.1	64.6	Percentage
Work Participation Rate	2011	43.6	39.8	Percentage
Birth Rate	2018*	24	20	Per 1,000 Population
Death Rate	2018*	5.9	6.2	Per 1,000 Population
Infant Mortality Rate	2018*	37	32	Per 1,000 Live Birth
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2016-18*	164	113	Per Lakh Live Birth
Life Expectancy at Birth	2014-18*	68.7	69.4	Year

***Source: Economic Review 2020-21: Published in February 2021

Key Macro Indicators of Economic Development 2020

These are Macro Indicators of State of Economy 2020, which are published in Feb 2021. This is based on data published in Economic Review of Rajasthan 2020-21 and State Budget 2021-22.

State Domestic Product (SDP)

Estimates of State Domestic Product represents the value of *all goods and services* produced *within the State*. It is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy.

Types of SDP

- The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of the 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.

Who Estimates SDP?

The *Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan* brings out estimates of State Domestic Product on regular basis, and making them up to date from time to time as per the guidelines and methodology provided by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

GSDP is defined as a measure in monetary terms, of volume of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. GSDP is generally known as 'State income'.

GSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12):

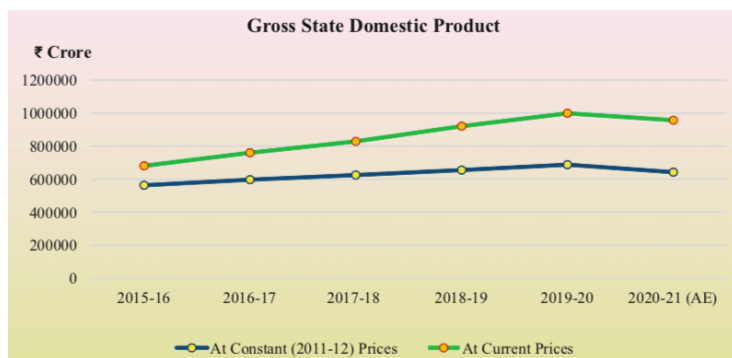
Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	GDP	Variation from Last Year
2020-21 (A.E.)	6,43,222 crores	-6.61%	134.4 lakh crore	-7.73%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP: **4.79%**

GSDP at Current Prices:

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	GDP	Variation from Last Year
2020-21 (A.E.)	9,57,912 crore	- 4.11%	194.8 lakh crore	-4.22%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP: **4.92%**



Hence, **Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP** at:

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **-4.11%**
- (b) Current Prices: **-6.61%**

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is when deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC), which take place in the process of production, from Gross State Domestic Product.

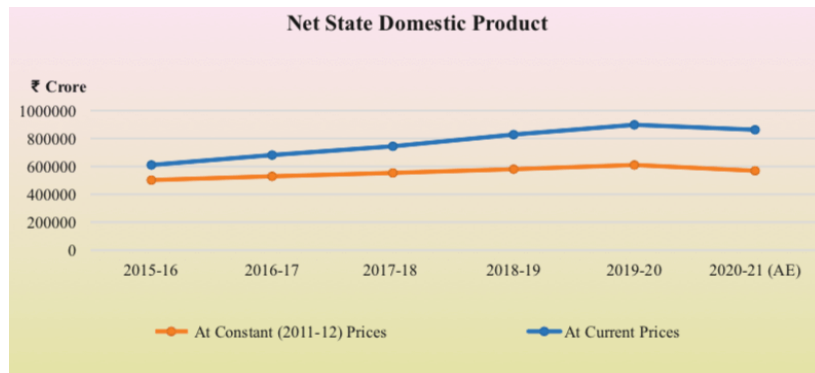
Hence, **NSDP = GSDP – CFC**

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

Year	Rajasthan	
	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2020-21 (A.E.)	5,70,143 crores	-6.58%

NSDP at Current Prices:

Year	Rajasthan	
	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2020-21 (A.E.)	8,62,633 crores	-4.06%



Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

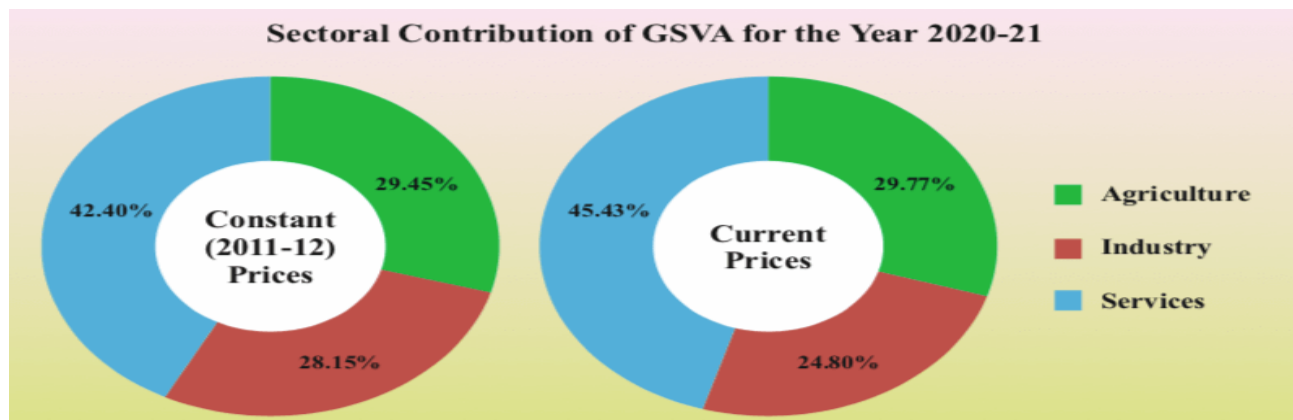
Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is a productivity metric that measures the contribution to an economy by different sectors. Rajasthan, measures GSVA by three broad sectors namely Agriculture, Industries and services.

- Agriculture sector includes Crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector.
- Industries sector includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & remedial services and construction sector.
- Service sector includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial and other services sectors.

Important Trends:

- The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that the *progressive decline* in the contribution of Agricultural Sector in the economy of Rajasthan.
- The Industry Sector has also declined from its contribution levels in 2011-12. Consequently, contribution of Service sector has increased progressively.
- Sectoral Contribution of GVA (2019-20 AE) at Current Prices by

- (a) Agriculture: **29.77%**
- (b) Industry: **24.80%**
- (c) Services: **45.43%**



Contribution within Agricultural Sector:

- Crops – 48.36%
- Livestock - 42.62%
- Forestry & Logging - 8.67%
- Fishing – 0.34%

Contribution within Industrial Sector:

- Manufacturing –
- Construction –
- Mining -
- Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services –

Contribution within Services Sector:

- Trade, Hotels & Restaurants – 26.53%
- Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services – 24.60%
- Transport, Storage and communication – 21.49%
- Public Administration – 8.55%
- Financial Services – 7.53 %
- Other Services - 11.30%

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 (2020-21) at:

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **72,297 INR** | Rajasthan & **86,456** | India
- (b) Current Prices: **109,386 INR** | Rajasthan & **1,26,968** | India

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) 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 2019-20, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,71,696 crore
- This is 27.20% of the GSDP (₹9,98,999 crore).
- The GFCF in the year 2019-20 increased by 2.67 per cent over the previous year 2018-19.

Important Trends:

- GFCF has been more in **Private Sector (74.21%)** than **Public Sector (25.79%)**.
- **Construction & Real Estate** have highest GFCH formation
- **Forestry and Fishing (last)** have least GFCG formation.

Price Statistics

Price level is one of the key indicators in the process of economic planning. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society, irrespective of their standard of living. One of the foremost concerns of any Government is to exercise regular and periodic control over the movement of prices of essential commodities.

Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the price levels of commodities or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are *Wholesale Price Index (WPI)* and *Consumer Price Index (CPI)*.

Price Inflation Indices 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.
- The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for [Jaipur](#), [Ajmer](#) and [Bhilwara](#) centres of the State.
- The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) Rajasthan

- Base Year 1999-2000=100
- The primary use of the state level WPI is in computation of GSDP as an indicator.
- WPI serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government.
- It is also widely used by the banks, industries and business circles. It is released on **monthly**
- 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 Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 310.56 in the year 2019 to 330.86 in the year of 2020, registered an increase of 6.54 per cent.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- At present there are four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price Index for
 - Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)
 - Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)
 - Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and
 - Rural, Urban (CPI-R&U).
- The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth one by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi.

General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

(Base year 2012=100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2016	132.79	127.92	131.07	131.28	126.83	129.20
2	2017	137.29	132.96	135.73	135.63	131.03	133.50
3	2018	139.33	138.56	139.05	140.73	136.50	138.77
4	2019	145.33	144.11	144.91	144.89	142.82	143.93
5	2020*	153.30	152.68	153.06	154.18	151.93	153.12

* Average of months (January to November, 2020) and Index of Rajasthan (March to May, 2020) not release due to COVID-19 pandemic

The profile of Population in Census 2011

- As per Census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.85 crore.
- The decadal growth rate of the population is 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 compared to 28.4 per cent in the previous decennial period of 1991-2001.
- The pace of growth has slowed down, but still it is higher than the all India level.
- The population density in the State has increased from 165 per sq.km in Census 2001 to 200 in Census 2011.
- The overall sex-ratio of the population of Rajasthan in terms of number of female per thousand male is 928 compared to 943 of all India.
- The literacy rate of Rajasthan is 66.1 per cent in total and 79.2 per cent and 52.1 per cent for males and females respectively.

Rajasthan Budget 2021-22: Analysis

Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Ashok Gehlot presented the Rajasthan State Budget for financial year 2021-2022 in the state Vidhan Sabha on 24th February 2021.

- The size of the Rajasthan Budget 2021-22 (which is equal to expenditure or receipts of Government of Rajasthan) is **INR 2.5 Lac Crore**.
- The size of the Union Budget 2021-22 is **INR 34.83 Lac Crore**.
- After Uttar Pradesh, [Rajasthan](#) is the second state in the country to table a paperless budget

Receipt				Expenditure			
(2,50,000 Cr) (with Uday Scheme)				2,50,000 Cr (with Uday Scheme)			
Revenue		Capital		Revenue		Capital	
1,84,000 Crore		66,000 Crore		2,08,000 Core		42,000 Crore	
State Tax Revenue	90,000 Cr	Public Debt	61,900 Cr	General Services	67,000 Cr	Capital Outlay	24000 Cr
Central tax Share	40,000 Cr	Recover of loan	655 Cr	Social Services	87,000 Cr	Public Debt	17000 Cr
Non-Tax Revenue	17,000 Cr	Contingency Fund	500 Cr	Economic Services	52,000 Cr	App. To Contignecy Fund	500Cr
Union Grant	36,000 Cr	Public Account	3400 Cr			Loans & Advances	361 Cr

Analysis of Union Budget 2021-22

Receipts:

- The total receipts (including borrowings) in 2021-22 are estimated to be **Rs 2,50,832 crore**.
- Out of the total receipts, **revenue receipts** are estimated to be **Rs 1,84,330 crore** and **capital receipts** are estimated to be **Rs 66,501 crore**.

Expenditure:

- The government is estimated to spend **Rs 2,50,747 crore** during 2021-22.
- Out of the total expenditure, **revenue expenditure** is estimated to be **Rs 2,08,080 crore** and **capital expenditure** is estimated to be **Rs 42,667 crore**.

Budget & Deficit:

- **Budgetary Surplus**
 - = Revenue A/c Surplus + Capital A/C Surplus
 - = (Revenue Receipt- Revenue Expenditure) + (Capital Receipt - Capital Expenditure)
 - = **84.7 Crore.**
- **Revenue Deficit**
 - = Revenue Receipt - Revenue Expenditure
 - = **23,750 Crore**
- **Fiscal Deficit**
 - = Non Debt Receipt - Total expenditure
 - = Revenue Receipt+Recovery of loans+Other receipts-Total Exp.
 - = **47,652 Crore = 3.98 % of GSDP**
- **Primary Deficit**
 - Fiscal Deficit - Interest Payment
 - **8,428 Crore = 1.61% of GSDP**

Receipts:

- Total = **Rs 2,50,832 crore.**
- Includes Revenue Receipts (**Rs 1,84,330 crore**) and Capital Receipts (**Rs 66,501 crore**).

Revenue Receipts: Trends

- **State Own Tax Revenue** > Share in Central Taxes > Union Grant > Non-Tax Revenue (Same for FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22)
- In **State's Own Tax Revenue:** GST > Sales Tax > State's Excise Duty > Tax on Vehicles > Stamps & Registration > Taxes & duties on Electricity > Land Revenue > Tax on Immovable Property > Tax on goods & passenger > Other taxes (Same for FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22)

- **In Share in Central Taxes:**

- **FY 2021-22:** GST > Income Tax > Corporation Tax > Custom duty > Union Excise duty > Service Tax > Other Taxes (Same for **BE FY 2020-21**)

GST Compensation

The GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 guarantees states compensation for five years (till 2022) for any revenue loss arising due to GST implementation. The Act guarantees states a 14% annual growth in their GST revenue, failing which compensation grants are provided to states to meet the shortfall. These grants are funded through the GST compensation cess levied by the centre.

As the cess collection is not sufficient to meet the compensation requirement of states in 2020-21, a part of their requirement will be met through loans from the centre (which will be repaid using future cess collection).

As per the revised estimate of 2020-21, Rajasthan is estimated to receive a total GST compensation (grant + loan) of Rs 9,404 crore which is 112% higher than the compensation received in 2019-20 (Rs 4,440 crore). In 2021-22 the state expects to receive GST Compensation loan of Rs 7,204 crore, and there is no estimate for GST Compensation grants.

Capital Receipts:

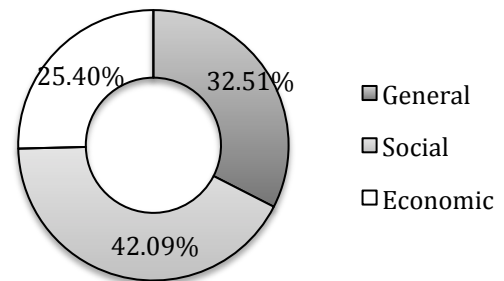
- Capital Receipts include major component of proceeds from Public Debt, Net Public Account, Contingency Fund.

Expenditure:

- Total = **Rs 2,50,747 crore** during 2021-22.
- Includes two components **Revenue expenditure (Rs 2,08,080 crore)** and **Capital expenditure (Rs 42,667 crore)**.

Revenue Expenditure

- Out of the total Revenue expenditure, **Rs 140,424 Crores** will be on developmental works & **Rs 67,655** will on non-developmental works.
- Service wise:
 - General Services- 67,000 Cr
 - Social Services- 87,000 Cr
 - Economic Services- 57,000 Cr



Sectoral expenditure in 2021-22

The sectors listed below account for 68% of the total expenditure on sectors by the state in 2021-22.

Sector-wise expenditure under Rajasthan Budget 2021-22 (in Rs crore):

Sector	2021-22 BE	Annualised Change (2019-20 to 2021-22 BE)	Major Budget provisions 2021-22
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	44,309	14%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 9,821 crore has been allocated to Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. • Rs 1,062 crore has been allocated to Mid-Day Meal Program.
Energy	19,449	-12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 16,237 crore allocated for power tariff subsidy.
Health and Family Welfare	16,269	16%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 1,687 crore has been allocated towards National Rural Health Mission. • Rs 1,463 crore has been allocated for Public Health Insurance scheme.
Rural Development	15,920	11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 3,700 crore has been allocated for PM Awas Yojana (Grameen). • MNREGA has been allocated Rs 2,539 crore.
Social Welfare and Nutrition	15,563	11%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Minister Samman Old Age pension yojana has been allocated Rs 5,410 crore. • Pension scheme for widows has been allocated Rs 2,283 crore.
Agriculture and allied activities	11,810	6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs 3,200 crore has been allocated for agriculture loan waiver scheme.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 1,500 crore has been allocated for PM Fasal Bima Yojana and weather-based crop insurance scheme.
Water Supply and Sanitation	10,024	23%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 5,182 crore has been allocated for rural water supply program. Rs 2,479 crore has been allocated for urban water supply program.
Urban Development	8,674	32%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 932 crore has been allocated towards SMART City Mission.
Roads and Bridges	7,787	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 1,400 crore has been allocated for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
Police	7,384	8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rs 5,052 crore has been allocated for district police.
% of total expenditure on all sectors	68%		

Deficits, Debts and FRBM Targets for 2021-22

The Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 provides annual targets to progressively reduce the outstanding liabilities, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government.

Revenue deficit:

- It is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
- A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance revenue expenditure (which do not increase its assets or reduces its liabilities).
- In 2021-22, Rajasthan is estimated to record a revenue deficit of Rs 23,750 crore (1.98% of the GSDP).
- For Rajasthan, the 15th Finance Commission has recommended revenue deficit grants of Rs 9,878 crore for 2021-22, Rs 4,862 crore for 2022-23, and zero revenue deficit grant thereafter.

Fiscal deficit:

- It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts.
- This gap is filled by borrowings which leads to an increase in total liabilities.
- In 2021-22, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs 47,653 crore (3.98% of GSDP).
- As per the revised estimates, in 2020-21, the fiscal deficit of the state is expected to be 6.12% of GSDP, which is higher than the budget estimate of 2.99%.

Enhanced borrowing limit in 2020-21:

- The FRBM Act provides for fiscal deficit limit of 3% of GSDP. Given the situation due to COVID-19, the central government permitted states to increase their fiscal deficit up to 5% of GSDP in 2020-21.
- All states were allowed to increase their fiscal deficit up to 4% of GSDP.
- The remaining 1% of GSDP is conditional on the implementation of reforms by states in the following areas (0.25% of GSDP for each reform):
 - (i) one nation one ration card,
 - (ii) ease of doing business,
 - (iii) urban local body/ utility, and
 - (iv) power distribution.
- As of February, 2021, Rajasthan is eligible to borrow Rs 8,739 crore for fully implementing the first three reforms, and partially implementing the fourth reform.

Outstanding liability

- It is the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year.
- In 2021-22, the outstanding liability is expected to be 38.2% of the GSDP.
- As per the revised estimate for 2020-21, outstanding liability is estimated to be 42.7% of GSDP, which is substantially higher than the 35.3% recorded in 2019-20.

Centre-State Finance Relations

Articles 268 to 293 in Part XII of Constitution deal with Centre-State Financial Relations. The Constitution draws a distinction between power to levy tax & collect tax and power to appropriate the tax so levied & collected. Example Income tax is levied & collected by center but proceeds are distributed between centre & states.

Power to Levy Taxes:

- The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects mentioned in Union List (13 in number).
- The State legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects mentioned in State List (18 in number).
- Earlier there were no tax entries in Concurrent list but 101st Amendment of Constitution, 2016 inserted Article 246-A and made an exception by making a special provision with respect to goods & services tax. This amendment has conferred concurrent power upon Parliament & State Legislature to make laws governing GST.
- The residuary power of taxation – i.e. power to impose taxes on items not mentioned in any list lies with Parliament. Acting on this, Parliament has imposed – gift tax, wealth tax & expenditure tax.

Distribution of Tax Revenue between Centre & States

Major changes introduced by:

- 80th Constitution Amendment of 2000 – it gave effect to recommendation of 10th Financial Commission & implemented 'Alternate Scheme of Devolution'.
- 101st Constitution Amendment of 2016 – introduced new tax regime of GST.

A. Article 268: Taxes levied by Centre but Collected & Appropriated by States

- Includes stamp duties on transfer of shares, bills of exchange, promissory notes, policies of insurance & others.
- Proceeds of duties levied within Rajasthan do not form part of Consolidated fund of India but assigned to Rajasthan.

B. Article 269: Taxes levied & Collected by Centre but Assigned to States

- Includes
 - Taxes on sale & purchase of goods (other than newspaper) in course of inter-state trade & commerce.
 - Taxes on consignment of goods in course of inter-state trade or commerce.
- Proceeds of such taxes do not form part of Consolidated fund of India but assigned to Rajasthan(states) as per principles laid by Parliament.

C. Article 269-A: Levy & Collection of GST in Inter-State Trade or Commerce

- The GST of supply in course of inter-state trade/commerce are levied & collected by Centre but distributed between Center & States in manner provided by Parliament on recommendations of GST council.
- Parliament is authorized to formulate principles of determining place of supply, when supply of good/service is inter-state.

D. Article 270: Taxes levied & Collected by Centre but distributed between Centre & the States

- Includes all taxes & duties referred in Union list except
 - Duties/taxes mentioned in articles 268, 269, 269-A
 - Surcharge on taxes/duties mentioned in article 271.
 - Any Cess levied for specific purpose.
- Proceeds of such taxes/duties are determined by the President, on recommendation of Financial Commission.

E. Article 271: Surcharge on Taxes/Duties for purpose of Centre

- Parliament can levy surcharges on taxes/duties mentioned in articles 269 & 270.
 - Taxes on sale & purchase of goods (other than newspaper) in course of inter-state trade & commerce.
 - Taxes on consignment of goods in course of inter-state trade or commerce.
- Proceeds of such taxes go to Centre exclusively.
- GST is exempted from this, meaning, Surcharge cannot be placed on GST.

F. Taxes levied & Collected & Retained by States

- Includes taxes belonging to States exclusively.
 - Mentioned in State List – 18 in numbers.

Distribution of Non-Tax Revenue between Centre & States

Centre:

As per Budget 2021-22, the major sources of non-tax revenue of Centre (estimated at Rs 2,43,028 crores) includes:

- Interest Receipts – 11,541 crores.
- Dividend & profits – 1,03,538 crores
- Other non-tax revenue – 1,27,949 crores

Rajasthan:

As per Budget 2021-22, the major sources of non-tax revenue of Rajasthan (estimated at 17,698 crores) includes:

- Interest Receipts – 1,707 crores.
- Dividend & profits – 58 crores
- Other non-tax revenue – 15,932 crores

Grant-in Aid to States (Rajasthan)

Besides sharing of tax revenue between center & states, there is also provision of grant-in-aid from centre to states. There are two types of grant-in-aid:

- Statutory Grants (Article 275)
- Discretionary Grants (Article 282)

The Constitution also provided for a third type of grant for a temporary period.

As per Rajasthan Budget 2021-22, the Union grant has been estimated at Rs 36,475 crores.

Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission for 2021-26

The 15th Finance Commission's (FC) report for the 2021-26 period was released on February 1, 2021. For the 2021-26 period, the Commission has recommended the share of states in the divisible pool of central taxes to be 41%, same as that for 2020-21 (also recommended by the 15th FC in its report for 2020-21).

This is 1% point lower than the 42% share recommended by the 14th FC (for the 2015-20 period) to separately provide funds for the newly formed union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

The 15th FC proposed revised criteria for determining the share of individual states (different from 14th FC). Based on the 15th FC's recommendations for the period 2021-26, Rajasthan will have a 2.47% share in the divisible pool of central taxes.

This implies that out of every Rs 100 of revenue in the divisible pool during the 2021-26 period, Rajasthan will receive Rs 2.47. This is higher than the share in the divisible pool of Rs 2.31 recommended by the 14th FC.

Fiscal Roadmap for 2021-26

The 15th Finance Commission recommended the following fiscal deficit targets for states for the 2021-26 period (as a % of GSDP):

- 4% for 2021-22,
- 3.5% for 2022-23,
- 3% for 2023-26.

The Commission estimates that this path will enable Rajasthan to bring down its total liabilities from 41.1% of GSDP in 2020-21 to 38.2% of GSDP in 2025-26.

If a state is unable to fully utilise the sanctioned borrowing limit as specified above in any of the first four years (2021-25), it can avail the unutilised borrowing amount in subsequent years (within the 2021-26 period).

Additional borrowing worth 0.5% of GSDP will be allowed each year for the first four years (2021-25) upon undertaking certain power sector reforms including:

- reduction in operational losses,
- reduction in revenue gap,
- reduction in payment of cash subsidy by adopting direct benefit transfer,
- reduction in tariff subsidy as a percentage of revenue.

Economic Planning in Rajasthan

The basic objectives of the successive Five Year Plans has been to achieve a significant step up in the rate of growth of the State's economy, optimum utilisation of benefits from potential already created, and improving the living conditions of the people specially of the weaker sections. At the time of initiation of planning in 1951, the state was involved in problems of integration and so there was lack of basic statistical data required for planning the state.

