

A yellow silhouette of the state of Rajasthan is centered on the page. The background features a light blue gradient at the top and bottom, with a series of horizontal, wavy lines in shades of pink, orange, and yellow across the middle.

RAJRAS

Rajasthan  
Economic Review

2017- 18

*Summary*

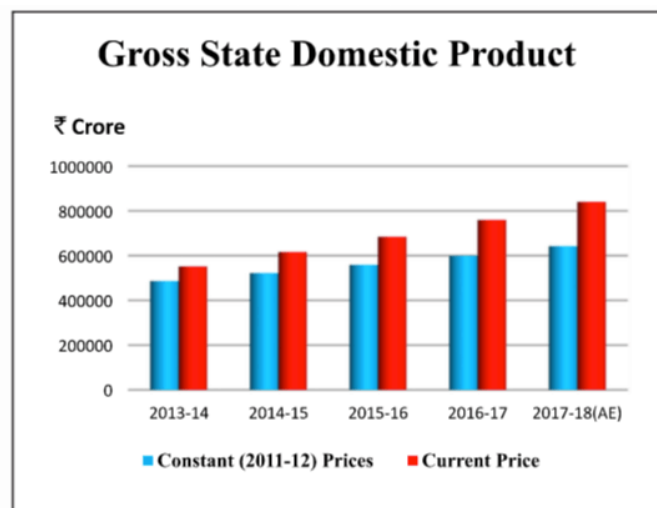
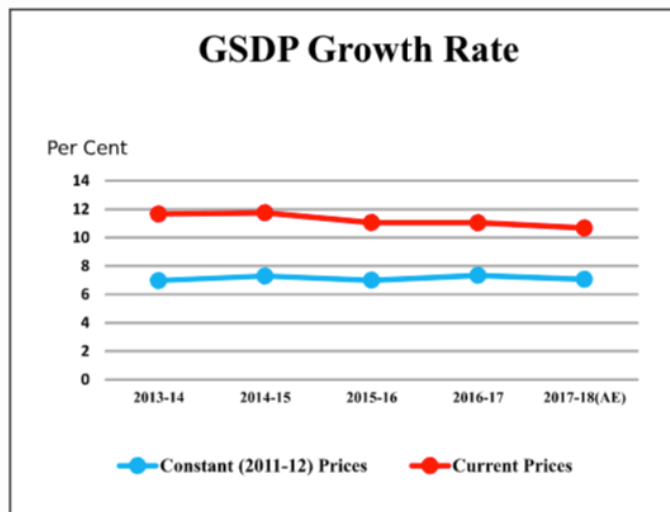
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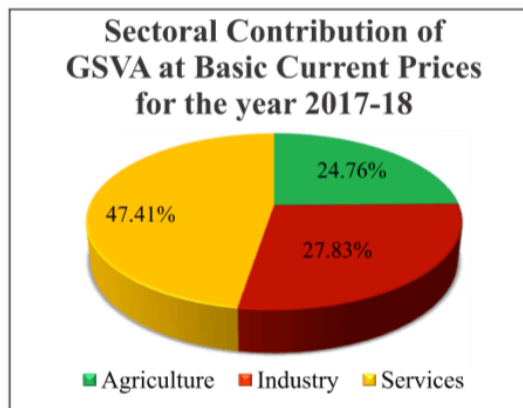
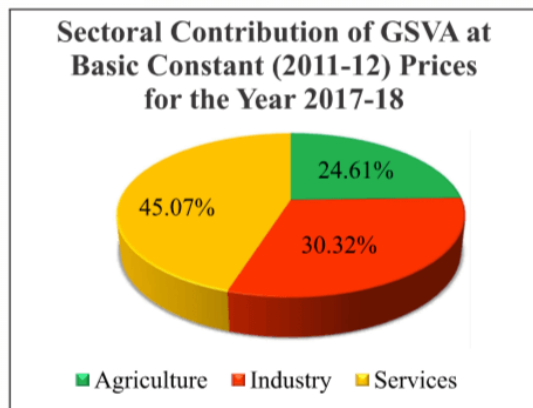
## Key Indicators of Economic Development

Key Macro Indicators of Economic Development 2017 (Based on Economic Review 2017-18, Published Feb-2018)

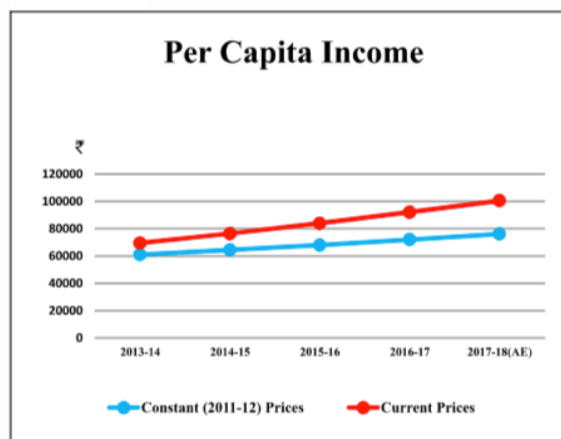
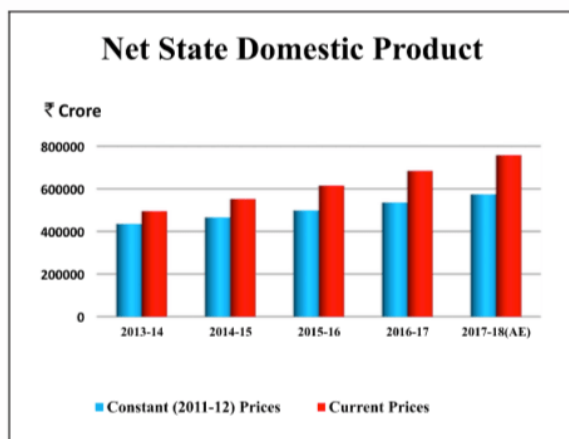
- Gross State Domestic Product of [Rajasthan](#) at:
  - (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **6,41,940 Crores**
  - (b) Current Prices: **8,40,263 Crores**
- Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP at:
  - (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **7.16%**
  - (b) Current Prices: **10.67%**



- Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Current Prices by
  - (a) Agriculture: **24.76%**
  - (b) Industry: **27.83%**
  - (c) Services: **47.41%**



- Net State Domestic Product at
  - (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **573,628 Crores**
  - (b) Current Prices: **757,483 Crores**
- Per Capita Income at
  - (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **76,146 INR**
  - (b) Current Prices: **100,551 INR**



**\*\*Quote above figures in answers related to Economy of Rajasthan**

## 1. [Rajasthan: An Overview](#)

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq.kms, is the largest State in the country. Administratively, the State has been divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts, comprising 295 Panchayat Samities, 9,891 Village Panchayats, and 43,264 inhabited villages. The salient features of the State are as below:

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km	200	382
Urban population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.1
Scheduled Caste population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Female Per 1,000 Male	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children Per 1,000 Male children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Birth Rate	2016*	Per 1,000 Population	24.3	20.4
Death Rate	2016*	Per 1,000 Population	6.1	6.4
Infant Mortality Rate	2016*	Per 1,000 Live Birth	41	34
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2011-13*	Per Lakh Live Birth	244	167
Life Expectancy at Birth	2011-15*	Year	67.9	68.3

\*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

### CHIEF MINISTER ADVISORY COUNCIL (CMAC)

CMAC has been constituted on 29 May, 2014 under the chairpersonship of the Chief Minister, with a view to suggest measures for sustainable, balanced and overall development of the state. *Twenty-two* eminent personalities of different sectors have been nominated in the council.

CMAC suggests measures especially for the sectors such as: Industries, Roads, Power, Water Resources, Education, Health, Livelihood and Employment, Women Empowerment, Tourism etc. Main emphasis of the council is on:

- Sustainable, balanced and rapid economic growth & development of different sectors of the economy.
- Creation of social and economic infrastructure including urban infrastructure.
- Means of increasing Public-Private Partnership specially in delivery of social services, and
- Systems of review and effective implementation of schemes and programs to judge actual outcomes more substantially than just statistics.

One executive committee and Nine Sub-groups on different sectors have been constituted under the council.

