
2021 Edition

Summary

Rajasthan Economic Review

2020-21



Study Guide 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

01. Macro-Economic Aggregates	1
02. Agriculture & Allied Sector	10
03: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	29
04. Industrial Development.....	44
05: Physical Infrastructure	65
06: Emerging Service Sector	71
07. Urbanisation & Urban Development	88
08. Basic Social Services	99
09. Other Social Services	122
10. State Finance & O.R. for Development	146
11. Sustainable Development Goals	156

01. Macro-Economic Aggregates

Rajasthan: An Overview vis-a-vis India

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

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):

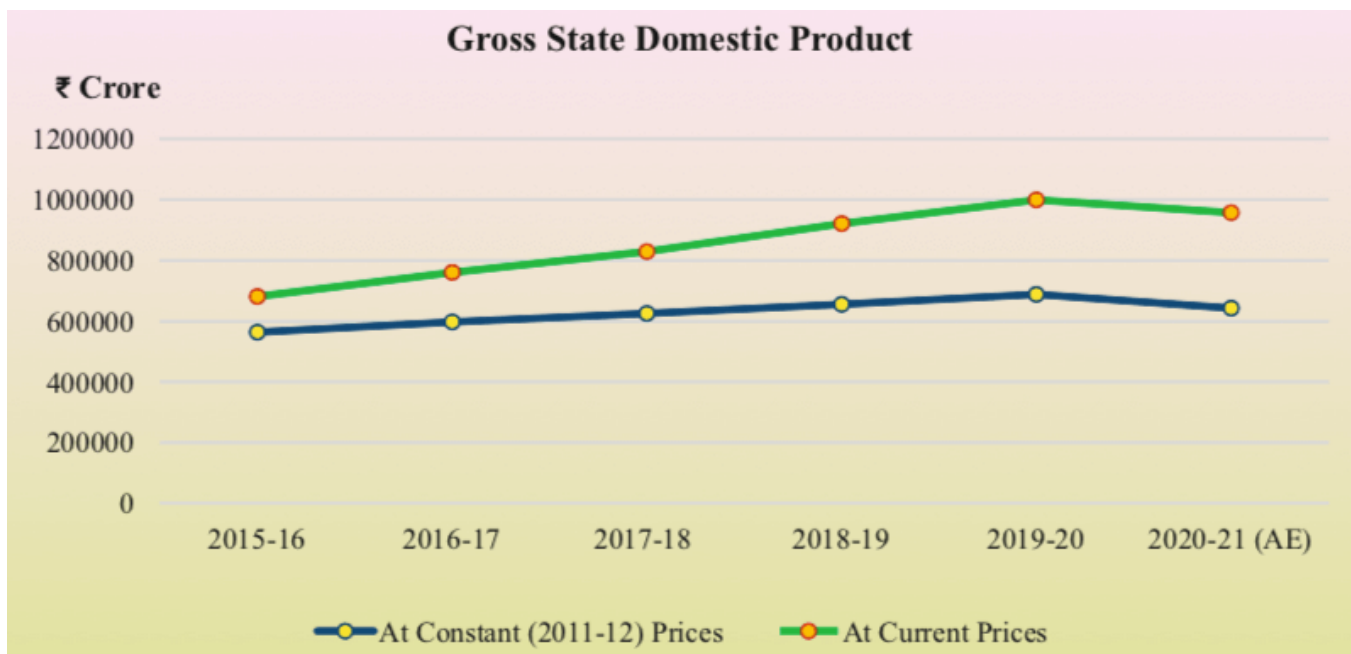
Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	GDP	Variation from Last Year
2020-21 (A.E.)	6,43,222 crores	-6.61%	134.4 lakh crore	-7.73%

- 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.

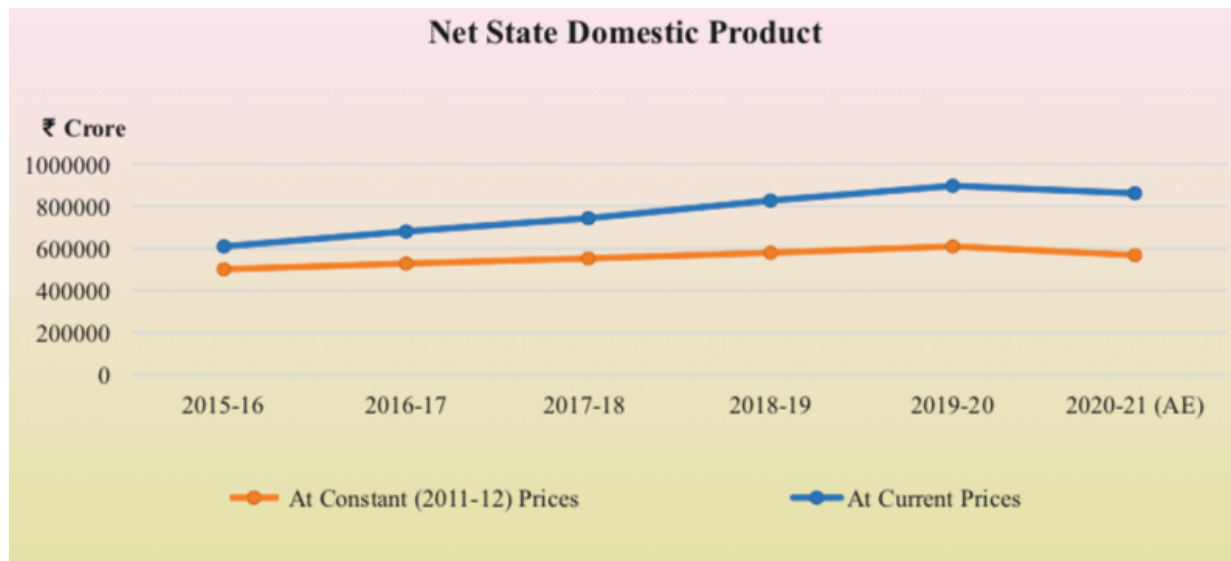
Hence, $NSDP = GSDP - CFC$

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%



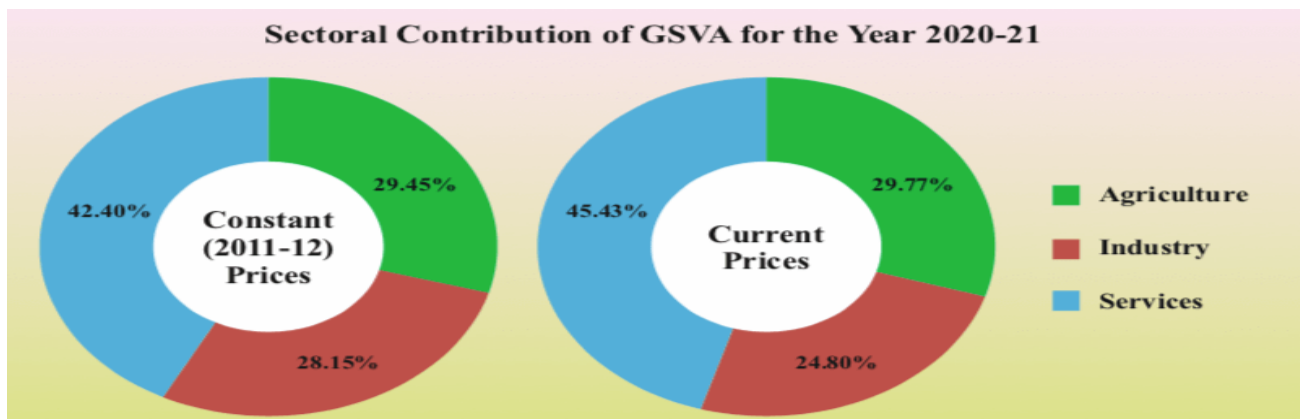
Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

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 GFCH 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

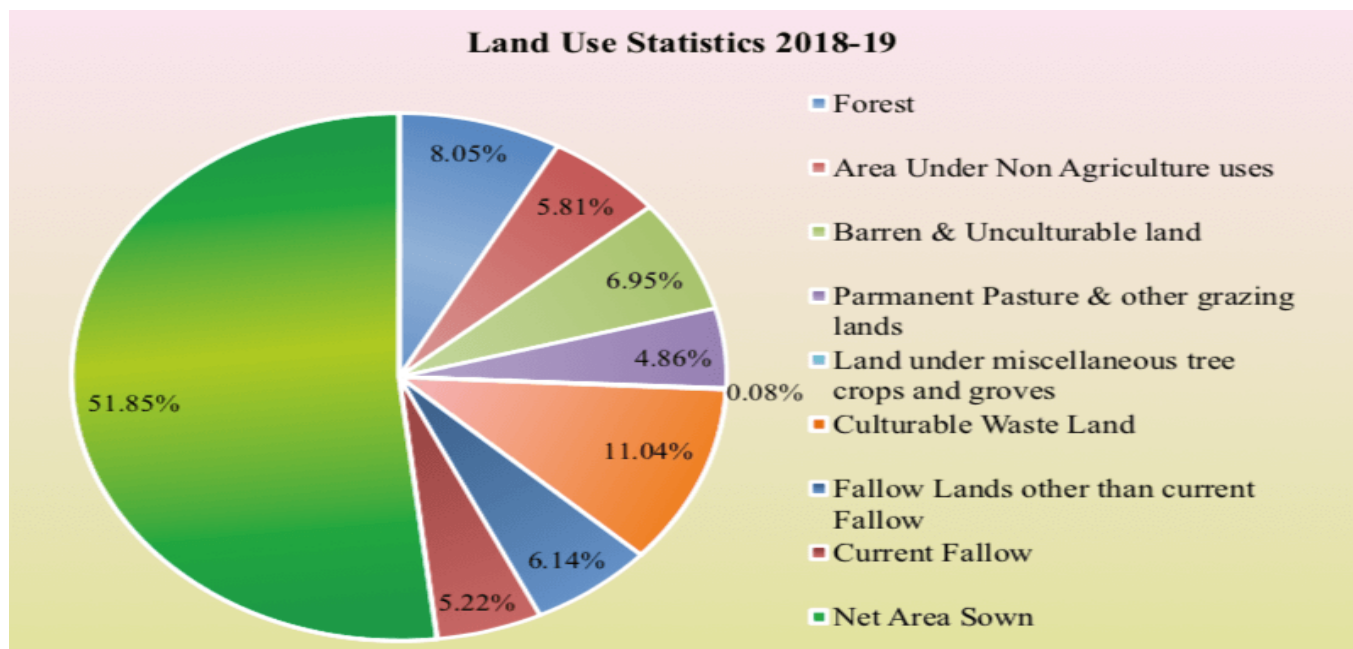
- As per Census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.85 crore.
- The decadal growth rate of the population is 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 compared to 28.4 per cent in the previous decennial period of 1991-2001.
- The pace of growth has slowed down, but still it is higher than the all India level.
- 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.

02. Agriculture & Allied Sector

Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refers to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry.

Land Utilization in Rajasthan

S.NO	Land Use	Area (in Lakh Hectare)	Percentage
1	Net Sown Area	177.78	51.85
2	Area under Forests	27.60	8.05
3	Non Agricultural Uses	19.93	5.81
4	Permanent Pastures & other grazing land	16.68	4.86
5	Land under Misc. trees & grooves	0.26	0.08
6	Culturable Wasteland	37.84	11.04
7	Fallow Lands (other than current fallow)	21.06	6.14
8	Current Fallows	17.89	5.22
9	Barren & Uncultivable Land	23.83	6.95
	Reporting Area for Land Utilization	342.87	100
	Total Reported area of Rajasthan	342.87	



Operational Land Holdings:

The agricultural census collects Primary and Secondary data on structure of **operational holdings** by different size classes and social groups in the state. Operational Holding refers to all land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location.

Based on Size, there are five kinds of Land Holdings in India:

- Marginal holdings: Size 1 hectare or less
- Small holdings: Size 1 to 2 hectares
- Semi-medium holdings: Size 2 to 4 hectares
- Medium holdings: Size 4 to 10 hectares
- Large holdings: Size above 10 hectare

Land Holding Pattern in Rajasthan: Data

- As per provisional data for Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh. Out of these:
 - Marginal - 40.12 %
 - Small - 21.90 %
 - Semi medium - 18.50 %
 - Medium - 14.79 %
 - Large holdings - 4.69 %
- There is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land holdings and decrease is in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. This indicates that there is an increase in number of divisions of land due to splitting of joint families.
- As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11

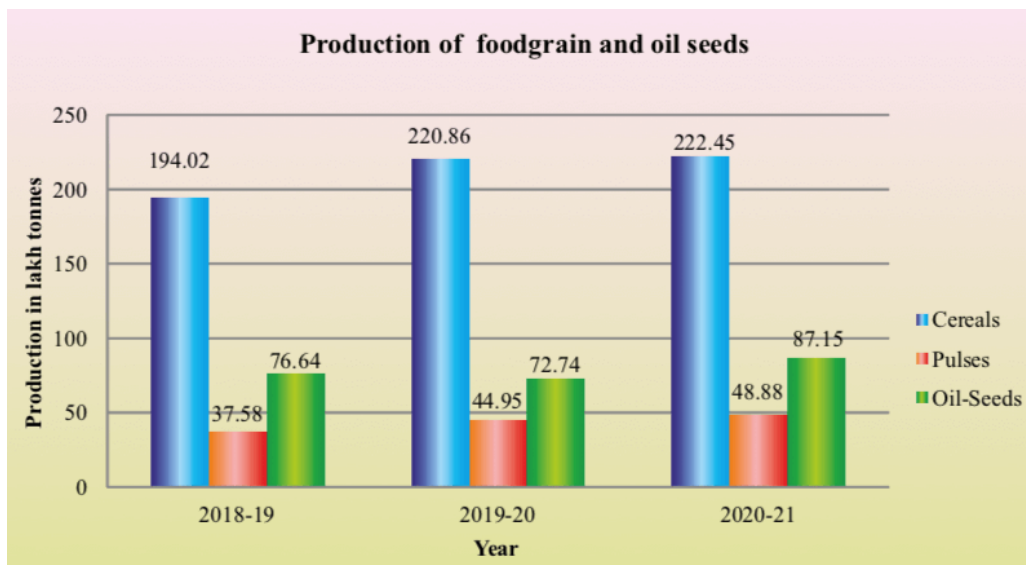
Monsoon

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. As per information of Indian Meteorology Department, the rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was delayed by 9 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the state was 15th June, but it arrived on 24th June. It covered the whole state till first week of July, 2020..

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2020 in the state was 520.79 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 520.98 mm, which is 0.04 per cent less than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2020, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, where as in Alwar, Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Kota and Tonk districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

Agricultural Production



- As per preliminary forecast for the year 2020-21, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 271.33 lakh tonnes, which is a increase of 2.08 per cent as compared to production of 265.81 lakh tonnes for the previous year.
- The **kharif food grain** production in the year 2020-21 is expected to be at the level of 110.42 lakh tonnes (24.05 % annual increase) and Production of **Rabi food grain** production is expected to be 160.91 lakh tonnes (8.99% annual decrease).

- Production of **kharif Cereals** is estimated to be 90.41 lakh tonnes (26.89% annual increase) during the year 2020-21 and Production of **Rabi Cereals** in the year 2020-21 is expected to be 132.04 lakh tonnes (11.74% annual decrease).
- Production of **kharif Pulses** is estimated to be 20.01 lakh tonnes during the year 2020-21, showing a increase of 12.61 per cent.
- Oilseeds including Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed are grown in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The total production of oilseeds during the year 2020-21 is estimated at 87.15 lakh tonnes (19.81% annual decrease). Also, there is more oilseed production in Rabi then Kharif season.
- Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.84 lakh tonnes in the year 2020-21, showing a decrease of 12.88 per cent.
- The production of Cotton is likely to be 28.33 lakh bales during the year 2020-21, showing an increase of 1.61 per cent.

Major Schemes in Agriculture

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Has 4 Submissions-
 - Rain-fed area development
 - Soil Health Card Scheme – Swastha Dhara Khet Hara
 - Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojana (PKVY)
 - Sub-mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF)
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY/ National Agriculture Development Programme)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- Krishi Karman Awards

Major Schemes implemented by agriculture department:

- Mukhyamantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana
- Eradication of pest & diseases in non-endemic areas.
- Training for women.
- Incentives for girls in agricultural education.
- Agricultural demonstration.
- Seed Mini-kit
- Micro-Nutrient Mini-kit
- Zero-budget natural farming
- Rajasthan Agricultural Competition Project (RACP)

Horticulture

Directorate of Horticulture was established in 1989-90, with the objective of growth in area, production & productivity of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and medicinal plant crops in a planned way.

Major Schemes in Horticulture

- National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana – Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)
- Solar Power Based Pump Project (Prime Minister 'KUSUM' Yojana Component 'B')

Agricultural Marketing

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

Schemes:

- Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Saathi Sahayata Yojana
- Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015

Agriculture Marketing Board

A comprehensive policy "Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019" has been launched 17 December, 2019 in the State.

Salient features of the Policy

- Cluster based approach to minimize the postharvest losses.
- Increase participation of farmers and their organizations.
- Raising farmers income by involving them in value addition and supply chain directly.
- Promote value addition and export of crops with production advantage like cuminseed, coriander, guar, isabgol, pulses, oilseeds, henna, kinnu, senna, pomegranate and fresh vegetables etc.
- Employment generation - Skill Development through food processing training courses.

Financial support envisaged

- Capital subsidy on for establishing agro-processing and infrastructure development 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of 100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of 50 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.
- Additional top up capital investment subsidy for the projects sanctioned under Government of India (GoI) schemes in mega food parks, agro processing cluster and primary processing centers/collection centers for fruits and vegetables unit in rural areas 10 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other entrepreneurs.
- Interest subsidy of 5 per cent on term loan to all eligible project for reducing operating cost.
- 1 per cent additional interest subsidy to farmers and their organizations, units in TSP or backward districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years.
- Maximum limit of interest subsidy 100 lakh for farmers and their organizations for infrastructural projects and 50 lakh for all other categories.
- Freight subsidy of ₹15 lakh per annum for transport of fruits, vegetables and flowers in distant markets of other states beyond 300 km for a period of three years and export of agricultural products.
- Freight Subsidy of 10 to 15 lakh per annum for export of agricultural products of Rajasthan origin for a period three years.

- To support high quality produce and to tap export markets, higher transport subsidy of 20 lakh per annum for a longer period of 5 years have been provisioned for organic produce.
- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of 1.0 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of 2.00 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of 10 lakh is allowed.

Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh

- Major initiative for farmers on the line of Ease of doing business, for Easing of Doing Farming is to constitute 'Krishak Kalyan Kosh' on 16 December, 2019 with a corpus of 1,000 crore.
- A total loan of ₹2,000 crore have been borrowed from banks for this fund. The fund will be used for fair prices of agriculture produce and to promote any other activities connected with the farmers welfare with the prior approval of the government.
- During the year 2020-21, an expenditure of ₹213.57 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc.

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

The PM-FME scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India to upgrade the unorganized food processing sector in the country. The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is designated as the nodal agency to implement the scheme in the State.

The major objectives of the schemes are as under-

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

Water Resources

Irrigation potential of the state has been raised to 42.91 lakh hectare by 2019-20, while at the time of independence, it was only 4 lakh hectare. During the year 2020-21, irrigation schemes are under progress include:

- **7 major Projects**
 - Narmada Canal Project,
 - Parwan,
 - Dholpur lift,
 - Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) for desert area,
 - Navnera Barrage (ERCP),
 - Upper high level canal
 - Piplakhunt
- **6 Medium projects**
 - Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh
- **46 minor irrigation schemes**

Parwan Irrigation Project

- Construction of Dam under execution in Akawad Kalan, Khanpur, district Jhalawar on Parwan river.
- Along with drinking water to 1821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district.
- The project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce 2,970 Megawatt electricity.