Review of Five Year / Annual Plans:

First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956)

- In the First Five Year Plan the emphasis was on increasing agriculture production, extension of facilities for irrigation and power, and provision for basic social services i.e. education, medical facilities and arrangement for drinking water supply.
- The outlay for First Plan was kept at Rs 64.50 crores. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 54.15 crores was incurred.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961)

- In the Second Five Year Plan, Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and Social Services continued to receive attention.
- The Panchayati Raj Institutions were activated and Rajasthan become a pioneer State in introducing 3 tier Panchayati Raj System comprising of Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Panchayats, from 2 October, 1959.
- The outlay for the Second Five Year Plan was kept at Rs. 105.27 crore. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 102.74 crores was incurred.

Third Five-Year Plan (1961–1966)

- In the Third Five Year Plan, creation of infrastructural facilities i.e. irrigation and power, were accorded highest priority.
- An elaborate programme for the industrial development of the State was also initiated.

- The expenditure incurred in Third Plan was to the extent of Rs. 212.70 crores against the outlay of Rs. 236.00 crores.

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969–1974)

- The concept of area development was introduced in the Fourth Plan.
- The State Government embarked on an ambitious programme for specific areas such as that for the drought prone areas and Command Area Development (CAD).
- Besides this, emphasis was laid on taking up programmes for the creation of employment opportunities and for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.
- In this Plan, a sum of Rs. 308.79 crores was spent against the outlay of Rs. 306.21 crores.

Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974–1978)

- Economic emancipation of the weaker sections was accorded a very high priority and target groups oriented programmes were introduced. These target groups consisted of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, etc.
- Minimum Needs Programme was introduced for providing basic social services like elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural roads, rural water supply, rural electrification, rural housing and environmental improvement of urban Kachi bastis and nutrition for children and women. Funds were earmarked under these programmes.
- Concept of area development was further strengthened by formulating a special plan for the tribal areas for accelerating the pace of economic upliftment of the tribals in the predominantly tribal belt of southern Rajasthan.

Rolling Five-Year Plan (1978–1980)

- In the Fifth Plan, against the outlay of Rs. 847.16 crores, the total expenditure incurred was to the extent of Rs. 857.62 crores.

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985)

- The programmes designed for rural development with the emphasis on poverty eradication and employment generation were accorded high priority in the Sixth Five Year Plan.
- A new Twenty Point Programme which aimed at accelerating the pace of development of the economy and the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society was also adopted in this Plan.
- The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Massive Programme of Assistance for Development of Small and Marginal Farmers was also started in this Plan, to attain the objective of providing employment opportunities and raising the income levels of the rural poor.
- A sum of Rs. 2120.45 crores was incurred against the outlay of Rs. 2025.00 crores in the Sixth Plan.

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–1990)

- The main objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan were food, work and productivity. Maximisation of production in key sectors of the economy with special emphasis on rural economy, progressive reduction in poverty and an increasing emphasis on employment oriented programmes. The latter included programmes covered under MNP and Twenty Point Programme.
- In spite of recurrent droughts in the State in the past and particularly during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the State, by and large was successful in attainment of the objectives as laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan.
- As against the outlay of Rs. 3000.00 crores, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3106.18 crores.

Annual FivePlans (1990–1992)**Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)**

- State's Eighth Five-Year Plan aimed at faster growth, generation of larger employment opportunities, substantial reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of basic minimum facilities and greater peoples participation.

- Priority areas of the Eighth Plan included reduction in the rate of growth of population and completion of on-going projects on time to avoid cost and time over-run. Emphasis was on diversification of the agricultural base with greater thrust on the sectors like horticulture, livestock, fisheries, agro- processing, etc.
- The size of the State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was kept at Rs. 11500.00 crores.
- The Basic Minimum Services programme has also been started during the last year of the Eighth Plan.

Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997–2002)

- The basic objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan are to reduce the gap between the per capita income in the State and the national average.
- Stress was laid on completion of ongoing infrastructure projects, especially on power and water resources along-with a focused thrust on sectors such as horticulture, livestock, fisheries, agro-processing etc.
- The provision of basic minimum services, namely primary education, primary health, safe drinking water, housing, nutrition, village road connectivity and the public distribution system those related to particular attention.
- The total resources available for the State Ninth Five Year Plan were of the order of Rs. 22525.83 crores at 1996-97 prices.

Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002–2007)

- Growth rate in the 10th Five year plan period was at 2004-05 prices was 7.2%.
- Per capita income growth rate was 5.2%.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012)

- The theme of the National Plan was "Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth".
- Growth rate in the XI Five Year plan has been estimated at 6.5%. During 2010-11 the growth rate was 11.2% which was the highest one during the 11th Five year plan period.

Twelfth Five-year Plan (2012-17)

The theme of 12th Five-year plan was "*Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth*". An outlay of INR 1,96,992 has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan. The **Economic Growth Targets** of 12th Five Year Plan are:

(Per cent)	
Sector	Target for Twelfth Plan for Rajasthan
Agriculture	3.50
Industries	8.00
Services	9.50
Total Growth Rate	7.70

Some Monitor-able Socio-Economic Parameters:

S. No.	Social Indicators	Unit	Twelfth Plan Goals for Rajasthan
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant deaths per thousand live births	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Maternal deaths per lakh live births	200
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Birth per Woman	2.5
4.	Malnutrition among Children under 3 years	per cent	25.3
5.	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	per cent	24.3
6.	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Girls per thousand Boys	912
7.	Total Literacy Rate	per cent	79.57
8.	Male Literacy Rate	per cent	91.89
9.	Female Literacy Rate	per cent	66.22

Recent changes in approach:

With the scrapping of planning commission, the era of Five years plans has come to an end. The 12th Five-year plan (2012-17) was India's last Five Year Plan. The **Niti Aayog**, which has replaced the Planning Commission, has launched a three-year action plan from April 1, 2017. Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven-year strategy, which would guide the government's development works till 2030.

At the State Level, **Planning Department**, Government of Rajasthan remains the nodal office associated with Economic Planning in Rajasthan. Additionally, **Directorate of Economics and Statistics** was established in the year 1956 as the Principal Statistical Organisation in the State to feed the planning needs.

New Economic Policies

The current Government of Rajasthan has taken steps to create a policy environment that nurtures private enterprise and makes investing in the State profitable. In addition to a general package of financial incentives, sector-specific policies have been formulated to promote investment.

New Economic Policies and Programmes of Government of Rajasthan

- Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020
- Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021
- Rajasthan m-Sand Policy
- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019
- Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2019
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019
- Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy 2019
- Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-export Promotion Scheme – 2019
- Draft - Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy 2019
- Rajasthan Bio-fuel Policy
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Startup Policy 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2015

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020

In [September 2020](#), Rajasthan Government introduced released **Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020** to reposition Rajasthan as a preferred [tourism](#) destination for both domestic as well as international tourists by offering tourists a high quality experience.

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020: Vision

The vision of Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020 is to:

- Reposition Rajasthan as a preferred tourism destination for both domestic as well as international tourists by offering tourists a high quality experience.

- Through responsible and sustainable policies ensuring conservation of natural, historical and cultural heritage of the State while simultaneously accelerating socio-economic development by improving livelihood opportunities for the local population.

Period

The Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020 shall remain in operation for a period of 5 years from the date of its notification or for a period as may be determined by the Government or until substitution by another policy, whichever is earlier.

Objectives:

The objectives of Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020 include:

1. Promote Rajasthan as a leading tourism brand in national and international markets.
2. Strengthen and diversify existing tourism products.
3. Provide innovative tourism products and services with focus on lesser known destinations especially in rural areas.
4. Improve the connectivity of tourist destinations through road, rail and air.
5. Expand tourist accommodation infrastructure.
6. Broad based promotion and marketing of tourism products.
7. Facilitate tourism specific skill development to create gainful self-employment.
8. Create suitable mechanisms to promote effective interdepartmental coordination.
9. Take steps to encourage private sector investment in the State.
10. To provide a safe and secure environment for tourists and in particular women travellers and also improve tourist grievance redressal systems.
11. To empower the department with suitable administrative structure for extending approvals for establishment of tourism units.
12. Market research and developing statistics grid development framework for better policy making and forecasting.

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020: Salient Features

- The tourism department of Rajasthan will work to enhance existing tourism products and also offer new **experimental tourism** products like Desert Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Wild life and [Eco-Tourism](#), Tribal Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Crafts & Cuisine Tourism, MICE Tourism,

Weekend Getaway Tourism, Religious Tourism, Wedding Tourism, Wellness Tourism, Roots Tourism, Rural Tourism, Film Tourism etc.

- Special tourism zones will be declared.
- Steps will be taken to strengthen tourism infrastructure across state including preparing area based / circuit based tourism master plan, improving cleanliness and hygiene at tourist destinations, improving accessibility for specially abled persons and improving the drainage system of tourist destinations.
- The department will also take steps to improve accommodation facilities in the state. A 'Guest House' scheme will be launched to promote establishments offering 5 to 20 rooms. Home Stays will be encouraged and a scheme for their promotion, grading and listing will be formulated.
- Department of Tourism would work towards spreading awareness about employment opportunities in tourism sector and will start an online portal for youth, trainers and industry to interact and exchange information.
- Suitable amendments will be made in the Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation and Regulation) Act, 2010 and Rules thereof so as to give more functional powers/ Police Act powers to Tourist Assistance Force in order to make it more effective.
- To implement this Tourism Policy, a robust administrative mechanism will be set up in Department of Tourism. A dedicated Policy Implementation Unit (PIU) will be set-up with a nodal team responsible for implementation of this policy.

Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021

In July 2021, the Rajasthan State Government released the Rajasthan Eco Tourism Policy 2021 with an aim to generate economic benefits after conserving natural areas and attracting tourism in Rajasthan.

Background:

The State Government had released the first eco-tourism policy in 2010 and there was need to update the policy to create synergy between forest and local communities who will manage these sites and earn their livelihood from the resulting growth in tourism activities.

Definition of Eco-Tourism:

Rajasthan Eco Tourism Policy 2021 defines Eco-Tourism as a form of sustainable tourism within a natural or cultural heritage area where community participation, protection and management of natural resources, culture, indigenous knowledge and practices, environmental education and ethics, as well as economic benefits are fostered and pursued for the enrichment of host community and satisfaction of visitors.

Further, The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) describes Ecotourism as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'.

Characteristics of Eco-Tourism:

The Policy also defines characteristics of Eco-Tourism based on **World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)** as:

- Tourism where the main motivation of the tourists is the conservation and appreciation of nature as well as the traditional cultures prevailing in natural areas.
- Contains educational and interpretation features.
- Minimises negative impacts upon the natural and sociocultural environment.
- Supports the maintenance of natural areas which are used as ecotourism attractions by generating economic benefits for host communities, providing income opportunities for local communities and increasing awareness towards the conservation of natural and cultural assets.

Salient Features:

- Considers communities as the most vital pillar of ecotourism in the state.
- Identifies that carefully designed ecotourism initiative shall have the potential to contribute both to ecological conservation and local community development.
- The forest department will be the nodal department for implementing the ecotourism policy.
- The Rajasthan Eco Tourism policy 2021 will remain in **operation for a period of 10 years** from the date of notification.

Ecotourism activities to be permitted:

The policy defines, **Eco Tourism activities** as nature-based activities exclusively performed to sensitize people about the beauty, richness and fragility of the state's natural and cultural heritage, and shall not just focus on creating destinations in natural area or using natural environment for outdoor activities.

Ecotourism activities have to be coordinated by a qualified nature and cultural interpreter trained to entertain and educate the visitors.

Permitted activities include:

- Trekking, nature walk, bird and wildlife watching, hiking, flora and fauna observation, photography, etc.
- Boating / River Cruising to view wildlife and experience wilderness.
- Overnight Camping / Star Gazing in designated sites / forts / other monuments.
- Any travel focussed on experiencing Rajasthan's fairs and festivals which promote eco-tourism and sustainability of local traditions.
- Lodging in campsites, eco-lodges, homestays and guesthouses that are located in an area of natural and / or cultural beauty, and involves local specificities and
- Activities in specified areas of the forests such as jungle safari in vehicles or elephant / camel safari, trekking / nature walk, overnight camping in designated sites, bird watching and study of flora & fauna, etc

As per the policy, all ecotourism activities will be in conformity with the existing environmental laws of the country, including:

- Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972,
- The FCA 1980, the Environment Protection Act, 1986,
- The Environment (Protection) rules 1986 and rules for Eco sensitive zones,
- NTCA guidelines,
- Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020,
- Directives of Supreme Court of India and National Green Tribunal.

Policy Implementation:

Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy 2021 shall be implemented by **Rajasthan Forest Development Corporation** and administered by the **Forest Department Government of Rajasthan**.

Marketing: However, for the purposes of branding, promotion, marketing Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy 2021 shall be considered to be a part of Rajasthan Tourism Policy and shall be **promoted by the Rajasthan Tourism Department**, Government of Rajasthan.

The **Rajasthan Ecotourism Development Society (REDS)** registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act 1963 shall be reconstituted and will act as an advisory and oversight body for the Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy.

District Level:

- To implement the policy at the district level, a **district ecotourism committee (DLEC)** will be constituted under the **chairmanship of the district collector** with deputy conservator of forests (territorial) as member secretary.
- It will also have members from other stakeholder departments such as revenue, tourism, tribal development, rural development etc. to promote, manage and regulate ecotourism sites.
- The DLEC will be free to invite opinion from the experts in the field of tourism and hospitality sectors operating in their district.

Rajasthan Excise & Temperance Policy for the year 2021-22

The State Excise department is second largest tax revenue earning department of state government. In February 2021, the department has released the Excise & Temperance Policy for the year 2021-22. Important points include:

- There is no change in the number of liquor outlets in the state. Currently, there are 7,665 liquor shops in the state including IMFL and country liquor.
- The liquor shops will be allocated through **e-auction instead of lottery**.
- Composite liquor stores (where IMFL and country liquor will be sold) will be allotted to the highest bidder.
- A person will not be allotted more than five shops in the state and not more than two shops in a district.
- From April 1, beer will be cheaper as the department has reduced additional excise duty by 10%.
- To reduce the burden on traders, annual license fee has been abolished on IMFL and beer shops in urban areas.
- Advance deposit provision has been reduced from 14.5% to 8%.
- For the first time, the state government has allowed setting up of micro-breweries in hotels, bars and other establishment.

Rajasthan M Sand Policy 2020 Summary

On 25th January 2021, [Rajasthan Chief Minister](#) Shri Ashok Gehlot released Rajasthan M Sand Policy 2021. The policy aims to fulfil the demand of river sand for construction works across the state.

The m sand policy will reduce dependency on the river sand and boost the use and production of M-Sand in Rajasthan. Besides this, M-Sand will resolve the problem of waste coming out from the mines in the state and will also create employment opportunities at the local level with the setting up of a large number of M-Sand production units.

There is a demand of around 70 million tonnes of river sand for various construction works in the state. Currently, 20 M-Sand units are operational in Rajasthan, majorly in [Sikar](#), [Jhunjhunu](#), [Jaipur](#) and [Bharatpur](#) districts, which are producing 20,000 tonnes of M-Sand per day. New policy would give boost to setting up of more sand production units.

What is M Sand ?

As per this policy, M Sand is manufactured sand produced by crushing of mineral or overburden that confirm to **IS Code 383: 2016** standards.

In Simple terms, M-Sand is derived from locally available materials in abundance like granite, quartile, basalt, silica and sandstone in different regions of the state.

How is M-Sand Manufactured:

- Sand is produced by crushing of rocks, quarry stones into a size of 150 microns. The crushed material is segregated and can be used into the different use on the basis of its size and composition.
- The sand obtained through this process is washed to remove impurities making it a durable and ideal for all forms of construction purposes.

Rajasthan M Sand Policy 2020 Objectives:

- To provide an easy and cost-effective alternate of river sand to people of Rajasthan
- To Use overburden available in mining areas to make efficient use of mineral resources and conserve [environment](#) in mining areas.
- To reduce dependency on the river sand
- Promote mineral based industries in Rajasthan and create employment opportunities at the local level.

Policy Highlights

- Through this policy the M-Sand units were given the status of industry.
- The new production units to be set-up under this policy would be eligible for benefits of the [RIPS-2019](#).
- The Rajasthan Government has also notified Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2021
- The policy will be reviewed after 6 months.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019

The State Government of Rajasthan, has recently issued “The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019” | (RIPS-2019) to provide benefits to eligible manufacturing and services sector enterprises. Additionally, the scheme also aims to generate employment opportunities and promote rapid, sustainable and balanced economic growth in Rajasthan.

The Scheme Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019 (RIPS 2019) has come into effect from 17 December 2019 and shall remain in force up to 31st March 2026.

Salient Features of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019” | (RIPS-2019)

Industry 4.0

RIPS 2019 defines Industry 4.0 as the enterprises engaged in big data & analytics, artificial intelligence, nano technology, quantum computing, fifth-generation wireless technologies, simulations, horizontal & vertical system integration, cyber security, cloud, additive manufacturing and augmented reality across the business value chain.

Investment not eligible for benefits of subsidies/ exemptions under RIPS 2019

1. Investment for manufacturing tobacco, tobacco products and pan masala.
2. Investment made in cow beef processing units.
3. Investment made in retail / trading activities.
4. Any activity which is prohibited by Central/State laws.

Screening Committees:

- **State Level Screening Committee (SLSC)**
 - SLSC shall be formed with ACS/Principal Secretary, Industries as Chairman

- SLSC shall have jurisdiction over large enterprises and enterprise(s) making investment in more than one district including service enterprises.
- **District Level Screening Committee (DLSC)**
 - DLSC shall be formed with District Collector as Chairman
 - DLSC shall have jurisdiction over all manufacturing sector Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) rendering services of Tourism Sector & Start-ups.
- State Level Screening Committee shall be empowered to hear and decide appeals against the orders of the District Level Screening Committee

Nodal Office:

- The Industries Department is the Nodal Office of this scheme.
- The Industries Department will maintain database and requisite information about the progress of RIPS to enhance transparency, improve efficiency and to create data for evidence base Policy Making

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019

Industries play vital role in [economic development](#) of the state. The industrial contribution (27.8%) to [States economy](#) is growing continuously. The Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019 has been prepared with a view to promoting inclusive, balanced, sustainable and eco-friendly industrial development, creating infrastructure and employment opportunities, promoting balanced regional industrial development to emerge [Rajasthan](#) as the most preferred investment destination in India with a robust eco-system.

Commencement:

- Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019 substitutes the Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy-2010 and shall come into force from **1 July, 2019**.

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019 - Vision

To make Rajasthan as the most preferred investment destination in India with the most conducive eco-system for inclusive, balanced and [sustainable](#) industrial development.

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy, 2019 - Mission

- To develop and maintain industrial infrastructure
- To offer competitive fiscal incentives
- Maximize potential of human capital of the State
- Most efficient utilization of natural resources
- Special focus on 'Backward' and 'Most Backward' areas
- To foster entrepreneurship & innovation
- To promote industrial symbiosis and environmentally sustainable industrial development
- To support technological up gradation of Industry
- To usher in the new era of **Industry 4.0**
- To rationalize regulations and inspections
- To instil pro-industry outlook
- To strengthen the following thrust sectors of the State
 - Textile & Apparel
 - Agro Food Processing
 - Electronic System Design manufacturing (ESDM)
 - Auto & Auto-Components
 - Leather & Footwear
 - Mines & Minerals
 - Gems & Jewellery
 - Handicraft / Handloom / Khadi Industries
 - Chemicals including Petrochemicals
 - Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices
 - Service Sector

Salient Features:

- **Nodal Department:**
 - The Department of Industries shall be the administrative Department for the implementation of policy.
 - It shall oversee functioning of all important sections/ agencies involved in policy implementation.

- It shall formulate detailed guidelines regarding policy provisions in consultation with concerned State Government departments.
- **Industry 4.0**
 - Incentives for technology acquisition, skill development and R&D.
 - R&D centres for bringing together researchers, industry and academia.
 - Promote "**smart factory**" concept, special fiscal and infrastructure support to units using automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies.
 - Support to State incubators for upgrading facilities with new age technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), FinTech, Clean Energy, Climate Engineering, Clean Transportation, Social Media, Mobility, Analytics, Cloud Computing, Robotics, Artificial Intelligence as well as in Pharmaceutical and Healthcare sectors.

Rajasthan Industrial Policy Monitoring Committee

Rajasthan Industrial Policy Monitoring Committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Industries, Government of Rajasthan to periodically review (at least once in every quarter) implementation and assess impact of the industrial policy. The Committee will be empowered to take all necessary decisions for the smooth implementation of policy such as:

- To monitor progress of all institutions involved in the process
- To assign roles and targets to institutions involved and monitoring of work being performed
- To interpret and/or relax any provision of the Policy
- To frame and/or amend any guidelines or schemes under the Policy
- To review various measures for favourable business environment in the State for industry

Dispute Resolution Mechanism

For the resolution of issues related to the various departments in respect of functioning of the enterprises, the State Government shall constitute at least Two Tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism (District Level Grievances Committee, State Level Grievances Committee)

The enterprises shall register and submit their grievance on One Stop Shop" portal which shall be processed and resolved by the District Level Grievance Committee headed by the District Collector within prescribed timelines

State level grievance shall be addressed by the State Level Grievance Committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary Industries, Government of Rajasthan.

Export Promotion Council

An autonomous body of exporters, Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC), shall be constituted to create mechanism of facilitation across all sectors for providing policy & regulatory inputs, issues & challenges in exports and probable solutions

Draft - Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy 2019

[Rajasthan](#) announced its startup policy in 2015. Later in 2017, the state government launched its flagship initiative iStart Rajasthan to provide further impetus to entrepreneurial ecosystem in the state. The iStart ecosystem now has over 1500 registered startups. [Rajasthan Government](#) now aims to launch the **Rajasthan Startup & Innovation Policy 2019** to build upon the momentum and to provide a newer, collaborative and expansive ecosystem.

Objectives of Rajasthan Startup & Innovation Policy 2019

- To promote an ecosystem through collaborative efforts to foster entrepreneurship in the state.

Period of the Policy

- The Policy shall remain in operation for a period of **5 years** from the date of its notification or until substituted by another policy, whichever is earlier.

The Key Targets of Rajasthan Startup & Innovation Policy 2019

- Bring different stakeholders of the ecosystem on-board iStart. iStart to be the one- stop platform for startups and innovation in the state of Rajasthan;
- The district level offices of DoIT&C will be strengthened to work for the purpose of development of the startup ecosystem;
- Operationalize at least 5 sector specific Center of Excellences ('CoE') specifically in the areas of agriculture, energy, artificial intelligence, niche technologies, Internet of Things ('IoT'), healthcare, tribal entrepreneurship, rural entrepreneurship, etc.;

- Run at least 10 accelerator programs;
- Issuance of at least 10 work orders every year under the Challenge for Change program;
- Operationalize government owned and managed 10 incubators/ incubator like organizations in the state;
- Facilitate the growth of 2,000 startups in the state;
- Connecting 75 institutes with iStart;
- Create 1 lakh employment through startups; and
- Facilitate the mobilization of INR 100 crores of angel and venture capital for investment in the state by both managing its own fund as well as partnering with already existing funds.

Mission Agendas of Rajasthan Startup & Innovation Policy 2019

1. Institutional Setup
2. Simplified Regulations
3. Incubation
4. Financial Support to Startups
5. Fostering student Entrepreneurship
6. Outreach & Awareness
7. Policy Implementation & Execution

Other Salient features of the Policy:

The Rajasthan Startup & Innovation Policy 2019 also includes certain relevant features such as:

- A 15 member **Startup Council** under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister to play an advisory role and act as a think-tank for strengthening the startup ecosystem in the state.
- Constitution of the State Level Implementation Committee for recommendation of budgetary financial assistance and other ancillary activities for the program.
- Financial assistance in the form equity of up to INR 5 lakhs as **Seed funding** to assist startups in the prototype stage in product development, testing and trials, test marketing etc.
- A revolving fund of INR 500 crores – '*Rajasthan Innovation Vision Fund ('RAJIV Fund')*' will be established.

- In general, the state government will provide incentives and exemptions over and above those extended by the Government of India.
- The Policy defines startup as any entity defined as a startup by Government of India's regulations and notifications.

A **startup** defined as an entity that is headquartered in **India**, which was opened less than 10 years ago, and has an annual turnover less than ₹100 crore (US\$14 million).

--Definition of Startup, GOI

Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016

In order to achieve planned & 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 have been notified on 26 April, 2016 and the rules under this Act have also been notified. To promote and monitor the development of SIR's, a State level "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Board" has been constituted.