Till date 4 CMAC meetings, 1 Executive Committee meeting and 42 different Sub-group meetings have been held. Out of 176 recommendations given by the Council members, 94 recommendations have been implemented that has gross impact on the overall Socio-Economic status of the State. Sectors like Finance, Tourism, School and College education, Medical & Health have been benefited most by the inputs provided by experts of the Sub-groups.

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The new global goals for sustainable development, popularly referred as the Sustainable Development Goals came into effect from January 2016 and the time period for achieving these goals is upto 2030 with some goals that are to be achieved by 2020. The SDGs are universal and apply to all countries.

State Government has approved setting-up a Committee under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary to review SDG implementation and a Centre for SDG Implementation has also been established within the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

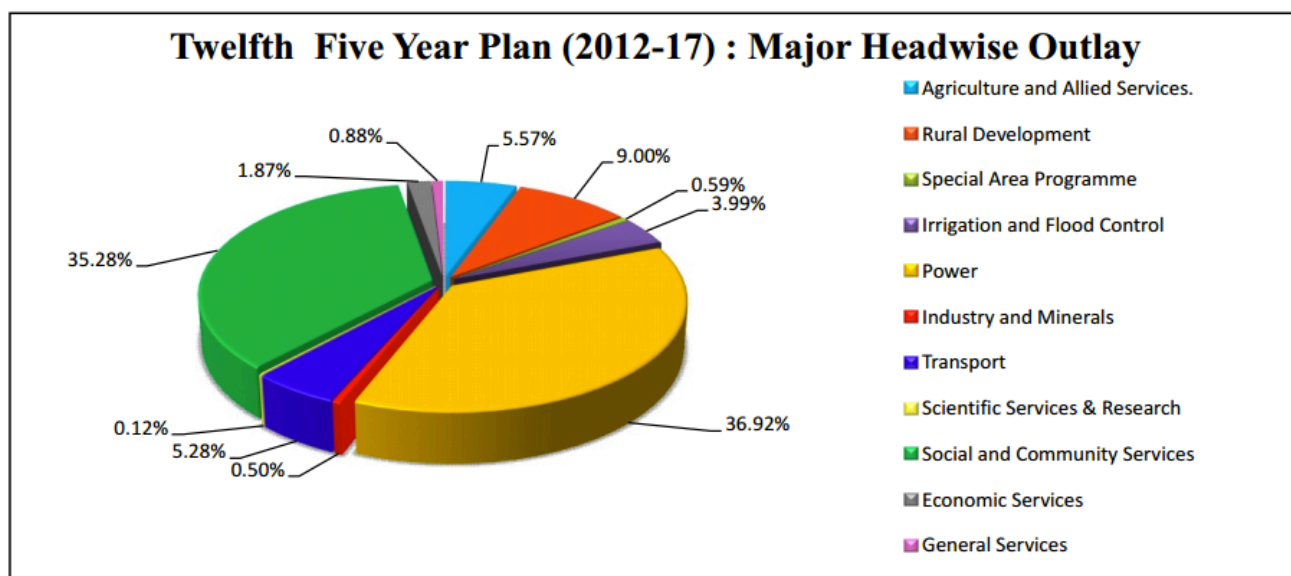
## 2. Public Finance

### Highlights:

- Fiscal Deficit to GSDP in 2015-16 was 3.37 per cent and it reduced to 3.15 per cent in the year 2016-17 (without *UDAY*).

### Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

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

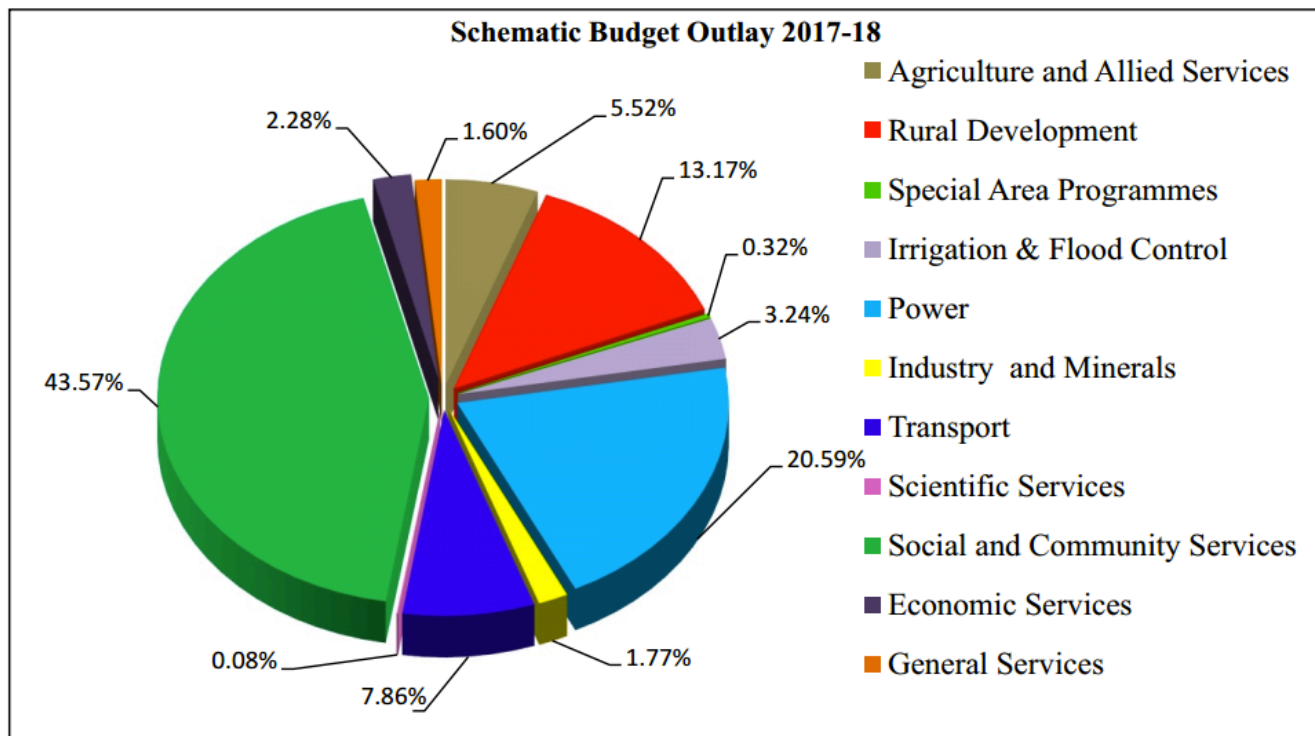


### Economic Growth Targets:

(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 (2017-18)**

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2017-18 is `81,157.97 crore. 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 major head wise allocations for 2017-18 are given below:





### 3.Macro-Economic Aggregates

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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,  $NSDP = GSDP - CFC$

#### 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.

#### Important Facts:

- GSDP of the Rajasthan reached at **`8,40,263 crore** in 2017-18 (as per Advance Estimates).
- The average growth in the GSDP is 7.15 per cent yearly in the last five years.

- At current prices the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to All India, is expected to reach at 5.05 per cent in the year 2017-18.

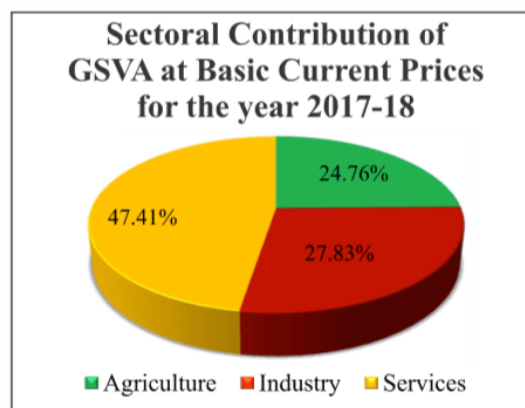
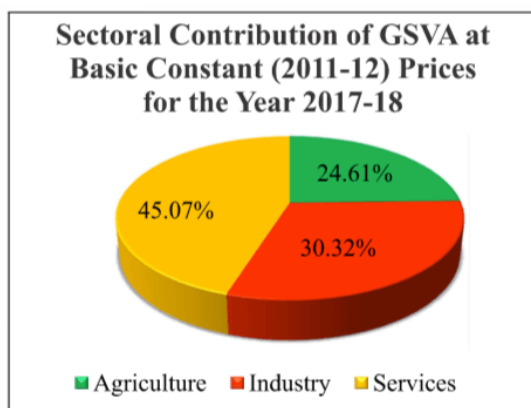
### Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

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
- Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Current Prices by
  - (a) Agriculture: **24.76%**
  - (b) Industry: **27.83%**
  - (c) Services: **47.41%**



### Per Capita Income (PCI)

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

Per Capita Income at

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **76,146 INR**
- (b) Current Prices: **100,551 INR**

### Bhamashah Yojana

Bhamashah scheme of Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment was first launched in the year 2008 and re-launched in 2014. The Scheme is family-based programme of financial inclusion, where each family is issued a 'Bhamashah Card'. Multiple cash benefits are accessed through the Bhamashah Card and transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Non-cash benefits are also given directly to the entitled beneficiaries.