Navnera Barrage (ERCP):

- This project will be an integral part of ERCP.
- The cost of barrage project is ₹1595.06 crore, work is under progress.
- This project expected to be completed by 2023.

Narmada Canal Project

- For first time, Sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

- RWSLIP has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 27 districts.
- Total CCA to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare.
- Project period will be 08 year and implemented in three stages.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

- RWSRPD has been financed by New Development Bank, for rehabilitation and thereby restructuring of existing IGNP system.
- It will benefit Sri-Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.
- Revamping of IGNP system will reclaim 22,831 hectare of water logged area.

National Hydrology Project

This Project is funded by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India (World Bank Project). Total project cost is `128 crore (100 per cent grant in aid from GoI) and duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24).

This project will help in availability of real-time meteorological and water related data for water resources management in the state. It will help in development of real time decision support system for flood, drought management, improved water use efficiency and IWRM.

The first SCADA system has been installed on the Bisalpur dam in the state for transparent water management in the dams and canal system.

This will also help in availability & transmission of water related information and meteorological forecast to the public through public domain of Water Resources Information System (WRIS).

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

A tripartite MoU has been signed by Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and Government of Punjab on 23 January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab portion) & Sirhind Feeder.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

For restoration & rehabilitation of large dams of state, a World Bank aided Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) is being executed. Rajasthan has ranked first among the 18 states involved in DRIP project through time-bound efforts.

Ground Water

Ground Water Department plays an important role in the development and management of ground water resources of the State.

Atal Bhu Jal Scheme

Atal Bhu Jal scheme is launched on 1st April, 2020 by Government of India with assistance of World Bank (50:50) in seven state of the country i. e. Hariyana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharastra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to prevent the falling ground water and better management of ground water.

This plan is for five years 2020-21 to 2024-25. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹6,000 crore, out of which ₹3,000 crore is the share of the World Bank and ₹3,000 crore is part of the Government of India, out of which the total budget amount for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as grant.

Under this scheme, 1,144 gram panchayats of 38 panchayat samiti of 17 districts of Rajasthan states have been identified. A water security plan is proposed to be prepared for the identified 1,144 at gram panchayat level.

Watershed Development

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 342.87 lakh hectare, is the largest State of the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land and only 168 lakh hectare area is cultivable.

Despite being the largest state in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the state. The annual rainfall in the state also varies from 100 mm in the arid west to 900 mm in the South-East.

Usually, every three out of five years, most districts of the state are affected by drought because of uncertain and varied distributions of rainfall. Moreover, owing to high intensity of rainfall and improper water conservation system, a large percentage of this rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and further, conversion of cultivable land into waste-land.

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

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

Major Objectives of RGJSY:

- To generate awareness about water conservation.
- To ensure effective implementation of rejuvenation of traditional water resources, construction of new water sources, water conservation and water harvesting related activities in rural areas from available financial resources (Centre, State, Corporate, Trusts and People's participation) through effective convergence.
- To make efforts to ensure availability of drinking water within village/ nearby village vicinity and resolve the issue of shortage of drinking water.
- To improve the status of ground water availability and to check the rate of depletion of water table.
- To increase cultivable area and irrigated area through water conservation and rain water harvesting activities.
- To increase green cover through intensive afforestation

Major Activities:

- Watershed (catchment) area treatment: Trenches, Farm Ponds, Mini Percolation Tank (MPT), Khadin, Johar, Tanka, Small Anicuts, Earthen check dams, Water harvesting structures, Field Bund, Water storage structures etc.
- Repair of minor irrigation work, renovation and reinforcement work.
- Reinforcement of drinking water sources.
- Construction of artificial recharge structures.
- Pasture development & plantation.
- Promotion of advanced methods of cropping & horticulture (Drip, Solar pump etc.).

The first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna commenced on 20 August 2019 in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. The completion period of phase-I is two years.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) the funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40.

State Warehousing

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers' co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions.

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 16.20 lakh metric tonnes.

The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively

Animal Husbandry

In Rajasthan, Animal Husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. The State is endowed with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drafts breeds of Nagori and Malvi.

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.20 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 13.99 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 98.43 per cent of camels of the country.

The State contributed 12.72 per cent of milk and 34.46 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2017-18.

Initiatives during 2020-21:

- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), free Rajasthan FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year.
- Livestock Breeders are being benefited under **Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojna** regularly.
- Breed improvement program has also been strengthened.
- Training facility for livestock farmers has been improved and extended.
- Under the **National Livestock Mission**, Genetic Improvement of Goat and Sheep (GIGS) scheme has been started with the assistance of Gol:Gor with the 60:40 funding pattern. Under the scheme exhibition and training camps are organized for selection of male and female goats with preferred genetic characters. Presently the scheme is being run in Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Sirohi and Kuchaman city (Nagour) Districts.
- Under the National Livestock Mission, Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) has been started for Poultry Farmers. Under this project IPPP for Broiler and LIT Birds projects has been included.
- Establishment of 200 new veterinary sub centres have been proposed in the year 2020-21 in those gram panchayats where departmental veterinary facility is not available. Out of these, 171 new sub centres have been sanctioned.

Gopalan Department

The aim of the Directorate of Gopalan is to act rigorously for promotion, conservation programmes and development of the cattle population of the State including cattle reared in gaushalas of the State.

This is done by means of various training programmes for imparting managerial skills to gaushala managers in the fields of organic farming and fodder production, marketing of cattle products, renewable energy, use of Panchgavya and value addition etc.

During the year 2020-21, for the purpose of providing feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle population that got shelter in goshalas/ kanji house, it has been decided to provide an assistance for 180 days in two phase 90-90 days.

There is a separate provision to provide assistance at the rate of ₹40 per day for large cattle and ₹20 per day for small cattle for a period of one year, starting from day of detention, to cattle rescued by police dept. in case of cow slaughter and smuggling.

Nandishala public participation scheme is operated to solve the problem of destitute male cow. 11 Nandishalas have been approved so far.

The Gaushala Biogas participation scheme is operated with the aim of making the Gaushalas self-sustainable. Under this scheme 4 biogas plants has been sanctioned out of which one gaushala (Shri gaushala padampur, Shriganganagar) had completed Civil and fabrication wok and construction work in remaining 3 gaushalas is under process.

A maximum of ₹10.00 lakh is given for the construction of basic infrastructure in the registered gaushalas of the state under the Guashala Vikas Yojana. It is an Jan Sahbhagita scheme in which 90 per cent aid is given by state govt. and 10 per cent beared by the applicant Gaushala.

Kamdhenu dairy scheme is being operated for the promotion of indigenous breed, under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. 6 dairies have been established and budget release for 7 new dairies.

For conservation and propagation of Tharparkar and Gir breed of cattle, In-vivo fertilization and implantation of the embryos through embryo transfer technology is being performed under RKVY scheme.

Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 15,318 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur is functional.

Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (4th Phase)- A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented 1st January, 2020. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5 lakh is payable in case of accidental

death/total permanent disability and ₹2.5 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. 1,35,587 milk producers are insured under this scheme upto December, 2020.

Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima- The 15th phase of Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima has been implemented 15th October, 2020. 46,506 milk producer are insurance under this scheme upto December, 2020.

Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana- From financial year 2020-21, under this scheme subsidy of ₹2 per liter to the milk producers in the month of April to November, 2020 by the district Milk Unions payment due/ongoing. A provision of ₹200 crore has also been made in the budget for the year 2020-21 under the scheme by the state government

Fisheries:

In water resources Rajasthan state stands on 11 position in the country. The fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually while production achieved in the year 2020-21 is only 34,832.11 (till december 2020) metric tonnes in the State. Hence, there is good scope for further development of fisheries sector in the State.

The Department has started implementation of ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely, Jaisamand Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the new model the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of `3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed there.

The ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has accordingly restructured the schemes by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of **blue revolution** at the cost of `3,000 crore. It will ensure achievement of food & nutritional security in a sustainable manner keeping in view the bio security and environmental concerns.

Forestry

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 27 Wild Life Sanctuaries, and 14 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,022 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 11.84 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Environment Department was established in the year 1983 to function as a nodal Department in the matters of Environment and Ecology, to deal with matters related to Rajasthan state Pollution control Board (RsPcB), to solve and control all matters relating to pollution with the help of RsPcB, District Administration and other related departments and organizations.

Communication and Extension (Publicity):

- Environment Department organizes educational and awareness programmes from time to time.
- Information about different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment were disseminated to public from time to time.
- Messages on the occasions of three International Days viz. World Earth Day, World Environment Protection Day and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day were published and communicated through electronic & print media

Celebration of Important Days

World Earth Day (22 April), World Environment Protection Day (5 June) and World ozone Layer conservation Day (16 September) are celebrated through District Environment committees by organizing rallies, quiz and essay competitions etc.

Compliance of various Acts and Rules:

Environment Department is tasked with ensuring compliance of various Acts and Rules related to Environment through various Departments, Boards and Agencies. Environment Department mainly deals with compliance of the following Acts and Rules:

- Environment Protection Act and Rules
- Water Act and Rules.
- Air Act and Rules.
- Environment impact assessment (EIA) notification, 1986
- Aravali notification, 1992
- Fly Ash Rules
- Wetland Rules 8. Biodiversity Act and Rules.

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board:

Rajasthan state Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological Diversity act, 2002 notified by Government of India. Government of Rajasthan notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar:

There is a provision for bestowing Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskars under three categories viz.

- Individual,
- Institution/organization,
- Nagar Palika/Nagar Parishad

for significant contributions in the field of environment.

Co-operative

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 37 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,687 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 273 Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A total of 36,122 Co-operative societies with 23 federations are registered in the State.

Cooperative Credit Related Schemes:

- Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019
- Kisan Seva Portal
- Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme
- Raj Sahkar Portal
- Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme
- Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme
- Women Development Loan Scheme
- Self-employment Credit Card Scheme
- Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme
- Online Process for short term crop loan
- Jan Aaushadi Kendra

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, **RAJFED** is functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

To resuscitate the consumers from black marketing and simulated deficiency in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively in providing consumer products on reasonable prices. For this purpose, 37 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

The main objective of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation established in 1970 is to provide long term loans to members of housing societies/ Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) for construction of houses and providing house on cheap rates by developing well planned colonies.

Presently, after amendment on 4th November, 1996 in bye-laws of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF), personal housing loans are given to applicants after making them nominal member.

Co-operative Press

Rajasthan state co-operative printing press is an apex institution. The objective of this institution is to provide qualitative printing material for government department, members and non-members of co-operative societies.

Urban Co-operative Banks

33 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning in the State. Among them, 3 banks are Railway Employee Salary Earner Co-operative Banks and 6 banks are women urban co-operative banks.

Storage

There are 8,522 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions. These godowns are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department.

03: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes, through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

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

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented

in rural as well as urban areas of the state. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works up to 2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency.

At least 20 Per cent of total allotment amount annually must be recommended for the development of SC/ST personnels.

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

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members of Rajasthan State. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to `5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in any district of the state.

MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Calamity of Severe nature" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of `1.00 crore, for each calamity.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.

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

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

The scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin-(PMAY-G). The scheme was launched by Prime Minister on 20th November, 2016.

Features:

- Selection of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin will be done on the basis of Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data.
- The government provides a financial assistance of Rs. `1,20,000 to the beneficiaries.
- Along with this, an additional ` 12,000 will also be provided to build toilet to each beneficiary under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- The beneficiaries are also be provided daily wages upto 90 days through MGNREGA.
- The expenditure is shared is in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government.

Swa-Vivek ZilaVikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, Electrification, health and road construction are undertaken for development of the area.

District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

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

Regional Development Schemes in Rajasthan

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

This project is being implemented in year 2016-17 in one block each in the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore and two blocks in Sirohi District(Pindwara) and Jodhpur District (Balesar). Under this , SHGs working in area have been given livelihood seed capital support.

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.

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.

Achievements:

- Rajasthan Biodiesel Rules, 2019 were framed and implemented on the occasion of World Biofuel Day 2019.
- Six Bio-Diesel Manufacturers and ten Bio-Diesel Retail Outlets have been registered under the Rajasthan Bio-fuel Rules-2019.
- 748 household bio-gas plants were constructed in the state under the New National Biogas Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) scheme from January, 2019 to December, 2020 and the grants were released to 627 beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) process.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objectives of SAGY are to trigger the processes, which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats, to substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others.

In the first phase, 34 gram panchayats have been selected by the hon'ble MP's.

Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojna

On the occasion of the 150 birth anniversary (year 2019) of the Father of the Nation "Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana" was launched on 27th November, 2019. Under this scheme, one village in each district is to be selected and developed according to Gandhian values. The main activities of the scheme covers family welfare programs for population control, cooperation in national programs for the nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating women, attention to children's health screening and vaccination, establishment of drug-free society and organising education and skill training programs.

The works to be undertaken in this scheme also include conservation of all natural resources, historical heritage, cultural heritage, religious sites, cremation, burial grounds, protection of sustainable social, cultural and economic development, housing and toilets etc.

The scheme proposes to organise Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day every year to develop an atmosphere of goodwill.

Smart Village

The Chief Minister of Rajasthan in the Budget 2017-18 announced Smart Village scheme. In this scheme, 3,275 Villages are selected to develop as a SMART VILLAGE, which includes development of the village with modern amenities like a city and its funds are being provided by various departmental schemes.

Activities like Drainage system & pucca streets, Community toilets, Public park /play grounds with open gym, Charagah land development and fodder production, Solar or LED lights in streets, develop one road as SwaRaj Marg, developing senior secondary school, primary/sub health centre, Veterinary hospital, Mil production samiti, Clean drinking water facilities, Food grain storage, House under PMAY-G to all beneficiaries.

Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)

- The Scheme is unique and transformative, as it has a holistic approach towards development.
- It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment and livelihoods etc.
- MAGPY lays focus on community participation, social mobilization of village community, which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village.
- Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitation of good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY.
- Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme.
- Under the scheme, there is a provision to get the work done through various Central / State sponsored schemes.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

- The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is an attempt to make our rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions.
- The mission strives to strengthen rural area by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.
- The National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the following three years across the country.
- In the first Phase 2015-16 five clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the State.
- In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected in Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the State and in 2017-18 four clusters selected in Bansawara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Hanumangarh districts in the State.

Panchayati Raj

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan.

April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village as Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.

- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Grant to Panchayati Institutions:

Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

- The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25.
- According to the recommendations of the Fifth State Finance Commission, the amount will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 between the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively.
- In the interim report of the 15thFC, Government of Indian, 50 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of untied grant and the remaining 50 per cent as tied grant. Untied grant can be used to fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) such as street light and lighting system, other public buildings/assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub-centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair and maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds, cremation sites. Tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling.

Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC)

- The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- The grant in aid has to be released to Gram Panchayats and these are the executing Agency for the use of grant in aid.
- Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities are responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure proper utilization of this Grant.

Fifth State Finance Commission

- The period of Fifth State Finance Commission is for five years (2015-2020).
- As per recommendations, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of National & State priority schemes and 5 per cent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works or programmes.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Prime Minister of India launched the program on 2nd October, 2014 with aim to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. Rajasthan has achieved ODF status by March, 2018.

The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for five years. The key objective of SBMG Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

Incentives:

- **Individual Household Latrines (IHHL):** Incentive for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) shall be available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households. The Incentive amount provided to Below Poverty Line and identified Above Poverty Line households is upto `12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Central Share of this Incentive is 60 Per cent while State share is 40 Per cent.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat with special provision of disabled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15th Finance Commission.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management :** Solid and liquid waste management works are proposed to be carried out in 8,653 villages in the state in which there is a provision of spending 70 per cent from Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and 30 per cent from the 15th Finance Commission. Preparation of detailed project report (DPR) of solid and liquid waste management of above villages is in progress.

Special Achievement: The Central Government launched Gareeb Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan to provide employment and sanitation facilities for migrant laborers. The State has achieved 70 per cent progress against targets of construction of community sanitary complexes. The state was rewarded by the Ministry of Jal Shakti for achieving the third position in the scheme

Panchayat Award

In accordance with 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11 onwards to incentivize best performing panchayats in terms of implementation of the devolved activities to the PRIs. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th of April every year for following categories.

- The **Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP)** Scheme was renamed as Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) 2016-17 onwards. These awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State.

Details of awardee Panchayati Raj Institutions, Under DDUPSP for the year 2020

S. No.	Awardee PRIs
1.	Zila Parishad Ganganagar, District Ganganagar
2.	Panchayat Samiti Mandor, District Jodhpur
3.	Panchayat Samiti Ladpura, District Kota
4.	Gram Panchayat Bhadunda Khurd, P.S.- Jhunjhunu, District Jhunjhunu
5.	Gram Panchayat Udawas, P.S.- Jhunjhunu, District Jhunjhunu
6.	Gram Panchayat 4KSM, P.S.- Anupgarh, District Gangangar
7.	Gram Panchayat 12ND, P.S.- Anupgarh, District Gangangar
8.	Gram Panchayat Nandri, P.S.- Mandor, District Jodhpur

- Under **Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP)**, one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts & Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat *Jakhora* of Panchayat Samiti Ladpura, Zila Parishad Kota was selected for the year 2020 and awarded with ₹10 lakh.
- Under **Children friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA)**, one best performing Gram Panchayat of the state is awarded for children friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat Sunara of Panchayat Samiti Newai, District Tonk was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2020 and awarded with ₹5 lakh.
- **Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana Award (GPDPA)**- This Award was institutionalized in 2019, under this award scheme only one Gram Panchayat is selected for excellence in various criteria, like participatory planning approach, quality of plans- sustainable development goals, low cost, no cost activity, convergence, plan execution & appropriate monitoring system, own sources

revenue, process documentation and use of information technology in planning. The Gram Panchayat Nandri of Panchayat Samiti Mandor, District Jodhpur was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2020 and awarded with ₹5 lakh.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

Government of Rajasthan has developed state specific guidelines as “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” based on the Central Model guideline of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi for preparation of quality GPDP Plan and effective implementation of the same.

The Gram Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha and its due approval from competent levels all across the districts. Approved GPDPs are uploaded on Plan plus Version-2 software.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated People's campaign as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” for preparation of Decentralized Participative Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) 2021-22.

This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2 October, 2020 to 31st January, 2021 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” the Participative and Integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plans are prepared and being uploaded on the Plan Plus.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

- Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) from the financial year 2018-19 onwards.
- The funding pattern of the new scheme RGSA will be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60: 40.
- The focus of the scheme is on capacity building of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, strengthening of basic Infrastructures of PRIs and for training activities.
- The Plan of ₹103.04 crore has been approved by Government of India for the year 2020-21

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2014, 723 Gram Panchayats was constituted in the State. The buildings of these Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is 50 lakh.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2014, 47 Panchayat Samities (PS) was constituted in the State. Out of which 33 works of panchayat samiti building have been completed and 13 works are under progress. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is ₹250-300 lakh. In which State Government share is ₹200 and remaining amount is borne by other departmental schemes.

In the year 2019, 57 Panchayat Samities (PS) were constituted in the State. Land has been allotted to 21 Panchayat Samitis. 3 Panchayat Samitis are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/ campus. Efforts are being made to arrange fund for these buildings.

Village Master Plan

Master Plan will be made for villages with assessment of the land for the future provision of education, health, population expansion, sports facility, park, government building, road & other development activity. Officials of Revenue Department and Panchayati Raj Department are jointly preparing the Village Master Plan with the provision of coming 30 years requirement. Public representative & other citizens are also invited for their suggestions. Initially Plan will be approved in Gram Panchayat meeting first and then will be approved by Gram Sabha. In the year 2019, 305 trainings have been conducted and plans of 7,190 villages have been prepared.

Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except Nagar Palika & Nagar Parishad headquarter. Accordingly in such 146 Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed through Panchayat Samities. Estimated

cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is 55.00 lakh. The total cost of project will be ₹80.30 crore, out of 146 Ambedkar Bhawan, land for 121 bhawan has been identified.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay yojana (RGJSY)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. RGJSY has been launched on 20 August, 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources, resolve the issue of paucity of water and to improve the status of ground water and cultivable area in the state through effective convergence. The first phase of RGJSY was started in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State.