Ease of Doing Business

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

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP):

BIP is a nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan that facilitates investments in various sectors in the state. It provides one stop service, mainly for large projects, by acting as an interface between entrepreneurs and the Government.

BIP actively seeks to bring investment opportunities to the attention of potential investors, both domestic as well as foreign companies. For the purpose, 3 divisions of BIP namely:

- Investment Promotion Cell,
- Information Cell and
- Single Window Cell

are actively engaged in bringing the investments in the State.

Recent Initiatives:

Single Window Clearance System:

- New Single Window System has been developed by DoIT and launched on 1st June, 2016 on the basis of the guidelines for Ease Of Doing Business (EODB) by DIPP, Government of India.
- By November 2019, 100 services of 15 departments, which were required for setting up a business / enterprises were covered under SWCS.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

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

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) of micro, small and medium Enterprises

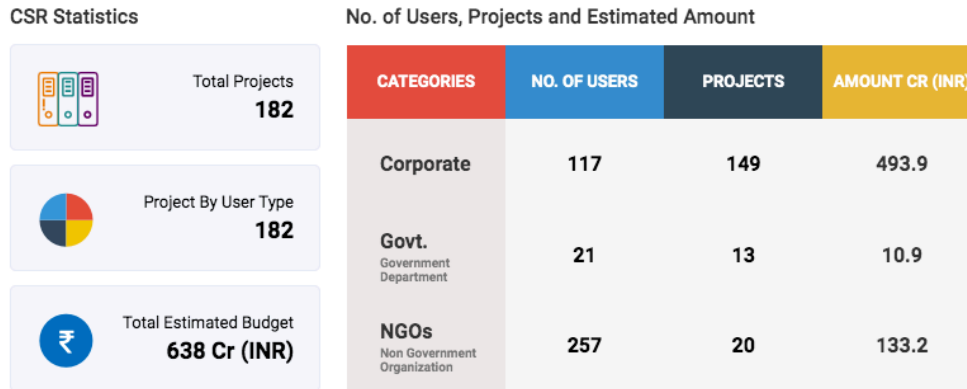
- Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Acknowledgement Act, 2015 has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online registration has been started, since 18 September, 2015.
- During the financial year 2018-19, 1,04,584 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal.
- These units have generated opportunity of direct employment for 4,65,445 persons.

Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act, 2019:

In order to facilitate establishment of MSMEs in Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan had enacted the MSME Ordinance on 4 March, 2019, which got notified as Rajasthan MSME Act on 17th July, 2019. The Act provides for establishment of new micro, small and medium enterprises, on the Raj Udhyog Mitra portal. After receiving "Acknowledgment Certificate" online, the MSME units in the State are exempted from the approvals and inspections under all the laws of the Government of Rajasthan for a period of three years.

CSR in Rajasthan

Corporate Social Responsibility refers to business practices involving initiatives that benefit society. It is not a new concept in India however the companies act 2013 provided for statutory guidelines to CSR in [Rajasthan](#) along-with with rest of India.



Updates of CSR Activities in Rajasthan

As on 31st December, 2020 a total of 122 Corporates, 21 Government Departments, 260 Implementing Agencies and 47 Service Providers have registered themselves on the CSR Portal. The amount of ₹579.40 crore is estimated to be incurred in 149 CSR projects across the State.

CSR Rule:

As per section 135 of The Companies Act-2013, the companies which fulfils the following criterion during any financial year:

500 Crores



NET WORTH

- OR -

1000 Crores



TURNOVER

- OR -

5 Crores



NET PROFIT

Having net worth of ₹500.00 crore or more

| OR |

Turnover of ₹1,000.00 crore or more

| OR |

Net-profit of ₹5.00 crore or more during any financial year

are required to spend **2 percent** of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediate preceding financial years in activities stated in **Schedule-VII**.

According to Section-135 of Companies Act, 2013, CSR companies are directed to submit their CSR reports to Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. State Government has no role to play in monitoring implementation of CSR by Companies.

Rajasthan Government Initiatives

The state government of Rajasthan has taken various initiatives to promote & facilitate CSR activities by corporates in the state.

Rajasthan CSR Web Portal

- Rajasthan CSR Web Portal (www.csr.rajasthangov.in) is a unique interactive portal created by Department of Industries, Government of Rajasthan.
- This portal is designed to identify and listing of CSR companies, CSR projects/programmes within the State. Companies can directly find out the implementing agencies and can recommend a CSR project to them.

Rajasthan CSR Authority

- In November 2019, the [State Government](#) has notified Rajasthan CSR Authority to guide, monitor, and partner companies for achieving scale and improving efficiency in implementing social welfare projects.
- The three-tier authority will be represented by the chief minister, chief secretary, additional chief secretary of industries, and commissioner of industries besides senior officials from various departments.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

India has systematically rolled out a Public Private Partnership (PPP) program for the delivery of high-priority public utilities and infrastructure. With close to 1300 PPP projects in various stages of implementation, according to the World Bank, India is one of the leading countries in terms of readiness for PPPs.

What is Public Private Partnership (PPP)?

Public Private Partnership (PPP) model involves a contract between a public sector authority and a private party, in which the private party provides a public service or project and assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk in the project.

Various advantages associated with PPP approach:

- The emergence of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) is seen as a sustainable financing and institutional mechanism with the potential of bridging the infrastructure gap.
- Apart from enabling private investment flows, PPPs also deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments.
- The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains which are not readily produced in a public sector project.
- PPP projects also lead to faster implementation, reduced lifecycle costs, and optimal risk allocation.
- Private management also increases accountability and incentivizes performance and maintenance of required service standards.
- Finally, PPPs result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms.

Various models of PPP in India:

Types of PPP's

- ▶ **BOT** – Build Operate Transfer
- ▶ **BOO** – Build Own Operate
- ▶ **BOOT** – Build Own Operate Transfer
- ▶ **DBF** – Design Build Finance
- ▶ **DBFO** – Design Build Finance Operate
- ▶ **DBO** – Design Build Operate
- ▶ **BLT** – Build Lease Transfer
- ▶ **BTO** - Build Transfer Operate
- ▶ **DBFOM** – Design Build Finance Operate Manage
- ▶ **Leasing**
- ▶ **Joint Ventures**
- ▶ **Operations or Management Contracts**
- ▶ **Cooperative Arrangements**
- ▶ **LROT** – Lease Renovate Operate Transfer
- ▶ **DCMF** – Design Construct Manage Finance
- ▶ **BOOR** - Build Own Operate Remove

What is Rajasthan's PPP model?

The Rajasthan's PPP model does not restrict private players to merely building roads and bridges, but allows them to take control of the services and social sectors. It pushes for privatization in even those government sectors hitherto forbidden to the private sector. Rajasthan Government has broken the monopoly of the government sector in transportation, power distribution, public distribution schemes (PDS), health and education. Hence, in Rajasthan, PPP is being used both for building infrastructure as well as for improving the provision of services.

Status Summary of PPP Projects in Rajasthan:

According to the Economic Review of Rajasthan 2020-21:

- Total 184 projects costing 16,563.42 crore completed upto December, 2020 in the state.
- Total 31 projects costing 2,599.42 crore are in progress.
- Another 39 projects involving an investment of 17,110.27 crore are in the pipeline

A. Policy Initiatives to Promote Private Participation

Some of the key initiatives of the State Government aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below:

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.
- Recognizing importance of private sector, PPP model of development is further given impetus to overcome the resource gap and to bring out improved all round efficiency.
- Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 (Act No.13 of 2004)

- The State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable *State Road Development Fund (SRF)* was created through levy of 1.00 cess on petrol/ diesel.
- The levy is revised from time to time.
- The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014 (Act No. 22 of 2015)

- Rajasthan State Legislature has enacted the comprehensive Act assent of the Governor of which was received on 29th April 2015 and became Act on 1st May 2015.
- The act facilitates the declaration, development, operation, safety and regulation of highways and the use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways and other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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.

B. Institutional Arrangements

To provide an effective arrangement for successful development and execution of PPP projects in the State, the State Government has adopted, a **three-tier institutional framework** comprising the following:

1. Approval Committees

- **Council for Infrastructure Development (CID):**
 - State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the **chairmanship of the Chief Minister** with a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP).
 - The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than 500 crore.
- **Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID):**
 - To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the **chairmanship of the Chief Secretary**.
 - The ECID formulates, reviews and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also monitors and follow-up on implementation of the decisions taken by the CID.
 - *Planning Department* serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.
- **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).
- **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 created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08, is the State Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing Public- Private Participation. It serves as the repository of all the information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.

This Cell serves as the secretariat of the ECID and being strengthened to support departments in project development, appraisal and evaluation. This Cell provides all hand-holding support for development of these projects.

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.

C. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government

1. **Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR)** was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and statutory authorities to develop bankable infrastructure projects in the PPP mode.
2. **Road Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)** was developed in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.
3. **Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (SUCRL)** was developed in 2014 for development of 1000 MW Solar Parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.
4. **Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (ESUCRL)** was developed 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 developed in 2015 for development of 2000 MW Solar Parks at Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

D. 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.

A new fund titled "Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund" (RIPDF) was created in 2011 with an initial corpus of Rs. 25 crore for supporting the development of credible and bankable PPP projects. RIPDF stands dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2015.

VGF:

- State Government had issued a Social Sector Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme in 2007 for promoting PPPs in the social sector for projects that are not financially viable.
- Viability Gap Support in the form of capital subsidy, interest free or concessional loan, land free of cost or at concessional price etc.

IIPDF:

- Now the administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development requirements of different projects from either their specific/ within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).
- The Government of India provides financial assistance for the Project under the IIPDF for Project Development entailing project structuring, financial modeling, bid documents preparation, bidding process assistance, etc.

E. 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.

F. Capacity Building for PPP in Rajasthan

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with **support of KfW** (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State of Rajasthan.

The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/ Implementing Agencies concerned at large to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects.

To mark the culmination of the NPCBP, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in March, 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of the programme.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department has now been providing resource support on PPPs to all the national and state training institutes, available in the state.

F. Sector-wise Public Private Partnership in Rajasthan

Roads Sector:

- Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002, encourages private sector participation in the construction of financially viable bridges, bypasses, rail over-bridges, tunnels, etc.
- For Road Projects that are not financially viable, Rajasthan has introduced mechanism like *BOT with Viability Gap Fund* (VGF). Development of the State highways and major district roads have been taken up using this model.
- Under the State Road Development Fund Act, 2004, a non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) was created through levy of 1 Rupee Cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways projects

Urban Infrastructure:

- PPP projects in the Urban Infrastructure sector are being intensively pursued include the Metro Rail Project in Jaipur, Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre in Sitapura, Jaipur and Ring Road Project in Jaipur.

Social Sector:

- Education: Government of Rajasthan intends to engage private sector participants to design, finance, establish, operate, manage and maintain 165 secondary schools (from 6th to 12th) for a period of 30 years.
- In the higher education segment, the State Government has initiated a project for establishment of a University for Physical Education and Sports in Jhunjhunu on PPP mode.
- State Government has also set up some ITIs, Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges on PPP mode in lagging areas.
- Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) is proposed to be set up on PPP mode at Kota.
- Some projects to provide houses to the economically weaker sections of the society have also been developed on PPP mode under the State's Affordable Housing Scheme.

Water Sector:

- Project development and structuring for a few water supply projects on PPP format have already been initiated.
- These include four projects, two of water supply in Ajmer and Udaipur towns, and two pilot projects for water supply in Jaipur (Mansarovar) and Kota with focus on reduction in non-revenue water.

Power Sector:

- PPP model has been extend to power distribution in Kota and Bharatpur. Kolkata-based CESC has been given the rights.
- Lignite based Power Plant in Bhadresh (Barmer) (Total 8 Units) is being implemented on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis with an investment of Rs. 5,000 crore

Tourism Sector:

- Projects under PPP include Jal Mahal Integrated Tourism Project, Restoration and Conservation of Tijara Fort, Alwar

IT Sector:

- To modernize communication infrastructure Rajasthan Government is implementing RajSWAN project on BOOT basis.

- Common Service Centers Project. A total of 6,626 kiosks are being set up across the State under the project. These CSCs will be managed by Village Level Women Enterprises (VLWEs) through service center agencies.

Recent Initiatives on Public Private Partnership in Rajasthan

1. Rajasthan's PPP model for Primary Health Centers (PHC's)

In **June 2015**, Rajasthan Government decided to run PHC public-private partnership (PPP) mode. There were 2,082 PHCs operating in Rajasthan. In first phase, 90 out of these 2082 were handed over to be run in PPP mode. Selection of private partners was done through the open bidding system and private operators were asked provide doctors, paramedics and other staff, free OPD, and 24-hour emergency scheme among other things.

Why PPP for PHC:

- Shortage of staff: the identified PHC had shortage of medical officers and facilities were not available as per the standards.

Case Study: SCALE Rajasthan

Going forward on PPP model, Rajasthan government handed over control of *30 PHCs and 153 sub-centers (SCs)* - chosen from among the worst-performing centres- across 12 districts in the state to Wadhvani Initiative for Sustainable Healthcare (WISH) foundation.

WISH foundation took responsibility for day-to-day management, bringing in technical support and innovative technologies to upgrade services, in addition to carrying out government-mandated immunisation and vaccination programmes. In return, Rajasthan government reimbursed operating costs, improve the regulatory environment and scale up successful innovations across the public health system.

Positive Outcomes of Initiative:

- Cleanliness in PHC has been a major change. Along with cleanliness, there has been behavioural change in the doctors and the medical staff.
- The private PHC's have now covered 4,00,000 population and outpatient departments at these centres saw an 80 per cent increase in patients in 6 months and institutional deliveries had increased by 35 per cent.

- **Technology Innovation:** The change in mode of operations has allowed infusion of new technology like smartphone-based test for haemoglobin levels and a mobile pathology lab at grass root level.

Concerns Remaining:

- The real challenge is to extend PPP to the entire health system. Unless private companies have a sense of public service, this could devolve into a mere money-making enterprise and could jeopardize the complete national health programme.

2. PPP model for Public Distribution System

Rajasthan Government introduced public private partnership (PPP) in Public Distribution System (PDS) through *Annapurna Bhandar Yojna*. The government signed MOU with the Future Group to sell multi-brand consumer goods through the ration shops. In the first phase, the scheme was implemented through 5,000 ration shops.

Positive Outcomes:

- Annapurana stores have been proclaimed as *Rural Malls* where benefits of modern retail have been extended to the people of the state through PDS shops. These fair price shops will now get branded consumer products from the Future Group's portfolio, over and above the grains, vegetables, sugar, and so on, already available at the PDS outlets.
- The scheme has been an entrepreneurship drive with 5,000 FPS dealers turning into entrepreneurs with Annapurna Bhandar. It has increased dealers sales and allowed them to operate profitably.



3. Development of Dak Bungalows

In **October 2016**, Rajasthan Government decided to develop Dak Bungalows like three star hotels on public-private partnership (PPP) model. In the first phase of the project, Dak Bungalows in Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Bhilwara, Jaisalmer, Mount Abu and Nathdwara will be taken up.

According to the policy, about 20 per cent of the rooms in the Dak Bungalows will be reserved for government officials and other employees and remaining 80 per cent will be open for all.

4. Other PPP initiatives in Rajasthan

- All nationalized routes in Rajasthan were nationalized, enabling private bus operators to ply buses on them.
- In addition, private players have also been allowed to operate from government bus stands.

Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

India was one of the first countries in Asia to recognise the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965. This was followed by Santacruz electronics EPZ, Mumbai (1973) and Chennai EPZ (1984).

The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April 2000. However, SEZs in India functioned from 1.11.2000 to 09.02.2006 under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy. To instil confidence in investors and to stabilise SEZ policy regime, the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. After extensive consultations, the SEZ Act, 2005, supported by SEZ Rules, came into effect on 10th February, 2006.

Rajasthan's proximity to the Delhi International Airport and ports of the western coast, makes it an ideal location for export-oriented industrial development on a large scale. 40% of the Delhi-Mumbai freight corridor is passing through Rajasthan throwing up enormous possibilities for development of industrial belts such as special economic zones along the corridor.

Definition of Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, "Special Economic Zone (SEZs) is a specifically Delineated duty free enclave and is a deemed foreign territory for the purpose of trade operations, duties and tariffs."

There are three categories of SEZs in India are:

- Central Government SEZs,
- State Govt/Private SEZs, established prior to SEZs act and
- SEZs notified under SEZs Act 2005.

Objectives of SEZ:

The objectives of SEZs can be explained as :

- (i) Generation of additional economic activity;
- (ii) Promotion of exports of goods and services;

- (iii) Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- (iv) Creation of employment opportunities;
- (v) Development of Infrastructure facilities.

Contribution of SEZ:

- SEZs help to provide employment to skilled, semi skilled and unskilled labour at large scale.
- SEZs contribute significantly to exports.

Special Economic Zones in Rajasthan

Rajasthan came up with an SEZ policy and ACT in 2003 with major focus on Gems & Jewellery and handicrafts. Consequently, a SEZ was setup in Jaipur for Gems & Jewellery and one in Jodhpur for handicrafts. After 2005, the new SEZ's came up under the Government of India Special Economic Zones Act 2005. In 2015, the Rajasthan Assembly passed the new Rajasthan SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES ACT, 2015 with to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and administration of Special Economic Zones in the State.

The Government of Rajasthan is promoting the development of several SEZs across the state for sectors such as gems and jewellery, handicrafts, IT, electronics, automotive / auto components and textiles.

Six SEZs have already notified. These are:

- 1. Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd., Jaipur
- 2. Somani Worsted Ltd., Khushkeda, Bhiwadi, Alwar
- 3. Genpact Infrastructure (Jaipur) Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur
- 4. Vatika Jaipur SEZ Developers Ltd., Jaipur
- 5. Mansarovar Industrial Development Corporation, Jodhpur
- 6. RNB Infrastructure Private Limited, Bikaner

Major Benefits offered by SEZ's in Rajasthan

- Land conversion @Rs.100/- to developers in rural areas.

-
- 100% exemption on stamp duty to developers and to units in RIICO SEZs.
 - 50% exemption on electricity duty for seven years.
 - 100% exemption from work contract tax to units and developers for seven years.
 - 100% exemption from entry tax on capital goods brought into local areas by the unit required for use as capital goods for setting up industry in SEZs.
 - 100% exemption from luxury tax for seven years.
 - 50% exemption from entertainment tax for seven years.

Power Infrastructure of Rajasthan

Development of power resources is pre-requisite for development of any region. Power resources of [Rajasthan](#) play a key factor in the modern agricultural, industrial and [economic development](#). While, chronically Rajasthan has been power hungry state, the discovery of petroleum and natural gases resources in west Rajasthan and solar power potential has given new hope in converting Rajasthan into a power surplus state.

At the time of India's independence, the total number of towns and villages (in Rajasthan) electrified did not exceed 42 and the installed generating capacity was only 13.27 MW. However, with the formation of Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) on 1st July 1957, power sector in Rajasthan received priority and power projects began to mushroom all over State.

Earlier, Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) was the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the state. But after 19 July 2000, RSEB has been restructured into 5 different companies to strengthen infrastructure and separate the generation, transmission and distribution functions.

- **Generation:** Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.(RVUNL)
- **Transmission:** Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,(RVPN)
 - RVPN is engaged in transmitting bulk power from generating stations to inter-phase point of Discoms.
- **Distribution:** 3 Companies region based:
 - Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JVVNL)
 - Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (AVVNL).
 - Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JdVVNL)

Sources of Generation of Power:

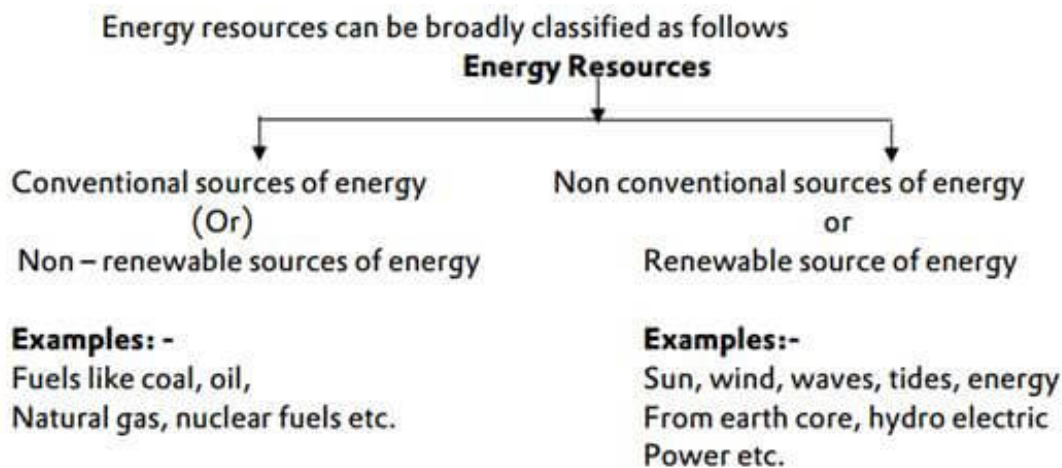
As on December 2020, the installed power capacity of Rajasthan is 21,835.90 MW (Approximately 21.8 GW).

Sources of Power	Installed Capacity (in MW)	Percentage of Total
Thermal Power	12782.46	58.54%
Hydel Power	1757.95	8.05%
Gas Based	824.6	3.78%
Nuclear	456.74	2.09%
Solar	2178.10	9.97%
Wind	3734.10	17.10%
Biomass	101.95	0.47%
Total	21835.90	100%

* (Ref. Economic Review of Rajasthan 2020-21)

Classification of Sources of Power Generation

The following charts, shows classification of power resources.



Rajasthan has taken a lead in development of non-conventional or renewable power resources.

Conventional Power Sources:**Thermal Power Resources of Rajasthan:**

Thermal power plants use Coal as fuel for generation. Rajasthan has very poor quality and quantity of coal. Only lignite coal of tertiary era having high sulphur content with low carbon percent (30-35%) is mainly found in Rajasthan. Lignite cannot be economically used generating power and hence most of the power plants in Rajasthan import coal from outside.

Thermal Power plants of Rajasthan:

Thermal Power Plant	Capacity	Managed By
Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Plant	1500 MW (6x250 MW)	RVUNL
Kota Super Thermal Power Plant	1240 MW (2x110, 3x210, 2x195)	RVUNL
Chhabra Thermal Power Plant	2320 MW (4x250 MW) + 1320 (2x660 MW) (June 2019)	RVUNL
Kalisindh Thermal Power Station	600 MW (1x600 MW)	RVUNL
Giral Lignite Power Plant	250 MW (2x125 MW)	RVUNL
Barsingsar Thermal Power Station		
JSW Barmer Power Station		
Kawai Thermal Power Station		
VS Lignite Power Plant		

Important Facts:

- Chhabra Thermal:
 - Super critical technology based Unit 5&6 came online in June 2019 - Overall Capacity 2320 MW
 - Chhabra Thermal is 1st Power Plant in Rajasthan based on this Super Critical technique
- Future Plan: Three projects of 2,800 MW are under progress:

- Chhabra Thermal Power Project - 2X660MW - June 2019
- Suratgarh Thermal Power Project - 2x660 MW
- Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project
- The project of 660 MW Suratgarh Thermal Power Project Unit No. 8 is in progress, which was expected to be commissioned by April, 2021.

Oil & Natural Gas Power Resources of Rajasthan

Recently, oil and natural gas resources have been discovered in the western part of the state. [Read: [Hydrocarbon resources of Rajasthan](#)].

Gas power plants of Rajasthan

- [Dholpur Combined Cycle Power Station](#) - 330 MW (2x110 MW Gas Turbine, 1x110 MW Steam Turbine). - RVUNL
- [Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station](#) - 430 MW (1x35.5 MW GT, 1x37.5 MW GT, 1x37.5 MW ST, 1x110 MW GT, 1x50 MW ST are running) whereas 1x160 MW (110 MW GT + 50 MW ST) is under planning stage. - RVUNL

Hydro Power Resources of Rajasthan

Hydro-electric power plants of Rajasthan

- Rana Pratap Sagar Dam - 172 MW (4x43 MW)
- Jawahar Sagar Dam - 99 MW (3x33 MW)
- [Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam](#) - 140 MW (2x25 MW, 2x45 MW) - RVUNL

Unconventional Power Resources:

A. Nuclear Power Sources of Rajasthan

Nuclear Power Plants in Rajasthan

- [Rajasthan Atomic Power Station](#), Rawatbhata (1180 MW)

B. Renewable Energy Sources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan has following types of Renewable Energy Sources:

B1. Solar Energy Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan shines bright on the solar map of India with 300-330 clear sunny days comparable to deserts of California, Nevada, Colorado and Arizona. Within the state the districts such as [Barmer](#), [Bikaner](#), [Jaisalmer](#), [Jodhpur](#) are the key regions with best solar radiation. Rajasthan is endowed with two critical resources that are essential to solar power production: high level of solar radiation (6-7 kWh/ m²/ day) and large tracts of relatively flat, undeveloped land.