Withdrawal and digital payment facilities are available at more than 26,000 e-Mitra kiosks Business Correspondents, Pay Points & ATMs along with bank branches. Additionally, Mobile Wallets such as Paytm, m-pesa and Oxigen Wallet etc. have been integrated with Bhamashah Platform to provide mobile payment facility to beneficiaries.

Bhamashah platform leverages the **JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile)** trinity for electronic service delivery which eventually allows for digital the payments.

### New Initiatives:

Initiatives undertaken to promote digital payments include:

- Extension of banking services
- Appointment of Additional BCs
- Development of Merchantile PoS
- IEC campaign
- Integration of Digital Payment mode in e-Mitra

In case of Non-cash benefits, such as ration distribution, the Fair Price Shops (FPS) have been I.T. enabled with deployment of approximately 25,000 points of service (PoS) terminals that allow for biometric verification of beneficiary.

To provide statutory institutional framework to the Bhamashah Yojna, "The Rajasthan Bhamashah (Direct Transfer of Public Welfare Benefits and Delivery of Services) Act, 2017" has been passed by the Rajasthan State Assembly in April, 2017.

The Administrative Reports of the benefits transferred through the Bhamashah Yajana platform are presented for social audit in the month of May and November, 2017 in the Gram Sabha at each Gram Panchayat.

#### 4. Prices and Public Distribution System

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 (includes agricultural articles & minerals),
  - 69 are from 'Manufactured Products' group
  - 10 are from 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group

- The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities moved from 282.61 in the year 2016 to 290.55 in the year 2017 (upto Nov., 2017) registering an increase of **2.81 percent**.

### **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.
- The General index of consumer price for the year 2017 recorded an increase (upto Nov., 2017) of 4.28%, 1.17% and 1.86% at Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara Centre respectively over the previous year.

### **Public Distribution System (PDS) and Protection of Consumer Rights**

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.

**New Initiatives in Public Distribution System:****Annapurna Bhandar Yojana**

Annapurna Bhandhars were conceptualized to provide the High Quality Multi brand items at reasonable and competitive rates to the consumers under PDS through publically and PPP mode. At present, total 6,124 Annapurna Bhandhars are working in the state.

At Annapurna Bhandhars, more than 150 products of 40-50 categories are being supplied.

**Other Initiatives:**

- Iodine and Iron mixed Double Fortified Salt (DFS) are being provided by the State Government, through Fair Price Shops at 15 per kg.
- Digitized Ration Cards are being distributed under computerization and strengthening process of Public Distribution System.
- Under End-to-End Computerization of Public Distribution System, 25,405 PoS machines have been provided at Fair Prices shops. Hence, now distribution of PDS commodities is done only after bio-metric verification

**Directorate of Consumer Affairs**

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.
- "Jagrat Upbhokta-Sashakt Upbhokta" booklet has also been published

**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'.

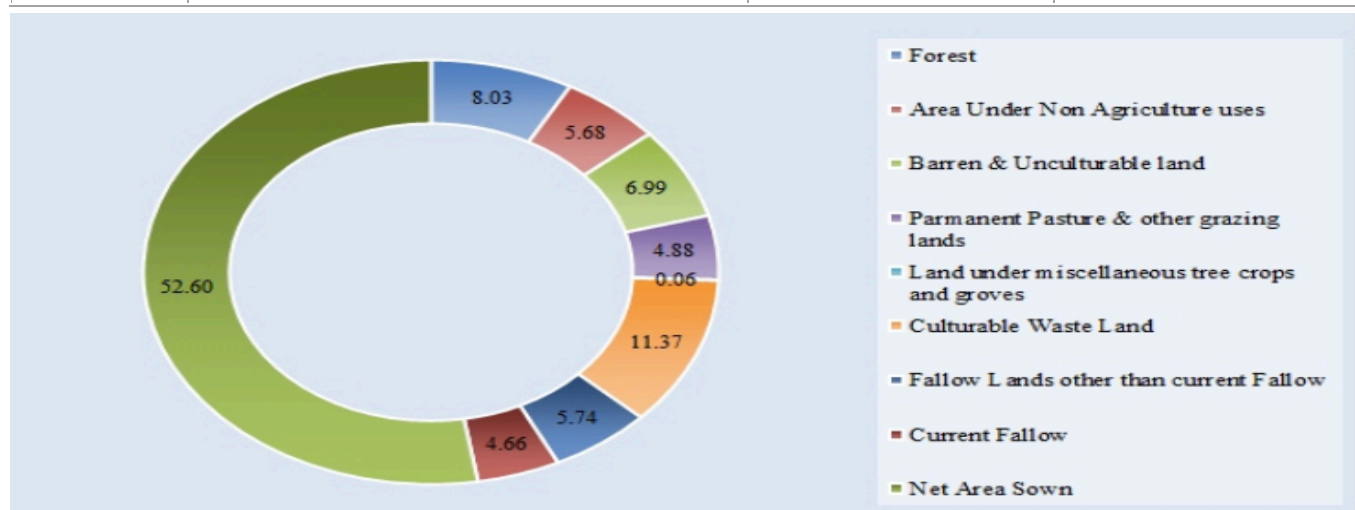


### 5. Agriculture & Allied Sector

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	180.24	52.60%
2	Area under Forests	27.52	8.03%
3	Non Agricultural Uses	19.45	5.68%
4	Permanent Pastures & other grazing land	16.72	4.88%
5	Land under misc. trees & grooves	0.21	0.06%
6	Culturable Wasteland	38.95	11.37%
7	Fallow Lands (other than current fallow)	19.66	5.74%
8	Current Fallows	15.97	4.66%
9	Reporting Area for Land Utilization	3,42,670	100%
	<b>Total Geographical area of Rajasthan</b>	<b>3,42,240</b>	<b>-</b>



### 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.

### 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 had 7 days delay than its normal date of **15 June**. It covered the entire State by 30 June 2017.

During the period 1 June to 30 September, 2017 State witnessed 455.00 mm rainfall, which is 8.5 per cent excess than the normal rainfall of 419.00mm. Rajasthan had received excess rainfall in the monsoon season in 9 districts Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Rajsamand.

### Agricultural Production

- As per preliminary forecast for the year 2017-18, the total food-grain production in the State is expected to be 225.82 lakh tonnes, which is showing a decrease of 2.26 per cent as compared to the production of 231.04 lakh tonnes during the previous year.
- The kharif **foodgrain** production in the year 2017-18 is expected to be 89.47 lakh tonnes and the Rabi rabi foodgrain production is expected to be 136.35 lakh tonnes.
- Production of **kharif cereals** during the year 2017-18 is expected to be 70.53 lakh tonnes and Production of **rabi cereals** is expected to be 119.99 lakh tonnes
- Production of **kharif pulses** is estimated to be 18.94 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18.
- Oilseeds including Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed are grown in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds during the year 2017-18 is estimated at 57.44 lakh tonnes
- Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 4.04 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18
- The production of Cotton is likely to be 17.28 lakh bales during the year 2017-18

### Major Schemes

#### National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme by the Central Government. During the year 2015-16, GoI has changed the funding pattern and now GoI : GoR ratio is 60:40.