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

Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. Total 33.41 lakh hectares area has been treated by December, 2020.

Rural Infrastructure:

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.

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration

RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like, **Pokran Pottery**, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives.

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 180217.35Kms (as of 31.03.2020).

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 Dhanis electrified : 1.14 Lakh out of 1.14 Lakh (100 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified : 93.88 Lakh HHS (100 per cent)

04. Industrial Development

Several industry specific reform initiatives taken by the Government have significantly improved the overall industrial environment of the State. The thrust of public policy is on environmentally sustainable industrialization, with generation of maximum employment opportunities and augmentation of State revenue.

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.

Manufacturing Sector in Rajasthan

The state economy of Rajasthan state has shown a structural shift with the manufacturing sector making a considerable contribution to the state GSVA. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing sector in Rajasthan is about ₹83,766 crore in 2020-21 at current prices, accounting for 9.31 per cent of contribution to the total GSVA of the State. The sector is estimated to decline by 8.01 per cent in 2020-21 over 2019-20 at constant (2011-12) prices. In terms of value addition, non-metallic mineral production, motor vehicles & accessories for motor vehicles, textile, chemicals & chemical products and fabricated metal product industries contributes maximum in Manufacturing Sector.

Index of Industrial Production

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 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.

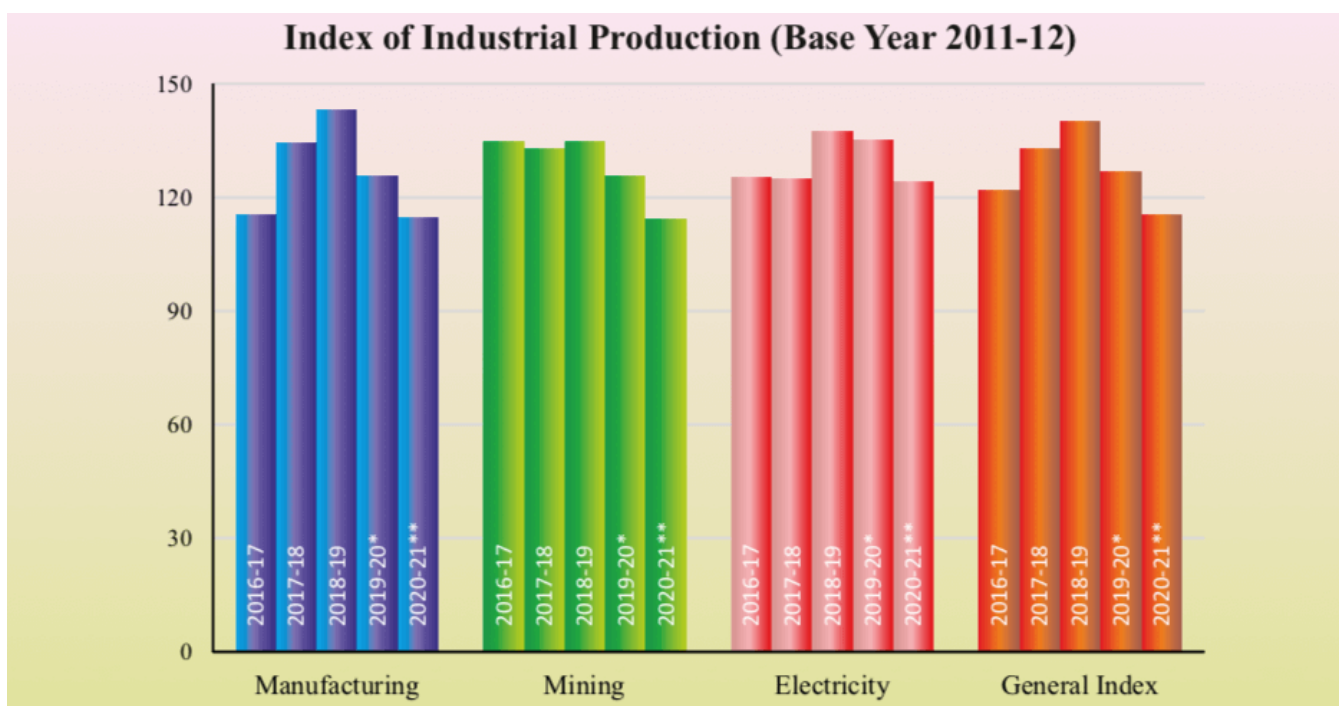
- A web portal has been developed for IIP and online data entry is being done, through District Statistical Offices.

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)



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 2020-21, total 29,185 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal upto 30th June, 2020.
- These units with a total investment of ₹6,058.44 crore have generated opportunity of direct employment for 1,69,395 persons.
- The Udyam Registration Portal has been started by the Government of India from 1st July, 2020 in place of the UAM portal.

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.

During the financial year 2020-21 (upto December, 2020), a total of 4,608 Declaration of Intent were received and Acknowledgement Certificates have been issued instantaneously to them. Out of these, 2,145 certificates of Micro category, 1,526 of Small category and 937 applications of Medium category have been issued.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY):

For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto 10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and has been commenced from 13th December, 2019.

Under the scheme, small scale entrepreneurs will be provided 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto 25 lakh, 6 per cent on loans upto 5 crore, 5 per cent on loans upto 10 crore.

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,
- Metal

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 31 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" (8th November, 2019) and "Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council" (25 October, 2019) were formed.

Training Program on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation:

- This scheme was implemented during the 12th Five-year Plan.

- Its implementation period has been extended upto 31" March, 2023.
- For the aspiring traders that aim to start their own export business, 2 days training programmes are being organised under the Scheme.
- During the financial year 2020-2021, these programmes have been proposed in 7 Districts including Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, Jalore, Dholpur, Baran, Pratapgarh and Tonk.

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.

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

- Business Reform Action Plan 2015 (285 Reform Points): Rajasthan stood 6th rank with 61.04 percent implementation of reforms. Top seven States including Rajasthan were categorised as "Aspiring Leader States".
- Business Reform Action Plan 2016 (340 Reform Points): Rajasthan stood 8th rank with 96.43 per cent (National Average 48.93 percent) implementation of the reforms and was declared one of India's "Leader States".
- Business Reform Action Plan 2017 (372 Reform Points): Rajasthan ranked 9th in the country with a combined score card of 95.70 per cent implementation of improvement evidence and feedback of 372 reform points and was declared one of India's "Top Achievers".
- Business Reform Action Plan 2019 (80 Reform Points) - Rajasthan secured 8th place in Reform Points Execution in India.

Department of Industries:

Commissionerate of Industries is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.

For the convenience of entrepreneurs, MSME Investor Facilitation Center (MIFC) has been established in Jaipur, Ajmer, and Jodhpur to provide necessary information to entrepreneurs.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities by promoting industrial service and manufacturing activities in rural and urban areas of the state.

Industrial Promotional Camp

- Industrial Promotional Camps were organized at district and panchayat samiti level to promote industrial development and to make people aware of the procedure for establishment of industrial units.

Leather Training Industries

- To promote leather industry in the state, 125 persons were trained in leather dyeing/leather based product improvement techniques against the annual target of 375 in the financial year 2020-21 (Upto Dec 2020).

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy-2019:

Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy-2019 came into force from 1st July, 2019 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.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2019:

To promote rapid, sustainable and balanced industrial development in the state, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019 has been made effective from 17th December, 2019. In this scheme provisions have been made to provide concessions such as upto 100 per cent reimbursement of SGST for 7 years for new investment in manufacturing & service sector industries and exemption in electricity tax, stamp duty and mandi duty up to 100 per cent.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rajasthan

As per Section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 every company having:

- Net worth of ₹500 crore or more or
- Turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more or
- A net profit of ₹5.00 crore or more

during any financial year, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, **at least 2 per cent** of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility. For identification and evaluation of companies, Rajasthan Government has created CSR web portal with the URL - csrrajasthan.gov.in.

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.

Artisans Identity Card

- An online artisan identity card is issued on the Single Sign On (SSO) portal to the artisan of the age group of more than of 18 years by their respective District Industry Center.
- Office of the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Government of India, **also** issues identity card for handicraft artisans.

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 is the Nodal Agency for the State Empowered Committee (SEC) headed by the Chief Secretary for investment above ₹10 crore. SEC examine applications for permission and customized packages and makes recommendations to Council of Ministers.

In the two meetings of State Empowered Committee held from January, 2020 to December 2020, 5 proposals with the proposed investment of ₹47,408.81 crore and employment to 5,851 persons were recommended.

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.

One Stop Shop

- To strengthen the existing Single Window Clearance System (SWCS), facilitate investment proposals more effectively and expedite requisite approvals/ clearances/permissions for the same in time- bound manner under one roof, “One Stop Shop” facility is being established by Bureau of Investment promotion.
- Under the One Stop Shop, a “Board of Investment” has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide approvals/clearances to the investment proposals.
- The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance (Amendment) Act, 2020 was notified in the Rajasthan Gazette on 16th September, 2020.
- Under the One Stop Shop facility, the applicant can apply through the online portal “<https://rajnivesh.rajasthan.gov.in>”

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. RIICO *develops industrial infrastructure* and *provides financial assistance* to attract investment in the State.

Recent Initiatives:

- Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (**ASIDE**) Scheme. Out of 31 schemes approved, work on 26 schemes has been completed.
- To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for small scale industries, **mini growth centres** have been established.
- RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Boranada (Jodhpur), Kota, Alwar and Sriganganagar.
- RIICO has setup Japanese Zone at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, (Rajasthan). Presently 45 units are operational in the park. Another Japanese Zone has also been established at Ghiloth Industrial Area.
- RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ), that is, Gems & Jewellery I & II, at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.
- Mahindra group has established multi product SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Mahindra World City (Jaipur).

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 is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur.

The corporation is also providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present, only export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing airway export facilities by Air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur.

The Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets **RAJASTHALI** situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

Awards by RAJSICO:

- Started since 1983.
- Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. selects craftsman/artisans for awards/merit certificates given for outstanding artisans/craftsman in different fields of handicrafts.
- Cash award of ₹25,000 is given to the State Award winner and ₹5,000 to State Merit Certificate winners in different fields of handicrafts.

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 ones, upto ₹20 crore.

Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY):

- To ensure participation of youth in the industrialization of the state, the corporation has introduced an innovative loan scheme namely Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY) in the year 2013-14 to provide loan to the youth to establish industrial units in the state.
- Under this scheme a target of financing 1,000 units has been fixed by the state Government.
- The state Government is providing 6 percent interest subvention for loan upto ₹150.00 lakh. The maximum age of young entrepreneur is fixed 45 year.

Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

Dedicated Freight Corridor 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. It also aims to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. A band of 150 km (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the Freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

In first phase, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed.

- **Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region**
 - Area of about 165 sq.kms and encompassing 42 villages of Alwar district.
- **Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)**
 - Area close to 154 sq. kms, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district.

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.

A Special Investment Region (SIR) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Township" (BIT), comprising of 363 villages of tehsil Behror, Mundawar, Neemrana, Kotkasim and Tijara of Alwar District has been declared and a Regional Development Authority namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) has also been constituted.

Khadi & Village Industries (KVI)

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 an important role in providing self-employment in rural areas of Rajasthan.

At present, Khadi and Village Industries in the State are implementing following schemes:

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme

- Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP] is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India.

Small Khadi Project:

- Under this scheme a Budget of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2020-21.
- In this scheme, two proposals of ₹50.00 lakh have been received from institutions/co-operative societies which has put in the empowered committee meeting for approval. Both proposals of ₹25.00 lakh each have been sanctioned and ₹15.00 lakh has been disbursed upto December, 2020.

Rebate

- On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, a total discount of 50 per cent was provided for the retail sale of khadi garments in the state.

Mines & 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.

Organisations

Directorate of Mines and Geology

- Headquartered at Udaipur.
- Formed with the purpose of discovery, development and administration of the mineral resources in the State.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

- Public Sector Mining carried on by - RSMML - Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Corporation.
- Engaged in mining & marketing of Industrial Minerals.
- During the financial year 2020-21 the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML are ₹1,04,380.22 lakh and ₹21,318.99 lakh respectively.

Oil and Gas

India is the third largest consumer of crude oil in the world, after the United States and China. The country accounts for about 5 per cent of total world oil consumption. India produces about 16 per cent of total domestic Consumption. Rest 84 per cent consumption requirements are met by import

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 22-23 per cent (7 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum) to total crude oil production (32 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.

Commercial Production of crude oil commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present about 1,15,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 14 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields.

HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited, Pachpadra, Barmer

Prime Minister on 16.01.2018 has commenced work 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 and 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

Labour:

Labour department is functional in the state to prepare cordial industrial atmosphere to maintain high industrial Production and timely Payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protect their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws.

Updates:

- Rajasthan Government declared the **new minimum labor wages rate** to be effective from 1 May 2019.

Class of Employment	Total Per Day	Total Per Month
Unskilled	225.00	5850.00
Semi-skilled	237.00	6162.00
Skilled	249.00	6474.00
Highly Skilled	299.00	7774.00

- 'Building & other construction workers Welfare Board (BOCW)' has registered 1,79,520 construction workers as beneficiaries and 71,325 beneficiaries have been benefitted during the financial year 2020-21 (upto December, 2020).
- For effective implementation of unorganized sector's workers rights and thereby creating awareness 'Facilitation and information centre has been started in all districts of the state.
- Following welfare schemes are being implemented by Building & Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Board for construction workers:-
 - Nirman Shramik Shiksha va kaushal VikasYojna
 - NirmanShramikSulabhyaAvaasYojna
 - Nirman Shramik Jeevan va Bhavishya SurakshaYojna
 - Maternity Assistance Scheme (Prasuti sahayata yojna)
 - Shubh Shakti Yojna
 - Scheme of Assistance In case of normal or accidental death/injury of construction worker

- Scheme for Silicos is affected Workers
- Nirman Shramik Auzar/Toolkit Yojna

Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board has taken a decision to launch following new schemes for construction workers:-

- **Scheme of reimbursing interest on professional loan by construction workers:**
 - Under this scheme interest part on professional loan from financial institutions by eligible beneficiaries to the extent of ₹5.00 lakh would be reimbursed by the Board.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers and their dependants after successfully passing preliminary competitive exam for Indian/ Rajasthan Administrative Services:**
 - Under this scheme ₹1.00 lakh would be given upon clearing preliminary exam of Indian Administrative service and ₹50,000/- upon clearing of Rajasthan Administrative Service preliminary exam.
- **Scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees of son/daughter of construction workers on getting admission in IIT/IIM:**
 - Under this scheme tuition fees of son/daughter of construction workers would be reimbursed by the Board on getting admission in Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM).
- **Reimbursement of visa expenses incurred by the construction workers for employment abroad:**
 - Under this scheme board will reimburse to the extent of ₹5,000 for expenses incurred by construction worker for getting visa.
- **Scheme for promoting construction workers for international games competitions:**
 - Under this schemes beneficiary or his/her children will be provided cash awards as under.
 - For participation - ₹2.00 lakh
 - For Bronze medal - ₹5.00 lakh
 - iii. For Silver medal - ₹8.00lakh
 - For Gold medal - ₹11.00 lakh
- **Amendment in Nirman Shramik Shiksha evam Koshal Vikas Yojna:**
 - Provision has been made under this amendment by providing ₹1.00 lakh to the meritorious children of nirman shramik, who secure first ten position in the results of class 10th and

12th declared by the concerning Board. Earlier ₹4,000 and ₹6,000 were provided to the students of class 10th and class 12th respectively.

Employment Department

In the year 2020 (Upto December 2020), the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges were 1,89,940 among them, there were:

- 87,713 women,
- 30,840 scheduled caste,
- 21,254 scheduled tribes and
- 95,061 other backward class persons.

Employment in Organised Sector in Rajasthan (June 2020):

- Total No. of Establishments: 21,838
 - Public – 15,359
 - Private – 6,479
- Employed Persons – 14.06 Lakhs
 - Public – 9.88 Lakhs
 - Private – 4.18 Lakhs

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.

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 manpower 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 Skill & Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was created with the objective to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies for promoting and facilitating large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people of the State. Rajasthan was the first State in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. 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)

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.

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.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by RSLDC

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

DDU-GKY is the skill training and placement programme of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. LIFE-MGNREGA, a new initiative by MoRD has also been converged in DDU-GKY Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India, has allocated a financial budget of ₹70.96 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0. The target is to train 41,000 youth under the scheme, under which 31,129 youth have already been enrolled. After completion of PMKVY 2.0 in March 2020, the Ministry has launched PMKVY 3.0 and implementation will start in January, 2021.

Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):

This project is an outcome oriented 6 years World Bank supported project, where 60 per cent funds will be provided by MSDE, Government of India and 40 per cent by the State Government. This programme will improve the quality and market relevance of the skill development initiatives and also increases the percentage of women, SC, ST, PWD participants and other disadvantaged groups of the society in skill development programs.

Special Projects

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.

Innovative approach 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.

05: Physical Infrastructure

A sound infrastructural foundation is the key to the overall socio-economic development of a state. It acts as a magnetic power for attracting fresh investment into a state and thus provides a competitive edge to it over other states.

Power

A. Power Generation:

- The installed capacity of power in the State as on December 2020 is 21,836 MW.
- The state has a potential of 1,27,750 megawatt at 120 meters hub height of wind power, against which 3,734 MW capacity was installed till December, 2020.
- The state has a potential of 142 giga watt of solar power, against which 2,178 MW capacity was installed till December, 2020.

B. Transmission System

- The total Transmission network has increased to 42562.23 ckt km.
- The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement **Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System**. 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.

C. Distribution System

Consumers:

- The Number of consumers increased from 166.92 lakh (March, 2020) to 171.80 lakh (December, 2020) with growth of 2.92 per cent.

Rural Electrification:

- 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%)

New Schemes:

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY)** - The DDUGJY is implemented in the State to strengthen rural electricity distribution network and to electrify RHHs of Abadi areas.

Implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme

Government of India has approved “Kisan Urja Suraksha aur Uttan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM)” scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India has issued guidelines with following components:

Kusum Component-A:

- Under PM-KUSUM scheme (component–A) RREC has issued letter of allocation (LoA) to 623 successful applicants for aggregate 722 MW capacity on July, 2020 for setting up De-centralized solar power plant of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity on barren land of farmers within 5 Km range of 33/11 KV GSS of Discoms.

Under Kusum Component-B:

- 25,000 targets has been given by Government of India for providing solar pump-sets for off-grid pump- set applicants, application have been invited through Horticulture Department.
- Tender has been awarded by MNRE to Energy Efficiency Services Limited and LoA have been issued to different vendors by Horticulture Department so far.
- Under this 5,248 Pump set have been solarised by the Horticulture Department.

Under Kusum Component-C:

- 12,500 target has been given by Government of India for solarizing existing up to 7.5 HP agriculture connections.
- Pilot project of the 64 locations successfully completed, work for another 9,833 has been awarded recently while 2,912 are under tender process.

Renewable Energy

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the State Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the state and is also the State Designated Agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation.

Solar Energy

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/ Sq.m/day and more than 325 sunny days in a year with a very low average rainfall. 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.

MNRE has approved following projects under “Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”:

- Bhadla Solar Park - Phase I-IV (65+680+1000+500 MW) - Total 2245 MW
- Phalodi-Pokaran - 750 MW
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB - 1500 MW
- Nokh Solar Park - 980 MW

Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

Total 382 MW solar roof top project have been commissioned under Net Metering Regulation so far, including subsidy project.

Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The Government of Rajasthan has issued the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18th December, 2019. The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 M hub height as per National Institute of Wind Energy, MNRE. A total of 4,337.65 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned upto December, 2020 in the State.