As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar energy. Solar power plants of 5,002 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2020 (Economic Review 2020-21).

List of Solar Parks in Rajasthan

- Bhadla Solar Park - Total Capacity (Phase I/II/III/IV) - 2255 MWp (Proposed).
- Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park – 750 MW
- Fatehgarh Solar Park – 1500 MW
- Nokh Solar Park – 980 MW

Policy:

- [Rajasthan Solar Energy Development Policy, 2019](#)

B.2 Wind Energy Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is one of India's leading state in tapping wind energy for power generation. The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and MNRE, GoI. A total of 4,337.65 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned upto December, 2020 in the State. (Economic Review 2020-21).

Policy:

- The state government has issued: [Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy 2019](#)

B3. Biomass Energy

The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is Mustard Husk and Julie Flora. State Government has even issued 'Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass 2010' for encouraging investments in the sector.

Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till December, 2020 in the State. Presently 2 Biomass power plants of total 14 MW capacity are under execution.

Government Organisation Responsible

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)

- [RRECL](#) is the State Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 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 promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation.

Electricity Transmission & Distribution in Rajasthan

Transmission of Electricity:

- Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,(RVPN)
- RVPN is engaged in transmitting bulk power from generating stations to inter-phase point of Discoms.
- RVPN has decided to implement **Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS)**. The system is intended to achieve the wide area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/security and asset management.

Distribution of Electricity:

- 3 Distribution Companies, region based:
 - Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,(JVVNL)
 - Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.(AVVNL).
 - Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.(JdVVNL)
- The Number of consumers increased from 166.92 lakh (March, 2020) to 171.80 lakh (December, 2020) with growth of 2.92 per cent.

- Bharatpur, Bikaner & Kota have private electricity distribution company.
- **Rural Electrification (As on December 2020):**
 - No. of villages electrified: 43,199 (100 per cent)
 - No. of Dhans electrified: 1.14 lakh out of 1.14
 - No. of rural House Holdss electrified: 93.88 Lakh (100%)



Other than above:

- In 2015, Rajasthan Government established - **Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL)** to carry out Power trading business for the State Power sector distribution companies.

Government organisation for Regulation of electricity

The Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission ([RERC](#)) is responsible for regulating electricity sector in Rajasthan. Among other things RERC is responsible to regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State

Transport Infrastructure of Rajasthan

Road Infrastructure of Rajasthan

Road Infrastructure development plays an important role in social and economic development. Road network is necessary for agriculture, commerce, safety, education and social welfare to take place.

Road length has increased to 2,69,028.16 Km upto March, 2020. The road density in the state is 78.61 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2019, whereas national road density is 152.04 Km per 100 sq. km

Important Facts to remember regarding Road Network in Rajasthan:

- Maximum length of roads is in [Jodhpur](#) district while minimum length is in [Dholpur](#) district.
- The longest Highway in state is **NH-15** of length 878.3 Km and smallest is **71B** of 5 Km length.
- After Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan (3rd) has the highest length of National Highways.
- As on As on March 2019, the road density of the state was 77.21 km per 100 sq. km.
- Rajasthan has 12 Regional Transport Offices (RTO) & 39 District Transport Offices (DTO's).

Policy: Rajasthan Road Development Policy

- Rajasthan was the first state in the country to announce a State Road Policy (1994), facilitating the entry of private enterprise in the Roads Sector.
- The policy laid emphasis on connecting places of religious and tourism significance and railway stations.
- It also aimed at constructing roads in mining areas on toll-tax basis.
- The policy also laid stress on road-research, maintenance and broadening.

Organisations involved with development of Roads in State:

- Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation Limited (RSRDCC)
 - Established in the year 1979.(as RSBCC) in 2001 name changed to RSRDCC.
 - 100% Govt. of Rajasthan Enterprise, established under Companies Act 1956.

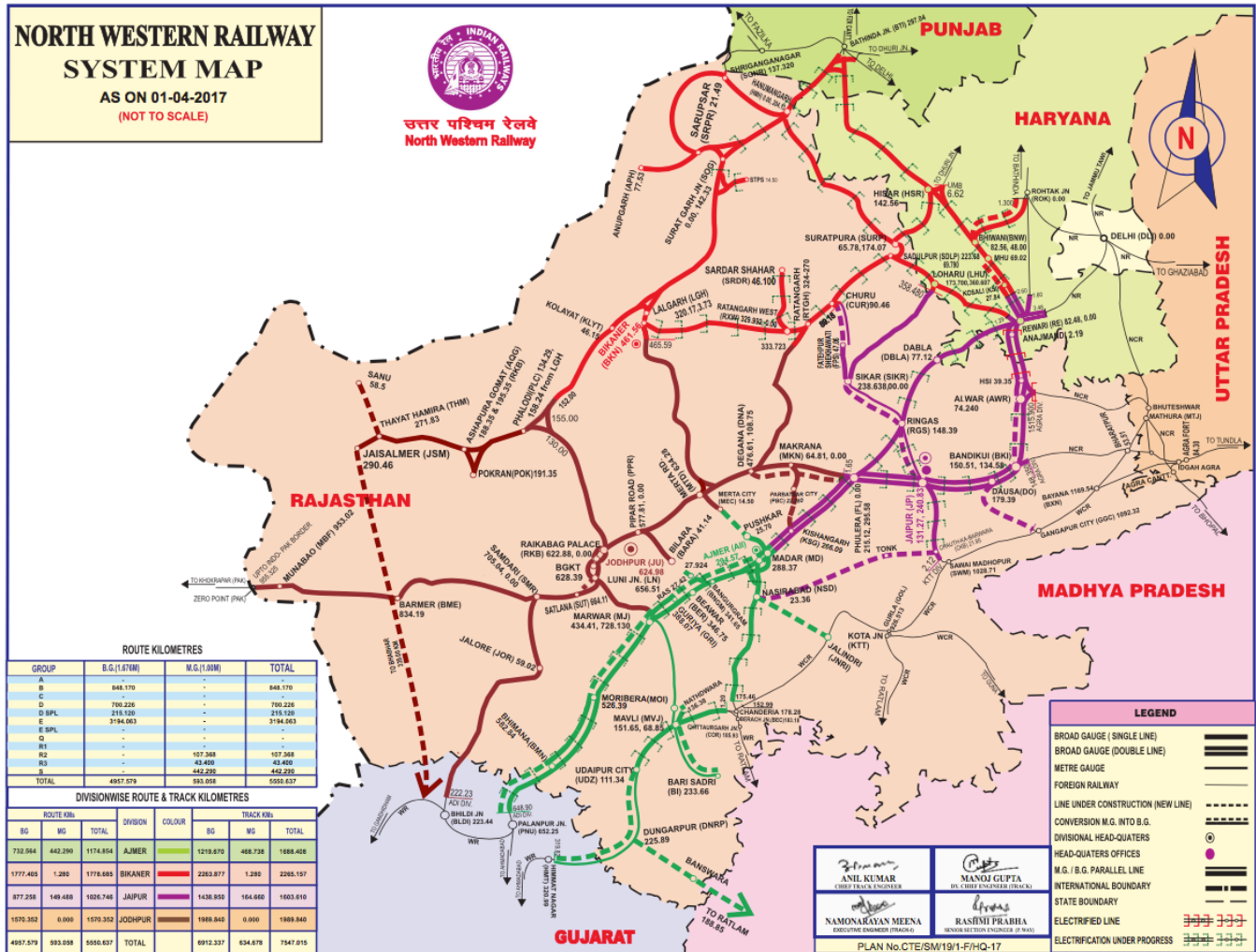
- Apart from Road, bridges construction the company has executed about 80 Building projects in the Institutional, Industrial, Commercial and Residential sectors.
- National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
 - Constituted by an act of Parliament, the National Highways Authority of India Act,1988.
 - Responsible for the development, maintenance and management of National Highways entrusted to it.
- Public Works Department (PWD)
 - The department is mainly entrusted with construction and maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Govt. buildings.
 - Total road length being maintained by the department is more than 201064 KM.
- Rajasthan Road Structure Development Company (RIDCOR)
 - RIDCOR is a public limited company constituted as 50:50 joint initiatives of Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services Ltd.
 - GoR embarked on a plan in 2005 to create superior road infrastructure and initiated 'Mega Highways Project'. RIDCOR is a part of this project.

Length of National Highways (NH) in Rajasthan (as on 31.03.2019): 10599.67 Kms.



Railway Network

The Indian Railways is among the largest railway network in the world. The railway network is also ideal for long-distance travel and movement of bulk commodities, it is six times more energy-efficient than road and four times more economical.



Organization of Railways in Rajasthan:

In India, the rail network is divided into 17 railway zones and further these zones are divided into divisions. There are two railway zones in Rajasthan and five railway divisions. Most of Rajasthan, along with some parts of Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana fall under **North-Western Railway Zone**. North Western Railway came being on 1st October, 2002 with head-quarter at Jaipur. It was carved out of 2

divisions each from Northern and Western Railways. Additionally, NW Zone is divided into 4 divisions:

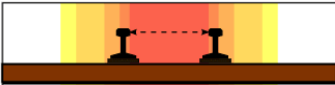



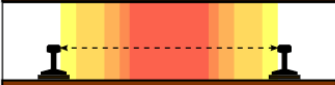
- Jaipur Division
- Bikaner Division
- Jodhpur Division
- Ajmer Division

The second zone under which Rajasthan falls is - the **West Central Railway Zone**. This zone serves eastern & central Madhya Pradesh, southern Uttar Pradesh, and northeastern Rajasthan state. Kota is one of the important railway station falling under this zone. The WCR zone is divided into 3 divisions

- Jabalpur Division
- Bhopal Division
- **Kota Division**

Important Facts regarding Railway Network in Rajasthan:

- As of March, 2018, Rajasthan has a total railway network spanning 5,929 km, of which:
 - 4,868.06 km was Broad gauge,
 - 915.56 km was under Meter gauge,
 - 86.76 km under Narrow gauge.

	Narrow Gauge 610 mm 2 ft
	Narrow Gauge 762 mm 2 ft 6 in
	Meter Gauge 1000 mm 3 ft 3 3/8 in
	Standard Gauge 1435 mm 4 ft 8 1/2 in
	Broad Gauge 1676 mm 5 ft 6 in

- [Banswara](#) district does not have rail connectivity till now. [Dungarpur](#) - [Banswara](#) - [Ratlam](#) rail line project when complete will provide connectivity.
- Fulera was the first diesel Loco service center of Indian railways.
- Central India Manufacturing company (CIMCO) was established in 1957 at Bharatpur. It fills about 1/3rd demand of goods wagon.
- Biggest model room in India is located at Udaipur.

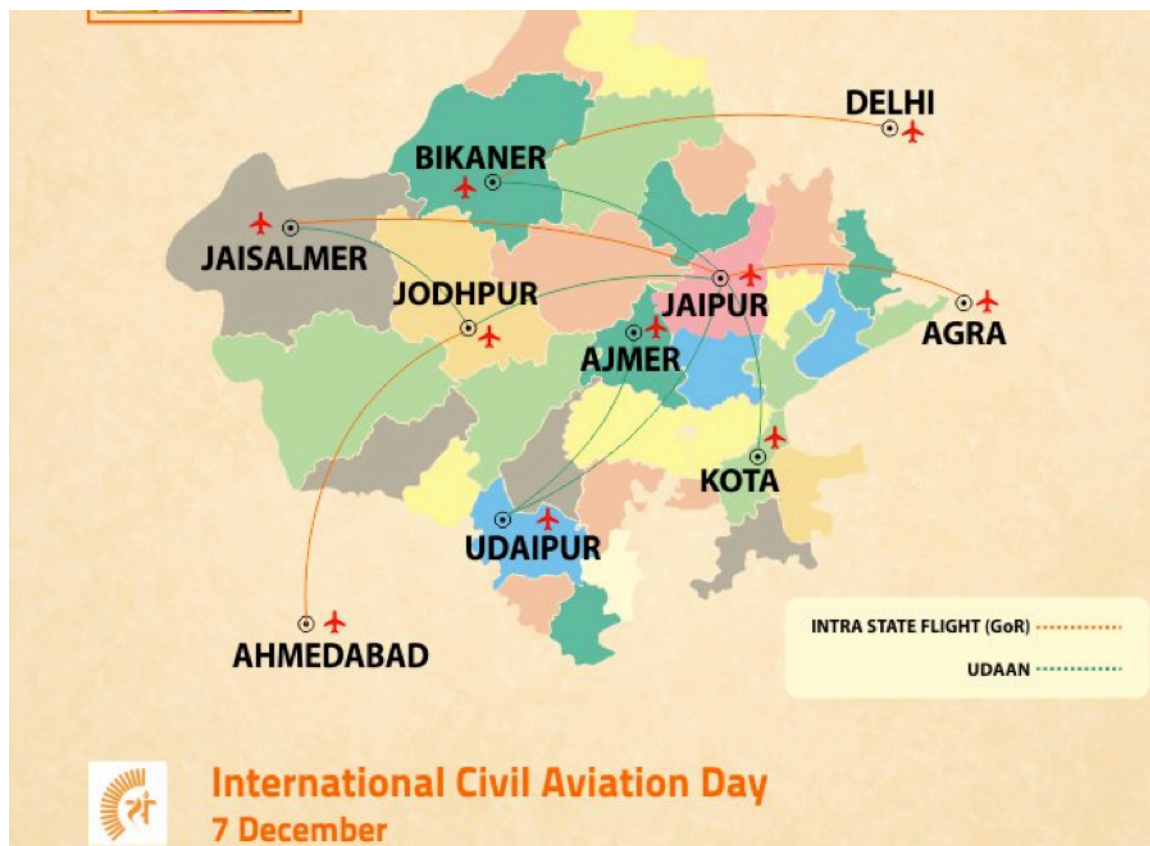
Jaipur Metro:

Jaipur Metro is a [rapid transit](#) system in the city of [Jaipur](#), run & developed by *Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (JMRC)*. The company is formed as per companies act of 1956 and is owned by Government of Rajasthan. The aim of company is Planning, designing, developing, constructing, maintaining, operating and financing the Mass Transit and other Urban Transport and People Mover Systems of all types and descriptions in the State of Rajasthan.

The first line of the Jaipur Metro was opened to public by Vasundhara Raje, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, on 3 June 2015, and thus, it became the sixth rapid transit system in India.

Airports and Air Transport

The first flying club in Rajasthan was setup by Maharaja Ummed Singh of Jodhpur in 1929. Since, then Rajasthan has come long way and now there are 18 state-owned airfields in Rajasthan besides AAI airports, defence airfields and private airstrips.



Important Points regarding Airports & Air Transport:

- The state has a fully operational *international airport at Jaipur*, with flights to Dubai, Sharjah, Bangkok and Singapore.
- Domestic airports are located at: Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Kota, Udaipur.

New Initiatives by Gov. of Rajasthan:

- In April 2017, the state government entered into an agreement with Shri Vallabh Pitte (SVP) Group to setup an aircraft maintenance, repairing and overhaul (MRO) facility in Jhalawar.
- Airport Authority of India (AAI) plans to open an airport at Sawai Madhopur
- Rajasthan Government is coming up with an air cargo complex at Jaipur, and Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi facilitate trade within and outside India.
- The state government has plans to start 'Palace on Wings' services to connect heritage properties, forts and palaces by air.

UDAN-RCS

- **UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik)** is a regional airport development and "**Regional Connectivity Scheme**" (RCS) of Government of India, with the objective of "Let the common citizen of the country fly", aimed at making air travel affordable and widespread.

Postal & Telecommunication Infrastructure

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 to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,307 and telecom subscribers were 660.20 lakh at the end of March, 2020. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2019 and 20120 are given in table below:

Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

(Upto March)

S. No.	Item	Unit	2019	2020
1	Post Offices	Number	10311	10307
(i)	Rural	Number	9679	9675
(ii)	Urban	Number	632	632
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wire line)	Lakh	647.70	660.20
(i)	Wireless Subscribers	Lakh	642.30	655.30
(ii)	Wire line Subscribers	Lakh	5.40	4.90

Urbanisation & Urban Infrastructure

One of the most noticeable trends seen today in the world is urbanisation. According to **United Nations Sustainable Development Report, 2019**, more than half the world's population has been living in cities since 2007 and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030.

Urbanisation is the engine for economic growth; urban settlements serve as hubs for development, where the interplay of commerce, government and transportation provide the infrastructure necessary for sharing knowledge and information and drive innovation, entrepreneurship and growth.

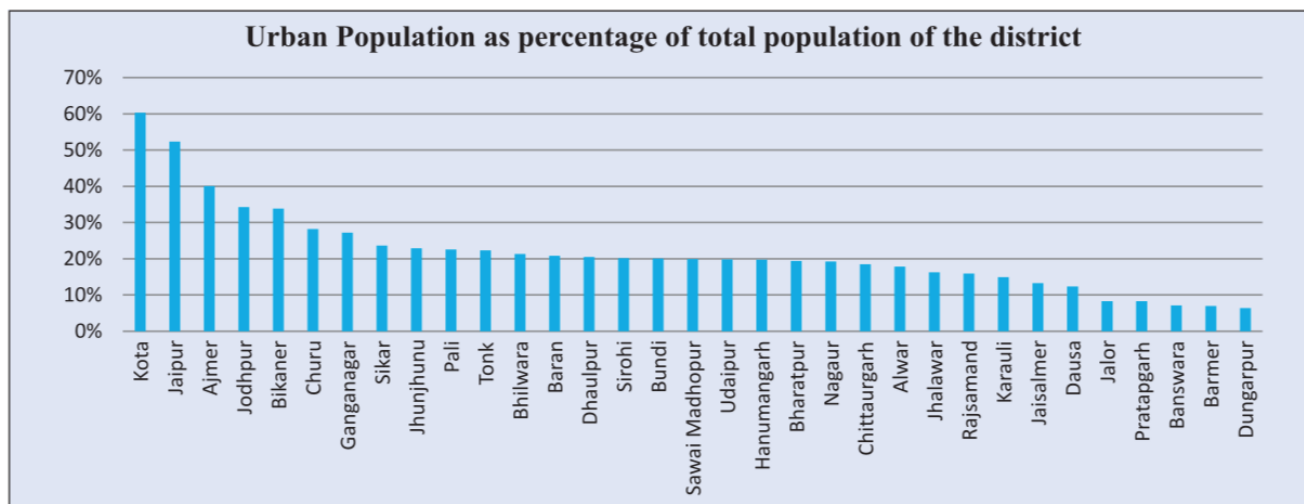
Urbanisation in Rajasthan

Urbanisation in India is now catching up fast with that of the rest of the world. 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 its total population increased from 17.97 per cent (1961) to 27.81 per cent (2001) and further 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 23.39 per cent (2001) and later to 24.87 per cent in 2011.

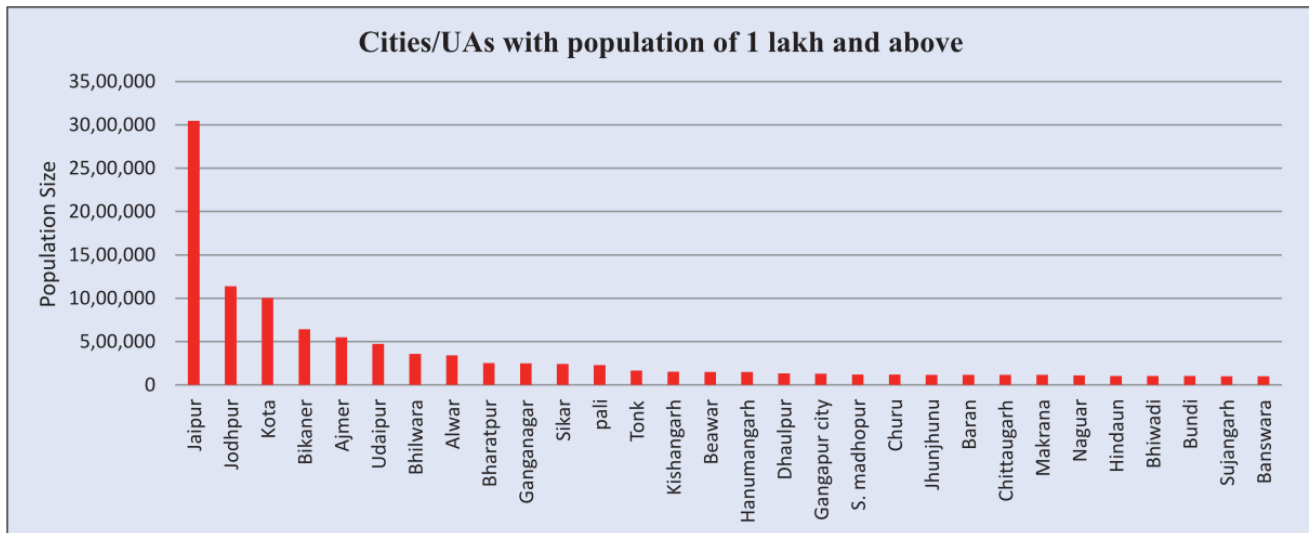
The total population living in urban areas of [Rajasthan](#) in 2011 was 1.70 crore which include 89.09 lakh of male population and 81.39 lakh of female population. In 2001, the total urban population in Rajasthan was 1.32 crore, out of which 69.93 lakh were males and 62.21 lakh were females.

Among the urban population in Rajasthan in 2011, the share of male population was 52.26 per cent and the share of female population was 47.74 per cent whereas in 2001, the share of males and females in the total urban population of the State were 52.92 per cent and 47.08 per cent respectively.



Salient Features of Urbanisation in Rajasthan

- **Child Population (0-6 Age Group):** In Rajasthan, the total population of children in the age group of 0-6 years has remained almost constant between 2001 and 2011. 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.
- **Sex Ratio:** Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been improved by 24 females per 1000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise).
- **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate in 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.
- **Cities/Urban agglomeration (UA) with population of 1 lakh and above:** 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, Kota and Bikaner. Banswara, an urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.



- 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) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts.

Spatial Variation in the Levels of Urbanization (Rajasthan)

S. No.	Level of Urbanisation (in %)	Districts
1	More than 40 per cent	Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer
2	24.1 per cent to 40 per cent	Ganaganagar, Churu, Bikaner and Jodhpur
3	16.1 per cent to 24.0 percent	Jhalawar, Alwar, Chittaugarh, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Udaipur, SawaiMadhopur, Bundi, Sirohi, Dhaulpur, Baran, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Tonk, Pali, Jhunjhunu and Sikar
4	8.4 per cent to 16.0 per cent	Dausa, Jaisalmer, Karauli and Rajsamand
5	8.3 per cent and below	Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Barmer and Dungarpur

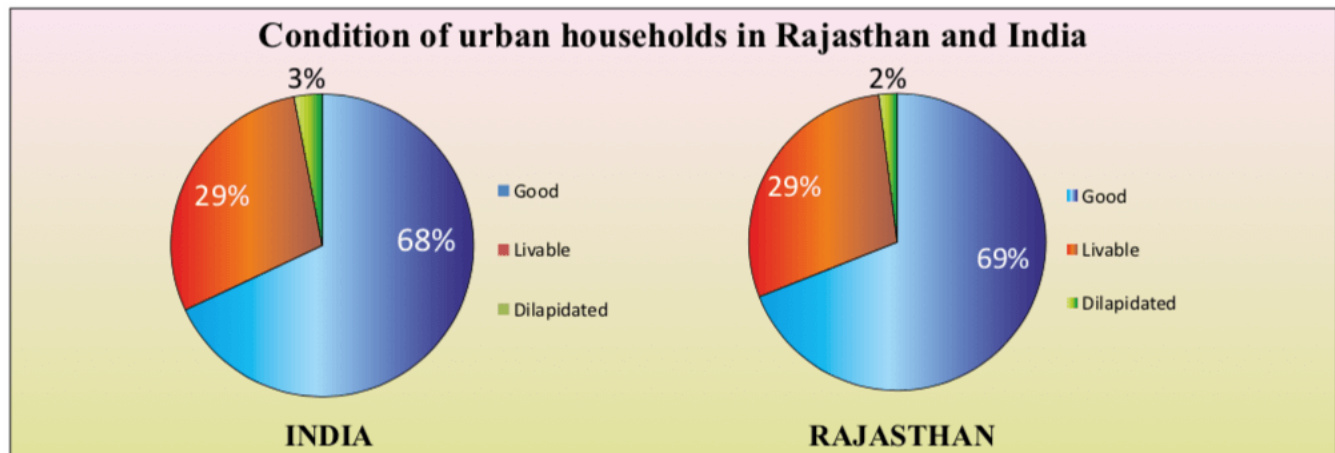
Source : Census 2011

- Migration in Rajasthan (Rural to Urban):** As per the data available in Census 2011, male are primarily migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, while female are primarily migrating due to marital reasons in Rajasthan. Census 2011 indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas at the national level.

Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

Census of India classifies houses into three categories based on their condition: Good, Livable, and Dilapidated.

- 69 per cent houses in urban Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition as compared with 68 per cent at all-India level.
- 29 per cent have been classified under 'livable' Condition.



Source: Census of India 2011

Urban Development in Rajasthan

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation.

1. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur),
2. 14 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, SriGanganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur)
3. Rajasthan Housing Board,
4. Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited,

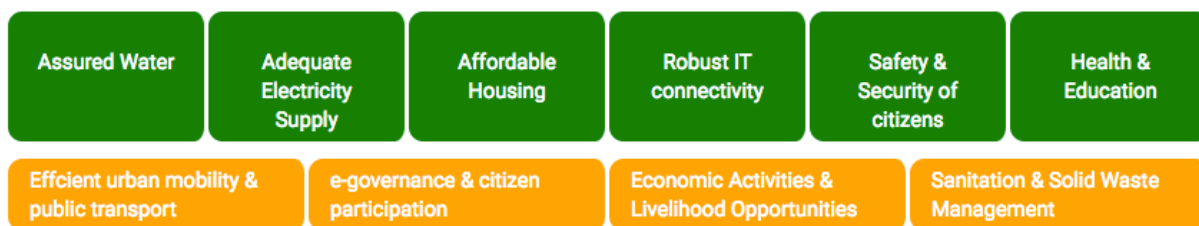
are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

Smart City Program

On June 25, 2015, Prime Minister Modi launched the "100 Smart Cities Mission" to develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable. The period of mission has been designated as Five years from 2015 till 2020. The selection of cities for smart city mission was made through competition after evaluation of the Smart City Proposals (SCP) prepared through Intense Citizen Consultation by the Cities by a Panel of Experts put in place by MoUD ,GOI. Consequently, a total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities. While [Jaipur](#), [Udaipur](#), got selected in Round 1, [Kota](#) & [Ajmer](#). made it to the list in Round 3.

What is a Smart City ?

There is no single definition of smart city, the conceptualisation of Smart City, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A smart city provides for core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions in day to day activities.



SMART CITY MISSION : Rajasthan

For implementing the smart city mission in each selected city, a special purpose vehicle (SPV) was to be created. Accordingly, The SPV for each city have been incorporated under the Company's Act 2013.

- Jaipur: Jaipur Smart City Ltd (JSCL)
- Udaipur: Udaipur Smart City Ltd (USCL)
- Kota: Kota Smart City Ltd (KSCL)
- Ajmer: Ajmer Smart City Ltd (ASCL)

Additionally, M/s Eptisa Serviceos SL (Spanish Company) for Jaipur, Udaipur & Ajmer and M/s Royal Haskoning DHV for Kota have been appointed as the Project Management Consultants (PMC).

The Smart city proposals (SCP) are being implemented through dedicated SPV by two strategic ways of development:

- 1. Area Based Development (ABD)
- 2. Pan City Development

Under both ways, each city has designed its own projects and solutions based on their requirement.

Amrut Cities

In June 2015, PM Modi launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with focus to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation. A total of 500 Amrut cities would be taken up for development under the mission and will focus on:

- Water supply,
- Sewerage facilities and septage management,
- Storm water drains to reduce flooding,
- Pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and
- Enhancing amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.

AMRUT Mission in Rajasthan

[Rajasthan](#) was the first state to submit State Annual Action Plan under AMRUT. Consequently, 28 cities & 1 town in Rajasthan were selected under AMRUT Mission which Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City (town), Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar.

The sectors identified under this mission are Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage, Drainage, Urban Transport and Green Spaces.

HRIDAY Cities

The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, launched the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme on 21st January, 2015, with a focus on holistic development of heritage cities. The scheme aims to preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.

As a pilot, this flagship scheme of the government focuses on revitalising twelve heritage cities, namely [Amrawati](#) (Andhra Pradesh), [Gaya](#) (Bihar), [Dwaraka](#) (Gujarat), [Badami](#) (Karnataka), [Puri](#) (Odisha), [Amritsar](#) (Punjab), [Ajmer](#) (Rajasthan), [Kanchipuram](#) and [Velankanni](#) (Tamil Nadu), [Warrangal](#) (Telangana) and [Mathura](#) and [Varanasi](#) (Uttar Pradesh). The flagship scheme was launched with duration of 27 months (completing in march 2017) and budget of 500 Crores.

Objectives of Hriday:

- Bring urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation together for heritage cities.
- Beautification of heritage cities in an inclusive and integrated manner with prime focus on livelihoods, skills, cleanliness, security, safety, accessibility and faster service delivery.
- Create improved connectivity platform and access to tourists.
- Guide conservation, restoration, future use and development of heritage cities.



Key Facts about Hriday:

- HRIDAY is a central sector scheme, where 100% funding will be provided by Government of India.
- INR 500 Crores have been allocated to the scheme
- The duration of this scheme is four years i.e. from December 2014 to March 2018.

- The scheme would be implemented in a mission mode.

Institutional Framework and Governance Structure of Hriday



Inland Container Depot

The government of Rajasthan has approached the Centre with a proposal for setting up two inland container depots (ICDs) in Bhiwadi ([Alwar](#)) and [Sirohi](#).

What is Inland Container Depot:

Inland Container Depot or ICD's are inland points away from sea ports equipped for handling and temporary storage of containerized cargo as well as empties. ICD is formed to help importers and exporters to handle their shipments near their location. If the sea port is away from the places of importers and exporters, Inland Container Depot helps them to save time and money in the procedures and formalities.

In Inland Container Depot, a combination of services of customs department, carriers, freight forwarders, customs brokers etc. are carried out to facilitate exporters and importers for smooth handling of cargo.

Inland Container Depots (ICDs) are known as *Dry ports* in India.

Inland ports already functioning in Rajasthan:

- Kanakpura, Jaipur
- Bhagat Ki Kothi, Jodhpur
- Rawtha Road, Kota

Need of new Inland Container Depots in Rajasthan:

Currently, exporters from Udaipur use the inland ports available in Ahmedabad for exporting while the industry in Bhiwadi routes its goods through an inland depot at Khatuwas in Haryana. The proposed Bhiwadi depot would help Industries located in Bhiwadi and nearby areas and Sirohi depot will help in moving the consignments from Udaipur. This would majorly help the marble industry while agriculture, handicraft and textiles Industries located in Udaipur region would also be benefitted.

These ports are also required as 2015, initiative of Rajasthan Government of building an *artificial inland seaport at Jalore* has been recently declared infeasible by *Water and Power Consultancy Services*

(WAPCOS). The government had proposed to build a canal between Mori creek and Jalore or using existing cherras and rivers, like Luni, but, when WAPCOS evaluated the the internal rate of return (IRR) for the project, it came out as negative. Additionally, reservations were raised by the defense authorities and there were also concern of disturbing ecological sensitivity of the area. Subsequently, the state government's water resource department has also now raised the red flag and declared the project unviable.

Inland or Dry ports in India:



Rural Development

The idea of the all-round development of India cannot be realised till the highest priority is given to the village and rural development. Considering this fact, an organisation known as Community Projects Administration was set up under the Planning Commission, on 31st March 1952, to administer the programmes relating to community development. The community development programme, inaugurated on October 2, 1952, was an important landmark in the history of the rural development.

In October 1974, the Department of Rural Development came into existence as a part of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On 18th August 1979, the Department of Rural Development was elevated to the status of a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. It was renamed as Ministry of Rural Development on 23rd January 1982.

However, the implementation of the maximum schemes implemented by the Rural Development Department was being done through the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the district level. Therefore, for coordinating the district level, the District Rural Development Agencies were merged with the Zilla Parishad under the Chief Executive Officer. Likewise, the merger of Rural Development Department and Panchayati Raj was merged under the name of "*Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department*".

Rural Electrification

The status of rural electrification is given below:

- Total no. of villages: 44,672 (Census 2011)
- Total no. of uninhabited villages: 1,473
- Total no. of inhabited villages: 43,199
- No. of villages electrified : 43,199 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhans electrified : 1.14 Lakh out of 1.14 Lakh (100 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified : 93.88 Lakh HHS (100 per cent)

Rural 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 1,75,937.49 Kms (as of 31.03.2019).

As per budget announcement of 2019-20 Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years. Vikas Path is to be constructed by cement concrete block with covered drains and utility services etc. Selection of village and alignment of Vikas Path will be done by a District Level Committee.

Organisations for Rural Development

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad –RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP)

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

- The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood program , financial Inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State.

At present, following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks in 9 districts.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 272 blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

Bio Fuel Mission & Authority:

The Bio fuel mission was formed to enable production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through *Jatropha*, *Karanj* and other such tree borne oil seeds. Rajasthan is one of the fastest developing states in the country and is privileged to become the first state to develop Bio-fuel Policy in the year 2007 and its implementation in the field.

12 districts of Rajasthan namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur & Pratapgarh are found suitable for plantation of Jatropha and 8 districts of Eastern Rajasthan namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur & Ton are found suitable for Karanj.

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22nd December 2016 with objectives to develop wasteland and pastures of the state.

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 carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors:

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

In addition to the above, sector *market support and coordination* is another major activity of RUDA. State Plan head is the main source of funding for RUDA activities.

Schemes for Rural Development

- Guru Golvalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- MPLAD & MLALAD Schemes
- Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin
- Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas
- Schemes for development of Rural Roads
- Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)
- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
- Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojna
- Smart Village
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)
- Gram Panchyat Development Plan (GPDP)

- Village Master Plan

(Schemes have been covered in detail in Schemes PDF)

Special Area Development Programmes

The area development programmes lay focus on development of special region or area.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The area inhabited by Mev's is known as Mewat area. The Mev community is concentrated in 12 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The Mev are still socially and economically backward and hence, Rajasthan Government is running a special development program since 1987-88 for overall development of Mewat area.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The BADP is a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about a balanced development of border areas.

The programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for security related activities. However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure development activities are also provided due importance.

Dang Area Development Programme

Dang Area Development Programme has been re-launched in 2004-05 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 394 Gram Panchayats of 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi).

Magra Area Development Programme

The central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra"

To improve social and economic status of residents, the “Magra Area Development Programme” was initiated since 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for development of the area.

Other Programs:

- Integrated Wasteland Development Program
- Drought Prone Area Program
- Desert Development Program
- Tribal Area Development Program

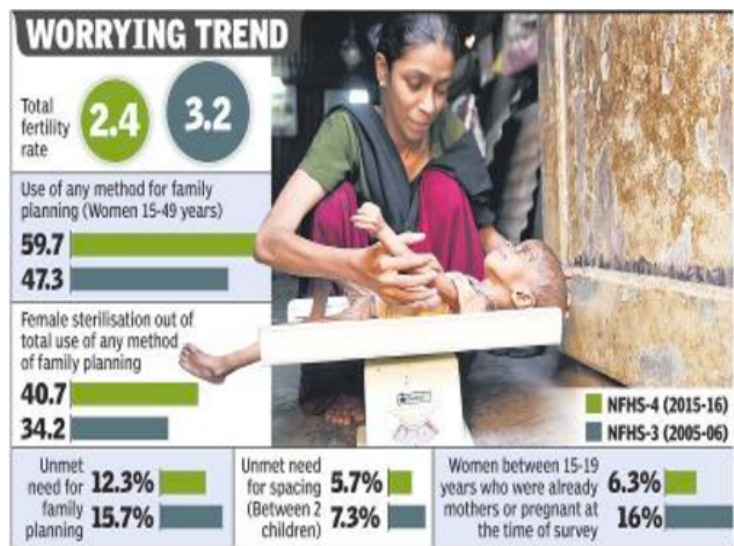
NFHS-4: Summary

The National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and each State / Union territory. NFHS-4, for the first time, provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. The NFHS-3 was conducted in 2005-06. After a gap of 10 years, **NFHS-4 (2015-16)** has been released recently by the ministry of health.

Key Observations for Rajasthan from NFHS-4:

- NFHS-4 fieldwork for Rajasthan was conducted from 23 January 2016 to 21 July 2016 by *Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR University)* and gathered information from 34,915 households, 41,965 women, and 5,892 men.
- *Infant mortality rate (IMR)* in Rajasthan has taken a dip from 65 per 1,000 live births to 41 per 1,000 live births in the past 10 years.
- However, according to NFHS -4, there is a vast difference between IMR in rural areas and in the urban areas. In rural areas, IMR is 44 deaths per 1,000 live births. In urban areas of the state, it is 31 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- *Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)* has also witnessed a dip of 34 points in the state in the past 10 years from 85 per 1,000 live births to 51 per 1,000 live births.
- More percentage of women in urban areas is receiving maternal and child care in comparison to their rural counterparts. The difference between urban and rural women in getting maternal treatment indicates that rural women are yet to get the same kind of health facilities which the urban women are getting.
- Percentage of children in urban areas receiving vaccination against diseases is higher in comparisons to kids in rural areas. NFHS-4 shows that 53.1% of children (12-23 months) in rural areas are fully immunised whereas 60.9% of such children in urban areas have received vaccination.
- Percentage of child marriages has gone down significantly over the last 10 years. In 2005 06, 65.2% of women in the 20-24 year age-group had got married before 18 years. The percentage of such women has reduced to 35.4% in 201516, reporting a decline of 29.8%.

- There has been a decline in spousal violence cases and a rise in women having bank accounts. The percentage of women experiencing spousal violence has also seen a huge drop. NFHS-4 survey says this category has dipped from 46.3% to 25.1%.
- Over the past 10 years, the percentage of women participating in household decisions has risen from 65.1% in 2005-06 to 81.7% in 2015-16.
- There is also a decline in the percentage of women with anaemia. Ten years ago, 52.6% of non-pregnant women and 61.7% of pregnant women were anaemic. But, now it has reduced to 46.8% among non-pregnant and 46.6% among pregnant women.
- As far as access to healthcare facilities is concerned, more women are now have such facilities in hospitals. In 2005-06, 29.6% of the total childbirths happened in hospitals. This has increased to 84% in 2015-16. Additionally, now, 86.6% of the births are assisted by a doctor nurse or any other health personnel in comparison to only 41% 10 years ago.
- Women are taking literacy seriously. The NFHS data shows that the literacy rate has increased from 36.2% to 56.5%, a jump of 20.3% over past 10 years.
- The state has witnessed a sharp decline in the total fertility rate (TFR) over the past 10 years, Rajasthan's TFR has reduced to 2.4, which is still slightly higher than 2.1 — the goal for achieving a stable population growth. The TFR is calculated as an average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period.
- The percentage of children who are severely wasted (low weight for height) has increased in the state in a decade from 7.3% to 8.6%. Besides, only 3.4% of the total children in the 6-23-month category receive adequate diet in the state.



Key Indicators for Rajasthan:

Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.7	52.0	57.2	43.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.1	32.6	31.2	38.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	928	989	973	957
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	845	899	887	847
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	81.5	62.5	66.6	16.4
6. Households with electricity (%)	98.6	88.4	91.0	66.1
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	91.7	83.3	85.5	81.8
8. Households using improved sanitation facility ² (%)	72.5	35.6	45.0	19.3
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	80.4	15.2	31.8	20.7
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.8	92.0	93.5	63.3
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	19.4	18.5	18.7	4.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	75.8	49.8	56.5	36.2
13. Men who are literate (%)	92.4	82.6	85.4	73.9
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.1	18.8	25.1	11.7
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.3	40.5	35.4	65.2
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	16.4	44.7	35.7	57.0
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.5	6.9	6.3	16.0
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	31	44	41	65
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	37	54	51	85
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
21. Any method ⁴ (%)	64.1	58.3	59.7	47.3
22. Any modern method ⁴ (%)	57.9	52.1	53.5	44.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	35.3	42.5	40.7	34.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.6
26. Pill (%)	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.0
27. Condom (%)	16.5	6.1	8.7	5.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)⁵				
28. Total unmet need (%)	12.4	12.3	12.3	15.7
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	5.2	5.8	5.7	7.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.7	17.4	17.5	10.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁶ (%)	49.7	41.8	43.5	31.6

Skill Development

India adds 12 million people to its workforce every year, however, less than 4 per cent have ever received any formal training. Our workforce readiness is one of the lowest in the world and a large chunk of existing training infrastructure is irrelevant to industry needs. Thus youth in India faces two edged problem, first there is shortfall of jobs, secondly, they lack training & skills required to be able to apply & get selected for the job. Skill Development aims to weed out this mismatch in skills between demand & supply.

Ministry & Departments:

In 2014, Government of India has set up Ministry of Skill Development And Entrepreneurship, to coordinate all skill development efforts across the country. Industrial training, apprenticeship and other skill development responsibilities were transferred from the [Ministry of Labour and Employment](#) to this new Ministry on 16 April 2015.

Consequently, in Rajasthan, for better focus on skill development and entrepreneurship, Government of Rajasthan created a new *Department of Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship* integrating the verticals of ITIs, Employment Exchanges, RSLDC and Apprenticeship.

Important Organizations:

Rajasthan Skill & Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

Rajasthan was one of the first states in the country to set up a Skill Mission, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) in 2004 for skill development in state. In 2009-10, RMoL was rechristened as Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihoods and RSLDC was incorporated as Section 25 Company, a Not for Profit company, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman of the Company.

- RSLDC is the State Skill Mission of the Rajasthan and all skill development initiatives in the state are executed through RSLDC.
- The main objective of RSLDC is to organise skill-training program across the State.

RSLDC is executing following schemes/projects for development of skill and entrepreneurship in the State:

- Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)
- Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP)
- Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)

Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by RSLDC

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
- Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)

The Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY), launched on 7th November, 2019, endeavors 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 batches are being conducted by training partners empaneled by RSLDC by using college premises of respective colleges.

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. While the scheme is for college going youth which may opt further higher education (Master's Degree or so), the scheme is exempted from placement norms.

Recent Initiatives:

Reformulation of existing State Sponsored Schemes:

The existing State Sponsored Schemes of RSLDC is being reformulated to cater to the training needs of various categories of youth. The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) is being reformulated as Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK) and the Regular Skill

Training Programme (RSTP) is being 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.

- **Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK):** Under this scheme, skill training and employment will be ensured by the process of Direct Empanelment and adopting Recruit-Train-Deploy model to ensure participation of industries that play an important role in ascertaining demands and ensuring availability of employment through skill development programs.
- **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.
- **SAMARTH:** The scheme aims to benefit the poorest, marginalised communities, beggars, residents of temporary settlements, dalits, tribals inhabitants of nari nikan, balghar, prison inmates and making them self-reliant through training programs with employment/self-employment possibilities.

Skill University

Rajasthan ILD Skilled University (RISU) is being established at Jamdoli, Jaipur with cooperation of Industrial Financial Cooperation of India. With the enactment of the Rajasthan ILD Skills University Jaipur Act, 2017, (Act No. 6 of 2017) after the passage of the Bill in the State Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan on 7th March, 2017, the Rajasthan ILD Skills University (RISU) has become the first Skills University in the Public Sector in the Country.

Special Projects by RSLDC

RSLDC has forged the partnerships under flexi MoU scheme with the opportunity for industry to customise the course curriculum as per their demands and benefit the youth with exposure to industry environment and their 360 degree career development.

- Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd. has trained youth in Government ITI, Jaipur in electronics and mobile repair.
- A Centre of Excellence (CoE) has been established in Government ITI, Jhalawar by Caterpillar for training in Heavy Earth Moving Equipments.

- MoU with Sanskrit Academy has been also signed by RSLDC and training has been taken up for "Purohita Prashikshan" courses.

Innovations to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'

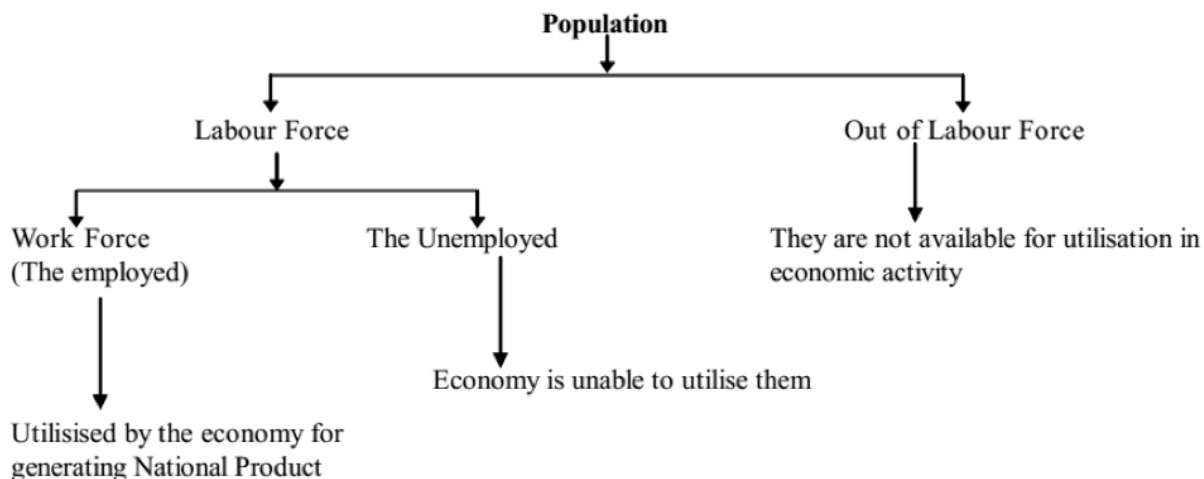
- **Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD):** The industry/ employer would first offer jobs provisionally, train them and then ensure their placement. RSLDC has initiated training under this initiative through Jewellers Association, Jaipur in Sitapura.
- **Direct Empanelment Process:** Direct empanelment of large industries, associations and universities has been adopted to ensure larger networking, captive placements and enhanced quality of skilling. In this regard, MoU has been signed with Federation of Rajasthan Trade & Industry (FORTI).
- **Special Projects for Mainstreaming Beggars:** To rehabilitate the beggars through employment/self-employment opportunities RSLDC has taken up the training of the beggars in coordination with Police Commissionerate, Jaipur.
- **Training under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC):** Targets have been allotted by RSLDC for implementation of PM-DAKSH scheme which will benefit youth of backward classes through short term, long term trainings and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).
- **Skill Training of Plumbers/ Electricians/ Fitters under JAL JEEVAN MISSION:** Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) and State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) has signed MOU with RSLDC to deliver 3 days' skill training to eligible 45,000 beneficiaries in plumber, electrician and fitters field. Pilot project has been initiated in Jaipur.

Unemployment

Employment situation in Rajasthan has been influenced by rapid growth of population, agricultural fluctuations and slow industrial growth of state. The situation of underemployment and unemployment has been worsening with passage of time. However, before getting into the number and details, let's understand different aspects of unemployment and how unemployment is measured.

What is Unemployment ?

To most, the word, unemployed means being without work. Unemployment is defined as the condition of being unemployed, or, it refers to the number or proportion of people in the working population who are unemployed (have no jobs). An unemployed person is one who is an active member of the labour force and is able to and seeks work, but is unable to find work during a specified reference period (a week or a month or a year).



The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons in the labour force per thousand.

Types of Unemployment:

Structural Un-employment:

- This kind of unemployment occurs when there is any change in consumer demand and technology in the economy. For instance, when computers were introduced, many workers

were dislodged because of a mismatch between the existing skills of the workers and the requirement of the job.

Cyclical Un-employment:

- When there is an economy-wide decline in aggregate demand for goods and services, employment declines and unemployment correspondingly increases.