**NFSM-Wheat** is implemented in 14 districts of the State viz Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.

**NFSM-Pulses** was initially started in 16 districts but now has been extended to cover all districts.

**NFSM- Coarse Cereal** is being implemented in 12 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sikar) of the State.

**NFSM- Commercial Crops** is being implemented in 16 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Sriganganagar) of the State.

### **National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)**

NMOOP aims to increase production vegetable oil sourced from Oilseeds, Oil Palm and TBOs, and self sufficiency in food-grains and food security. During 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern and current funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40.

### **National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)**

During the year 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern between GoI and GoR to 60:40. NMAET consist on 5 sub-missions:

- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
- National e-governance plan in agriculture

### **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health & Fertility and Rainfed Area Development Programme to focus on Climatechange adaptation, being implemented since the year 2014-15. Share of Center: State in funding is 60: 40 percent.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 3 sub missions:

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture
- Soil Health Management and soil health card

#### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY/ National Agriculture Development Programme)**

Government of India started RKVY during 11th five year to achieve the 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector. During the year 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern to 60:40 (GoI: GoR).

#### **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. PKVY funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40

#### **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)**

PMKSY has been conceived as an amalgamation of ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM). PMKSY is being implemented in the state, since 2015-16. PMKSY funding pattern between GoI: GoR is 60:40.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

PMFBY was restructured by the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during the year 2016-17. This scheme has been implemented since kharif crops 2016.

## 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. Recent initiatives include:

- Vegetable cluster in urban areas,
- Establishment of center of excellences at Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai Madhopur
- Centre of excellence of pomegranate, Bassi (Jaipur) and and Citrus Nanta (Kota)

## National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar .

## National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)

Under this scheme, the districts of Karauli, Sawai-Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajasmand and Pratapgarh were taken up for promoting bamboo cultivation.

## National Ayush Mission (NAM)

National Ayush Mission aims at promoting cultivation of medicinal plants, raw materials to pharmacy sector could easily be made available in sufficient quantity. Ayush Department of Rajasthan is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme.

## Agricultural Marketing

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

### Kisan Kaleva Yojana

- Kisan Kaleva Yojana has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food on subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class krishi upaj mandi samities of the State.

### Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015

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

- Pregnancy assistance of rupees equivalent to 45 days non-skilled labour rate is being provided to license holder lady labourer for two pregnancy period.
- Licensed lady labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹20,000 for marriage of her girl. This assistance is limited for marriage of upto 2 girls only.
- The son/daughter of licensed labourer obtaining 60 per cent or above marks is entitled for scholarship under this scheme.
- Financial assistance of ₹20,000 will be given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease.

### Water Resources:

Irrigation potential of the state has been raised to 38.496 lakh hectare by 2016-17, while before independence it was only 4 lakh hectare surface irrigation. Important irrigation works in development in state include:

- Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)
- European Union State Partnership Programme
- Purpose is to associate Panchayati Raj Institutions in the field of water management and to help the State in taking up the measures related to optimum utilization of state water resources
- Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)
  - Transfer the surplus water of Kool, Kunu, Parvati, Kalisindh, Mej and Chakan river into the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Gambhir and Parbati river in basin of Chambal river during monsoon period.
- Parwan Irrigation Project
  - Dam proposed in gram Akawad Kalan, Khanpur, district Jhalawar near parwan river.
  - Will help in irrigation & drinking water supply in Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts
- Narmada Canal Project

- Sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory
- Gang Canal Modernization
- Watershed Development
  - The IWMP has been renamed to “Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component).
  - Government of India provides 60 per cent funds and 40 per cent is state’s share.

### 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 State has about 11.27 per cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.98 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.50 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 12.73 per cent of milk and 32.89 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2016-17.

### Major Schemes:

#### Camel Breeding Scheme

Camel breeding incentive scheme has been launched on 2nd October, 2016 in order to curb the constantly falling number of camels and to encourage camel breeding in the State.

#### Bhamashah Pashu Bima Yojana

Bhamashah Livestock Insurance policy has been launched in the State to protect farmers and livestock owners from the loss caused by the untimely death of livestock. According to the scheme, livestock owners under SC/ST and BPL category will be granted 70 per cent rebate of the premium and rest will be granted 50 per cent of the premium.

**Avika kavach Bima Yojna'** is being implemented in the State for the welfare o sheep breeders. Under this insurance scheme, provision is 80 per cent subsidy on premium of sheep insurance for SC/ST/BPL sheep breeders and 70 per cent subsidy on premium of sheep insurance for other sheep breeders.



### Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 14,466 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.

Under 14th phase of 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Janshree), insurance cover has been provided to 1,69,798 milk producers and under 'Raj Saras Surksha Kavach Bima Yojana' (Accidental), insurance cover has been provided to 2,44,650 milk producers upto December, 2017.

### 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 2016-17 is only 50,199 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.

### Co-operative

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 37 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,557 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 270 Marketing Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State.

**Co-operative Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC):** Short-term agricultural loans are distributed in the State through Kisan Credit Cards.

**Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme:** This scheme has been started to provide entrance to rural and urban students in professional and technical courses and to provide financial assistance to students and their parents. The maximum loan limit for acquiring education in India and abroad is `6.00 lakh and 10.00 lakh, respectively. There is a provision of 0.50 per cent relief to students on interest rate.

### **Cooperative Marketing Structure**

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, **RAJFED** is functional.

## 06. Industries

To revive industrial growth in Rajasthan, the state Government has created an institutional mechanism for attracting investment, various departments/ corporations /agencies are functional in the state to promote industrial development and for facilitating establishment and expansion of small, medium and large scale industries and meeting their various requirements, either directly or by discharging the responsibility as the strong facilitators.

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Acknowledgement Act, 2015 has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online Registration has been started, since 18 September, 2015

### Industries Department:

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.

### 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 - [csrrajasthangov.in](http://csrrajasthangov.in).

166 CSR projects, with estimated amount of ₹776.60 crore have been registered in different sectors by 118 Corporates, 18 Govt. Departments, 51 Implementing Agencies, 05 Service Provider Agencies on the CSR Portal upto December 2017.

### 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.

### Geographical Indication (GI) Registration

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

The process of obtaining GI Registration for Pokaran Pottery has been initiated and is in progress with the help of Government of India.

### Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP):

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

### 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.

### 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 signed an MoU with Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) for Japanese Companies to set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, (Rajasthan). 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.
- Electronic Manufacturing Cluster has been developed to attract investments in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) in Industrial Area of Salarpur, District Alwar.

**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 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.

**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.

To accelerate Industrialization in the State and to motivate Young entrepreneurs in the Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY) scheme, the loan limit for interest subvention @ 6 percent has been increased from `90 lakh to `150 lakh.

### 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.

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State increased by 5.02 per cent during 2016-17 (122.11) to 2017-18 (128.24).

### Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP]

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.

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing trainings to rural & urban youth at its training centres Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi]

### Oil and Gas

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

- 1,60,000 – 1,65,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari etc. fields.
- A total of about 4.2 billion barrels of crude oil in-place reserves have been assessed in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin.

- A total of about 30 billion cubic meter of lean & rich gas reserves in-place have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn India & focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin & Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Reserves and Bitumen Reserves in Baghewala area.

### 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
- This Project is a Joint Venture in which HPCL's share is 74 percent and Government of Rajasthan's share is 26 percent.

### Employment:

During the period between January, 2017 to December, 2017, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,59,644.

A newspaper, "*Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh*," is being published fortnightly by the *Directorate of Employment*, in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations training facilities, scholarships and information regarding different technical education is being disseminated for employment seekers.

## 07: Infrastructure Development

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

- The installed capacity of power in the State as on December, 2017 was 19,536.77 MW.
- Future Plan – Three projects of 2,800 MW are under progress.
  - Chhabra Thermal Power Project
  - Suratgarh Thermal Power Project
  - Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project

### 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 2,258.50 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2017.

MNRE has approved following 6 solar parks for development in Rajasthan with total 5,430 MW capacity under “Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”:

- Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II (680 MW) by Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited (Asubsidiary of RRECL).
- Bhadla Phase-III (1000 MW) by JVC M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.
- Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Phalodi-Pokaran (750 MW) by JVC M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.



- Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Nokh Solar Park (1000 MW) by RSDCL

### **Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme**

The Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI has also conveyed sanction in January, 2016 for 25 MW Capacity allocations of Solar Roof Top Projects for Rajasthan in residential, social and institutional sectors with 30 per cent CFA. 11 MW capacities have been commissioned.

### **Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas**

RREC has also taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dhanies of Rajasthan through off-grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) Home lighting systems (HLS) as per mandate given by Government of India and Rajasthan.

### **SPV Water Pumping Programme**

SPV Water Pump Program is being implemented in Rajasthan by Rajasthan Horticulture Development Society (RHDS) with technical support of RREC. In this programme MNRE, GoI has sanctioned 7,500 SPV Pumps installation for the year 2017-18 for which work is in process.

### **Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)**

The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height. A total of 4,292.5 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 2017 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, 2017 in the State.

### Atomic Power Plant

The Department of Atomic Energy has accorded in principle, the approval for setting up of 4x700 MW Nuclear Power Plant at Mahi, Banswara in Rajasthan.

### Distribution System

#### Consumers:

- The Number of consumers in Rajasthan increased to 142.72 Lakh (December-2017).

#### Rural Electrification:

- No. of villages electrified: 43,264 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhanis electrified: 86,187 (75.60 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified: 74.80 Lakh (82.00per cent)

#### 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.
- **Saubhagya Yojna** - Prime Minister has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har GharYojana – “Saubhagya” on 25 September, 2017 to provide electricity to all willing households in the country in rural as well as urban areas. Government of Rajasthan is also participating in the Saubhagya to provide electricity to expect left outs after implementation of DDUGJY scheme.
- **Integrated Power Distribution System (IPDS)** - Under IPDS 185 towns has been covered in Rajasthan for system strengthening and reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss in urban areas.
- **Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)** - Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana for financially turnaround of Power Distribution Companies has been launched by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State Discoms.

- **Mukhya Mantri Vidhyut Sudhar Abhiyan (MMVSA)** - The programme had been launched in September, 2016 with the aim to provide reliable, uninterrupted & quality power supply to rural and Agriculture consumers, safe and to improve consumer services, to reduce AT&C losses to 15 per cent.
- **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)** - In an effort to spread the message of utilizing energy efficient equipments, Government of Rajasthan with the help of Energy Efficiency Service Limited, (Government of India undertaking) promoted the use of energy efficient appliances – LED bulbs, Tube Lights and Fans. Under the scheme 54,933 Energy Efficient Fans, 146 Lakh LEDs and 1.93 Lakh Tube lights (20 Watt) have been distributed.

### Road & Transport

- Road length has increased to 2,26,853.86 km upto March, 2017.
- The road density in the state is 66.29 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2017.

### Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on 1 October, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

#### New Innovations:

- Mobile ticket booking application – Application Programming Interface (API) channel Partners (Red bus, Paytm, book on spot) and e.Mitra
- Use of Rajasthan Sampark portal & CM helpline for online disposal of complaints by passengers.

### Rajasthan Rural Transport Service

In this scheme, 1,434 Gram Panchayats of 18 districts have already been inter-connected by 370 vehicles on 262 routes under PPP mode upto 31st March 2017

**Railways:**

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,898 km in March, 2015, which has remained 5,893 km at the end of March, 2016. The Railway length in state is 8.84 per cent of all India route length.

## 08: Social Sector Development

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

### Elementary Education

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

- 35,664 Government Primary Schools (PS),
- 20,744 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and
- 13,983 Government Secondary / Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes

Wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 62.89 lakh as per DISE report 2016-17.

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan

Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. Centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being implemented in the State to provide education to children in the age group of **6-14 years**.

Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN): Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan has provided 56 Laptops along with a screen reading software-NVDA (Non Visual Desktop Access) in Indian voices, a headphone and a data card for accessing studying, Communicating & Net Surfing etc. to Children with Blindness.

### Right to Education, 2009

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. Under this, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private school for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged group.

### Promotion of Girl Education

- 200 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning and 19,553 girls are studying in these schools.

- **Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya'** for girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely educationally backward.
- **'Meena Manches'** have been constituted in Nodal Schools and KGBVs by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc. and motivate 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).

### 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 "Utkrisht Vidhyalaya". In this regard, Utkrist Vidhyalaya will be developed as a "center of excellence" for elementary education.

### 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 :** Government of Rajasthan has announced that every Lok Shiksha Kendra will maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library.

**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.

### Secondary Education

In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 13,551 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 14,388 private schools in Rajasthan with classes IX-XII. 41.31 lakh student are enrolled in classes IX to XII in these schools which includes 17.79 lakh girls.(Provisonal )

### Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA)

RSMA is a centrally sponsored scheme. The RMSA aims at achieving universal secondary education in mission mode to develop knowledge based society which is a basic requirement for individual progress as well as national development. The primary object of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020.

Raj e-Gyan portal has been established to provide digital material to students of class I to XII.

Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan Scheme started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme , two meritorious girl students securing 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> position and one girl under the BPL Category securing 1st position in this category in RBSE exam from each district (Minimum 75 percent marks) in class 10th are eligible for scholarship. `15,000 Per year for Textbooks, Stationary and Uniform in class 11th and 12th and `25,000

Per year for Graduation and Higher degrees. Reimbursement of actual expenditure for Coaching fee, Hostel fee and other fee (max. limit up to 1 lakh for class XI and XII and 2 lakh for graduation and higher degrees).

The 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) scheme is being implemented which covers students with disability of 14+ age group from Standard IX to XII.

“Mukhya Mantri Jan Sahbhagita Vidyalya VikasYojana” has been launched in 2016-17 for infrastructure strengthening and development in secondary schools.

### Higher Education

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 1850 in the State. Following are the major activities of the year 2017-18:

- 17 New Government Colleges are opened
- 9 Government Degree College have been upgraded in PG College
- 53 New Subjects at P.G. level have been initiated in 18 Govt. Colleges.
- 8 New Faculties at Degree level have been initiated in 07 Government colleges.

### 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 1.71 lakh students are studying in these institutions.



**Medical Education:**

There are 16 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which 8 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining eight are in the private sector. There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 15 in Private sector.

**Recent Developments:**

- Establishment of State Cancer Institute under Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College, Jaipur
- Two Tertiary Cancer Care Centers, one in Bikaner and other at Jhalawar are under process.
- Metro Manas Arogya Sadan at Mansarovar Jaipur is running on PPP mode.
- Development of 7 new medical colleges in Churu, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Barmer, Sikar & Pali Districts.
- State Spinal Injury Centre established in Rehabilitation Research Centre, Department of Sawai Man Singh Medical College
- Stem cell lab established in Collaboration with Rajasthan University of Health Science Medical College & Sawai Man Singh Medical College.

**Medical and Health****Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana**

“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.

**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. In this scheme Ist

phase of the free sanitary napkins distribution scheme for adolescent school girls of rural area and nonschool going girls of BPL families has been completed

### **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. Under this scheme, 17.90 crore Investigations and 9.41 crore Beneficiaries have been benefited upto December, 2017.

### **Doda Post**

To stop renewal of Doda Post permits and deraddict all the Doda Post users in the state a programme Naya Savera (Swastha Jeevan Ki Aur) is being implemented.

### **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 Phase-I of this Yojna, 295 Adarsh PHCs have been launched on 15 th August, 2016 with one Adarsh PHC in each bloc of the state.

In the Phase-II of this Yojna, 600 PHCs (stage 2Ar286, stage 2Br314) have been identified to make the Adarsh PHC. In Stage 2A in the selected 286 PHCs, have been started as Adarsh PHC on 11 th July, 2017.

### **Public Private Partnership:**

- *Haemodialysis* service is running on PPP mode at 8 District Hospital (Jhunjhunu, Churu, Beawar (Ajmer), Alwar, Bundi, SiKar, Bharatpur and Kota) in Rajasthan. Contract has been signed with two selected bidder for providing Haemodialysis service running on PPP at 19 district hospital.