Biomass Energy

Among different renewable energy sources, Biomass is a versatile energy source, which is clean, reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is **Mustard husk and Julie Flora**. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till December, 2020 in the State. Presently 2 Biomass power plants of total 14 MW capacity are under execution.

Energy Conservation Programme

The RREC is also implementing energy conservation programme to promote use of energy efficient appliances through different promotional activities and is establishing pilot projects time to time, to demonstrate the energy savings in the State.

To recognize the sincere efforts towards Energy Conservation, RREC is organizing, Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) since 2009 on every 14th December i.e. Energy Conservation Day. So far total nine awards functions have been organized.

The Industries, Energy Auditors/Manager, Government Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions, and Individuals etc. are major categories for Rajasthan Energy Conservation awards.

Road & Transport

- 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

Vikas Path

- As per budget announcement of 2019-20, Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years.
- Width of Vikas Path approximately will be 5.50 metre.
- Average length of Viaks Path will be 1 Km.

- Vikas Path will be constructed with mandatory thickness of precast cement concrete box as per design of M30 grade.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

RSRTC was established on October 1st, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation is operating to run a total of 5,183 own and on hired Private buses.

As per requirement in December, 2020 RSRTC is operating 3,108 buses. In December, 2020 RSRTC buses covered 10.62 lakh Kms on 1,619 routes, carrying 5.26 lakh passengers per day.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department in the state has reached to 199.50 lakh by the end of December, 2020 which shows an increase of 3.71 per cent.

Railways:

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,929 km in March, 2018, which has marginally increased to 5,937 km at the end of March, 2019. The Railway length in state is 8.81 per cent of all India route length of 67,415 km.

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 2020 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

Disaster Management & Relief

During the financial year 2020-21, amount of `2,096.22 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2020-21, an amount of `1,975.00 crore is to be received against which first instalment of `987.50 crore has been received and second instalment of `987.50 crore is yet to be received from Government of India.

The contribution of Government of India is 75 percent and the State Government is 25 percent in the installments.

Activities:

- In Rabi Samvat-2076, 960 villages of 08 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to Locust attack.
- In Rabi Samvat-2076, 861 villages of 15 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to Hailstorm.
- Relief Activities viz Cattle Conservation, Water Transportation have been carried out in scarcity affected districts in Samvat-2076.
- In Kharif Samvat-2077, 25 Tehsils of 6 Districts has been declared scarcity affected due to Drought and a Drought Memorandum of `802.26 crore for additional assistance from NDRF has been sent to Government of India.

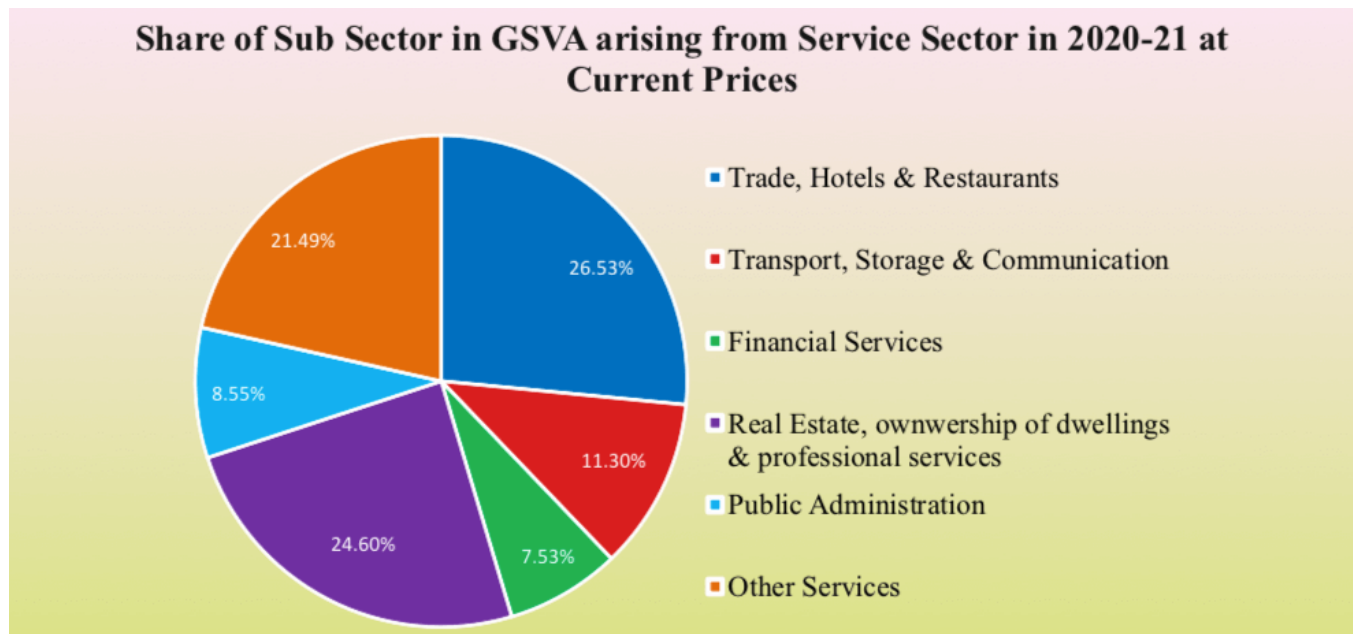
06: Emerging Service Sector

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. 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.



Tourism

During the calendar year 2019, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 155.63 lakh

- 151.17 lakh domestic.
- 4.46 lakh foreign.

Important Activities:

- With a view to encourage tourism in the state and to make the state a preferred and leading tourist destination through new and experiential tourism products, 'Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2020' has been introduced in the state by notification on 9th September, 2020.
- Tourist Police station has been established at Jodhpur and it has formally started functioning from 24th October, 2020. At present 3 Tourist Police Stations at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur are functioning in the state.
- Under the 'Vande Bharat Mission' 56,348 Non- resident Indians (NRIs) by 414 International flights arrived in Rajasthan between 22nd May, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 arrangements were made by the department for 8,550 Non Resident Indians (NRIs) in order to provide them hotels at reasonable rates for 7-day mandatory hotel quarantine.
- During the lockdown period, according to the data received from the "Stranded in India" portal of the Government of India, more than 150 foreign tourists stranded in Rajasthan were given assistance by the department regarding extension of their visa period and in coordination with the concerned district administration and foreign embassy for enabling them to catch international flights for their countries.
- After the lifting of lockdown as a result of Covid-19, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) were issued on 22nd July, 2020 and the state government allowed to resume shooting of films under the prescribed regulations, where upon 12 films/ webseries were shot in the state.
- 105 tourism units projects worth investment of 1,344.08 crore have been approved in the year 2020-21 (up to 31st December, 2020).
- 14 heritage certificates have been granted to heritage properties in the year 2020-21 (up to 31st December, 2020)

Awards:

- Rajasthan Best India Wedding Destination under Outlook Traveler Award presented at New Delhi on 22nd February, 2020
- Palace-On-Wheels Second Luxurious Train in the World Award at Conde Nast Readers' Choice Award 2020 presented in October, 2020
- Pink City Jaipur-Best Destination in the Country and Ranthambhore (SawaiMadhopur) – Best Wild Life Destination in the Country Award by India Today presented at New Delhi on 26th October, 2020

- Rajasthan- Best Domestic Destination Award by Travel and Leisure India & South Asia on 25th November, 2020
- Rajasthan Best Wedding and Honeymoon Destination Award by Travel and Leisure India & South Asia on 29th November, 2020

Culture:

Jawahar Kala Kendra

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) aspires to be a centre of National and International excellence in the field of art namely literature, the performing and visual arts. Since its inception, promotion and presentation of Folk, Traditional and Classical genres of theatre, music, dance and visual arts.

With the renovation of JKK, the thrust of the programming at JKK is towards regular high quality curated events which will include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of above mentioned art forms.

There are three main heads under which programs occurs, namely:

- Literature,
- Visual Arts & Film
- Performing Arts, which includes theatre, Music and Dance.

Archaeology & Museum

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture.

Activities in 2020-21

- Under the State fund sanctioned through Devasthan Department, the conservation and restoration works at **Sun temple (Jhalawar)** were taken up.
- The Journal of the department “Purasmapada” was published in September, 2020.
- Government museum Baran was virtually inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 20th August, 2020.

Devasthan Department

Devasthan department is engaged in protection and promotion of religious culture. 390 state direct charge and 203 state self-sufficient temples and institutions are managed directly by the department.

Schemes:

- **Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana:**
 - Under this scheme, free travel and Darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the state to different places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri, Vaishno Devi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shravana-belagola, Samande shikher, Bihar Sharif, Goa, Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow etc.
 - Due to Covid-19 pandemic the execution of this scheme is on hold.
- **Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana:**
 - Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is given to each pilgrims of the state for travelling to Kailash Mansarovar.
 - Due to Covid-19 pandemic the execution of this scheme is on hold.

Financial Services

Banking:

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September 2020, there are a total of 7,685 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which:

- 4,272 are Public Sector Banks (including SBI and its associate banks);
- 1,566 are regional rural banks;
- 1,489 are private sector banks;
- 7 are foreign banks; and
- 351 are small finance banks.

Consequently, One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,348 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 795.29 lakh (as on 2020) and covers an average area of 45 square Km. of the State.

Digital Payments:

Services for cash/financial transactions at service points in districts, panchayat samiti and gram panchayats are available in the State. To enable such transactions more than 80,109 (upto September, 2020) kiosks /emitra/ micro ATMs have been set up.

E-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network for providing governmental information and services to the citizens. Further, Mobile Wallets such as PayTM, and m-pesa have been integrated to provide mobile payment facility to the beneficiaries.

Business Correspondent

- Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to the needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost, if any.
- Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state.
- Currently more than 80,109 E-mitra Pay Points and 19,512 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the State (upto 30th September, 2020).

Stand Up India Scheme

Stand up India scheme was envisaged for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. The overall intent of scheme is to leverage institutional credit structure to reach out to the underserved of the population by facilitating bank loans between 10 lakh and 1 crore which is repayable in upto 7 years for green field enterprises in non-farm sector set up by SC/STS and women entrepreneurs.

To facilitate operation under the scheme Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a web-portal (<http://www.standupmitra.in>) with a view to promote wider propagation of the scheme and address any queries.

Other Schemes:

- Under the scheme "**Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**" in Rajasthan 2.90 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 87.70 per cent accounts have been completed upto 31" December, 2020.

- In the State under the "**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bema Yojana (PMJJBY)**", a total of 29.75 lakh persons and under "**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**", a total of 93.77 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31" December, 2020.
- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of 1,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contingent on contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme, total of 11.49 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31" December, 2019
- **Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loan (Shishu, Kishore, Tarun)** through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Micro Finance Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies in the Rajasthan.

Information Technology & Communication

In 2002, the department of Information Technology was rebranded as department of Information Technology & Communication (DoITC) in Rajasthan. DoITC aims to leverage Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for improving governance, employment opportunities, bridging the socio-economic inequalities and improving the quality of life of citizen of the state. This posts looks at various Information Technology Initiatives taken by Rajasthan Government:

Jan Soochna Portal:

In order to provide information of government services to the citizens in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner, the portals related to various projects are currently being developed, based on the suggestions received from the concerned department.

1. In this endeavor, the Jan Soochna Portal was inaugurated on 13 September, 2019.
2. Jan Soochna Portal has been created by the department to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time.
3. Jan Soochna Portal has been made available 277 information of 99 schemes running in 55 departments.

UID (Aadhar):

- Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is referred as Unique Identity Number.
- This number is used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government.
- Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for the project.

Rajasthan Startup:

- As part of State Government's mandate to give a thrust to the state's Startup sector, several initiatives have been implemented.
- The **iStart Portal** (istart.rajasthan.gov.in) works as a single window for Startups.
- In addition, Challenge for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRate ranking mechanism and an incubator, iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur), are also made available to the State's Startups.

Rajasthan Sampark Portal:

- Rajasthan Sampark Portal is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform.
- Add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience.
- Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal.
- A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.

Video Walls:

- Video Walls have been setup in each Panchayat Samiti of the State for broadcast various Government initiatives and audio-video streaming of live events for the residents.

Video Conferencing:

- Rajasthan Sampark Centers with video conferencing equipment and facility- have been established under Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras at all the blocks across the State.
- Video conferencing facility has been made available at 9000 gram panchayats.

RajNET:

- Integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN).
- Under this project, room based video conference facility is being provided to District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC facility at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayat.
- IP Phones were also distributed to Gram Panchayats.

Wi-Fi facility:

- Wi-Fi facility has been provided in all the departmental headquarters and district headquarters.
- Wi-Fi facility has been provided to Rajiv Gandhi Service Center and 5,264 gram panchayats.

Geographical Information System (GIS):

- GIS based Decision Support System is in place where 38 GIS based applications for different Departments have been hosted.
- Work of 3D GIS Model for Jaipur has been started. 3D City Platform has been deployed in Data Center.

E-Mitra:

- Presently more than 475 services of government departments / private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 88,382 e-mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State.
- Simultaneously, deposition of utility bills through mobile application has also been started.

E-MitraPlus:

- eMitraPlus is a revolutionary step ahead in eService delivery. It provides the services directly, without any human interface, just as an ATM does.
- eMitraPlus is the first of its in India.
- One can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get print through in-built printer.
- It allows multiple payment modes such as cash, debit/credit card, net banking.
- eMitraPlus is enabled with Video conferencing facility to residents for registering their feedback and problems directly to the officials. These Kiosks are available at rural and urban areas of the state.
- More than 14,891 eMitraPlus Kiosks has been installed.

Raj-Payment:

- It is a payment facility for individual/firms, which can be used by any organization as plug-in for disbursement of payment.

Raj e-Sign:

- The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched.
- The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk.
- Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility.
- The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.

State Portal:

- Single source of information/transactional governmental services for citizens, government users, businesses and overseas people. It links up with all departmental web portals.

eSanchar & iFact:

- eSanchar is an application that can be linked with any departmental application for sending event based notifications to applicants/beneficiaries as well as officials through S.M.S/Voice Message/ Structure queries.
- iFact is being used through Rajasthan Sampark for Reality Check.

State Master Centralised Data Hub:

- Master data hub to provide all types of master data required by client applications of various departments.
- It contains varied data ranging from geographical hierarchies to various kind of master data being used in departmental applications.

Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):

- RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue.
- RKCL's 'RS-CIT' has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued.

State Data Centre (SDC):

- State Data Centre provides effective electronics service delivery of various services, to enable various state departments and enterprises to host their services / application on a common infrastructure.

Hindi e-mail:

- Rajasthan is the first and only residents. The domain is @राजस्थान.भारत

Rajasthan Recruitment Portal:

- It is a single platform for recruitments of Government of Rajasthan. Applicant can apply online from any part of the country.

Single Sign On (SSO):

- All the departmental applications would use single user manager. This will enable all the functionaries to access multiple applications after signing only once. All departmental applications can link to SSO.

Raj-Kaj:

- The modules of Leave Management & Leave Encashment Application, Annual Assessment Report (ACR/PAR), No Objection Certificate (for NOC Passport, Foreign Travel and Higher Education) and File Tracking Monitoring System etc., Implemented under Raj-Kaj project is being done with Single Sign on (SSO)

Command & Control Center (ABHAY):

- Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security have been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 28 districts. Work in rest districts is in progress.
- This project covers:-
 - Video Surveillance System
 - Dial 100 Control System
 - Forensic Investigation System
 - Intelligent Traffic Management System Ø Vehicle Tracking System
 - Geographical Information System

Important Steps for Covid-19 Management

- www.covidinfo.rajasthan.gov.in was made operational for dissemination of information after collection from war room and other sources from the state level during covid-19 of which all Orders/ instruction/ press releases etc. issued from the levels can be seen at one place.
- E-Aushadhi- COVID-19" monitoring the stock of 57 types of important drugs and other items used in covid-19 pandemic through this dashboard.
- The Raj-Covidinfo App: to track the spread of covid-19 using heat-based/ thematic maps from a system developed under the Geographical information System in the state. Monitoring of the implementation of the quarantine process is ensured by the Geo-fencing technique through the mobile app.
- Mobility Pass: Through RajCop Citizen APP, application can be obtained from District Administration, District police, Traffic Department etc. e-pass for obtaining permission for emergency movement of individuals and vehicles, which was given personal contact for every one.

Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana

1. In order to fulfill the objective of 'one number, one card and one identity Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced "Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana" in the **modified budget speech 2019-20**.
2. The scheme is aimed at integration of various schemes of public welfare benefits so that the benefits of the public welfare can be delivered to the beneficiaries in simple, accessible and transparent manner.
3. State-wide network of e-Mitra project is also expected to be brought under the Authority
4. In order to implement the budget announcement, Hon'ble Chief Minister launched Rajasthan JanAadhaar Yojana, 2019 on **18th December, 2019**.

The main objectives of the scheme are

- To create a demographic and socio-economic database of the resident families of the state and to provide them "**one number, one card and one identity**" which can be recognised as **Proof of Identity and Proof of Address** for all the **families and their members**.
- To ensure **direct benefit transfer (DBT)**, the cash benefits are to be transferred to the bank account to the beneficiaries and *non-cash benefits* are to be provided through Jan-Aadhaar or Aadhaar authentication

- To extend the facilities of e-commerce and insurance benefits near by door-step of the residents, especially in the rural areas, besides extending direct benefit transfer of public welfare schemes.
- To bring the e-Mitra system of the state under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority for its better control and execution.
- Strengthening and extension of the existing technical and electronic infrastructure of the state.
- To promote women empowerment and financial inclusion
- To ascertain eligibility of the residents of the state for receipt of the benefits and services of the public welfare schemes.

Implementation of the Scheme

- All the resident families of the state are eligible for Jan-Aadhaar Card.
- The registered families are going to be provided with a **10-digit unique family ID** and each member of these families, including the head of the family, will be provided with **11-digit unique individual ID**.
- More than 100 lakh Jan Aadhaar cards of the NFSA families have been printed out of which more than 80.30 lakh cards have been distributed till 31st December, 2020 to the beneficiary families.
- Administrative Report of benefits transferred through Jan Aadhaar platform from 18th December, 2019 to 30th June, 2020 has been uploaded on Jan Soचना portal for Social Audit purpose on 15th July, 2020.
- Benefits of 102 schemes such as PDS, MGNREGA, SSP, Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthya Bima Yojana, JSY etc. are being transferred through Jan-Aadhaar platform.
- The Jan Aadhaar card has been recognised as the Proof of Identity and Proof of Address document for the family and its members by the Government of India (UIDAI), through its circular dated 9th May, 2020.

Administrative set up for implementation:

- *At the State Level*
 - Planning Department is the administrative department of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana and Director-cum-Joint Secetraty, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the Budget Controlling Authority.
 - RISL is the implementing agency for this scheme.

- **At the District Level**
 - District Collector is the district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana officer,
 - The DD/AD, Economics & Statistics is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and ACP (DD) of DoIT & C is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).
- **At Block Level-**
 - SDM is the block JanAadhaar Yojana Officer,
 - The BDO/BSO is the additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and Programmer of DoIT & C as additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).

For effective implementation of this scheme, Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020 has come into effect from 18th December, 2019. Notification has been issued on 7th May, 2020 for the Constitution of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority and the Executive Committee.

Along with Jan-Aadhaar registration, the following registrations will also be done under the Jan-Aadhaar Authority:

- Birth and death Registration
- Marriage Registration
- Aadhaar Registration

As per the data stored in the Jan-Aadhaar Resident Data Repository, the current status is as follows in table below:

Status of Jan-Aadhaar Scheme

(As on 31st December, 2020)

S.No.	Particulars	Status
1.	Total Number of Enrolled Families	1.79 crore
2.	Total Number of Enrolled Individuals	6.70 crore
3.	Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash)	87.69 crore
4.	Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT	₹38006 crore

Science & Technology

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) was established in the year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio-economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technologies.

The department caters the need of science and technological requirements of the state and advises to the Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio-economic status of the state.

Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established regional offices located at Ajmer (Headquarter Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur, is undertaking remote sensing activities.

Divisions:

- Research & Development Division
 - Assistance to Research and Development projects and workshops/ seminars/ conferences and travel grant student Projects.
- Science & Society Division
- Entrepreneurship Development
- Division Bio Technology Division
 - Government of Rajasthan had announced the Rajasthan Biotech Policy in the year 2015.
- Science Communications & Popularization Division

Patent Information Center

Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Government of Rajasthan to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filing of patents from the region.

Main Activities 2020-21

- By efforts of Department, Sojat mehandi is to get GI Tag shortly. Department has started documentation work to obtain GI Tag for Nagouri Maithi, Jaisalmer sand stone and Lahariya.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March, 2001 with the objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state.

Chief Minister of Rajasthan is its Chairman, while Chief secretary is Chairperson of its Executive Committee. Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the *Non Resident Rajasthanies (NRRs)* to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland.

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country.

Under the "Hum Rajasthani" program, some expatriate Rajasthanis will be introduced, who have gained fame in the country and abroad through their work. In this series, interaction with Major General Alok Raj on 10th October, 2020 and **Dr. Vishwas Mehta**, IAS on 29th November, 2020 who is currently **Chief Secretary of Kerala**, was aired on various social media platforms.

Planning (Manpower) Department

Planning (Manpower) Department is responsible for publishing District Gazetteers in phased manner. In first phase, District Gazetteers updation / preparation work of Jodhpur, Alwar, Banswara, Karauli, Pratapgarh and Hanumangarh districts have been started.

In the compliance of budget announcement for the year 2020-21, the work of second phase also has been initiated. In the second phase updation work of old District Gazetteers of six district namely churu, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer and Ganganager are being done.

Evaluation Organisation

Evaluation is an integral part of planning process through which necessary recommendations are suggested by evaluating implementation, effect, success and failure of developmental programmes which are carried out in the State.

During the Year 2020-21 (upto December, 2020), 8 evaluation reports were submitted to State Government and 19 Evaluation reports of different schemes are under process at various stage for publication.

07. Urbanisation & Urban Development

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 and this is evident from the fact that cities and metropolitan areas contribute about 60 per cent of global GDP (United Nations Sustainable Development Report 2019). 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.

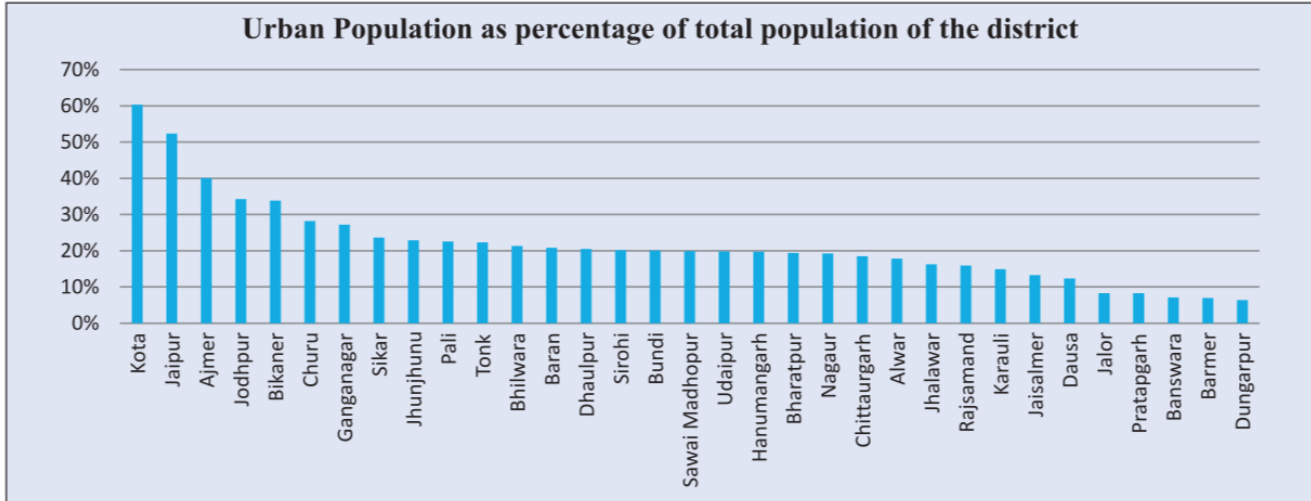
Urbanisation in Rajasthan

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.

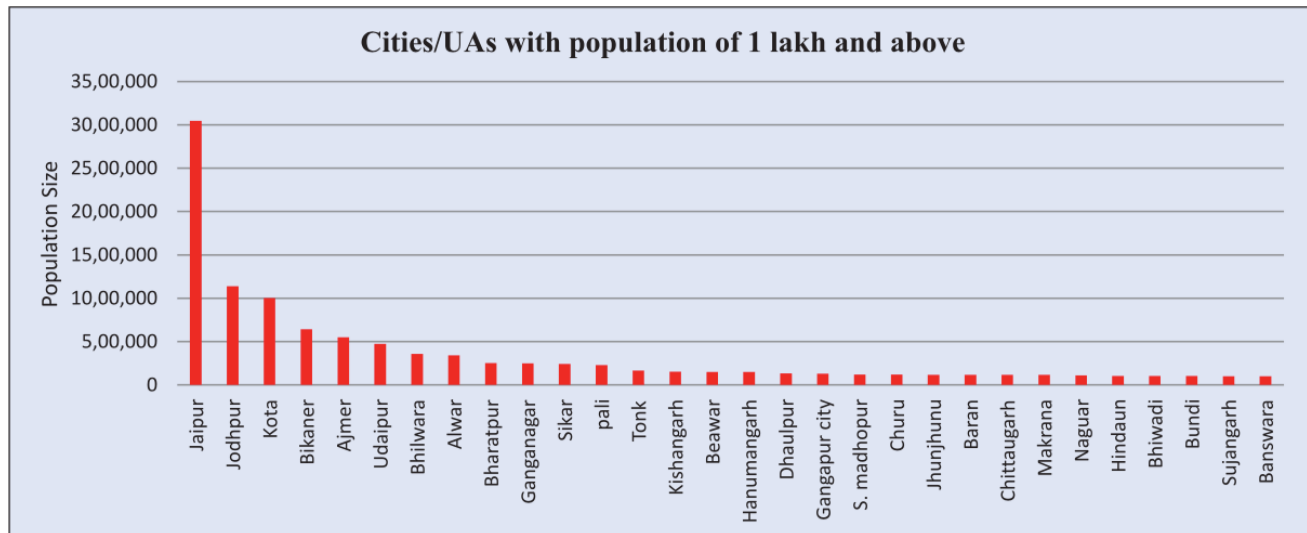
The total population living in urban areas of [Rajasthan](#) in 2011 was 1.70 crore which include 89.09 lakh of male population and 81.39 lakh of female population. In 2001, the total urban population in Rajasthan was 1.32 crore, out of which 69.93 lakh were males and 62.21 lakh were females.

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

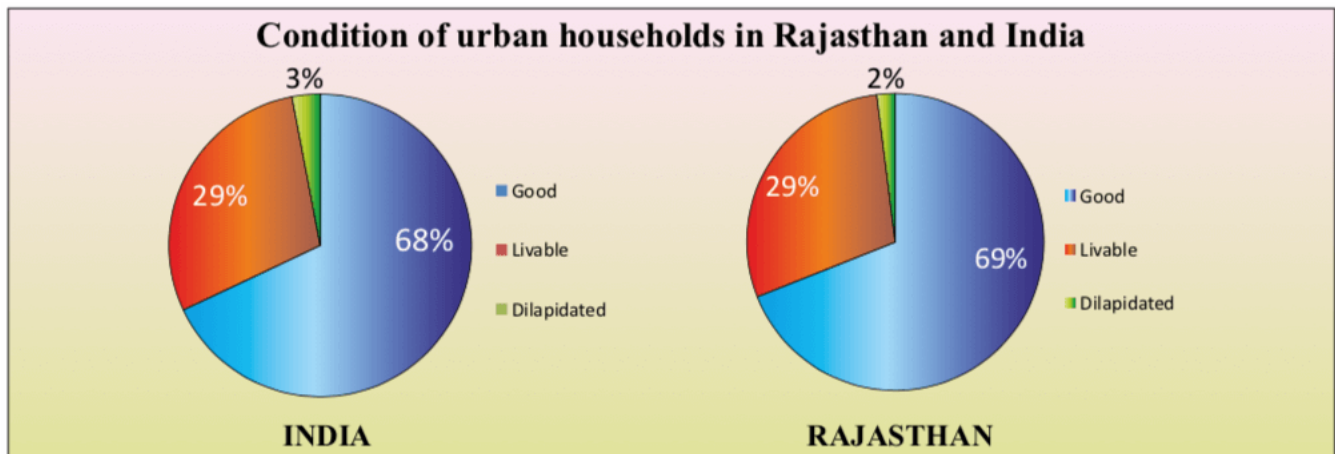
Source : Census 2011

- 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.

Jaipur Metro Rail Project

- Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase I:
 - Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole): The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase IA (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has completed and its revenue operation has commenced from 03.06.2015.
 - Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) Jaipur Metro Rail Project is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
 - Phase 1C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar): The total length of this project is 2.85 Km
- Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase 2: As per Detailed Project Report (DPR) of July 2014, Phase 2 of Jaipur Metro Rail Project from Sitapura to Ambabari covering around 23.80 km is proposed.

Jaipur Development Authority:

- The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural Development of Jaipur region.
- It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc.
- It is also responsible for development of commercial projects and residential schemes.
- It also caters to the needs of the surrounding rural areas and helps in their development.
- Other functions of JDA include development and rehabilitation of Kachchi Bastis, environmental development etc.

Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)

Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 on 01 May, 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from 1 May, 2017 in the State. Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the rules namely Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017.

Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 06 March, 2019. The organization has a Web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in which is operational from 01 June, 2017 and its maintenance and development work is being done by RISL. All the applications for registration of projects/agents and complaints are made through the web portal.

Rajasthan Housing Board

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections. Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 65 cities over period of 47 Years.

As on December, 2020 RHB has taken up construction of 2,51,431 dwelling units, out of which 2,49,943 dwelling units have been completed, 2,46,221 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,32,207 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid Submission: RHB has initiated a unique scheme “10 pratishat dijiye griha pravesh kijiye” which is at a discounted rate of upto 50 per cent under Budhwar Nilami Utsav by e-Bid submission at hire purchase with 156 EMIs. This scheme was started post lockdown since 10th June, 2020 to facilitate participation of a common man through e- Auction.

Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay: A new scheme namely **Apni Dukan Apna Vyavsay** has been launched on 7th October, 2020 by RHB. Under this scheme a total of 620 commercial plots/shops with area up to 27 square meter have been disposed off through e-Bid Submission worth `67.83 crore.

Chief Minister Teachers' Housing Scheme and Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojana: To provide convenient accommodation to state Government teachers and Police officials, two schemes were launched by RHB.

Mahatma Gandhi Sambal Residential Scheme: A new residential scheme "Mahatma Gandhi Sambal Housing Scheme Badli" has been planned in village Badli at Jodhpur. The scheme comprises of 832.78 bigha of land allotted by Jodhpur Development Authority at cost of `71.50 crore. In the first phase Registration for 335 houses of economically weaker section and 153 houses of lower income group has been made.

Dastakar Nagar Yojana: RHB constructed 750 residential cum workshop units in the Dastakar Nagar Yojana.

Development of "Sajag" mobile app for quality control: A mobile app " Sajag" has been launched on 22th August, 2020 to ensure effective monitoring of the quality and overall work of the construction of the houses being constructed by the Housing Board.

Town Planning Department

The objective of the department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of master plans, sector plans, schemes along with providing technical advice to various Government departments, local bodies and other Government agencies. It also assists national Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies. Main functions of town planning department are as follows:

- Preparation of Master Plans/Sector Plans/Schemes, projects etc. and their reviews/revision, as per requirement.
- Preparation of Sub Regional Plan of Rajasthan Sub Region of national Capital Region (NCR).
- Technical Guidance to urban Local Bodies for approval of Layout Plans/Building Plans.

Master Plans:

Master Plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. Out of 210 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and approved by the Government.

National Capital Region (NCR)

Rajasthan Sub-Region of NCR comprises Alwar & Bharatpur districts. The Rajasthan SubRegional Plan for district Alwar has been approved and the Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan for both districts is under progress.

Local Self Government

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing following programmes/ schemes:

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna

National Urban Livelihood Mission Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been restructured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- national urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). The mission is being implemented in 193 urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. Components of the NULM are as under:

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to urban Street vendors (SuSv)
- Scheme of Shelter for urban Homeless (SuH)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started by the State Government in December, 2004 to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. General public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of school/hospital and office buildings) to see public participation.

In this scheme out of the total cost of any project, 50% is State's share, 30% is public share and rest 20% is by urban local bodies/ UIT's.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective of providing basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Ministry of urban development (MOUD) has changed the funding pattern to 60:20:20 (Gol:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 projects in progress. The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

- Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by Government of India.
- Draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared.
- All RAY projects have been subsumed under “Housing for All Mission-22” by GoI.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

Government of Rajasthan has established Rajasthan urban Development Fund (RuDF) on 26.03.2010. The Rajasthan urban Development fund (RuDF) is a fund created by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure comprehensive development of the urban areas across the State. Rajasthan urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (RuDSICO) is working as nodal agency for RuDF.

Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of 472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur She hawati, Ganganagar, nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana).

Smart Cities Mission:

Smart City Mission was launched by GoI in June, 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. The mission will cover 100 cities & its duration will be five years. 100 crore per city for 5 years are to be given as grant by government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer.

AMRUT Mission:

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and urban Transformation (AMRuT) was launched by Hon ble Prime Minister of India in June, 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan are selected under AMRuT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Si ar, nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk , Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur,

Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar.

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

LED Light Project

Energy saving Project has been initiated in the State to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 190 local bodies and in 1 local body, work is under process.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

It is aimed to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support upto 31st March 2021.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission activities, such as construction of personal domestic toilets, community/ public toilets, and activities of urban solid waste management in concerned urban areas are to be implemented. Under USBM, Quality Council of India has certified all ULB's at-least once.

Indira Rasoi Yojna

Realizing the concept of "Koi Bhukha Na Soye", Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan has launched "Indira Rasoi Yojna" on 20th August, 2020 through 358 permanent kitchens in all 213 Urban local bodies of the state. The public is being provided lunch/dinner at `8 per plate and the State Government is giving a grant of `12 per plate. For this, a provision of `100 crore per year has been made by the State Government.

Gaurav Path

Gaurav Path work is proposed in 181 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with total length of 303.04 Km, out of which 6 works are under progress.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):

This housing scheme aims to provide affordable house to the homeless Economically Weaker Section with annual income up to 3.00 lakh and Lower Income Group with Annual income 3.00 to 6.00 lakh.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport system in the State. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan amounts to the departments/ urban local bodies/ company and corporations related to transport management.

Urban Water Supply

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by Piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections).

Out of these towns, about 115 towns rely on surface sources and 65 towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 42 towns have mixed source of both surface and groundwater. All seven major towns in State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources.

Agencies/Govt. Departments involved in Urban Water Supply

In Rajasthan, multiple agencies/government departments are responsible for water supply. These includes ULBS, UDH, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Development Authorities/UITs and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)

08. Basic Social Services

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development.

EDUCATION

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. Education increases people's productivity and creativity and also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements. Rajasthan inherited a very weak educational set up and system in the state, at the time of its formation. The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure.

Elementary Education

In elementary education, the state has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are:

- 35,331 Government Primary Schools (PS),
- 19,639 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and
- 14,990 Government Secondary /Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes

Wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 62.48 lakh as per DISE report 2019-20.

Important Government Schemes related to Elementary Education:

- **The Free Text Book distribution scheme:**
 - Free text books to the students studying regularly in classes 1 to 8 in all government schools through the State Text Book Board, Jaipur
- **Student Security Accident Insurance Scheme:**
 - Students studying in class 1 to 8 of all the state government schools and students from Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential School, Mewat Girls Residential School and Residential School of alternative education cell.
- Pre- metric scholarship

- **Bhamashah Honors Ceremony:**
 - Scheme commenced from 1st January, 1995 with the objective to motivate donors to contribute for the educational, co-educational and physical development of the school.
- **Health Education Program:**
 - The health checkup of students studying in government and non-government primary and upper primary schools is done by coordinating with the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
 - A separate programme of anemia control for teen age girls (10- 19 year), is run by United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) in the state.
- Sports Participation
- **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan:**
 - Samagra Shiksha is Government of India's flagship program for achievement of universalization of Elementary and Secondary Education in a time bound manner.
 - 'Samagra Shiksha' is being implemented in the State through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) Rajasthan council of school education.
 - The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between Central and State will be 60:40.
- **Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow/abandoned women:**
 - Widow / abandoned women studying two-year Diploma in Early Education (DLAD) in private training institutions, are being provided refund of ₹9,000.
- **Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:**
 - Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010.
 - In this Act, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.
 - The state Government has developed a web portal www.rte.raj.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms).

Promotion of Girl Education

- 319 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning and 37,554 girls are studying in these schools.

- 09 **Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya'** for girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely educationally backward.
- **'Meena-Raju Manchs and Gargi Manch:** Meena-Raju Manchs have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of Upper Primary Schools and Gargi Manch have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII of secondary schools to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc, It also motivated the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 301 Adhyapika Manch have been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is the group of maximum 100 teachers.
- **Academic Kishori Mela:** The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on science and mathematics.
- Innovation for girls education (Under SSA): **"Saksham"** (self-defensive training to girls), **"Jagriti"** (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 17 districts).
- **Transport Voucher:** Class 1-5 children coming from more than 1 km and Class 6-8 children coming from more than 2 km in rural area are benefitted with the Transport voucher scheme. Girls from class 9-12 coming from more than 5 km in rural areas were benefitted from transport vouchers or any other schemes of bi-cycles.

Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana:

Under the Rajasthan's Adarsh Vidyalaya scheme, one selected Government Senior Secondary/ Secondary School is being developed as "Adarsh Vidyalaya" in every gram panchayat. Adarsh School (Class I to XII/ X) will work as a "Mentor School" and "Resource Centre" for this Utkrist Vidhyalaya.

One selected Upper Primary/Primary School in each Gram Panchayat is to be transformed into as "Utkrist Vidhyalaya". In this regard, Utkrist Vidhyalaya will be developed as a "center of excellence" for elementary education.

School Management Information System (Shala Dharshan):

School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data related to school, teachers and students of Government elementary schools through school login system.

NISHTHA Training Programme:

National Initiative for School Head and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) is a National Initiative for School Head and Teachers. Under NISHTHA, online training for remaining 10,590 elementary teachers has been approved in annual work plan & budget 2020-21.

Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN):

Inclusive Education, Samagra Shiksha, Rajasthan aims to look at education of Children with Special Needs in a continuum from class I to class XII. The Inclusive Education component covers all children with special needs with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the schedule of disabilities of the Right of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. We are serving Children with special needs with diverse mode or different activities. The services provided to CWSN after opening of schools in 2020-21 are as follow:-

- Transport Allowances
- Stipend allowance for girls
- Reader allowance
- Laptop training

Computer Aided learning program (CALP)

- The Government has initiated the Computer Aided Learning Program (CALP) as innovative activity under Samaga shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) in Upper Primary schools to inculcate use of computers as a tool of quality learning and ensuring that children can enjoy while learning their subjects with the state-of- art technology in IT sector.

Rastriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):

Under Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan activities like formation of Science and Mathematics Clubs, Exposure visit outside State, Science Exhibition/ Book Fair, Study Trip for Students to Higher Institutions with in the districts are organized.