Frictional Un-employment:

- This type of unemployment refers to a transition period of looking for a new job, for different reasons, such as seeking a better job, being fired from a current job, or having voluntarily quit a current job. The period of time between the current to a new job is referred to as frictional, or temporary unemployment.

Seasonal Un-employment:

- A type of frictional unemployment, occurs in specific activities or occupations which are characterized by seasonal work.

Open unemployment:

- Open unemployment arises when a person, voluntarily or involuntarily, keeps himself or herself out of consideration for certain jobs.

Underemployment:**Disguised underemployment-**

- The condition of those who work part time because full time jobs are unavailable or employed on a full time basis but the services they render may actually be much less than full time.

Hidden underemployment:

- Who are employed in occupations requiring lower levels of skills than they are qualified for.

Working poor

- Those who actually work long hours but earn only a low income below the poverty line. I. e. in spite of being employed, remain in relative poverty due to low levels of wages and earnings.

MEASUREMENT OF UN-EMPLOYMENT:

In India, two main organisations which generate and compile data on workers are:

1. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and
2. Office of the Registrar General of Census

NSSO uses the concept of 'Usual Principal Status' (UPS) as a time reference period for identifying workers. NSSO uses three reference periods to describe the activity status of a worker. These reference periods are – a year, a week and a day.

1. **UPS Criteria:** On basis of UPS of people, a person is known to be employed if he or she was engaged in an economic activity for a longer period of time (183 days or more) in 365 days.

'**Subsidiary Status**' – A 'subsidiary status worker' is that worker who was engaged in an economic activity in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period.

2. **Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Unemployment (UPSS) = UPS unemployed + Subsidiary un employed**

The **UPSS criterion** adds an additional group of persons to the UPS employed. These are UPS non-workers who have done intermittent work as a subsidiary activity during the reference year

3. '**Current Weekly Status**' (CWS) - refers to those who are employed for at least an hour during the reference week or the number employed in a average week

UPS, UPSS, CWS – overestimate employment because of the way they are defined.

4. '**Current Daily Status**' (CDS) – this refers to the number of persons who did not find work on a day, or on some days, during the survey week.

CDS employment measures the rate of utilisation of the labour force in terms of person-days. While the first three measures overestimate, to some extent, levels of employment because of the way they are defined, the CDS measure gives a closer estimate of these levels.

Visible underemployment = CWS – CDS

Unemployment in Rajasthan

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2018-19, Rajasthan has an unemployment rate of 5.7%, which is similar to the all-India unemployment rate of 5.8%.

In the year 2020 (upto December, 2020), the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,89,940. These include 87,713 women, 30,840 scheduled caste, 21,254 scheduled tribes and 95,061 other backward class persons.

As per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) monthly data on Unemployment, the unemployment rate in Rajasthan for August 2021 has been at 26.7%.

Employment Rates in Rajasthan

Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)
2017	14829	9.61	6377	4.14	21206	13.74
2018	15011	9.69	6631	4.40	21642	14.08
2019	15146	9.72	6479	4.20	21625	13.92
2020*	15359	9.88	6479	4.18	21838	14.06

*Upto June, 2020

Employment Department in Rajasthan

The Department of Employment was established in 1956 at the Central Govt. level under the ILO Convention 88. Later on, the employment services were transferred to the respective State Governments and since then, the Department of Employment has been catering to the needs of the job seekers through various activities and schemes.

For better coordination and speedily execution of programmes, 'Department of Skills, Development and Entrepreneurship' was established in May 2015. The Directorate of Employment Services is situated in Darbar School Campus, Gopinath Marg, Jaipur.

Initiatives taken by Government to reduce Unemployment in State

Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme (Mukhaymantri Yuva Sambal Yojana)

- State Govt. started providing unemployment allowance from 1st February 2019.
- The State Government has revised the earlier unemployment allowance to ₹3,000 per month for men and ₹3,500 per month for women and specially abled persons.
- For upto 2 years or till one gets employment, whichever is earlier.
- As of December 2020 - 2,49,433 beneficiaries.

Establishment of the Model Career Centre (MCC):

- In the context of transforming old set up of employment exchanges into model career centres and the approvals received for sixteen such model career centres from Government of India, three MCCs have become functional- one each at Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kota.
- The process for remaining districts namely- Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara and Ganganagar is in progress.

Raj-Kaushal Portal :

- Raj Kaushal portal was inaugurated on 5th June, 2020 by the Honourable Chief Minister to provide employment opportunities to the migrant labours during COVID-19 and to bring the available man-power and employment at a single platform.
- On this portal data of all the man power available with the state government was brought at a single platform i.e. construction labours, COVID migrant labour, registered trained labour, registered unemployed trained from RSLDC, ITI's etc.
- On this portal total data of 52.64 lakh manpower and 9.59 lakh employers are available. Rajasthan is leading state to take such an initiative

Employment Schemes by Government

- [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme \(MGNREGA\)](#)

Poverty

There has been poverty in all societies over a long period. In India however poverty is a major problem. In recent times there has been an acceptance of poverty as a social problem. India with the coming of independence has made some efforts to raise the level of income of people living in poverty. Situation in Rajasthan is not different from rest of India, Poverty in Rajasthan is also a social problem.

Definitions of Poverty:

United Nations:

United Nations defines two types of Poverty, one is absolute poverty and other is relative poverty. It considers Absolute poverty as poverty in relation to the amount of money necessary to meet basic fields such as food, clothing, and shelter. While, it defines relative poverty as poverty in relation to the economic status of other members of the society: people are poor if they fall below prevailing standards of living in a given societal context.

World Bank:

World Bank uses the same methodology as United Nations for defining poverty line using **material income or consumption** as the basis. The bank defines *extreme poverty* as living on less than US\$1.90 per day and *moderate poverty* as less than \$3.10 a day.

National Methodology for estimating Poverty

1. Pre independence poverty estimates:

- First of all done by **Dada Bhai Naroji**. His method was based on **cost of subsistence diet** i.e 'rice or flour, dhal, mutton, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt'.
- Next, in 1938, the National Planning Committee Like the earlier method, they also formulated poverty line based on a minimum standard of living.

2. Post independence poverty estimates:

The **Planning Commission** used to measure poverty using methodology recommended by expert groups that it constituted from time to time. The data estimates came from the consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)**.

- In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted a working group to estimate poverty nationally, and it formulated separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas – of Rs 20 and Rs 25 per capita per year respectively.
- In 1971 **VM Dandekar and N Rath** made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India, based on National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61. **First time the concept of poverty on basis of calorie consumption was brought to lime light.** Their poverty line was to be derived from the expenditure that was adequate to provide **2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas.**
Shortcoming: The consumption requirement for male female and urban rural labour is completely different from one another.
- **Alagh Committee (1979):** In 1979, separated both poverty lines and calorie consumption based on rural and urban requirements. For subsequent years Poverty Lines were to be calculated in accordance with inflation.

Rural 2400 cal - Rs 49

Urban 2100 cal - Rs 56

- **Lakdawala Committee (1993): Added more features and made above more efficient**
 - (i) consumption expenditure based on calorie consumption as earlier;
 - (ii) first time **state specific** poverty lines were constructed and these were to be updated using CPI-IW (industrial worker) in urban areas and CPI-AL (agri labour) in rural areas. Meaning : PL for all states separately and for country also. This assumes that the basket of goods and services used to calculate CPI-IW and CPI-AL reflect the consumption patterns of the poor.
- **Tendulkar Committee (2009):** In 2009, a Planning Commission expert group, chaired by Suresh Tendulkar, reviewed the methodology for poverty estimation and suggested changes to the way poverty is measured. The committee recommended four major changes:

- (i) A shift away from calorie consumption based poverty estimation;
 - (ii). A uniform Poverty Line Basket across rural and urban India;
 - (iii) A change in the price adjustment procedure to correct spatial and temporal issues with price adjustment; and
 - (iv) An incorporation of private expenditure on health and education while estimating poverty.
- The Committee recommended using Mixed Reference Period based estimates, as opposed to Uniform Reference Period based estimates that were used in earlier methods for estimating poverty.

Mixed Reference Period (MRP): five low-frequency items (clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure) are surveyed over the previous 365 days, and all other items over the previous 30 days.

Uniform Reference Period (URP): detail consumption over the previous 30 days includes all above but this is limited only to one month.

- **Rangarajan Committee:** In 2012, the Planning Commission constituted a new expert panel on poverty estimation. The Committee submitted its report in 2014.
- After Rangarajan Report in 2014, NITI Aayog constituted a task force for finding a new suitable approach to poverty line in India.

Definition & Measurement of Poverty in Rajasthan

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

NRLM is a poverty alleviation programme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in 2011. NRLM gives a new approach of identifying poor through the poor itself, it believes that the poor can be identified using a participatory approach by the community. NRLM divides population into 3 categories:

- Very Poor (family income less than Rs. 50,000 per annum)
- Poor (family income Rs. 50,000 and less than 1 lakh per annum) &
- Non – poor (family income greater than 1 lakh per annum).

National Food Security Act (NFSA 2013) Method

Rajasthan was one of the first state to implement NFSA, it had already set the criteria for beneficiaries and completed the process of selection on 20 September 2013. Four task forces were appointed by Government of Rajasthan among which two were related to decision making for criteria aimed at rural and urban areas, third to decide the supplementary nutrition for rural and urban areas, and the fourth for the requisite implementation process at district level.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Rural areas:

RURAL	
Inclusion	Exclusion (only five)
BPL families affected by Uttarakhand disaster as per the 2002 BPL norms	All families having a member as income tax payer
All the state BPL families	All families having a members government employee, semi-government employee or having a pension of more than one lakh/year
All the Anthodaya families	All families having a four wheeler (Tractor) excluding those who earn their livelihood from it
All the Annapurna families	All families having income more than 1 lakh per annum
Families which are not mentioned in the list but are part of the following schemes a. Chief Minister senior citizen Yojna b. Indira Gandhi national old age pension scheme c. Chief Minister single women pension schemes d. Indira Gandhi national widow pension Yojna e. Chief Minister disabled pension Yojna f. Indira Gandhi national disabled pension Yojna g. Chief Minister life protection fund beneficiaries h. All resident of government hostels i. Family completed 100 days' work in MNREGA 2009-10 j. Chief Minister dependent resettlement Yojna k. Sahariya and Kathaudi tribal families l. Families of legally rehabilitated labor m. Construction labor registered with labor department n. Landless farmers o. Cycle rickshaw pullers p. Rag pickers q. Porter (coolies)	All families having a land holding of more than the limits of small farmers

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Urban areas:

URBAN	
Inclusion	Exclusion(only seven)
BPL families as per 2003 urban BPL census survey	All families having a member as income tax payer
All state BPL families	All families having a members government employee, semi-government employee or having a pension of more than one lack/year
All the Anthodaya beneficiaries	All families having a four wheeler excluding these who earn their livelihood from it
All the Annapurna families	All families having a pucca house with area more than 1000 square feet in municipal area
Families which are not in the above categories but are poor under following schemes	All families having a house of more than 1500 sq. feet in Nagarpalika area
a. Chief Minister senior citizen Yojna	All families having income more than 1 lakh per annum
b. Indira Gandhi national old age pension schemes	All families having a land holding of more than the limits of small farmers
c. Chief Minister single women pension schemes	
d. Indira Gandhi National widow pension Yojna	
e. Chief Minister disabled pension Yojna	
f. Indira Gandhi national disabled pension Yojna	
g. Chief Minister life protection fund beneficiaries	
h. All resident of government hostels	
i. Chief Minister dependent resettlement Yojna	
j. Sahariya and Kathaudi tribal families	
k. Families of legally rehabilitated labour	

l. Construction labor registered with labor department	
m. All the registered and old age homes	
n. All the surveyed families of slums	
o. Rag pickers families	
p. All domestic workers	
q. All the non-governments safai karamcharis	
r. Street vendors	
s. Cycle rickshaw pullers	
t. Porter and coolies	

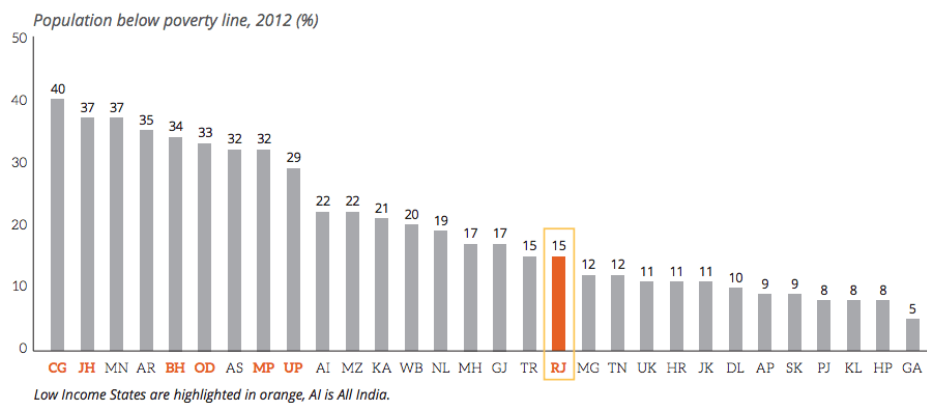
Conclusion for Poverty Measurement:

The NITI Aayog Task Force discussed and evaluated all methods of poverty measurement mentioned above. After discussion, it was decided that identification using indicators of National Food security act (NFSA) is most suitable for the estimation of poverty in Rajasthan.

Scenario of Poverty in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is the 7th most populous state in India. Since 2005, the state has made progress in poverty reduction supported by faster growth. In addition, consumption inequality increased only marginally in this period. As a result, Rajasthan stands out among India’s low-income states.

Poverty in Rajasthan is lower than in India's other Low Income States.



Source: World Bank Report

As per the poverty estimates released by Govt. of India for 2011-12, Punjab has the lowest poverty ratio followed by Kerala and Andhra Pradesh among the select 15 states, Madhya Pradesh has the highest poverty ratio followed by Orissa & Bihar, Rajasthan with 16% population below poverty line falls in middle with 7th rank. This shows that in Rajasthan 16% of the rural population has monthly per capita expenditure below Rs. 905 (Poverty Line of rural Rajasthan = Rs. 905) which makes it a non BIMARU State.

Poverty and Hunger Indicators		2009-10
23	Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)	24.8
24	Total number of poor (in millions)	16.7
		2005
25	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.338
26	Multidimensional Poverty Headcount (%)	62.8
27	Number of Multidimensional Poor (in millions)	42.5
		2007
28	Global Hunger Index (GHI)	20.97
29	GHI Rank (out of 17)	7
		2005-06
30	Prevalence of calorie undernourishment (%)	14
31	Prevalence of Underweight Children under 5 years of age (%)	40.4

Source - UNDP

Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, UN Member States adopted a new ambitious agenda, Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (also known as **Agenda 2030**). The SDGs 2030 Agenda is a plan of action focusing on 5Ps namely People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The SDGs are part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, the 2030 Agenda. The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a collection of 17 global goals that are required to be achieved by all countries and stakeholders by 2030. In order to ‘**Leave no one behind**’ it is important that we achieve theme by 2030. The 17 SDGs comprise of 169 associated targets, which are interconnected in nature. Each target has defined monitorable indicators to measure progress towards reaching the target. In total, there are 244 indicators listed in the SDGs global indicator framework for monitoring the progress.



The Goals are:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern [energy](#) for all
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

India’s Commitment to SDG’s

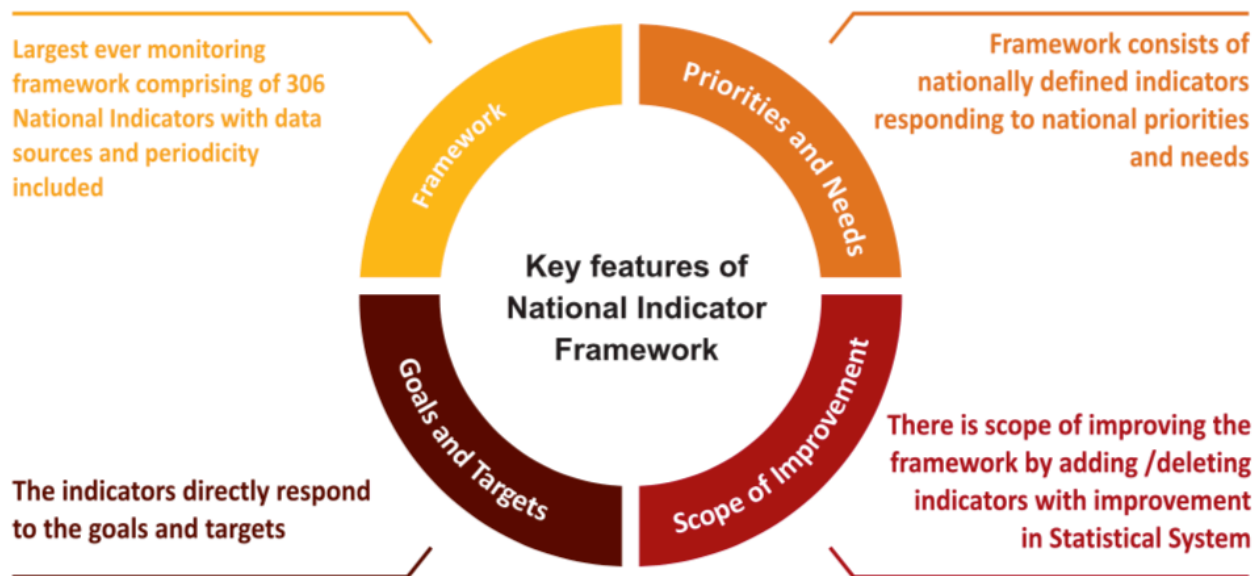
India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs with institutional architecture being already set up and several organisations/ministries have been entrusted with responsibilities to implement the Agenda 2030.

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is **nodal** ministry for drafting the **National Indicator Framework** (NIF) in consultation with the States/Union Territories (UTs), implement, monitor and produce timely reports to document progress of the SDGs. The NIF has been developed with the objective of monitoring and reporting on progress on SDGs at national level.

The NIF comprise of 306 monitorable indicators for monitoring of SDGs. These indicators not only help in the monitoring the SDGs but also assists in formulating policy/guidelines to the policy makers and executive agencies can issued suitable direction to the implementers of various schemes and programmes.

Key Features of National Indicators Framework



Metadata of NIF

An important initiative undertaken by the Government of India (GoI) for monitoring of NIF is by developing metadata for every national indicator. Metadata is an important document on the indicators that helps in standardization of data of indicators across the country. Further the metadata also enables the international agencies to integrate data from India to the global framework.

The MoS&PI has already published the baseline report on SDGs indicators titled 'Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16' including metadata for 191 national indicators.

SDG India Index

With the objective of measuring the progress of SDGs and develop competitiveness among States and UTS, NITI Aayog has released three versions of SDG India Index till now.

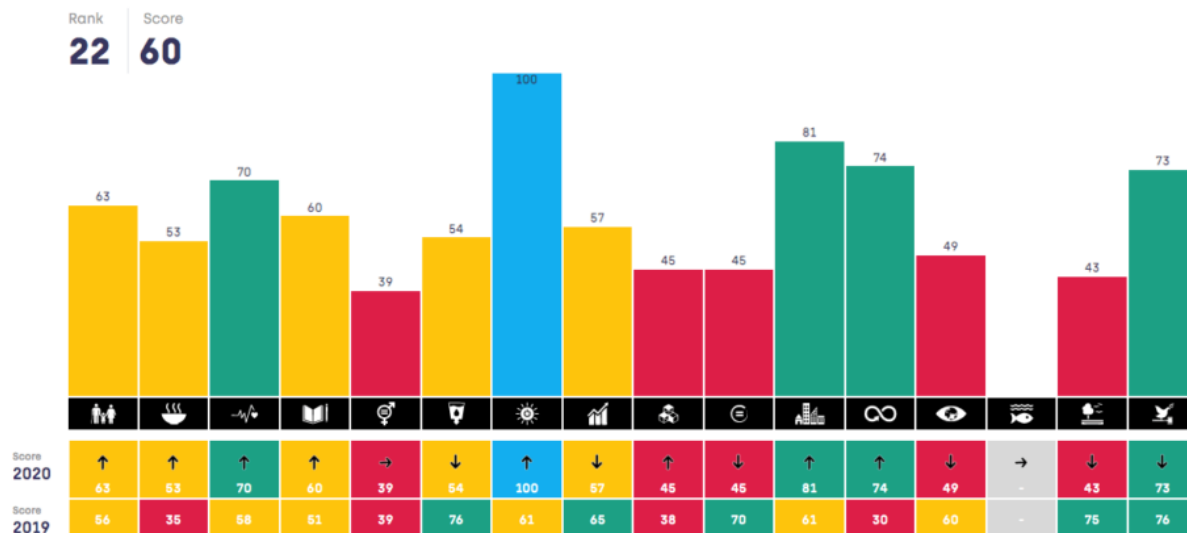
Rajasthan's Performance in India's SDG Index

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is **nodal** ministry for drafting the National Indicator Framework in consultation with the States/Union Territories (UTs), implement, monitor and produce timely reports to document progress of the SDGs.

SDG India Index 1.0: In the month of December 2018, the [NITI Aayog](#) came out with the first 'SDG India Index Baseline report 2018'. Based on the SDG India Index, States and UTs have been classified into 4 categories comprises achiever, front runner, performer and aspirant. As per the Report, *Rajasthan has been ranked as performer* on Composite SDG India Index with the Index Score of **59**.

SDG India Index 2.0: Launched in December, 2019. The Index has been constructed using 100 indicators. As per the 2nd report, *Rajasthan has been ranked as 'Performer'* on Composite SDG India Index 2.0 with the Index Score of **57**.

SDG India Index 3.0: In June 2021, Niti Aayog released the [SDG India Index 3.0](#) for year 2020-21. The Index has been constructed using 115 quantitative indicators. As per the 3rd report, *Rajasthan has been ranked as 'Performer'* on Composite SDG India Index 3.0 with the Index **Score of 60 and rank of 22**.



Sectoral Indices:

India has been laying significant emphasis on developing indices for various social sectors. In pursuit of monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals, NITI Aayog has developed sectoral indices and programmes for Water, Education and Health sector i.e. Composite Water Management Index, School Education Quality Index, Health Index, Aspirational Districts Programme etc.

Rajasthan’s Commitment to SDGs

On the lines of Central Government, Rajasthan has also significant initiatives towards effective implementation and achievement of SDG.

A. Institutional Setup for SDGs in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has set up a **state level implementation and monitoring committee** under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, [Government of Rajasthan](#). This committee is responsible for setting up the states SDGs agenda, developing the institutional framework at state level, assigning roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the state and review the progress made in the state.

State Planning Department has been declared as nodal department for SDGs implementation & monitoring. A dedicated cell/centre has been established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics for collection of data on Targets/National Indicators and review of progress.

B. Constitution of Sectoral Working Groups

As per recommendations of state level implementation and monitoring committee, 7 sectoral working groups were constituted to suggest implementation & monitoring measures.

Group Name	Related Goals
Group 1: Poverty Eradication & Food Security	1, 2 and 12
Group 2: Healthcare, Water & Sanitation	3 and 6
Group 3: Education	4 and 5
Group 4: Growth, Employment, Industrialization & Infrastructure	7, 8, 9 and 11
Group 5: Social Security & Empowerment	5 and 10
Group 6: Climate Change, Sustainable use of Ecosystem	13 and 15
Group 7: Peace & Justice, Promote Partnership	16 and 17

C. Constitution of District Level Committees for SDG implementation

Keeping in view localisation of SDGs, better planning and implementation at grassroot level, and build enabling environment at District and Block level, a District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been also constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector.

The Deputy Director/Assistant Director, Economics and Statistics of the respective district is nominated as the Member Secretary of this committee and district level officers of various associated departments are made members of this committee. This committee is entrusted to prepare district level roadmap for SDG implementation.

D. Capacity Building at Grass-root Level

For District Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions level, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR & GVS) is being regularly organized trainings/workshops for sensitization and awareness development on SDGs and their integrations with Gram Panchayat Development Plans and District Plan.

E. Publications & reports:

- Directorate of Economics & Statistics has released '**Rajasthan SDG Status Report-2020**' in the month of January, 2020 on the lines of National Indicators Framework. Total 215 indicators of NIF have been covered in this status report and it also includes schematic and priority indicator defined by NITI Aayog.
- To measure the performance of districts on the SDG's, [Rajasthan Sustainable Development Goal Index](#) has been developed.