- *IVF centers* are running on PPP mode at District Hospital Pali, Rampura (Kota), Bikaner, Sawai madhopur and Beawar (Ajmer).
- Presently *53 PHC* running under PPP mode.
- *CT scan* are running on PPP mode at 29 district hospitals.
- *MRI machines* are working on PPP mode at 4 district hospitals (Kanwariya- Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar).

### Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana

Bhamasha Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched in the State on 13th December, 2015. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under selected families of NFSA-2013 and RSBY) of Rajasthan thus providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure

Following are the recent developments in the scheme:

- Around 97 lakh families (covered under the National Food Security Act (2013) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna –RSBY) of Rajasthan are eligible under this scheme. 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 1,715 disease packages are offered under the scheme, for which reserved list include 1,148 secondary packages, 500 tertiary packages and 67 Government Medical Institution packages.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 7 days pre- hospitalization and 15 days post- hospitalization expenses.
- No Third Party Administration (TPA).
- 501 Government and 778 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.
- The new phase of BSBY (2017-19) has started from 13-12-2017 in which changes are made in the provisions regarding beneficiaries, number of packages, package cost and guidelines etc.

**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:**

- Corloc-tion 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:**

- AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy, Tele-medicine, Sports Medicine through AYUSH,
- Innovations on Mainstreaming of AYUSH including PPP etc.
- Under the National AYUSH Mission Schemes Construction/Renovation of AYUSH Dispensaries/ Hospitals providing Furniture/Equipment s to Hospitals & Dispensaries,
- Public Health Outreach Activity, to provide Contingency fund for AYUSH Dispensaries/Hospitals,
- Drug Quality Control, supply of Essential Drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries/ Hospitals, AYUSH Education Institutes, AYUSH Gram, Wellness Centers, Medicinal Plants, Asha and ANM Trainings are undergoing.
- Strengthening of AYUSH Services, AYUSH Educational Institute, AYUSH Pharmacies, and Conservation/Nursary/ Strengthening of AYUSH Medicinal Plants are also being done under above Schemes.

**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 12.58 lakh insured persons and their 36.24 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.

**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 208 per lakh live births (AHS 2012r13) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 41 per thousand live births (SRS 2016) 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.

**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 12 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, 48,846 ASHAs are working in the State by the end of the December, 2017.

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 Aanganwadi Centers, school going children and children of Madarsas upto 18 years are being screened for four Ds - Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (38 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 38 diseases, he is given free referral and followup, and surgical treatment if required.

**Janani Express**

For strengthening of referral transport services, 586 Janani Express vehicles are operational.

**108 Toll Free Ambulance Yojana:**

The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September, 2008. Presently, 730 ambulances are working in 249 blocks of 33 districts in the entire state

**National Medical Mobile Units and Medical Mobile Vans:**

There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert and inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Mobile Medical unit (MMU) are launched in state.

There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - 1 staff vehicle and 1 Diagnostic van which contains modern instruments and equipment like ECG machine etc. Medical Mobile van is a single vehicle having basic diagnostic facilities viz. Haemoglobinometer, Glucometer, BP Instrument, Weighing Machine etc. This single vehicle carries both staff and equipments. A van has Medical Officer, Nurse, Lab-technician, Pharmacist, Helper and driver.

**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, 998 AYUSH doctors and 400 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Skill Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel.

### **Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh:**

The Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana was launched from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2009. Under this scheme free treatment facility (both indoor and outdoor) is provided to beneficiaries in all government facilities (attached Medical College Hospitals, District Sub Division Satellite Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers). In case medical facility is not available in attached Medical College Hospitals, then the patients can be referred to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi and Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh for treatment. Time to time, other categories families/patients are also included under the scheme. Presently, free treatment facility is being provided to 16 selected categories including BPL families.

### **BPL 5 litre Deshi Ghee Scheme**

This is a scheme implemented by State Government in all districts since 01<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. under the scheme, there is a provision of giving 5 litre saras deshi ghee as a token of gift to BPL women on their first delivery at Government Institutions. A deshi ghee coupon is provided to the Beneficiary at the time of discharge from the hospital and ghee is delivered at the concerned booth within 15 days of issue of coupon.



## **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 1,21,648 habitations, 54,034 habitations are fully covered 46,971 partially covered with quality drinking water and 20,643 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility.

### **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 28 per cent are based on surface sources and 50 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 22 per cent 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.

### **Major Water Supply Projects**

From some sustainable surface sources in the state, viz Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4,924 villages - 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (561 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up in hand. There are total 118 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far.

## **URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 15 urban

improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bhiwari, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, SriGanganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur) and Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited, are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

### **JAIPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT**

- Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole): The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase 1A (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).

### **Rajasthan Housing Board**

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24<sup>th</sup> 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.

By December, 2017 RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,309 dwelling units, out of which 2,47,727 dwelling units have been completed, 2,44,909 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,25,610 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

### **Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017:**

Under Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017, RHB organized camps at various circle/division & subdivision offices from 17/07/2017 to 08/09/2017. During these camps various works i.e. Issuance of no dues certificate, one time lease certificates, allotment letters, possessions, refund cases, no objection certificates etc. were done. During these camps total 11,458 applications were received, out of which 9,814 cases have been resolved.

**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 191 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region.

Seven new municipal towns have been declared recently by the State Government for which Master plans are to be prepared. Since horizon year of Eight Towns namely Dungarpur, Sujangarh, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Sardar Shahr, Mandalgarh, Hindon and Sawai Madhopur is June, 2018, hence Master Plans of these Towns are also to be prepared. Out of which urban area notification of six Towns has been issued and preparation of master plans is under progress.

**National Capital Region (NCR)**

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

Bharatpur Sub Regional Plan of NCR: The base map and existing land use map of district Bharatpur have been prepared through national Remote Sensing Center (nRSC), Hyderabad.

Approval of Projects in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)

The NCR Cell of Rajasthan Sub Region does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB, like water supply, upgradation scheme projects in five towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara), integrated municipal solid waste management project in Bhiwadi, etc.

The NCR Cell also provides assistance to implementing agencies in preparation of projects and forwarding them to the N.C.R.P.B. New Delhi for financing.

## **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 (DAYnuLM). The mission is being implemented in all 191 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.

**Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

Jawaharlal Nehru national urban Renewal Mission was launched by Government of India on 3rd December, 2005, in order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth of identified cities with focus on projects of urban infrastructure and to implement projects on mission mode. Out of the total 63 identified cities selected by Government of India to take up the work under the urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to urban Poor (BSuP), two cities namely Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar have been selected in Rajasthan. GoI has also taken-up works under UIG, BSuP and Procurement of buses.

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

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective to provide 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 JNNURM.

MouD has changed the funding pattern as 80:10:10 (GoI:State:uLB) as per AMRuT funding pattern for 11 project 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.

**Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

The basic objective of this scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach.

So far, 66 projects amounting to 1,012.78 crore in urban local bodies have been sanctioned under this programme. Besides, construction of houses under this scheme, infrastructure development in most of the projects include roads, drains, community centres, community toilets, sewerage system/septic tank, street light and water supply lines etc.

**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 and SFCPoA of udaipur city is under preparation. Total 19 projects amounting to 903.15 crore in 16 cities were sanctioned by Government of India for the state, in

which total of 16,132 dwelling units (Dus) and required infrastructure will be developed. All RAY projects have been subsumed under “Housing for All” 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 nodel 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, Marana).

### **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, Siar, 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. MOU has been signed on 23 January, 2015 with Energy Efficiency Services Limited, (EESL) new Delhi a public sector enterprise of Government of India.

To fully enforce this project in Rajasthan, work of execution of MOU between EESL in all 191 local bodies has been completed. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 162 local bodies and in 17 local bodies work is under process. Rajasthan is at first position in India in setting up of LED street lights.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

It is aimed to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support upto 2nd October 2019.

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.

**Gaurav Path:**

Gaurav Path work is proposed in 191 ULBs with total length of 292.62 Km, out of which 111 works are under progress.

**Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (Urban) Phase II:**

In the financial year 2017-18, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (urban) has been started in all 191 towns in the state on 20.01.2018.

**Smart Raj Project:**

Smart Raj Plan has been launched in the state with the objective of making available services to the general public of the state.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):**

In order to provide affordable houses to economically weaker group section (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) on the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (urban), Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana 2015 has been implemented in the month of September, 2015. The scheme has target of 6,34,496 units upto year 2022.