National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 Class-3, 5 & 8 (Cycle-5):

In order to assess the quality of educational quality by NCERT Delhi, on 13 November, 2017, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) was made in 2017. In this survey, the state report card of the student assessment done on the basis of class determined learning out-come has been issued by NCERT. According to the report card, all 33 districts of Rajasthan have registered a significant increase in educational quality improvement. Rajasthan has gained prominent place at the national level.

National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2018 Class – 10 (Cycle-2): In order to assess the quality of education, National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted by NCERT Delhi, on 5th February, 2018. As per report subject-wise boys girls average score is nearly same. Whereas Rajasthan's average score is more than national score.

Akshay Patika:

Akshay Patika was established 62,056 schools in the state for the fulfillment of common needs and social engagement. Parents, teachers and donors can donate amount according to their capacity in this Akshaya Patika.

The School's routine work, which is not covered under composite grant, has been done budget from Akshay Patika with the approval of School management committee/ school development management committee (SMC/SDMC).

Secondary Education

In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 14,791 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in

Government sector. There are 16,017 private schools in Rajasthan with classes IX-XII. 51.31 lakh students including 26.03 lakh girls are enrolled.

Recent Initiatives:

- All girl students of government secondary and senior secondary schools studying in class 9th to 12th are fully exempt from tuition fee.
- In the state there are 468 Government secondary & 747 senior secondary schools are running only for girls out of 14,791 schools.
- To promote girl education, 187 Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential Schools of three and four types are being run in the state for girls up to class 9-12, in which 18,440 girls are enrolled.
- In 134 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools have been setup which are CBSE affiliated in English medium schools.

Balika Shiksha foundation:

- To promote girls education, Balika Shiksha foundation Rajasthan was established in the year 1994-95.
- Through this foundation meritiours girls of economically poor famlies are given financially assest for higher and technical education

Gyan Sankalp Portal

- Gyan Sankalp Portal is an important initiative of the Department of Education.
- It provides a platform for the cooperation of corporate holders and donors for the development of government schools.

"Rajiv Gandhi Career Guidance Portal"

The "Rajiv Gandhi Career Guidance Portal" has been launched and a Cell was constituted at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring the Rajiv Gandhi Career Portal. 9 lakh students of class 9th to 12th have logged into this portal upto December, 2020.

Indira Priyadarshini Puskar –

- The girls of category of General, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Extremely Backward Classes, BPL and Divyangas, studying under the Department of Secondary and Elementary Education, who achieve first position in each district in the exams of Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education in class 8, 10 and 12 (arts, science, commerce separately in the three faculties) and in the board examination of class 8, pravashika and Varistha Upadhyay Department of Sanskrit Education, secured first position at the state level in the above mentioned classes will be awarded 40,000 for 8" class, 75,000 for 10" class and scooter & 1,00,000 for 12" (Arts, Commerce, Science) girls under "Indira Priyadarshini Puskar'.

Establishing of Mahatma Gandhi Government School (MGGS) English Medium at each district / block level:

It has been decided to establish Mahatma Gandhi government School English Medium from class one to twelfth so that students in government schools can compete at the global level. These schools have been successfully established this year on all the 33 district headquarters in the state. The flagship scheme was extended in the year 2020-21 to set up schools at each block level. Out of a total 301 blocks, 134 schools have Swami Vivekanand modal schools, leaving those 134 blocks, rest of the 168 blocks have been provided with the MGGES.

Shala Darpan (e-Initiative) Step-by-step:

Data of all schools, students and working personnel of secondary and elementary education are available on Intergrated Shala Darpan Portal Presently, scholarship, laptop, cycle distribution to students, etc. are being distributed and monitored through Shala Darpan.

Student Police Cadet Scheme (SPC):-

- In State from the session 2020-21, SPC scheme has been implemented in 1,000 (70 Kendriya Vidyalayas & 930 Secondary and higher secondary) government state schools.

Free text book distribution: -

Free textbooks are provided to all the Students studying in Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools from class 1" to 8 All girls & SC/ST boys students from class 9 to 12", those students whose parents do not pay income tax from classes 9 to 12", and also all students of Government Swami Vivekananda Model Schools from class 6 to 12".

Bal Sabha

Initiating the Community Bal Sabha on Chaupal in the state, starting from Jaipur district, Community Bal Sabha was started on 09.05.2019 in all the schools of the state and again community. Bal Sabhas are being organized every month on a large scale.

Green Pathshala

The program "Green Pathshala" has started on 24 April, 2019. The goal of this scheme is to develop schools as green schools in the coming years.

Literacy & Continuing Education

Literacy Mission has been constituted in the year 1988. The main function of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the age group 15 and above illiterate persons.

Saakshar Bharat Programme

Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to further promote and strengthen adult education, specially among women by extending educational opportunities to those adults, who have lost the opportunity to have access to formal education and have crossed the standard age for receiving such education is also being implemented in the state.

Mahatma Gandhi Library Reading Room:

Government of Rajasthan has run at every Lok Shiksha Kendra Mahatma Gandhi Library & reading room for neo - literates during the period of the Saakshar Bharat Programme.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar:

Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-30 years who are divorced, tribal, widow and deprived group of female are get educational opportunities. Along with develop their living status these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently, this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar.

Higher Education

Higher Education Department caters to the management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence, there were only 7 colleges of General Education in the state, but during last six decades, the number of colleges have increased to 2000 in the State.

On 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, have been inspired by his principal of Trusteeship, a compulsory Course called "**Aanandam**" is being introduced. The objective of this innovation is to teach the youth how to derive joy or Aanand through social service. It will enable the youth to be responsible citizen so that they can make a better society. This course is the first one of its kind and Rajasthan is the pioneer in India to have introduced it.

Indira Priyadarshini Swarnim Uddaan Yojna has been started in 10 government girls colleges to spread awareness among girls about job oriented courses, skill based trainings, communication skills and about various government schemes.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the DevVaani. Today, there are 15 Sanskrit Universities working in India. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in 1958. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit through its institutions right from school level to Post Graduate level.

A total number of 1.74 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sectors.

Technical Education

Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession.

Engineering/ Management Education:

- To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 88 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State.
- Out of these, 11 are Autonomous functioning under Government of Rajasthan, 4 are constituent colleges of State Universities and 82 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 34,072 students per year.
- For Management Education at P.G. level, 50 MBA Institutions (07 Government/ Government aided and 43 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 3,402 students per year.
- All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering Colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and Bikaner and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota.
- Additionally, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

Polytechnic:

- To provide technical education in the State, 130 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 28,299 students have been functioning in the state.
- Out of these, 36 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), and 86 private polytechnics are also functioning.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI):

- ITIs in the state are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department.
- Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 260 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 91,660 in the year 2020-21.
- Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and (laxmangarh) sikar.

Medical Education:

As of December 2020, there are 23 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which:

- 6 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society,
- 1 under Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital
- 1 affiliated to Rajasthan university of Health Science (R.U.H.S.),
- 7 are under Rajasthan Medical Education Society(Raj-MES) and
- 8 are in the private sector.

There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one under R.U.H.S and 15 in Private sector.

Recent Developments:

- Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme, 15 new Medical Colleges at Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Shri-Ganganagar, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur are to be established at the approved project cost of ₹325 crore per Medical College. Out of this the Central and State share ratio is 60:40. For the establishment of these medical colleges MoU have been done with the executive agencies.
- Medical Colleges Barmer had been started in the academic year 2019-20 and medical college Sikar has been started in the academic year 2020-21.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana, cost of ₹150 crore (per college) construction work of Super Speciality Blocks at Medical College Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur has been completed.
- State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) and Cardio-Thoracic Heart Transplant Operation Theater and Intensive Care unit's construction work is completed in SMS Medical College, Jaipur. Similarly, under the Human Organ Act of 1994, Organ Tissue Retrieval Performing Certificates for 5 years have been issued on 29 July, 2020 to J. L. N. Hospital Ajmer, New Medical College Hospital, Kota; Maharana Bhupal Hospital, Udaipur and P. B. M. Hospital, Bikaner.

Language and Library Department

The Department of language and library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are:

- One state central library,

- 7 divisional level libraries,
- 33 district level libraries,
- 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under control of language and library department),
- 276 panchayat samiti level libraries (under control of Secondary Education Department)

are working. Sincere efforts are being made to enhance the numbers of readers in the libraries.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Medical & Health Department of Rajasthan strives to provide health facilities for all communities of rural and urban areas in a planned manner for which development and strengthening of medical infrastructure are being done in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions.

Details of Medical Institutions

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31 st December, 2020	Under the NUHM
1	Hospitals	107	-
2	Community Health Centers (CHC)	655	13
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2147	-
4	Dispensaries	190	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118	-
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51	140
7	Sub Centers	14497	-
8	Beds*	54877	390

*Bed of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan was launched on 17th December, 2019 for the health problems and their preventive to all the citizens of Rajasthan by Hon'ble Chief Minister. Under which the following activities will be performed to prevent diseases:

- Population Control (Family welfare program.)
- Geriatric problems and their solutions
- Female health, Anemia, Leprosy, Breast Cancer
- Seasonal Communicable diseases.
- Adolescent Health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Obesity Menstruation Hygiene)
- Non-communicable diseases (lifestyle & obesity, diabetes, BP, Psychological problems, Heart disease, Paralysis, Cancer and Lung diseases)
- Vaccination and adult immunization (Complete Immunization)
- Drug Addiction & disease (Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco)
- Food Adulteration
- Pollution etc

For this, it is proposed to select a 'Health and Volunteers' woman and man in each village and urban ward. Which are called as "Swasthya Mitra".

Janta Clinic

The Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced the "Janta Clinics" in the Rajasthan State Budget Speech 2019-20 to provide high-quality primary healthcare services to urban poor & vulnerable population of the state in the proximity of slum areas, dense area where there is no health facility

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk DavaYojana

"Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna" was launched on 2 October, 2011. The scheme aims to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Under this scheme,

- All outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers, are provided commonly used essential medicines, free of cost.

- Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for medical department and Medical Education department.
- RMSC is also supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State.
- As per the Essential drug list, 713 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items have been listed in the Financial Year 2020-21. 04 new medicines were added in the Essential drug list.
- Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories.
- The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions.
- Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available.

Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme

Government of Rajasthan started a scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to all school going girls of class 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age. Under this scheme, there is a provision to distribute 12 sanitary napkin free of cost to each girl per month.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

This scheme has been started for strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet the gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services, adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

- Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 1,12,323 new OPD patients & 1,92,892 follow up patients.
- Under NMHP, 215 camps were organized and 3,383 patients were treated in these camps.
- Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 4,432 staff were trained.

National Fluorosis Control and Prevention Programme

- All 33 districts of Rajasthan are affected by fluorosis.
- At present, the National Fluorosis Control and Prevention Program is approved in 30 districts.

National Oral Health Programme

- The National Oral Health Program was launched by the Government of India in the financial year 2014-15.
- The aim is to improve the determinants of primary health and reduce the inequality available in the services of primary health in rural and urban populations.

Adarsh Primary Health Center:

Adarsh PHC Yojna has been launched to provide high quality health care services in rural areas of the state. In the first phase, 295 PHC were developed whereas in the second phase 596 PHC's were developed.

Public Private Partnership:

- *Haemodialysis* service is running on PPP mode at 33 District Hospitals in Rajasthan.
- *IVF centers* are running on PPP mode at 8 District Hospital Baran, Sikar, Pali, Rampura (Kota), Bikaner, Sawai madhopur, Kanwantia Hospital Jaipur and Beawar (Ajmer).
- Presently **70 PHC** running under PPP mode.
- *CT scan* are running on PPP mode at 30 district hospitals.
- *MRI machines* are working on PPP mode at 4 district hospitals (Kanwatiya- Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar).

Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana

"Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana" was launched on 1st September, 2019 in the state. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare

services to the poor families (under NFSA-2013 and selected families of SECC 2011) of Rajasthan. With the aim of providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure the scheme is being continued till date. Following are the key features of the new the AB-MGRSBY

- Health Insurance cover of 30,000 (for general illnesses) and of 3.00 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis.
- Total 1,401 disease packages are offered under the scheme, which include 663 tertiary packages and 738 secondary packages.
- In secondary packages reserved list include 46 Government Medical Institution packages and 14 Private Medical Institution packages)
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 10 days post-hospitalization expenses.
- 521 Government and 972 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.

New phase of Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi

- New phase of Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana is being started from 30th January, 2021.
- An MoU has been executed between Rajasthan State health Assurance Agency and The New India Assurance Agency on 14th January, 2021.
- Around ₹1,750 per annum will be expended on the scheme, out of which 79 per cent cost will be borne by State of Rajasthan.
- Sum insured has been increased from ₹3.30 to 5 lakh per family per year in the new phase.
- This cover shall be segmented into ₹50,000 for secondary illnesses and ₹4,50,000 for tertiary illness per family per annum on family floater basis.
- Disease packages have been increased from 1,401 to 1,576 in the new phase.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Department of Ayurved has been functioning in the State, since 1950.

At present there are 121 Ayurvedic hospitals (including 1 at Bikaner House in Delhi) and 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals.

Additionally, 3,578 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are also functioning in the State.

The Ayurved institutions in Rajasthan also include 35 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 33 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 35 Panchkarma Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers.

National Ayush Mission

Under the Guideline of National AYUSH Mission- Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for Plenary development of Ayurveda, Homoeo, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy, Rajasthan State AYUSH Society was constituted on 12.03.2015, collaterally Office of the National AYUSH Mission established.

Two kinds of salient activities are being done under National AYUSH Mission Project:

Essential Activities:

- Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government/Panchayat/Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries,
- Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals,
- Supporting facilities such as Programme Management units at Central and State level,
- Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries,
- Public Health Outreach activity, Mobility support at State and District level,
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC)/Information Education and Communication (IEC), School Health Programme etc.

Activities under flexible Pool:

- Public Health Outreach Activity
- AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy,
- Innovations on Mainstreaming of AYUSH including PPP etc.

Homeopathy

Homoeopathic medicine is a very simple and easy, harmless treatment method to attain the whole health of mankind. Keeping in view the increasing popularity of homoeopathy and its importance, the Directorate for the development of Homoeopathic was announced by the Honorable Chief Minister.

Presently under the homeopathy, 6 Hospitals, 185 Dispensaries, 5 District Hospitals, 30 Community Health Centre's, 26 Primary Health Centre's and 2 Mobile Units are working in the state

Unani

Unani system of medicine is one of the oldest treatment systems in the world, which started 2,500 years ago from Greek (Unani). Presently under the Unani system of medicine, 11 urban Hospitals, 67 rural & 195 urban Dispensaries Units are working in the state and 7 post are sanctioned in ayurved Mobile units.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme, which is operational in the State, since 1956 with the objective of providing free medical and health care facilities to employees and their dependent family members under the E.S.I. Act 1948, section 58, where the insured persons having salaries upto 21,000/rs per month, working in industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments covered under the Act.

About 14.25lakh insured persons and their 41.04 lakh dependent family members are being benefited in the State. Under E.S.I. Scheme, four E.S.I. hospitals (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 74 dispensaries are functioning in the State.

E.S.I. Corporation, an autonomous statutory body is functioning under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India in which two model dispensaries (Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu) and three hospitals (Jaipur, Alwar & Bhiwadi) are functioning.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths.

At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 164 per lakh live births (SRS 2016-18) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 37 per thousand live births (SRS 2018) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna in the State with the assistance of Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided.

Measles Rubella Campaign

India Government is committed to the goal of Measles elimination and control of Rubella/ Congenital Rubella Syndrome by 2023. To achieve this goal, "Measles Rubella campaign" was launched in Rajasthan from 22 July, 2019 to vaccinate all 9 months to 15 year old children of the state. More than 1.90 crore children have been vaccinated in this massive campaign.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days:

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health. Hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National urban Health Mission (NuHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM)

ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), *Accredited Social Health Activist* (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 13 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health.

ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services.

In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as *ASHA Sahyogini*, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development.

ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centers. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. At present, 52,223 ASHAs are working in the State as on December, 2020.

The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include:

- Functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist.
- She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in delivering key services and message for Child and Maternal health.
- ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB, institutional deliveries and many more health provisions.
- ASHA is paid monetary incentive for rendering various services in the community.

RBSK (Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram)

Under this scheme all the children of Anganwadi Centers, school going children and children of Madarasas upto 18 years are being screened for four Ds - Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (40 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 40 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required.

Janani Express

- For strengthening of referral transport services, 587 Janani Express vehicles are operational.
- Services pregnant women & sick neonates.
- Existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

108 Toll Free Ambulance Yojana:

- The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September, 2008.
- Presently, 701 ambulances are working in the entire state.

Village Health and Sanitation Committees:

Constitution of village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as a people s movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Jan-pratinidhi elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila SwasthyaS angh (MSS) etc.

ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village.

Mainstreaming of Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Siddha Homeopathic (AYUSH):

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 903 AYUSH doctors and 25 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Still Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel.

Ayushman Bharat (Health & Wellness Center) in Rajasthan

Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat. It has two major components one is Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and the other component is Health and Wellness Centres (HWC).

Objective of HWC

The primary objective of HWC is to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC). It includes preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services including reproductive maternal and child health services (RMNCH+A), communicable diseases, noncommunicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health, ENT care, and basic emergency care.

The services in HWCs is provided through a Midlevel Health Care Provider (MLHP)/ Community Health Officer (CHO) placed at a HWC-SHC and Medical Officer at PHC (Rural/Urban).

The key elements for roll out of CPHC through HWC are as follows:

- Expanded Service Delivery.
- Continuum of Care - Tele-health/Referral.
- Expanding HR-MLHP & Multiskilling.
- Medicines & Expanding Diagnostics.
- Community Mobilisation and Health Promotion.
- Robust IT System.
- Infrastructure.
- Partnership for Knowledge & Implementation.
- Financing Provider Payment Reforms

Innovations:**Mobile OPD**

- In order to provide health facilities at the door steps of the people living in far flung, desert areas of Rajasthan where there is lack of health institutions and facilities, the Mobile Medical Services are provide to under NHM through a fleet of 210 vehicles.
- Providing free medical and health facilities in rural as well as urban areas through Mobile OPD vehicles.
- At present 360 Mobile OPD vehicles are running under the supervision of respective Sub District Magistrate & BCMO
- Mobile OPD vehicles fleet included Mobile OPD Unit/Mobile OPD Van and hired vehicles with Medical officer, Nursing, Paramedical staff and necessary medicines and lab consumables providing free health facilities in the COVID -19 affected areas.
- Presently free health facilities are continuously provided to the patients of kidney diseases, hypertension, diabetes, cough, cold, fever etc and pregnant women at their door steps through Mobile OPD vehicles.
- Total 29,47,782 beneficiaries have been benefitted through Mobile OPD vehicles upto 31st December, 2020.

Tele-Consultation-(e-Sanjeevani)

National Tele-Consultation Services platform has been designed & developed by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India and C-DAC Mohali/Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. The esanjeevaniopd.in portal has been launched by Hon'ble Health Minister, Government of Rajasthan on 04th May, 2020.

E-Sanjeevani Tele-consultation has been started from 13th April, 2020 in the State in the place of Telemedicine. In the financial year 2020-21 Total 6,734 tele-consultations have been conducted upto December, 2020 under this programme.

09. Other Social Services

WATER SUPPLY

The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming also due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is very complex, due to geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply

Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,978 habitations, 50,335 habitations are fully covered 56,982 partially covered with quality drinking water and 14,661 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility as on 1st April 2020.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for Rural Household Tap connections

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024.

The funding pattern of Centre and State is 1:1. State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level, District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSC) at district level and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at Village level are main implementation and monitoring agency for JJM.

Households having tap connection up to 31st March, 2020 is 12.76 lakh and during the year 2020-21 (upto December, 2020) total 4.40 lakh new connections have been provided.

The funds for Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) have been provided both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking Water Program) and the State Plan.

Major Water Supply Projects From some sustainable surface sources in the state:

- Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns),
- Chambal River (5,334 villages - 29 towns),

- Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns),
- Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns),
- Jawai Dam (785 villages-10 towns) etc,

There are total 126 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of 337,076.14 crore.