Rajasthan Sustainable Development Goal Index

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of [Rajasthan](#) has released '**Rajasthan SDG Status Report-2020**' in the month of January, 2020 on the lines of National Indicators Framework. To measure the performance of districts on the SDG's, *Rajasthan Sustainable Development Goal Index or Rajasthan SDG Index 2020* has been developed.

The *SDG Index* aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDG's. Additionally, SDG Index can be broken down into goal level score in order to help understand what goals have been achieved and where more effort is needed.

Rajasthan SDG Index 2020 Methodology

Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Rajasthan selected the methodology and chose the set of indicators from the 62 indicators of NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goals Index for developing a sustainable development goals index for the state of Rajasthan.

The SDG Index has been developed using **55 indicators across 13 goals**. To develop this index, data were used from publicly available sources. These data were aggregated to develop individual SDG score for each district in Rajasthan, which was then used to develop the Sustainable development goals index for Rajasthan.

For each goal, the SDG score ranges between 0 and 100, where 0 being the worst among the group and 100 signifying that all the targets for that goal/all goals have been achieved.

Rajasthan: District wise SDG Score

District Name	Rajasthan Index 1.0(2020)		Rajasthan Index 2.0(2021)	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Kota	65.28	6	59.30	1
Churu	65.52	4	58.60	2
Jhunjhunu	69.66	1	58.34	3
Sikar	62.82	11	58.19	4
Ganganagar	64.48	8	57.83	5
Karauli	65.36	5	57.73	6
Ajmer	58.70	20	56.91	7
Alwar	63.98	9	56.76	8
Jaipur	69.36	2	56.24	9
Hanumangarh	60.21	16	56.09	10
Dausa	67.31	3	55.87	11
Nagaur	63.54	10	55.72	12
Bundi	62.44	12	55.10	13
Bikaner	61.34	14	54.75	14
Pali	57.98	22	54.11	15
Jhalawar	59.60	18	53.88	16
Tonk	61.10	15	53.37	17
Sirohi	57.30	24	53.34	18
Udaipur	57.24	25	53.21	19
S.Madhupur	64.48	7	53.05	20
Bhilwara	61.81	13	52.74	21
Jodhpur	55.30	29	51.65	22
Chittorgarh	58.31	21	51.37	23
Rajsamand	57.09	27	50.72	24
Banswara	58.91	19	50.55	25
Bharatpur	57.93	23	50.40	26
Dungarpur	57.24	26	49.70	27
Dholpur	59.98	17	49.65	28
Jalore	54.67	30	49.56	29
Baran	52.19	32	48.33	30
Pratapgarh	54.19	31	47.64	31
Barmer	55.72	28	44.51	32
Jaisalmer	51.57	33	41.69	33
Rajasthan	56.53		50.63	

Industrial Sector

Industrialisation is considered one of the foremost modus to stimulate the overall growth of the country. Additionally, Development of industries has the vast potential of providing substantial employment and generating the income and improving the standard of living and over all well-being of the people. At the time of Independence, the state had inherited poor status in respect of development of industries. Until 1960, [Rajasthan](#) virtually had no place on the industrial map of India. Some strategies were worked out to increase investment in public sector industries and to promote private sector investment in different districts, which gradually led to the development of industries in the state.

In terms of production value, the textile industry, dominates the large and medium category of industries. This is followed by industries catering to agro-based, food and allied products; cement and cement products: chemical gases , lubricants and plastic; heavy machinery ; metal allied products, automobile parts and machine tools parts; electrical and electronics –related products; minerals , stones and lime; drugs and pharmaceuticals ; ceramics and glass wares; and leather and footwear.

The state is almost the sole producer in the country of certain minerals like wollastonite, zinc and copper. Besides this, it is also a leading producer of crops such as mustard, bajra, barley, maize, cotton and spices. There is also a huge population of livestock that sustains the livelihoods of several communities across the state.

Contribution of Industries to State GDP

The sectoral contribution of the Industries sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the state stands at **24.80 per cent at current prices in 2020-21**. The contribution of manufacturing and mining sector to GSVA at current prices are 9.31 per cent and 4.15 per cent respectively in 2020-21.

Contribution within Industrial Sector:

- Manufacturing –
- Construction –
- Mining -
- Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services –

(As per economic review of rajasthan , published feb 2021)

Contribution of Industries in Employment

In 1960-61, total employment in industries and mines was estimated at 6.2 lakh (i.e., 8 per cent of the total number of workers) and this increased to 10.26 lakh by 1998-99, a rise of 64 per cent. Currently, the services sector employed 47% of the state's population, followed by the agriculture (44%) and Industrial (8%) sector. Hence, though growth in Industrial sector may appear impressive, industry's percentage share in total employment is not significant.

Industrial Profile of Rajasthan

A. On Basis Size of Factory/Investment in Plant & Machinery

Provisional data 2019-20.

Large Scale Industries in Rajasthan

- Number: 452
- Employment: 2,21,573

Medium Scale Industries in Rajasthan

- Number: 235
- Employment: 19,471

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Upto Jan 2020)

- Numbers: 8,78,689
- Employment: 40,81,394

Definitions:

In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are classified in two Classes. In July 2020, the MSME the definition of MSME was amended and as per new definitions:

- The Manufacturing Enterprises are **defined in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery.**
- The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are **defined in terms of investment in equipment.**

Revised Classification applicable w.e.f 1st July 2020

Manufacturing Enterprises & Enterprises rendering Services	Composite Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery/equipment & Annual Turnover
Micro Enterprises	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore & Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 5 crore
Small Enterprises	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore & Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 50 crore
Medium Enterprises	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.50 crore & Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 250 crore

B. On Basis of Products:

- **Basic Goods Industries:**
 - Cement, basic chemicals, Steel, fertilisers, electricity, copper, zinc etc.
- **Capital Goods Industries**
 - Industries that produce machinery required for industries, transport equipment etc.
 - Hindustan Machine Tools (Ajmer), Instrumentation Ltd (Kota).
- **Intermediate Goods Industries**
 - Industries that produce goods used as raw materials by other industries.
 - Tyres (JK Tyre, Kankroli), Cotton yarn
- **Consumer Goods Industries**
 - Consumer goods are of two types: Durable (exist for long-time, do not need to purchase frequently) & non-durable goods.
 - Durable goods: Scooters, Automotive units
 - Non-durable: Edible Oils, Agro-based

C. On basis of Raw Material used:

- Agro-based Industries
- Forest-based Industries
- Mineral based Industries
- Livestock based Industries

Rural Industries: Cottage & Handicrafts of Rajasthan

Handloom and handicrafts constitute the largest part of Indian cottage industries. Handicrafts help preserve traditional art and culture, while the handloom sub-sector is an important source of employment generation. Handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries constitute an important part of the non-formal sector of Rajasthan's economy.

Important Handicrafts of Rajasthan	
Name of the Craft	District Identified
Marble statues, kitchen-ware and decoration pieces	Jaipur, Ajmer, Rajsamand
Tribal ornaments and silver ware	Banswara, Udaipur, Sirohi, Baran
Traditional costumes	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer
Embroidery works	Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Barmer
Light-weight shoes (<i>jutian</i>)	Tonk, Jaipur
Tie & Dye scarves and saris	Jaipur, Jodhpur
Sandalwood crafts	Jaipur
Shellac and lac ware bangles, toys etc.	Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Jaipur
Stone carving and <i>jalees</i>	Dausa, Rajsamand
Blue and black pottery	Jaipur
Hand made paper	Jaipur
Woollen carpets and <i>durries</i>	Bikaner, Dausa, Tonk and Jaipur
Camel leather goods	Barmer, Jaisalmer
Wooden crafts : toys and furniture	Jaisalmer, Barmer & Sawai Madhopur
Leather toys	Jhalawar
Artistic water containers	Jodhpur
Iron ware	Nagaur
Handmade paintings and proto-types	Ajmer (Kishangarh), Bundi, Kota, Chittorgarh, Jaipur
<i>Kundan</i> and <i>meenakari</i> work (gold and silver)	Jaipur
Decorators made of precious and semi-precious stones	Jaipur
<i>Doria saris</i> and dress material	Kota
Gem-stone cutting and polishing	Jaipur
Sanitary wares made from clay	Barmer
<i>Odhanas</i>	Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur
Rose perfume	Rajsamand
Quilts made of cotton and silk	Jaipur
Brass wares	Jaipur

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 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 up gradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities etc. Rajasthan has been growing strong in exports.

The total exports in financial year 2019-20 stands at 49,946.10 crore. The top five export items from Rajasthan accounts for more than 50 per cent of exports from the State. These include:

- Engineering goods,
- Textiles,
- Handicrafts,
- Gems and jewellery,
- Metals (Ferrous+Non-Ferrous).

(As per Economic Review 2020-21, published feb 2021)

Export Promotion Initiatives:

State Level Exports Award Scheme:

The scheme was declared in the Industrial Policy, 1994 with the objective of encouraging exporters of the State. There is provision for selection of 33 outstanding exporters in 16 categories. Under this,

- 1 best exporter per year in the State will also be awarded with "Lifetime Achievement Export Ratna Award".

Export Promotion Council

- To encourage export in the State "Rajasthan Export Promotion Council" (8" November, 2019) and "Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council" (25 October, 2019) were formed.

Key Industries

[Rajasthan](#) is home to several key industries which are engaged in production of goods like cotton cloth, cotton yarn, cement, sugar, urea, zinc-ingots, ball-bearings, edible oils, salt, copper cathodes etc. All of these Industries, do not belong only to large scale Units but may also belong to Small or medium scale units but they play a key role in [economy of Rajasthan](#) in terms of Revenue, employment etc.

Cement

- Rajasthan has 24 major cement plants, having a total capacity of 55 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). It is the largest cement-producing state in India.
- The state has about 17% share in cement grade limestone reserves of India. Gypsum is also available in the state but coal is imported from outside the state.

Mining & Minerals

- Rajasthan has deposits of 81 different types of major and minor minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined.
- Rajasthan is the **sole producer** of:
 - Lead & Zinc ores,
 - Selenite
 - Wollastonite
- Rajasthan is **leading producer** of:
 - Silver
 - Calcite
 - Gypsum
 - Ball Clay
 - Feldspar
 - Silver

- Rock Phosphate
 - Steatite
 - Red Ochre
 - Steel & Cement grade limestone
- It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite etc.
 - 70% of Boone-China tableware is produced in Rajasthan.
 - There are 176 mining leases for major minerals, 14,982 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,481 quarry licenses in the state.

Auto and Auto Components

- Alwar and Jaipur districts are close to major auto production hubs of the country such as Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Gurgaon and Dharuhera (Haryana); offering excellent advantages for setting up of auto and auto ancillary units.
- Over 100 units are currently functional in Bhiwadi, Neemrana and Pathredi in Alwar district, Rajasthan. These are the 3 main auto clusters in Rajasthan.
- Neemrana–Japanese zone: A 1,167-acre industrial area in Neemrana has been developed especially for industrial units from Japan. Automotive units of Nissin Brakes, TPR Auto parts, Takata India, Nippon Steel, Toyota Gosei, Mikuni India and Toyota Kirloskar Motor are present in this zone.

Textile

- Rajasthan has a leading position in the production of polyester viscose yarn and synthetic suiting material as well as processing of low-cost, low-weight fabric (at Pali, Balotra, Sanganer and Bagru).
- Bhilwara has emerged as India's largest manufacturer of suiting fabrics and yarn.
- Jaipur is a well-known centre for manufacturing garments, primarily for exports.

IT and ITeS

- Rajasthan is emerging as one of the best locations in India to invest in the IT /ITeS sector.
- IT parks with special infrastructure have been set up at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Alwar.

Agro-based industry

- Rajasthan is the largest producer of rapeseed, bajra, guar seed, spices such as fenugreek, coriander, cumin, fennel and mustard.
- It is the second largest producer of oilseeds and spices and the third largest producer of soya bean and coarse cereals in India.

Chemicals

- The key chemicals produced in Rajasthan include fertilisers, caustic soda and pesticides.
- The principal industrial complexes for chemicals are at Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur and Bhilwara.

Gems and jewellery

- Rajasthan is a store house of many precious and semi-precious stones such as emeralds, aquamarines, heliodors, corundums, diamonds, epidotes, topazes, tourmalines, amethysts, crystal quartzes, garnets, and green and blue quartzites.
- Rajasthan is the largest production centre of coloured precious and semi-precious stones as well as the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamonds in the country.
- The state has a wide pool of skilled manpower along with several training institutions.

Steel

- Rajasthan's steel industry comprises re-rolling and stainless steel units located mainly in Jodhpur, Alwar and Jaipur.
- Most of the re-rolling units belong to the small scale sector.

Ceramics

- Rajasthan has abundant slip clay, pottery clay, retort clay, terracotta clay, pipe clay, bleaching clay, bonding clay etc., which are used for manufacturing bricks, tiles, statues, insulators, porcelain (via a mixture clay with felspar and quartz) etc.
- Glass and ceramic units are among the thrust sectors identified in the 1988 Industrial Policy.
- Units are concentrated in Jaipur, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Abu Road and and Bhiwandi.
- Rajasthan is a major producer of felspar, quartz and bentonite, which are the raw materials for Ceramic Industry.

Salt

- Rajasthan is the third largest producer of salt (sodium chloride) in the country and accounts for the country's one-tenth of salt production.

Energy

- Highest solar energy potential in India - 142 GW
- Rajasthan shines on the solar map of India with 300-330 clear sunny days, comparable to deserts of California and Nevada.
- Within the state, the districts such as Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are the key regions with the best solar radiation.
- Rajasthan is endowed with two critical resources that are essential to solar power production: high level of solar radiation (6-7 kWh/ m²/ day) and large tracts of relatively flat, undeveloped land.
- Rajasthan has wind energy potential of 18.7 GW

Marble

- Rajasthan as a state accounts for 90% of India's marble, slate and sandstone production and has a monopoly in other ceramic minerals.

Handicraft

Oil and Gas

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 22-23 per cent (7.5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum) to total crude oil production (34 MMTPA) in India and is the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent.

Petroleum producing area in the state is spread over an area of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 Petroliferous Basins.

- Barmer-Sanchor Basin - (Barmer, Jalore districts)
- Jaisalmer Basin - (Jaisalmer district)
- Bikaner-Nagaur Basin - (Bikaner, Nagaur, SriGanganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu districts)
- Vindhyan Basin - (Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, part of Bhilwara & Chittorgarh districts)

The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development programme of Oil and Natural Gas in the State.

HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited, Pachpadra, Barmer

On 16.01.2018 work commenced for 9 MMTPA Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Barmer. Highlights of the Project are as follows:

- First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex.
- Project cost – ₹43,129 crore, which is funded in ratio of 2:1.
- This Project is a Joint Venture in which HPCL's share is 74 percent and Government of Rajasthan's share is 26 percent.
- The refinery will produce products of BS-6 standard

Departments & Organisations

Rajasthan is a third-most leading investment destination in India after Maharashtra and Gujarat on account of better law and order situation, peaceful environment, excellent transport & power infrastructure, investment friendly climate and very less population density. Various departments/corporations /agencies are functional in the state to promote industrial development and for facilitating establishment and expansion of small, medium and large scale industries and meeting their various requirements, either directly or by discharging the responsibility as the strong facilitators.

Key Departments & Organisation is Rajasthan for development of Industries:

Industries Department, GoR

Commissionerate of Industries is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State. The department operates through 36 District Industries Centres (DICs) working in the State. Additionally, 7 District Industries Sub-Centres have also been established at Abu Road, Balotra, Beawar, Falna, Kishangarh, Makrana and Neemrana. These centres have been set up to cater to the needs of small scale industries of the area. The Industries Department is located at Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, [Jaipur](#).

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), established in 1991, is the nodal agency for investment promotion in the state. BIP serves as a one-stop knowledge house with respect throughout the 'conceptualisation-to-commissioning' stage. The most important role of BIP is in facilitating speedy clearances from various departments, addressing investment concerns and clearing bottlenecks.

BIP is the nodal agency for investments of more than `10 crore under the Single Window System. As a core responsibility to promote Rajasthan as an investment destination, BIP participates & organises key conferences throughout the year including the [Resurgent Rajasthan Summit](#).

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organisation engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned and rapid industrialization of Rajasthan. RIICO has set up 28

Regional Offices all over Rajasthan to administer the development and management of the industrial areas.

RIICO has pioneered industrialisation of the State of Rajasthan by setting up of industrial areas. RIICO also acts as a financial institution by providing loan to large, medium and small scale projects. RIICO has so far developed 338 Industrial Areas by acquiring around 82000 acres of land.

Role of RIICO:

- Identifying investment opportunities.
- Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects.
- Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals.
- Nodal agency for single-window clearances.
- Facilitation on behalf of investors with all Government departments /agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention.
- Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities.
- Interfacing with Government departments for required clearances.

Rajasthan Export Promotion Council

Rajasthan Export Promotion Council has been setup to develop, promote and support export-oriented industries along with allied activities in Rajasthan. The Chief Minister has approved for setting-up of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council under the Companies Act, 2013.

Major Responsibilities:

Major responsibility of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council will be to provide technical guidance and sharing of information and expert advice in regard to the demand of exports for various products, formalities required to be completed, coordination, counseling or financial support along with arrangements of conventions, business meetings and seminars, publication and distribution of promotional literature and providing international or national platforms to the exporters and other businessmen for promotion of their trades.

The Council will also issue documents like 'Certificate of Origin' or 'Registration-cum-Membership Certificate' to the exporters.

The Organisation of Council:

The 25-member strong Executive Committee of this Council will have a President, a Vice President and four state government officers as ex-officio members. Individuals, firms, companies, institutes or organizations associated with export business directly or indirectly or any firm or body registered in India or abroad could become the member of this Council.

Additional Chief Secretary Industries Secretary MSME, Managing Director of RIICO and Commissioner Industries would be the ex-officio members of the executive body. President, Vice President, Treasurer and 18 members will be elected by voting every two years. No person will be elected as President consecutively for the second tenure.

The State Government would provide a corpus fund of Rs. 1 crore for management of this Council.

Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council (REPCC)

Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council (REPCC) has been setup to provide guidance to the exporters and coordinate between different industrial organizations, exporters or various state government departments to remove difficulties in export of various goods and services.

Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council (REPCC)

Chief Secretary will chair the 19-member Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council and the Additional Chief Secretary Industries will be the Deputy Chair. Additional Chief Secretaries of Transport, Mines & Minerals, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Finance departments along with Principal Secretaries of MSME, Tourism, Forest & Environment, Energy and Labour & Employment departments will be the members of this body. Commissioners of Commercial Taxes (GST) and the Bureau of Investment Promotion and Managing Director of Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd will also be the members, while Commissioner Industries will be the Member Secretary.

For managing day-to-day affairs of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council, a four-member Management Committee would be constituted under the chairmanship of Commissioner Industries. Additional Director (Export) of the Industries department will be the Member Secretary of this committee .

Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council (REPCC) will also have two members of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council as its members. The state government will further nominate the representatives and experts from the industry to the Coordination Council from time to time.

Major Functions of REPCC:

The Council will support in developing basic infrastructural facilities required for expansion of export from Rajasthan and coordinate with various departments and enterprises of the Government of India for promotion of exports. It will also play important role in organizing international, national or state-level fairs & exhibitions, workshops, conventions, business meets or seminars etc for expansion of export business.

The Coordination Council will constitute sector-wise committees or special panels for development of businesses in handicraft, textiles, agriculture, gems-jewelry sectors or region-wise committees for Mewar, Marwar, Hadauti and Shekhawati regions.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961 mainly to provide assistance to small scale industries and artisans, to facilitate marketing of their products. The Corporation purchases selected handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Amber, Agra, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one, upto `20 crore. RFC provides medium- and long-term loans for new industrial units in the SME sector.

PDCOR Limited

PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company jointly promoted by the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector of Rajasthan.

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

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

RUDA has obtained [GI Registration](#) for craft like Pokaran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives. Additionally, sector market support and co-ordination is another major activity of RUDA.

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board

Khadi & Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation (RHDC)

Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation was constituted in 1984 with the main objective to promote the cotton handloom textile sector of Rajasthan. It plays a pivotal role in skill upgradation, design & development and market facilitation or traditional weavers and artisans of the state in modern techniques.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

The **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** is an index in India which details out the growth of various sectors in an economy. It is a short-term micro economic indicator widely used in measuring the industrial growth of the State by comparing the general level of industrial activities in the economy in current year with reference to a base year. The index indicates the relative change over time in the volume of production in industrial sector and is an effective tool to measure the trend of current industrial production.

How is IIP in Rajasthan calculated?

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year.

- The **Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning, Rajasthan** has been compiling/releasing index of industrial production for the Rajasthan State since 1971 as per the guidelines of the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Govt. of India.
- The IIP is the leading Indicator for industrial performance in the State, compiled on a **monthly** basis.
- The IIP series (Base 2011-12) is based on 154 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of:
 - Manufacturing,
 - Mining and
 - Electricity.
- A web portal has been developed for IIP and online data entry is being done, through District Statistical Offices.

IIP Index for Rajasthan

Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12)

Sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2020-21**
Manufacturing	115.71	134.71	143.39	125.93	114.68
Mining	135.04	132.85	134.76	125.60	114.34
Electricity	125.32	124.96	137.70	135.15	124.16
General Index	122.11	133.08	140.37	126.90	115.67

*IIP Index 2019-20 (Provisional)

**Upto December, 2020 (Provisional)

Public Sector Enterprises

Public Sector Enterprises play an important role in the planned development of the state. They are formulated to speedup growth of infrastructure, increase employment opportunities, secure public welfare and help reduce regional imbalances in development. Public Sector Enterprises functioning in Rajasthan fall into two **categories**:

- Public Enterprises setup by Union (Central) Government
- Public Enterprises setup by State Government

Before going into details of public enterprises, it is important to note the different types of public sector enterprises.

Types of Public Sector Enterprises:

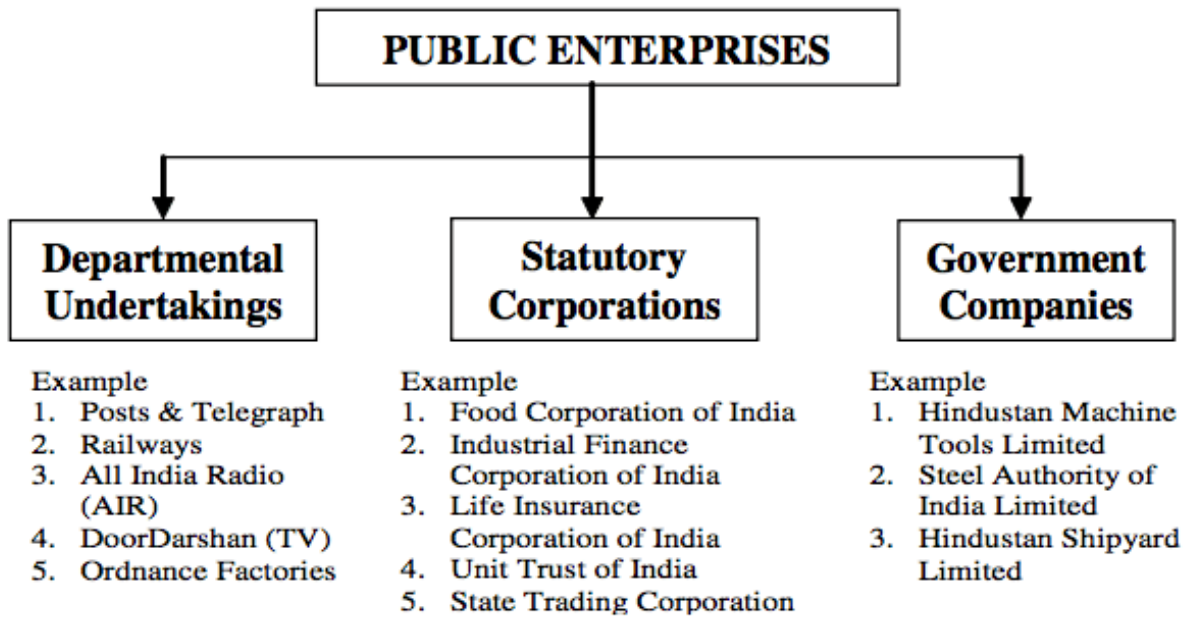
There are three different forms of organisation used for the public sector enterprises in India. These are:

- (1) Departmental Undertaking;
- (2) Statutory (or Public) Corporation, and
- (3) Government Company.