**Hriday Yojana:**

Under this Heritage development scheme Ajmer and Pushkar are included and work is in progress.

**Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund:**

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

**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 and also the incentive of 40,000 to 50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and national Level Medical Colleges. Besides this, a provision of 10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been earmarked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering / medical colleges.



**Hostel facilities:**

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

**Post-Matric Scholarships:**

Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students and ₹1.00 lakh for OBC students.

**Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC:**

Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose, annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh.

**Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana :**

Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow (who is eligible for widow pension), ₹30,000 are given to her as gift.

**Sahyog & Uphar Yojana:**

Under this scheme, maximum two girls of above the age of 18 years, who belong to BPL / the weakest section of the society or a widow woman, will be present a sum of ₹20,000 on marriage from the State Government. If the girl is 10<sup>th</sup> passed then an extra sum of ₹10,000 & if girl is graduate then ₹20,000 extra also rewarded as appreciation to her.

**Residential Schools:**

Under this scheme 22 residential schools run by "Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society"(RREIS) in the administrative control of Social Justice & Empowerment department for poor boys/girls of SC,ST, OBC/SBC and Other economic backward class whose parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh per annum. In these schools, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary, medical are provided free of cost.

**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 500 per month and after age of 75 years 750 per month.

**Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana:**

Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 to 60 years are getting pension of ₹500 per month. From 1.07.2017 the woman from the age of 60 to 75 years the sum is ₹1,000 per month and the woman aged 75 years above the sum is ₹1,500 per month is being given by the State Government.

**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 all age from 1.07.2017.

**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 and children suffering from HIV/leprosy or whose mothers have legally married or abandoned children and children whose mothers are getting widow pension.

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.

Besides this, schemes namely Hostels for children of SC/ST/ nomad families. Old Age Home, Day Care Center, Indira Gandhi National Old Age /Widow/ Specially Abled Persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Swayam Sidhha Yojana, Deaddiction Programme etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

**SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS**

According to census 2011, population of specially abled person in state is more than 15 lakh, where 4 lakh specially abled persons are receiving benefits of pension under social assistance scheme. 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.

**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.

**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.

**Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan:**

Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life and also 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.

**Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivir 2017**

This campaign has to conduct in state for identifying specially abled persons to that empowerment and welfare of these persons can take place by providing benefits of various government schemes. The objectives of this scheme are as follows

- Identification and Registration of Specially Abled Persons (SAPs)
- To issue disability certificate to SAPs To distribute Aids & Appliances to SAPs
- To issue unique Disability ID card under Government of India scheme
- To benefit SAPs through pension, Bus pass, loan and palanhaar schemes
- To create awareness regarding schemes of different departments to benefit SAPs
- To create Database and online record of SAPs

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 14 different categories, who do excellent works for specially abled persons. In this scheme, financial aid of 10,000 per person/ 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.

**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 by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.

**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, IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, NITs, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT); on admission in Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), GoI/MCI certified medical colleges and to students scoring 60% marks under the scheme 10% & got admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges.

**Running of Hostels:**

To meet the challenges, the Minority Department adopted a strategy with scheme of free Hostel facility for Education Empowerment of Minority students in the State. In this way, the hostel facility, which is

direct individuals benefit scheme, 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 2,000 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges including lodging & boarding etc. In fulfillment of mandate, the Department of Minority Affairs is providing Hostel facility in two ways i.e. through Departmental Hostels and authorized NGOs.

**Multi Sectoral Development Scheme:**

Under the scheme construction works relating to the health and educational infrastructure are being undertaken in the 10 blocks, 3 towns of 8 minority populated districts.

**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 :**

3,214 Madarsas are registered in the State in which 2.38 lakh students are getting education by 5,973 urdu para teachers and 345 computer para teachers. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) is being provided to madarsa in quality education.

**INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)**

At present 304 ICDS projects are operational in the state, out of which 40 projects have been operational in urban areas, 36 in tribal area and rest 228 in rural areas.

Efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Malnutrition among children in the State by building an environment in the society for holistic development and better care of children & women, specially the pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme.

Services of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, nutrition, health education and pre-school education are being provided to the children of age group 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

Through these anganwaris, 27.19 lakh children, 8.69 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 0.98 lakh adolescent girls on average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition.

Pre-school education has been provided to 9.60 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organized on 76 per cent anganwaris every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been provided.

Identified severely malnourished children are referred to Malnutrition Treatment Centres/Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health checkup and rehabilitation. Follow-up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.

In nutrition programme nutritive food with 500 K.cal. to children, 800 K.cal. to severely malnourished children is supplied and 600 K.cal. to pregnant and lactating mothers is providing daily.

**Nand Ghar Yojna** scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS. 4,318 MOUs have been made with Corporate, Social Sector NGOs to facilitate AWC with Building Construction, Repair and other facilities.

## 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:

### **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):**

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country.

The ICPS aims to achieve these objectives through:

- Improved access to quality child protection services;
- Raised public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India;
- Enforced accountability for child protection;
- Institutionalization of essential services and strengthening of existing structures;

- Establishment of functional structures at all government levels for 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.

**Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana:**

This scheme is for higher education/skill development programme to beneficiaries of Palanhar Yojana and children staying in Government and non-government Institutional Homes.

Under the scheme, skill development programmes are being organised for the children aged 17 years to 21 years. The objective of this scheme is to enable such young adults to adapt themselves to society and to encourage them to move away from institution based life.

Additionally, vocational and skill development programme through Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood also provided and financial assistance for higher education is made available to applicable young child.

**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, 8,069 *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 deposited in the bank / post office in the name of the bride and 3,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc.

**CM s 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women:**

Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. CM s Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10. This programme is focussed on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least upto class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self-employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

This programme aims at all round development of women and it is being implemented with joint efforts of Health Department, Women & Child Development (WCD), Education Department and Home Department etc.

**Prevention of Child Marriages:**

Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting girl s health and other important development parameters. The focus of this programme is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl s education and their development.

A special campaign, *Sanjha Abhiyaan-Bal vivaah Mukht Rajasthan* has been launched for joint efforts against child marriages and to generate public awareness on the issue of child marriage. A state strategy and Action plan has been prepared and is being implemented with the support of various departments, civil society organisations, NGO s, UNICEF, UNFPA and various stake-holders for

making Rajasthan child marriage free. Various sensitization workshop have been organised including Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPO) training.

**Gender Cell:**

The Gender Cell has also been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming 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 with gender perspective. An MOU has also been signed between Government of Rajasthan and UN-Women for strengthening and expediting the efforts towards Gender Responsive Budgeting.

**Women Protection:**

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

- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act, 2005
- Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work place
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016
- Sakhi/Aparajita One Stop Centre for Women

**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.

**Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme:**

Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are developed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. These Ideal SHGs fulfill all the procedures and standards fixed for an ideal SHG .

**Swavalamban Yojana:**

Main objective of this scheme is to improve the living standard of poor women, widows, separated women and rural women. Women are being provided skill training through RSLDC in traditional and non-traditional trades.

**Free basic computer training to women through RKCL:**

To make women of all categories computer literate, free of cost basic computer training is provided to women in coordination with RKCL.

**Income Generating Activity Training:**

Under this scheme, women of SHGs are being provided opportunities for employment/self-employment by providing them trainings through RSLDC and various training institutes as national Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Centre for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (CESBM).

**Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs:**

The scheme of allotting fair price shops to SHGs was launched to provide self-employment to the women SHGs.

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme:**

Prime Minister launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in Panipat (Haryana) on 22 January 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. In II phase 61 districts have been added. The primary objective of the scheme is to empower the girl child and ensure her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child.

In Rajasthan the scheme was initially launched in ten districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Sri Ganganagar) with low Child Sex Ratio (CSR). In the II phase of the scheme, four new districts (Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh and Tonk ) were added.

**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.

**Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evam Samman Yojna:**

Garima Balika and Sanrakshan Scheme has been launched in order to reward and give recognition to various individuals and organisations for their commendable work in the field of protection of girl child. The objective of the scheme is to recognize, reward and inspire the individuals, and the organizations to prevent violence and exploitation of girl child at various levels.