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

MDMS was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995. With time there have been multiple revisions in the scheme. The purpose of the Mid-day meal scheme is to provide hot cooked food to the children of primary and upper primary classes.

Objectives:

- Improving the nutritional status of children in **classes 1 to 8**.
- Increase enrollment and encourage students to attend school.
- Providing nutritional support to children in drought-prone areas during summer vacation.

Covers:

- 66,341 Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarsas.
- Approximately 62.67 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (41.37 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.30 lakh in class 6 to 8).

Provides:

- Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gms per day per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.
- The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students.

Cooking Costs:

- The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is `4.97 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is `7.45 per day per student.

Utsav Bhoj

This is Rajasthan Government extension of Union's Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. Under the "UTSAV BHOJ" Yojana in mid- day Meal, any person can provide full meal, sweets, raw material and equipment and utensils on their personal and social occasions, like birth-day, Marriage, Anniversary etc.

Nutritional values are analyzed in MDM samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accredited Laboratories.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

At present 304 ICDS projects are operational in the state, out of which 22 projects have been operational in urban areas, 37 in tribal area and rest 245 in rural areas. A total of 62,020 Anganwadi centers have been approved for providing various services as below:

S. No:	Service:	Beneficiary
1.	Supplementary Nutrition	Children above 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant Women, lacting Mothers and 11 to 14 years upto Adolescent Girls (Out of school only).
2.	Non-Formal Pre-School Education	3-6 Years Children .
3.	Nutrition and Health Education	15-45 Years Women and Adolescent Girls.
4.	Immunization	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women.
5.	Health Check - Up	0-6 Years Children, Pregnant Women Lacting Women and Adolescent Girls .
6.	Referral Services	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers.

Nand Ghar Yojna

- Scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS.
- MOUs have been made with Corporate, Social Sector NGOs to facilitate AWC with Building Construction, Repair and other facilities.
- Presently, construction / renovation work of 1,549 Anganwadi centres has been done under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- On 30th November, 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana was announced which is being implemented in all the districts of the country as per the provision of National Food Security Act, 2013.
- The main objective of the scheme is to promote the use of appropriate methods, care and services during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation period to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants (0-6 months).
- Under this scheme, incentives are provided to pregnant and lactating women of all categories for their first live born infants on fulfilling certain conditions related to mother and child health and nutrition.
- Under this scheme, a total amount of ₹5,000 will be given to the beneficiary in three instalments (₹1,000 ₹2,000 and ₹2,000 respectively).
- There is a provision for payment of amount to the beneficiary directly in their accounts through bank / post office.
- A target of 12,97,820 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India, against which 12,66,151 (97.56percent) beneficiaries have been benefited upto December, 2020.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG): Kishori Balika Yojana

- In order to make the adolescent girls educated, empowered, self- reliant and to aware citizens by creating a supportive environment for self-development, **Kishori Balika Yojana** has been launched from 1st June, 2018 in the entire state for the out of school girls of age group 11-14 years.
- Under this scheme, in the year 2019-20, a total of 0.49 lakh teenager girls are being surveyed and benefited at Anganwadi centres. In the year 2020-21 (upto December, 2020), a total of 0.37 lakh teenager girls are being surveyed and benefited at Anganwadi centres.

Nutrition Campaign:

- The objective of the nutrition campaign is to encourage positive behaviour through the Anganwadi centres to improve the nutrition of mothers and babies.

- In September 2019, 9 States were awarded for appreciable work in financial year 2018-19 under various categories by Ministry of WCD, Government of India in which Rajasthan was awarded 1st for “Overall Excellence in Implementation” under which Rajasthan received ₹1.50 crore.

Women Welfare Fund:

- This fund is set up by the state government for the welfare of honorarium workers working at Anganwadi centres, such as Anganwadi workers, assistants, collaborators.
- The fund is being operated continuously from the year 2006-07 in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- Under this fund, the State Government has made provision to contribute on a six-month basis every year.
- 750 per annum for Anganwadi worker and 376 per annum has been fixed for the other personnel.
- Through the fund, an insurance facility of Rs 10,000 has also been made available to the member.
- On the death of a member joining this scheme, the nominee is being paid by the Life Insurance Corporation with interest amount of 10,000 deposited along with the savings amount.
- There is a provision for payment of savings amount interest on the service release of the member.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana (IGMPY):

- The Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana has been started from 19th November, 2020 in Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur and Sahariya dominated Baran district.
- Objective is to ensure compliance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act 2013.
- Under this scheme, ₹6,000 will be directly transferred to the beneficiaries in five phases on the birth of second child in these districts.

The main objective of Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana is to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and debility at birth by improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women and lactating mothers and children up to 3 years of age.

Along with the compliance of the provisions of the NFSA Act 2013, the social and behavior change communication strategy is also to be adopted to fulfill the goal of the “**Suposhit Rajasthan Vision-2022**” the malnutrition prevention strategy of the Rajasthan Government.

This scheme has been implemented in collaboration of the Integrated Child Development Services under the Women and Child Development Department and the health system of the Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department.

CHILD RIGHT

Directorate is established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for the same. The Directorate is implementing the following schemes:

Child Protection Services (CPS):

- The Child Protection Services (CPS) is a comprehensive scheme, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country.
- The scheme aims at delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances, evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels, creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthening child protection at family and community levels.

National Creche scheme for children of working mothers

Objectives

- To provide day-care facilities for children (6 month to 6 years) of working mothers in the community.
- To improve nutrition and health status of children.
- To promote physical, cognitive, social and emotional development (Holistic Development) of children.
- To educate and empower parents/caregivers of better childcare.

Services

- Daycare facilities including sleeping facilities.
- Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
- Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced).
- Growth monitoring.
- Health check-up and immunization.

Target Group

- The scheme focuses on children of 6 months to 6 years, of working women in rural and urban areas who are employed of a minimum period of 15 days in month or six months in year.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

The primary objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of food grains. The responsibilities of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of food- grains, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. lies with the State Government. Essential commodities like-Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis through a network of fair price shops.

After reviewing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries norms, notification was issued on 27th September, 2018. At present there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of National Food Security. A quantity of 2,32,631 MT per month is being received from Government of India under NFSA.

In compliance of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, dry ration kits are being distributed free of cost to the 12,000 sex workers every month since November, 2020.

National Food Security Scheme:

Under National Food Security Scheme, a quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families per month is being provided at `1 per kg instead of `2

per kg. A total of 7,52,392.95 MT wheat was made available to 1,51,82,113 persons from 1st April, 2020 to December, 2020 by the State Government.

- Allotments of compassionate Fair Price Shop were given to the dependents of Deceased Dealer.
- 32 districts of the State have been made kerosene free during last one year.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme:

- Under this scheme, the District Supply Officers and District Administration are doing the aadhar seeding work with extensive publicity.
- Under special campaign started since 1st November, 2020, more than 50 lakh beneficiaries have been added and Aadhaar seeding of 4.18 crore beneficiaries have been done as on 31st December, 2020.

Food Security to Saharia and Kathodi Tribes:

- In order to ensure food security, 35 kg Wheat per month per family is being provided free of cost to *Saharia, Khairwa tribes of Baran district* and *Kathodi tribes of Udaipur district*.

PoS machines in Fair Price Shops

Under End-to-End Computerization of Public Distribution System, Point of Sale (PoS) machines have been provided at Fair Prices shops. Hence, now distribution of PDS commodities is done only after biometric verification. There is provision of sending an OTP (One Time Password) at registered mobile no. of beneficiary in case of finger print mismatch of beneficiary or otherwise there is a system of bypass i.e. verification of beneficiary by the authorized officer.

Record of distribution of PDS commodities has become online, so it is possible to verify stock position of the FPS dealer. Black-marketing of PDS commodities is also curbed.

The department had started facility of 'District Portability' according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair Price Shop within the district.

Intra State Level Portability is started in the State.

Department of Consumer Affairs

Under the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, State Commission at state level and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums at district level have been formed in all districts.

Four Forums in Jaipur district and two Forums in Jodhpur district are in working. Total 37 District Forums and 7 circuit benches (Divisional Headquarter) are working in the State.

In all, 5.60 lakh cases have been registered in state commission and district forum, out of which 5.12 lakhs cases have been disposed of till December, 2020.

New Initiatives:

- The separate department of Consumer Affairs was established on 26 September, 2013.
- Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Commission & District Consumer Disputes Redressal fora have been formed in all districts.
- Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is being operated in the State from March 2011.
- From 1st October, 2016, Legal metrology cell was brought under the Department of Consumer Affairs.
- Online complaints are also being lodged by the consumer at www.consumeradvice.in.

Consumer Rights:

- Right to Safety
- Right to be informed
- Right to choose
- Right to be heard
- Right to Seek redressal
- Right to Consumer Education

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956. Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like- wheat, sugar, and kerosene

and Non-PDS items like Tea and Agarbattis through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state. The Corporation is providing the above-mentioned items with its own brand name 'RAJ'.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

For all round development and upliftment of weaker and deprived sections of the society, following schemes are being implemented in the state:

Anuprati Yojana:

- There is a provision of incentive of 1.00 lakh per SC/ST/SBC/BPL of OBC & GEN candidate selected in the All India Civil Services examination, 50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination.
- Incentive of 40,000 to 50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and national Level Medical Colleges.
- A provision of 10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been ear marked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering / medical colleges.

Post-Matric Scholarships:

Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC students, whose annual parental income is upto `2.50 lakh for SC/ST/MBC students, `1.5 lakh for OBC student, `1 lakh for EBC students and upto `5 lakh for Mukhyamantry Sarvjan higher education students.

Hostel facilities:

Hostel facilities are provided to the students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and MBC students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana:

- Sahayog and Uphar Yojana has been replaced by Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana.
- Under this scheme, girls are being benefitted at different stages. `31,000 are being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above of BPL families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Classes.
- Besides, `10,000 are being given to girls on Matriculation and `20,000 at Graduation as additional incentive amount.
- Similarly `21,000 are being given on the marriage of girls of 18 years or above and `10,000 are being given to girls on Matriculation and `20,000 at Graduation as additional incentive amount to BPL families of all remaining categories, Antyodaya families, Astha card holders, economically weaker widow women, Specially Abled Persons, marriage of girls of beneficiaries in Palanhar and women players of the own age of 18 years of more.

Residential Schools:

Under this scheme 25 residential schools run by “Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society”(RREIS) in the administrative control of Social Justice & Empowerment department for Rajasthan boys/girls of SC,ST, OBC/SBC and economic backward class whose family income is less than 8.00 lakh per annum. In these schools, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary, medical are provided free of cost.

Pensions Schemes**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension:**

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been started from 19th November, 2007 in place of National Old Age Pension by the Central Government. Members of BPL families aged 60 years and above are eligible under this scheme.

- 750 per month is payable for 60 year to below 75 years aged eligible person
- 1,000 per month for 75 years and above 75 years aged person.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme:

The Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme was started by the Central Government in 7th October, 2009. Widow Women aged 40 years and above belonging to BPL families are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Widow pension. Under the scheme, Pension amount of:

- 500 per month (widow women whose age is above 40 years but below 55 years);
- 750 per month (widow women whose age is 55 years and below 60 years);
- 1,000 per month (for widow women whose age is equal to 60 and below 75 years) and
- 1,500 per month (for widow women whose age is 75 and above) is being provided.

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme:

The Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme has been started by 24th November, 2009 by the Central Government. BPL family members who are suffering from multiple disabilities and whose age is 18 years and above are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension. Under the scheme, an amount of:

- 750 per month (for 18 to below 55 years female pensioner and 18 to below 58 years male pensioner),
- 1,000 per month (for 55 years to below 75 years female and 58 years to below 75 years male pensioner),
- 1,250 per month (for 75 years and above male and female pensioners),
- 1,500 per month for (18 years and above for leprosy cured specially abled person) is being provided.

Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana:

Under old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above, Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting a revised pension of ₹750 per month and after age of 75 years ₹1,000 per month.

Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana:

Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 to 55 years are getting pension of ₹500 per month, ₹750 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 55 and less than 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 60 and less than 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is 75 years and above) is being provided.

Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana:

- In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹750 per month to the specially abled person of women below 55 years of age and male pensioners below 58 years.
- An amount of ₹1,000 per month as pension is payable to women aged 55 to below 75 years and men aged 58 to below 75 years.
- For pensioners aged 75 years and above an ₹1,250 per month is payable.
- Pension of ₹1,500 per month is also being provided to the people suffering from silicosis and also to the leprosy cured people.

Small and Marginal Older Farmers' Samman Pension Scheme:

Small and Marginal old aged farmer women whose age is 55 years and above and farmer men whose age is 58 years and above and less than 75 years, ₹750 per month is given as old age Samman pension. For small and marginal farmers having age of 75 years and above INR 1,000 per month pension is payable.

Palanhar Yojana:

This scheme was started in 2004-05 for care and up keep of these children whose both parents have either died or have been sentenced to death or have been awarded life imprisonment by a court of law.

Initially the scheme was applicable for scheduled Caste children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes. The children of widow (Up to three Children), children of legally married widow, children of leprosy affected mother/father, children of HIV/AIDS infected mother/father, children whose mother has gone to Nata (Up to three Children), Children of Specially abled mother/father, children of abandoned/divorced woman are also covered under this scheme.

A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme `500 per month given to the children of 0-6 years who goes to anganwari and `1,000 per month given to school going children of age 06-18 years.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana:

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana was introduced in the year 2011-12. The main motto behind the scheme is to bring the inmates of children's home (government & aided) and beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme, in the mainstream by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education.

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme:

As a measure to eradicate un- touchability in the society, State Government has launched "Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme". This scheme encourages marriages between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Caste. As per the provisions of scheme an amount of ₹5 lakh is being given to such couple.

Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadhan at Divisional level:

State government has established Nari Niketans Mahila Sadhan at Divisional Headquarters for upliftment, safety and livelihood of women rescued from adverse circumstances. Till December, 2020 these Nari Niketan have a total of 236 women and 17 children inmates against sanctioned strength of 450.

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana:

Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for cremation of destitute to empanalled NGOs.

Old Age welfare scheme:

In the state, the old age homes have been started since the year, 2006. Social security is being provided in these centers by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities - daily use facilities etc.

At present, total 45 old Age homes are operational which are functional through state /NGOs in 22 districts of the state under various schemes of union and state government.

Navjivan Yojana:

Under the Navjivan Yojana providing alternative opportunities/resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacture, storage and sale of illegal liquor.

Components of this scheme includes work related to skill development, credit grant, development of basic facilities, admission of children of these families in private educational institutions, Navjivan scheme scholarship etc.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

According to census 2011, population of specially abled person in state is 15 lakh, where 4 lakh specially abled persons are receiving benefits of pension under social assistance scheme. The State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011

According to new act "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016" which is enacted by GoI, now onwards there will be 21 categories of disabilities.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana:

- Under this scheme loan of upto 5.00 lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardians and self-income from all sources does not exceed 2.00 lakh per annum.

- Government also provides maximum subsidy of 50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less.

Sukhad Dampatya Yojana:

Under this scheme, financial assistance of `50,000 is being provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage. Additionally, a grant of `20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society).

Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/ equipments:

Under this scheme, financial assistance of `10,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment.

Anuprati Scheme:

In this scheme,

- There is a provision of incentive of `5,000 to `65,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination and State Civil Services examination.
- There is also a provision of incentive of `40,000 to `50,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions.
- Similarly in State Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions grant to `10,000.

Silicosis Policy:

The state government has launched the Silicosis Policy on 3rd October, 2019. In the said policy, silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to labor dust from mines, factories, stone breaking, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. In this policy, along with financial

help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers.

The Rajasthan Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2018:

This rule has been published in the Rajasthan Gazette on 24 January, 2019 by the State Government for implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. According to the Provisions of the above rules, the benefit of Reservation in Government Services was increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for specially Abled Persons.

Besides this, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- **Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme:** In this scheme, financial aid of 5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Disabled Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, who do excellent works for specially abled persons. In this scheme, financial aid of 10,000 to `15,000 per person/ Institutions is given to 52 persons and 5 institutions.
- **Sport Competitions for specially Abled Persons:** Sport Competitions are also organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.
- **One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holder Specially Abled Persons for self employment:** In this scheme One time Financial Assistance of 15,000 is provided to pension holder specially abled person who want to start his/her own business. To avail this facility he/she will have to discontinue his/her pension.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

As per census 2011 the population of State of Rajasthan is 6.85 crores. Out of this the population of Minority Community is 78.18 lakh (11.41%). Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, Buddhists and Parsis are included in the Minority Community.

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme:

Main object of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education, whose parental income is less than 2.00 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Only for the year 2020-21 relaxation in 50 per cent marks has been provided in renewal applications.

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme:

Main object of this scheme is, to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for technical & professional courses at UG and PG level, whose parental income is less than 2.50 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Only for the year 2020-21 relaxation in 50 per cent marks has been provided in renewal applications.

Anuprati scheme:

Youth/Students of Minority Categories of Rajasthan s Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) are given encouragement amount on passing in the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS) and State Civil Services and Subordinate Exams conducted by PPSC, RPSC, IIT s, IIM s, AIIMS, NITs, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT); on admission in Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), GoI/MCI certified medical colleges.

Under this scheme encouragement is also provided to students scoring 60% marks under the scheme (at 10+2 level) & got admission in State Government s engineering & medical colleges , whose parental income is less than `2 lakh per annum.

Hostel Facility:

The hostel facility is being provided to the minority girls and boys at District Headquarter and in minority populated Blocks. Presently, under the scheme there is a provision of providing 2,000 per

student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges including lodging & boarding etc. through NGO's and there is provision of 2,500 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges for Government Hostels.

In fulfillment of mandate, the Department of Minority Affairs is providing Hostel facility in two ways i.e. through Departmental Hostels and authorized NGOs. This scheme is also contributing in indirectly holding the dropout-rate among minority Boys & Girls studying in various educational institutions.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):

PMJVK is a central sponsored scheme and is an area development initiative to address the development deficits in minority concentrated areas. Under the scheme construction works related to Health, Skill and educational infrastructure are being undertaken in 2 District Head Quarters, 15 blocks, 17 towns of 16 Minority concentrated districts notified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI.

Skill Training for minorities:

Skill Training for minority youth is being undertaken with the help of RSLDC.

Loans for self-employment and education:

Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) is acting as a State Channelizing Agency for NMDFC. It provides educational and business loan at concessional interest rates to the minority unemployed youth and women for self employment.

Madarsa Board:

Madarsa Aadhunikikaran scheme:

Under the Chief Minister's Madarsa Modernization scheme, there is a provision to develop the infrastructure of registered madarsa and make available material such as computers, UPS, printers, smart class rooms, dual desks, staff furniture, Almirahs, library books, teachers, e-content and computer aided learning equipment etc. For the construction work in the scheme, a provision of

maximum amount of ₹15 lakh for primary level madarsa and maximum ₹25 lakh for upper primary level madarsa has been made in which 90 percent of the total sanctioned amount is borne by the state government and 10 percent by the beneficiary madarsa management committee.

Initiatives during COVID-19

- Online classes are being conducted for children of classes 6 to 8 under the Smile Project for academic work in registered madrasas run by Rajasthan Madrasa Board.
- About 1,000 kits of essential food items were provided door-to-door with the help of the staff and members of the society with a view to help the needy and distressed people by the Waqf Board.

Upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe:

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. In various schemes operated by the Corporation under Special Central Assistance Scheme, subsidy amount up to 10,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and equivalent income group.

Tribal Area Development (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population.

During the year 2020-21, a total modified budget provision of ₹648.69 crore was kept which includes ₹387.81 crore, ₹110 crore, ₹138.50 crore and ₹12.38 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

An amount of ₹401.40 crore has been utilized upto December, 2020, that includes expenditure of ₹237.69 crore, ₹49.67 crore, ₹109.20 crore and ₹4.84 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and to become socio-economically self-reliant.