Departmental Undertaking: form of organisation is primarily used for provision of essential services such as railways, postal services, broadcasting etc. Such organisations function under the overall control of a ministry of the Government and are financed and controlled in the same way as any other government department. This form is considered suitable for activities where the government desires to have control over them in view of the public interest.

Statutory Corporation (or public corporation) refers to a corporate body created by the Parliament or State Legislature by a special Act which define its powers, functions and pattern of management. Statutory corporation is also known as public corporation. Its capital is wholly provided by the government. Examples of such organisations are Life Insurance Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation etc.

Government Company refers to the company in which 51 percent or more of the paid up capital is held by the government. It is registered under the Companies Act and is fully governed by the provisions of the Act. Most business units owned and managed by government fall in this category.



Public Sector Enterprises by Union Government functioning in Rajasthan:

- FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals Limited. Jodhpur
- Hindustan Salts Ltd, Jaipur
- HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.
- Instrumentation Ltd., Kota
- Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Jaipur
- Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd (REIL), Jaipur
- Sambhar Salts Ltd., Jaipur

Public Sector Enterprises by State Government:

The State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. The State PSUs are established to carry out activities of commercial nature keeping in view the welfare of people and occupy an important place in the State economy. As on 31 March 2018, there were 43 PSUs including 40 Government Companies & 3 Statutory Corporations. None of these Government Companies was listed on the stock exchange (CAG Report 2019).

The State PSU's employee close to 1 lac people, have an annual turnover of about 8.27% of SGDP (2018) and earned a profit of about 1822 Crores annually.

Accountability:

Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) appoints the statutory auditors of a Government Company and Government Controlled Other Company under Section 139 (5) and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Role of State Government and Legislature:

The State Government exercises control over the affairs of these PSUs through its administrative departments. State Government appoints the Chief Executive and Directors to the Board.

The State Legislature also monitors the accounting and utilisation of Government investment in the PSUs. The CAG reports are placed before State Legislature.

Bureau of Public Sector Enterprises (BPE)

Bureau of Public Enterprises ([BPE](#)) was constituted under the administrative control of State Enterprises Department. BPE obtains quarterly performance reports and annual reports from the PSUs and evaluates them. Based on the evaluations necessary directions are given to the PSUs for improvement in their performance. BPE includes:

1	Chief Secretary	Chairman
2.	Finance Secretary	Member
3.	Industries Secretary	Member
4.	Two Chief Executives of State Undertakings, to be nominated by the State Govt. on the basis of Annual Rotation.	Members
5.	Two Expert in the fields of management/ finance / commercial accounting / technology to be nominated by the State Govt.	Members
6.	Secretary State Enterprises	Member Secretary

Important State Public Sector Enterprises: Statutory Corporations/ Boards

- [Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation](#)
- [Rajasthan Financial Corporation](#)
- Rajasthan Land Development Corporation
- [Rajasthan Housing Board](#)
- [Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation](#)
- [Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board](#)

Important State Public Sector Enterprises: Registered Companies

Infrastructure Related State Public Sector Enterprises

- Power:
 - [Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.](#)
 - [Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.](#)
 - [Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.](#)
 - [Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.](#)
 - [Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.](#)
- Renewable Energy
 - [Rajasthan Renewal Energy Corporation Ltd.](#)
- Roads
 - [Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation Ltd.](#)
- Water:
 - Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Ltd.

Industry Related State Public Sector Enterprises

- [Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd\(RICCO\).](#)

- [Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.](#)
- [The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd.](#)
- Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
- Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.

Tourism Related State Public Sector Enterprises:

- [Rajasthan Rajya Paryatan Vikas Nigam Ltd.](#)
- [Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Ltd.](#)

Agriculture Related State Public Sector Enterprises:

- [Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Ltd.](#)
- Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.

Geographical Indications

A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin (e.g. a town, region, or country). GI's have been defined in GIs have been defined under Article 22(1) of the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. A GI is registered for an initial period of ten years, which may be renewed from time to time.

India being member of WTO enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 or protection of geographical indications in India. The act came into force with effect from 15th September 2003. Darjeeling Tea was the first Indian product to get the geographical indication tag.

What is the Significance of GI Tag?

Like other intellectual properties rights (example: Copyright, Patent, Trademark etc.), Geographical Indication Tag also provides similar rights and protection to holders. The GI tag ensures that none other than those registered as authorised users (or at least those residing inside the geographic territory) are allowed to use the popular product name.

Geographical Indications in Rajasthan

S.No.	GI	Famous Places in Rajasthan
1	Pokaran Pottery	Pokaran, Jaisalmer
2	Phulkari	Kota
3	Blue Pottery	Jaipur
4	Molela Clay Work	Molela, Nathdwara (Rajsamand)
5	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Rajasthan
6	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing	Jaipur

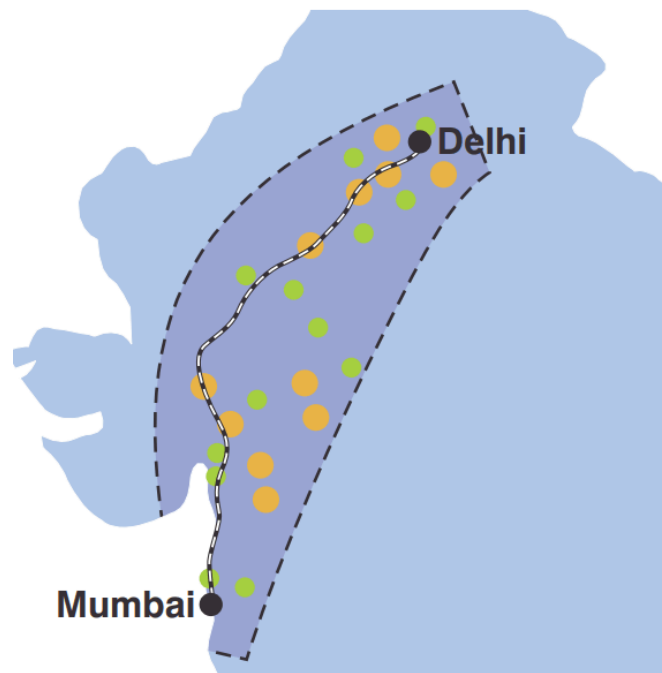
7	Bikaneri Bhujia	Bikaner
8	Kota Doria	Kota
9	Bagru Hand Block Print	Jaipur
10	Thewa Art Work	Pratapgarh
11	Makrana marble	Makrana, Nagaur

DMIC

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) was launched in pursuance of an MOU signed between the Government of India and the Government of Japan in December 2006. It is a mega infra-structure project of USD 100 billion, covering an overall length of 1483 KMs between Delhi and Mumbai.

Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors.

DMIC is being developed as a "Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub", providing a major impetus to planned urbanization in India with manufacturing as the key driver. In addition to new Industrial Cities, the programme envisages development of infrastructure linkages like power plants, assured water supply, high capacity transportation and logistics facilities as well as softer interventions like skill development programme for employment of the local populace.



It incorporates 9 Mega Industrial zones, high-speed freight line, 3 ports, and 6 airports; a 6-lane intersection-free expressway connecting Mumbai & Delhi and a 4000 MW power plant.

A [Dedicated Freight Corridor \(DFC\)](#) between **Dadri (UP)** and **Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai)** is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,483 km. About 39 per cent of the Corridor passes through Rajasthan. 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).

States

DMIC spans the States of

- Uttar Pradesh,
- Haryana,
- [Rajasthan](#),

- Madhya Pradesh,
- Gujarat
- Maharashtra.

DMICDC

DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) incorporated in 2008, is the implementing agency for the project. DMICDC has been registered as a company with 49% equity of Government of India, 26% equity of the JBIC and the remaining held by government financial institutions.

Components of DMIC

- Eight manufacturing cities (2 in Rajasthan) will be developed in PHASE I
 - **Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region-** Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is having an area of about 165sq. kms and encompassing 42 villages of Alwar district. The detailed Development Plan for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region has been prepared and finalized.
 - **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.
- High Speed - High Capacity connectivity backbone provided by [Western Dedicated Freight Corridor \(DFC\)](#).
- 24 manufacturing cities (Investment Region, IR and Investment Area, IA) are envisioned in the master plan.
- 2 Airports - Aerotropolis, Bhiwadi, [Alwar](#), Rajasthan & Greenfield International Airport, Dholera, Gujarat.
- Solar & Gas based power plants
- Water Sustainability Projects
 - Waste Water Recycling Project
 - Aquifer Recharge and Recovery (AARR) System
 - Dahej Desalination Project
- 4 Multi Modal Logistic Parks

- Great Noida, UP
- Karla, Maharashtra
- Pithampur, Madhya Pradesh
- Rewari, Haryana
- 4 Smart Communities Project
 - Dahej, Gujarat
 - Shendra, Maharashtra
 - Changodar, Gujarat
 - Manesar, Haryana
- 2 Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Projects
 - Delhi – Gurgaon – Manesar - Rewari - Bawal – Neemrana LENGTH: 120 kms
 - Dholera – Ahmedabad – Gandhinagar LENGTH: 219.45 kms
- 2 Exhibition cum Convention Centre at Aurangabad & Manesar

Why DMIC is Important for Rajasthan:

- Over **58%** area of the Rajasthan falls within the influence area of DMIC
- **39%** of **Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)**
- Rajasthan has rich agricultural and mineral base for industries like Cement, Building Stones, Gypsum, Gems & Jewellery, Chemical, Food processing, Textiles
- Emerging sectors include IT/ITES, Auto Component and Knowledge Hubs.

DMIC in Rajasthan:

Based on the strengths of specific regions across the state, five development nodes are identified in the influence area of DMIC. It includes **two investment regions** and **three industrial areas**. Proposed project components in each of the nodes are:



- Node No.7: Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana: **Investment Region**
- Node No.8: Jaipur-Dausa **Industrial Area**
- Node No.9: Ajmer-Kishangarh **Investment Region**
- Node No.10: Rajsamand-Bhilwara **Industrial Area**
- Node No.11: Pali-Marwar **Industrial Area**

Service Sector in Economy

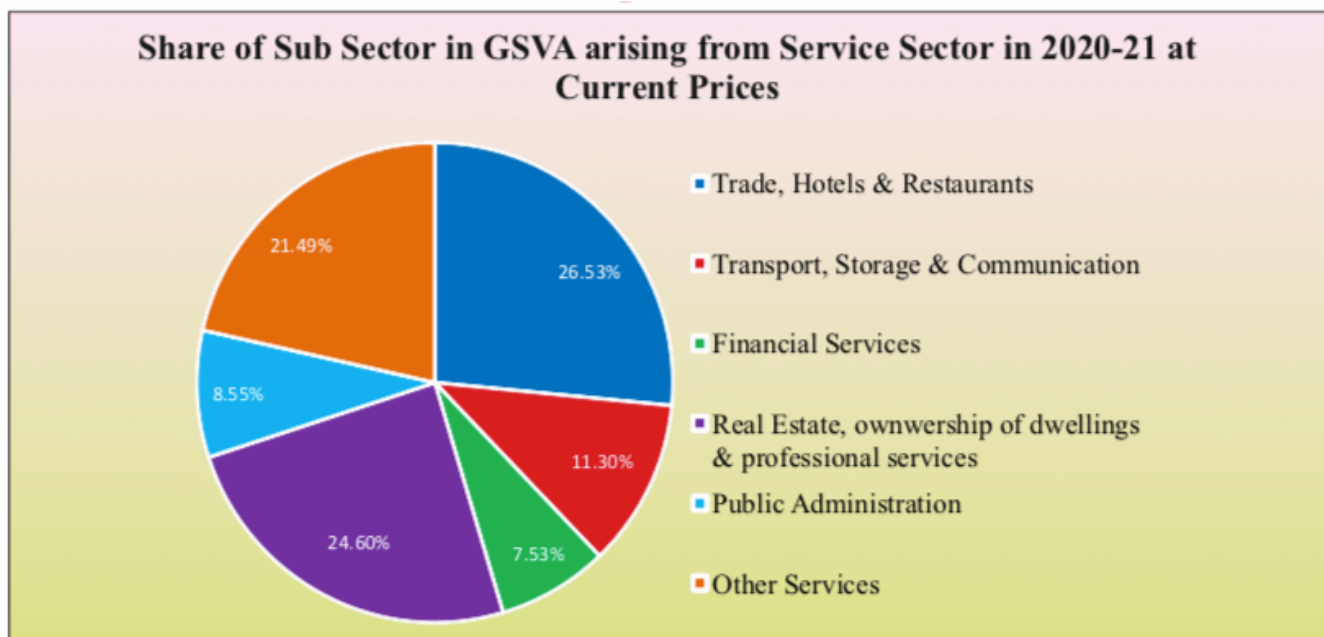
Service sector includes various activities ranging from highly sophisticated activities like computer software and telecommunication to a simple service delivered by a plumber. Due to inclusion of myriad set of activities, there is no unique definition of Service sector.

According to the National Accounts classification, the service sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and community, social and personal services.

Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

Service sector has been consistently increasing in Rajasthan's economy. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by services at constant (2011-12) prices has increased from ₹1.62 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.55 lakh crore in 2020-21, registering an increase of 5.18 per cent per annum (CAGR) during this period while at Current Price, GSVA of Service Sector increased from ₹1.62 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹4.09 lakh crore in 2020-21 recording an increase of 10.86 per cent per annum (CAGR) during this period

In 2020-21, service sector with a share of 45.43 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current price continued to be the largest sector in Rajasthan's economy. There was a slight change in the sectoral composition of GSVA with share of services decreasing from 47.17 per cent in 2019-20 to 45.43 per cent in 2020-21.



Note: For the year 2018-19 Revised Estimates-II, 2019-20 Revised Estimates-I and 2020-21 Advance Estimates (AE)

Contribution within Services Sector:

- Trade, Hotels & Restaurants – 26.53%
- Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services – 24.60%
- Transport, Storage and communication – 21.49%
- Public Administration – 8.55%
- Financial Services – 7.53 %
- Other Services - 11.30%

Rajasthan Tourism

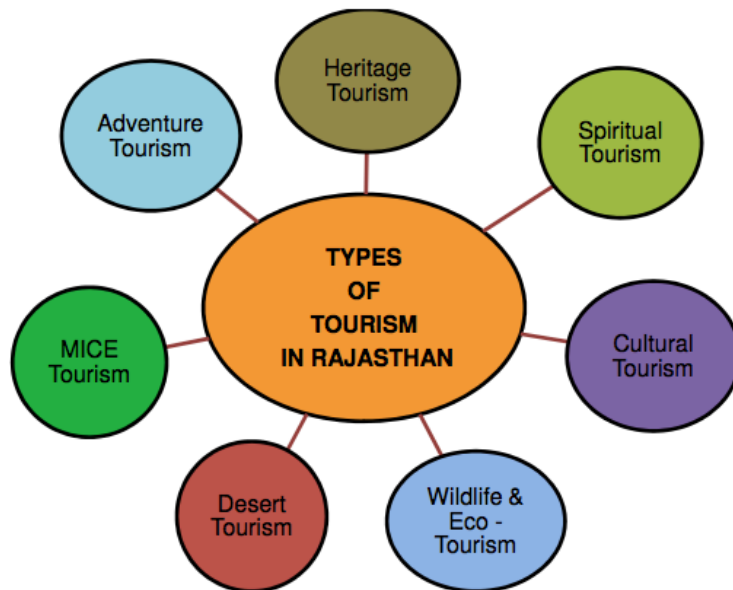
Endowed with natural beauty and a great history, tourism is a flourishing industry in Rajasthan. The state also forms part of **India's golden triangle**, a tourist circuit which connects the national capital Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. During the calendar year year 2020, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 155.63 lakh

- 151.17 lakh domestic
- 4.036 lakh foreigners.

Contribution of Tourism in Rajasthan's Economy:

- Tourism provides economic benefits like foreign exchange earnings, regional development, infrastructure development and promotion of local handicrafts.
- Tourism has a significant multiplier effect on the state economy. It increases employment opportunities, generating revenue, developing infrastructure, increasing investment opportunities and revival of traditions and heritage conservation and management . It is estimated that every rupee spent by a tourist changes hands 13 times and that every hotel room generates direct employment to three persons and indirect employment to eight persons.
- In Rajasthan, tourism is the third largest employer after agriculture and textiles sector
- Tourism Industry is more gender neutral as compared to other Industries and women account for 65% of the international tourism workforce. For Rajasthan also tourism sector provides enabling platform for increasing labour force participation rate.
- The state runs famous luxury tourist trains such as Royal Rajasthan on Wheels and Palace on Wheels, which connect some of Rajasthan's important tourist destinations to other states.

Types of Tourism in Rajasthan:



State Government Initiatives

Various initiatives have been taken by Rajasthan Government to improve state of tourism in Rajasthan, including:

1. PPP in Tourism Sector:

Rajasthan Government has identified various projects to be developed in public private participation mode in tourism sector.

- Water based activities like cruise and boating in Chambal and other water bodies.
- ATVs (All Terrain Vehicles) in sand dunes of Jaisalmer / Barmer / Bikaner
- Mountaineering and Trekking activities in Mount Abu/Jaipur
- Establishment of Golf Resorts and Convention centers.
- Night viewing of monuments at Jaipur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh.
- Development of eco-tourism in various places in state.
- Development of tourism at Sambhar & Jaisamand lake

2. Promotion of Agri-tourism

Agri tourism is the incorporation of tourism with agriculture. It promotes agriculture and allied activities as a tourism product and incorporates an operational farm along with a commercial tourism element.

The concept of Agri tourism was initiated and developed in Europe and North America and has since spread in many countries. In India it was initiated in 2005 at *Malegaon village*, near Baramati, Maharashtra by Agri Tourism Development Company (ATDC).

Activities planned/taken up by Rajasthan Government:

- Agri-tourism is being promoted in *Mega Food Park at Roopnagar in Ajmer*. The park provides facilities for visiting organic farms and learn about different agriculture practices and produce. Government is planning to open up four more facilities. However they will be on public private partnership.
- Government is also considering developing similar visits in orange fields of [Jhalawar](#) & [Sri Ganganagar](#), where tourist can see citrus fruits plants, taste them and understand the processing of fruits.
- Agri Tourism will also be promoted in upcoming Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM).
- Other activities like cow milking, cooking food on rural chulha's made of mud, learning basic rural handicrafts also have potential of developing tourism in villages.

The development of agri tourism can not only helped farmers to hedge their risks from normal farming activities and increase revenues, but also improve their lifestyles.

3. Promotion of Eco-tourism in Rajasthan

The Government of Rajasthan notified *Rajasthan's Eco-tourism policy* in 2010. This policy has been framed with a view to sensitize the public, government departments, NGOs and others about eco-tourism and for laying down the framework for its growth in the State in a sustainable manner. Sunda Mata temple in Jalore district, Bassi in Chittorgarh district, Kumbhalgarh in Rajsamand district, Hamirgarh and Menal, both in Bhilwara district have been developed as per guidelines of eco-tourism.

In 2018, department of tourism has submitted the proposal to include

- Sariska (Alwar),
- Kaila Devi wildlife sanctuary (Karauli),
- Kumbhalgarh wildlife sanctuary &

- Todgarh Raoli wildlife sanctuary (Rajsamand),
- Mount Abu wildlife sanctuary (Sirohi) and
- Jhalana Safari Park (Jaipur)

for development under the centre's eco-circuit theme.

4. Government to Government partnerships

- Rajasthan Government engagement with Singapore has led to a direct flight and a skill development centre for hospitality.

5. Holding fairs and festivals:

Department of Tourism, Rajasthan is engaged in organization of various fairs and festivals to promote tourism in state. Fairs organized in Rajasthan include:

- Nagaur Fair, Nagaur (Jan-Feb.)
- Kite Festival (held on 14th Jan of every year)
- Desert Festival, Jaisalmer (Jan-Feb.)
- Baneshwar Fair, Baneshwar (Jan-Feb.)
- Gangaur Festival, Jaipur (March-April)
- Mewar Festival, Udaipur (March-April)
- Elephant Festival, Jaipur (March-April)
- Urs Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer (According to Lunar Calendar)
- Summer Festival, Mt.Abu (June)
- Teej Festival, Jaipur (July-August)
- Kajli Teej, Bundi (July-August)
- Dussehra Festival, Kota (October)
- Marwar Festival, Jodhpur (October)
- Bundi Festival, Bundi (November)

- Pushkar Fair, Ajmer (November)
- Matsya Utsav, Alwar (November)
- Kumbhalgarh Festival, Rajasamand (December)
- Winter Festival, Mt. Aby (December)
- Camel Festival, Bikaner (January)

6. Policy incentives:

Rajasthan Government also provides various policy incentives for development of tourist infrastructure including hotels, convention centers, tourist places.

- Incentives available for establishment of Hotels in Rajasthan
- Regional Connectivity Scheme to improve intra-state air connectivity.
- Development of a 'Mega Desert Tourist Circuit' comprising Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Mount Abu and Sambhar.

7. Rajasthan Tourism 3.0

Rajasthan tourism 3.0 is a multiyear, multi-modal, multi narrative and multi-crore global campaign to galvanize tourism in the state. Rajasthan Tourism 1.0 lasted from Independence till the early 80s and was powered by Rajasthan's landscape. Rajasthan Tourism 2.0 began in the 1980s with heritage hotels that married historical narrative with commercial hardware. But Rajasthan Tourism 3.0 is government's goal of 50 million foreign and domestic tourists based on enhancement of Rajasthan's current literature, music and folk festivals with new museums, exhibits and events, strong enough for tourists to plan itineraries around them.

8. Marketing Campaign:

Rajasthan Government has launched a new aggressive campaign with tagline "*Jaane Kya Dikh Jaaye*" to market state among tourists. The campaign developed by *Ogilvy* consists of six films and development of the new logo of Rajasthan Tourism.

9. Promotion of Religious Tourism:

- Rajasthan Government has decided to renovate 11 religious sites to promote religious tourism in state.

10. Rajasthan Tourism Policies

Rajasthan Government has released

- Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2020
- Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy 2021

11. Development of Ajmer under **Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) & Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)** Scheme.

12. Rajasthan Tourism Guest House Scheme, 2020

In August 2021, the Rajasthan Tourism department has released Rajasthan Tourism Guest House Scheme, 2020 in compliance to clause 4.1. of Tourism Policy, 2020. The scheme is applicable for 6 to 20 rooms & is expected to increase the availability of affordable accommodation, increase the inventory of rooms and put to use the huge investment in residential properties.

The PG (Paying Guest) scheme up to 5 rooms in residential houses is already in place in the state.

Conclusion:

Rajasthan continues to face challenges that impede its growth as a tourist destination. The state needs to improve on the sanitation of its public spaces and the ease of travel around the state so as to add to its international appeal. The state should also consider providing more online payment and reservation services as more tourists are resorting to using the internet to plan and book their holidays in India.

Agriculture Sector

Rajasthan, with its diverse agro-climatic conditions, is richly endowed in the cultivation of a variety of crops and a strong animal husbandry sector. Allied sectors of agriculture, primarily refers to activities including:

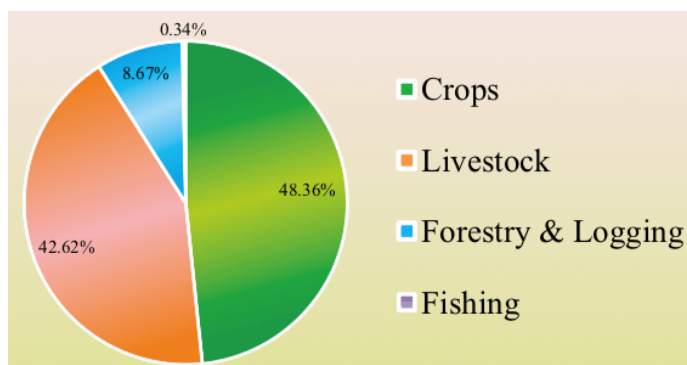
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry & Livestock,
- Fisheries,
- Forestry.

Contribution to State GDP

Agriculture in Rajasthan continues to be the backbone of the State's economy with Agriculture & allied sectors contributing **29.77% of State's total GSDP** in 2020-21 (GVA at current prices).

Contribution within Agricultural Sector:

- Crops – 48.36%
- Livestock - 42.62%
- Forestry & Logging - 8.67%
- Fishing – 0.34%



-- Rajasthan Agriculture Sector covered in detail in separate PDF --

Rajasthan Agriculture PDF 2021

[Available on Website](#)