Sathin is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government, but also to inform women about their rights. *Sathins* also need to create environment against social evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited.

At present, 8,468 *Sathins* are working in the State to create awareness among women, enable them to realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme.

Grant in aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana):

Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry, child marriage and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid at the rate 18,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which 15,000 are given to the bride and 3,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (2019-20)

Non-Nutrition Component:

The scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling or skill training under nonnutrition component of the scheme. The other services under non nutrition component are Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling/Guidance on accessing public services.

Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana:

Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana was announced by the Chief Minister in 2016-17 budget to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve her health and education status in

the State. This is a flagship scheme, which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Girl children belonging to the state of Rajasthan, who are born on or after the 1 of June 2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of 50,000 is provided in 6 installments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme:

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched as one of the flagship and convergent programmes of the Government, to address the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The objective of scheme is to prevent gender based sex selection, to ensure survival & protection of girl child and to ensure education and participation of girl child.

Under this scheme various activities such as meetings, trainings, workshops, cultural events and other media activities were conducted for generating awareness among community members. The department made efforts to utilize digital platforms to conduct these activities.

Women Safety and Protection:

A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK):
 - A total of 78,950 cases has been registered across all 40 MSSKs since inception, out of which 68,741 cases have been disposed till December, 2020.
- Aparajita/Sakhi One Stop Centre for women
- Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti
- 24 Hours Women Helpline

Following Acts are being implemented:

- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016

Gender Cell:

The Gender Cell has been constituted in the State to mainstream the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments from gender perspective.

To sensitize on gender related issues the cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budgeting in all the districts in the State.

Amrita Haat:

Amrita Haat which is being organized by Directorate of Women Empowerment, Department of Women Child Development since 2004-05, is a strong and established medium of economic and social empowerment of women through providing opportunity for display and marketing of products manufactured / value added by Self-Help Groups.

Apart from Amrita Haat, Directorate of Women Empowerment is also providing opportunity to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) to participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments.

Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi (I M Shakti):

Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with a budget allotment of Rs 1,000 crore. This scheme will be focused on all round empowerment of women. All the schemes for skill development will be brought together under one umbrella which is called Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi.

The scheme has been launched 18th December, 2019 to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide aid to women in order to establish industries
- To provide aid for innovative research
- To provide training to women and girls for skill development Awareness for education
- To provide assistance for rehabilitation of the women victims.

To accomplish the above mentioned objective Directorate of Women Empowerment has been given the direction to implement the following schemes:

- Indira Mahila Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana
- Indira Mahila Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana
- Free RS-CIT training to girls/women
- Free RS-CFA training to women and girls
- Kaushal Samarthya Yojana & Shiksha Setu Yojana

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

- Mahila Shakti Programme Kendra (MSK)
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs
- Prevention of Child Marriage

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was first launched in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, now known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007.

The Programme aims to provide momentum to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme- 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 12 rankable items are being monitored at the state level.

10. State Finance & O.R. for Development

Fiscal Management

The performance of State during 2019-20 in terms of key fiscal targets has been:

Fiscal Variables 2019-20

Fiscal Variables	Targets under FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficits (-) (₹Crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-) 28041	(-) 36371
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-) 17.89	(-) 25.96
Fiscal Deficit (₹Crore)	-	32214	37654
Fiscal Deficit to GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	3.16%	3.77%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	Not more than 34.00%	33.43%	35.31%*

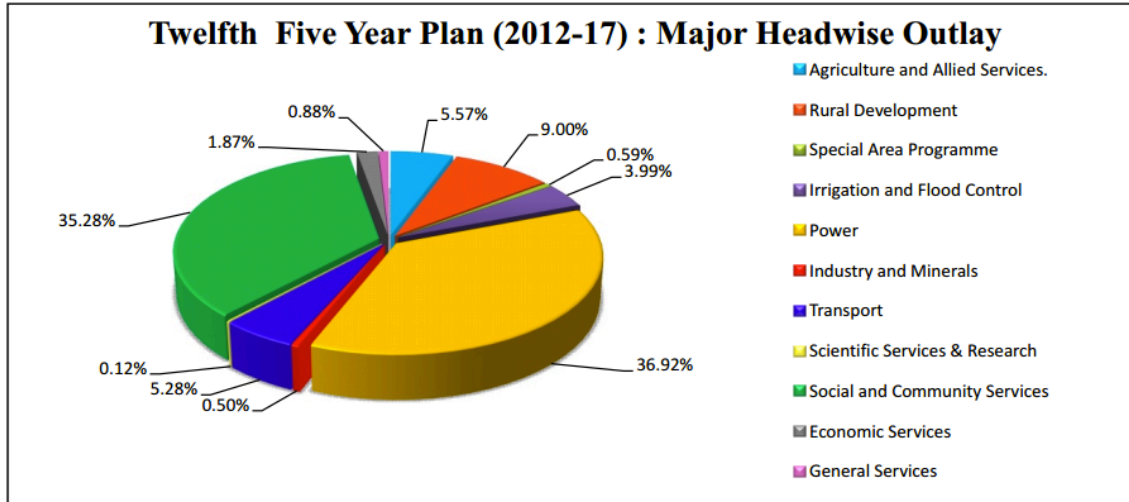
* GSDP based on 2011-12 series – ₹9,98,999 crore.
MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

Fiscal Deficit

- Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio in 2019-20 was 3.77 per cent, this amounted to an actual fiscal deficit of 37,654 crore Rupees.
- One of the reasons of higher Fiscal Deficit was decreasing Central Share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes due to which State had to incur more expenditure as State Share for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

An outlay of **1,96,992 crore** had been proposed for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major head-wise proposed allocations are:



Economic Growth Targets:

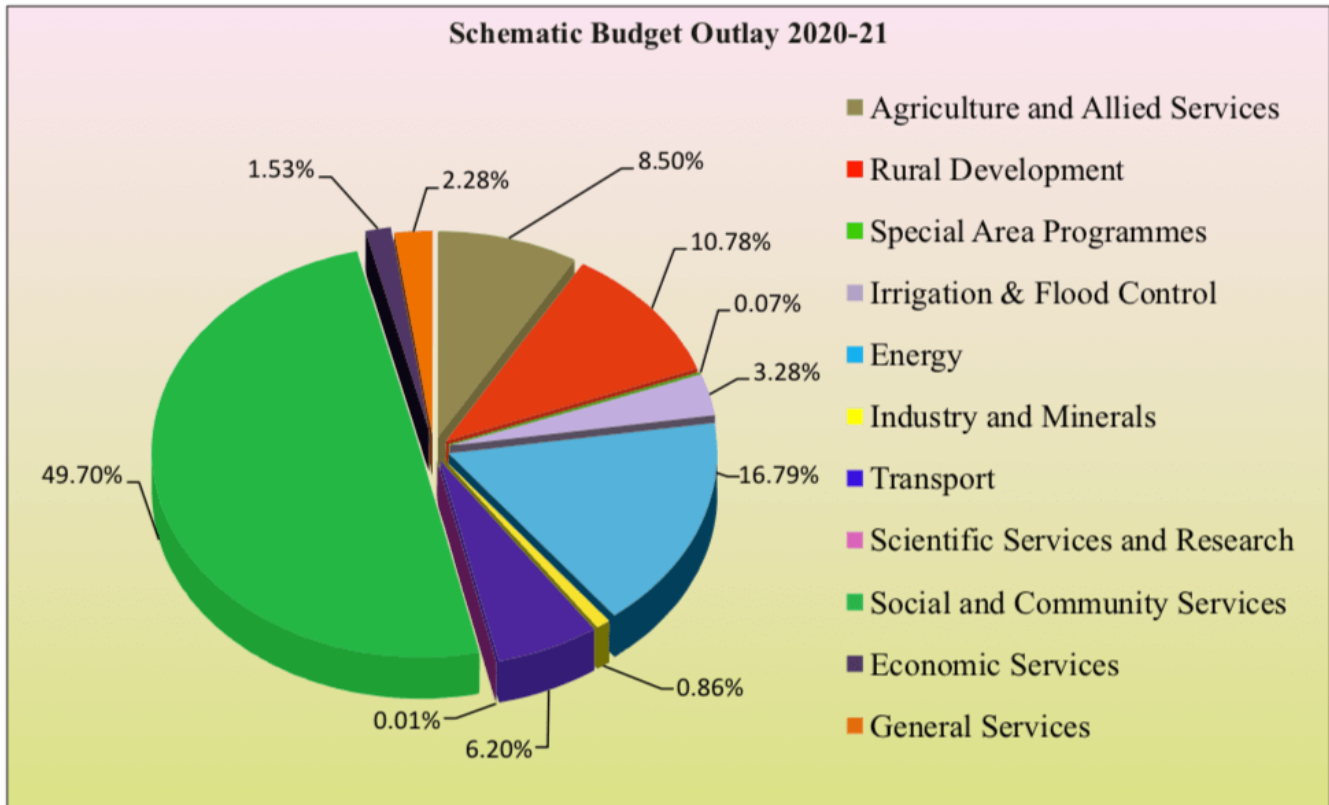
(Per cent)

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

BUDGET OUTLAY (2020-21)

In line with the budgeting reforms introduced by Union Government, the State Government, in its budget 2017-18, has done away with Plan and Non-Plan classification of expenditure. With the abolition of Plan and Non-Plan classification of expenditure, the Budget is now of Revenue and Capital expenditure.

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2020-21 is ₹1,10,200.82 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2020-21 are given below:



Schematic Budget Outlay 2020-21

(₹Crore)

S. No.	Major head/ Sector	Amount
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	9363.89
2	Rural Development	11878.04
3	Special Area Programme	76.20
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	3620.25
5	Energy	18505.06
6	Industries and Minerals	951.82
7	Transport	6834.38
8	Scientific Services and Research	12.77
9	Social and Community Services	54767.76
10	Economic Services	1681.87
11	General Services	2508.78
Total		110200.82

Externally Aided Projects:

Developmental activities by the state are enormous but it does not have adequate financial resources to execute the projects. Hence the State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

Various External Agencies financing projects in Rajasthan include:

- The World Bank Group,
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA),
- Asian Development Bank ([ADB](#)),
- International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD),
- Agency Francaise De Development ([AFD](#)),
- [KfW](#), (German Agency),
- New Development Bank ([NDB](#))

These agencies help finance [State Government](#) various projects including Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Infrastructure, [Energy](#), [Agriculture](#) and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1.4.2005, as was recommended by the 12th Finance Commission.

Financial year 2020-21

- At the start of financial year 2020-21, there were 12 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State.
- During the year, three projects namely Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project was completed in June, 2020, Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1-Phase-B Project and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUIDP-Phase III) were completed in September, 2020.

- Loan agreement for one new project namely Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project (RSTDSP) has been signed on 12th October, 2020. An outlay of inr 3,064.36 crore kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2020-21 against which inr 1,668.34 crore has been utilized up to December, 2020.

Overview of Externally Aided Projects in Rajasthan

S. No.	Agency	EAP- Project
1	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUIDP Phase-III) (Completed September 2020) • Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (Completed September 2020) • Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-I • Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-I (Tranche II) (December 2019 - March 2024) • Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (RSTDSP)
2	New Development Bank (NDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche 1
3	The World Bank Group (WB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (Completed June 2020) • Rajasthan State Highway Development Programme-II (October 2019 - March 2024) • Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (July 2018 - March 2024)
4	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II • Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur • Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project
5	KfW, (German Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project

Public Private Partnership

Policy Initiatives to Promote Private Participation

To provide and support an increasing role for PPP – both in creating new infrastructure assets as well as in managing assets already created, the State has witnessed considerable growth over the years, with particularly successful implementation in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors arising out of a number of policy and institutional initiatives taken by the State Government.

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

A. Institutional Arrangement

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

1. Approval Committees

- **Council for Infrastructure Development (CID):** State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the **chairpersonship 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 **chairpersonship 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.

B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with private Sector participation

1. Project Development Company of Rajasthan (PDCOR) was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and statutory authorities to develop 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.

C. Project Development Funds (PDFs)

A fund of ₹4.50 crore was created for an initial term of 5 years in 2003, subsequently extended by further one year for assisting development of infrastructure projects in the State with private sector participation.

Rajasthan Infrastructure Project Development Fund (RIPDF) was also created in 2011 with an initial corpus of ₹25 crore for assisting and supporting development of infrastructure projects in the State with private sector participation. RIPDF stands dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2015.

Now the administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development requirements of different projects from either their specific/within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

D. Transaction Advisory Services

State Administrative Departments are competent to procure transaction advisory services (Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisers) through open advertising route as per the procedure laid down under the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013.

E. Viability Gap Funding Scheme

State Government had issued a Social Sector Viability Gap Funding Scheme in 2007 for promoting PPPs in the social sector.

F. Monitoring Mechanism

Progress of State's PPP projects are regularly monitored both at project authority level on monthly basis and at departmental level on monthly / quarterly basis.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department also reviews the status of State's PPP projects on quarterly basis under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline.

G. Other Enabling Efforts

Enabling environment for PPPs has also been facilitated by the following:

1. Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for **Build-operate-transfer (BoT)** projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

H. Status of PPP Projects in Rajasthan

- 184 projects with an investment of ₹16,563.42 crore have been completed as on 31st December, 2020
- 31 projects with an investment of ₹2,599.42 crore are currently under implementation.
- Another 39 projects involving an investment of ₹17,110.27 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31st December, 2020

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore.	No.	₹Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	70	8142.29	5	597.87	10	1565.04
2	Urban Infrastructure *	25	455.74	10	610.97	18	13326.35
3	Power	11	7097.90	9	1335.92	3	1635.45
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	1	365.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social*	61	607.12	6	40.60	6	217.43
7	Others	15	160.36	1	14.06	1	1.00
Total		184	16563.42	31	2599.42	39	17110.27

11. 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.

SDGs are universal (for all nations - developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that “No one left Behind”.

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 247 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

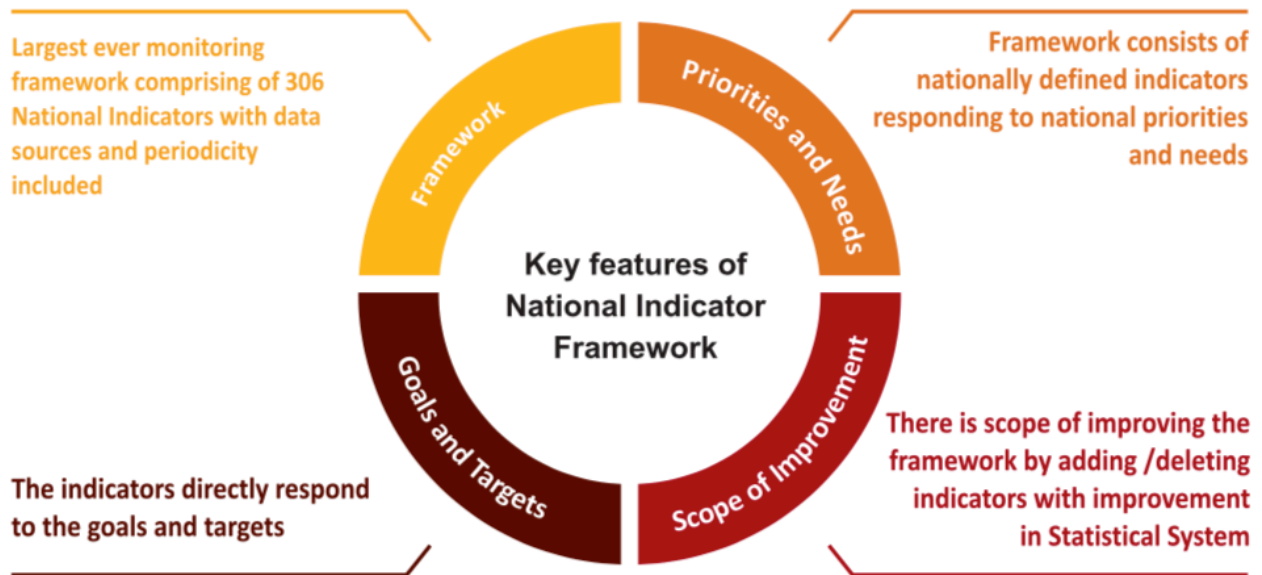
India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs with institutional architecture being already set up and several organisations/ministries have been entrusted with responsibilities to implement the Agenda 2030.

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



SDG India Index

NITI Aayog has been bringing together all the States/UTs to create a shared understanding of the goals including creating opportunities for cross learning. With the objective of measuring the progress of SDGs and develop competitiveness among States and UTs, NITI Aayog has released two versions of SDG India Index till now.

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.

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
Group8: Infrastructure	6, 7, 9 and 11

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* 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.

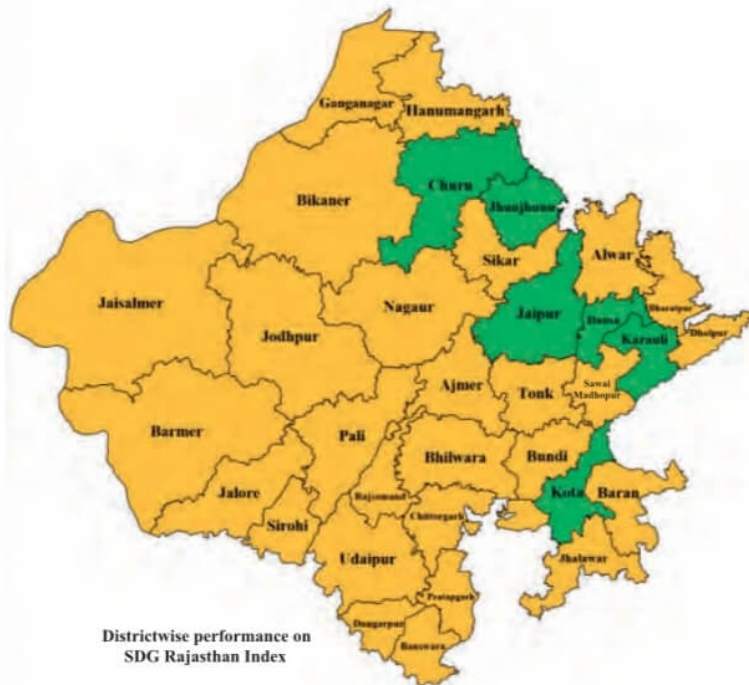
Rajasthan Sustainable Development Index Methodology

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 Rajasthan's SDG Index has been developed using 31 indicators across 12 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 SDG District-wise Ranking Overview:



SDI score is less than 50	Aspirant
SDI score is less than 65 but greater than or equal to 50	Performer
SDI score is less than 100 but greater than or equal to 65	Front Runner
SDI score is equal to 100	Achiever

Rajasthan: District wise SDG Score Snapshot

- [Jhunjhunu](#) has secured 1st position.
- [Jaisalmer](#) occupies last position.

S.No	District	SDG Rajasthan Index score
1	Jhunjhunu	69.66
2	Jaipur	69.36
3	Dausa	67.31
4	Churu	65.52
5	Karauli	65.36
6	Kota	65.28
7	S.Madhapur	64.48
8	Ganganagar	64.48
9	Alwar	63.98
10	Nagaur	63.54
11	Sikar	62.82
12	Bundi	62.44
13	Bhilwara	61.81
14	Bikaner	61.34
15	Tonk	61.10
16	Hanumangarh	60.21
17	Dholpur	59.98
18	Jhalawar	59.60
19	Banswara	58.91
20	Ajmer	58.70
21	Chittorgarh	58.31
22	Pali	57.98
23	Bharatpur	57.93
24	Sirohi	57.30
25	Udaipur	57.24
26	Dungarpur	57.24
27	Rajsamand	57.09
28	Barmer	55.72
29	Jodhpur	55.30
30	Jalore	54.67
31	Pratapgarh	54.19
32	Baran	52.19
33	Jaisalmer	51.57