This Scheme has been implemented in the entire State as Garima Balika Sanrakshan and Samman Yojna 2016. Under this scheme the rewards are given at two levels-first Individual and second Institutional.

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

- Status of SHG Programme in Rajasthan
- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs
- Mission Gramya Shakti
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Rajasthan State Women Resource Centre (RSRCW)
- Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali
- Mission Poorna Shakti, Bundi
- Sabla Yojana Kishori Shakati Yojana
- Chirali Yojana

## 09: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

### **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:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) is being implemented in 60 blocks since June, 2011.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 9 blocks since April, 2013.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in rest of the blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

### **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)**

- The objective of the Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project is to enhance economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor, with a focus on women and marginalized groups, in the 17 targeted districts of Rajasthan.
- The objective of this component will be to help the poor mobilize themselves into Self Help Groups (SGHs), and gradually develop their own capacity to initiate and expand sustainable livelihoods activities.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

- Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional

platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

### 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*.

### **Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVV)**

Guru Golwalkar Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30.09.2014 in all the 33 districts of the State. 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 of the State only. Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds will be provided for construction of boundary-walls of "Shamshaan/Kabristan". For construction of other community assets, 70 per cent funds and in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government.

### **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. Annually 25 Per cent of total allotment or 25 Per cent of total works done under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Yojana (MJSY).

### **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Panchayat Shivir Programme-**

For settling the grievances of rural people at panchayat level, panchayat shivirs are organised, for the betterment of rural folks. “Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Shivirs” have been started from 14th October, 2016.

### **Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)**

The scheme envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. In addition to infrastructure development, MAGPY also aims at instilling values, such as people's participation, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, community service, cleanliness, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc. in the villages and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others.

The Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are the pivots of this scheme. Gram Panchayats are the basic unit for development.

### **Rural Roads:**

For improving rural connectivity in Rajasthan State, there are two schemes being implemented, the *Gramin Gaurav Path* (GGP) by Rajasthan Government and Centrally sponsored *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna* (PMGSY).

### **Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana(GGP)**

Gramin Gaurav Path programme is a major road construction project of Rajasthan Government, under state plans to construct about 2,048 km of roads in 33 districts. The project is being implemented by Rajasthan Public Works Department.



**Features of Gaurav Path Scheme:**

- Under Gramin Gaurav Path, village roads would be connected to main mega highways.
- Roads would built by cement concrete material by contractors qualifying the tenders in one year in all.
- Besides village roads, small sewer system would also be built.
- Out of 9900 villages of 33 districts in Rajasthan, 2105 villages have been included in the program.

**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) (Union Government Scheme)**

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide *all weather road connectivity in rural areas* of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, the tribal and the desert areas.

In all 33 districts of Rajasthan, 1100 number of roads are sanctioned for construction with the total length of 3000 kms. Out of which, 326.08 kms of length of 51 habitats have been constructed. The nodal agency for implementing the scheme in Rajasthan is Rajasthan Rural Road Development Agency.

**Other Important Union Government Schemes implement in Rural Area****Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin**

PradhanMantriAwasYojana Gramin(PMAY-G) 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 through MGNREGA.
- The expenditure is shared is in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government.

### Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing to members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living Below Poverty Line by providing them grant-in aid. Since the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses Credit cum Subsidy Scheme has also been included in this scheme. The features of the scheme are:

- 3 per cent of funds are reserved for specially abled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas and 15 per cent of funds are for Minority.
- Assistance is sanctioned to the female member of the households or in the joint names of husband and wife.
- A minimum of 60 per cent of funds is to be utilized for construction of houses for the SC/ST people. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are integral part of an IAY house. The Gram Sabha makes selection of beneficiaries under IAY.
- Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries. Middleman or contractors or departmental agency for construction of the house have no role in this respect.

### 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 National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the next three years across the country.

In the first Phase 2015-16 clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the State. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected viz. Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the State.

### 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, Regular cleaning system (arrangement of sweepers, tractor trolley or rickshaw to collect wastage), develop one road as SwaRaj Marg, Category B works under MNREGA (leveling of field, field talai, fruit plants, farm, pond, cattle shed), E-library & knowledge centre, Wi-Fi facilities (Atal Seva Kendra/main place of village), 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, Bathroom near ponds/river are the main works to make a village – A Smart Village.

### **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.

### 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.

### Grant to Panchayati Institutions:

#### Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC)

- The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

#### 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. In Rajasthan, the target to achieve ODF status has been set by March, 2018.

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.

For **Community Sanitary Complex**, the incentive amount is ₹2 lakhs. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community is in the ratio of 60:30:10.

For **Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)**, financial assistance of upto 7 lacs is provided to Gram Panchayats.

### Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has directly transferred 1,085 lakhs to Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR&GVS), Jaipur intended for implementation of the approved activities of Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) 2017-18

### Dendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP)

In accordance with 73rd amendment of constitution Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. Under this scheme, awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State.

### Gram Panchayat Development Plan

In compliance to the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has transferred cent percent grant directly in the accounts of Gram Panchayats. The grant provided to the Gram Panchayat will be utilized for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan by

keeping in view the essential basic requirements & felt local needs of the community and excluded section for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat.

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 Versionr2 software.

### **Newly Constituted Gram Panchayat**

723 new Gram Panchayats have been constituted in the State. The buildings of these New 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.

### **Newly Constituted Panchayat Samiti**

47 new Panchayat Samiti have been constituted in the State. Out of these 47 PSs, the land has been allotted to 44 PSs, in 2 PSs School buildings are available and in rest 1 PS process of land allocation is under process.

### **Deendayal Upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan**

Deendayal upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan had been organized during 2016-17. The primary objective of this campaign is to provide an-ease to the laymen by making settlements at their own panchayat itself. Following activities have been undertaken in this Abhiyaan:

- Gram Panchayat camps were organized in each Gram Panchayat from 14th April 2017 to 20th July 2017.
- Residential Pattas for housing were made available to landless, weaker section, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, nomads and rural families residing in the residential land.
- Ownership was granted to the families residing in self occupied land of rural residential area.

- Free allotment of residential patta to the BPL and Gadiya Luhar families 30 per cent of free allotment lands were distributed to widow and divorced women, in their names.
- Follow up camps were organized after completion of regular Gram Panchayat Camps.

### 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.

## 10: Other Programs

### **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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 15 rankable items are being monitored at the state level.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):**

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one-third participation by women. During the year 2017-18, 1,818.19 lakh man-days employment has been generated upto December, 2017 for which an amount of 2,474.10 crore has been paid as wages.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

This scheme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 and is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme from the year 2015-16.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

2nd Annual IT Day was celebrated on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2017 at B.M. Birla Auditorium, Jaipur along with 1<sup>st</sup> Hackathon.



**DigiFest Kota:**

DigiFest, Kota along with 2nd Hackathon was held on 18 th August, 2017. During DigiFest Kota, 3 new platforms were launched:

- **iStart** : A one-stop solution for Startups, Incubators, and VCs (venture capitalists) for ease of doing business and assessing all benefits & offers by the Government of Rajasthan.
- **Challenge for Change**: providing opportunities for startups and organizations to directly join hands with the Government and to work by getting direct orders on niche verticals of public related challenges.
- **Rajasthan Stack**: providing access to government services, solutions and platforms for startups and organizations to use, removing the barrier of large investments in technologies and reinventing the wheel.

In addition, Hon ble CM also declared 500 crore startup fund for promotion of startups.

**DigiFest Udaipur:**

DigiFest Udaipur along with 3rd Hackathon was held on 23rd December, 2017 at Udaipur. During the fest Chief Minister inaugurated projects as follows:

- **E Mitra Plus**: Single point delivery through self-service kiosk .
- **Rajmail**: A free citizen e-mail service, which allows the users to create their e-mail address in regional languages including Hindi. Rajasthan is the only state to provide this facility and 1st Hindi e-mail was created for the Chief Minister.
- **Incubation Centre**: *iNest incubation centre at Jaipur*, provides a co-working place to the developed as well as the upcoming startups, to several venture capitalist.
- **Raj Wi Fi**: free WiFi facility to the residents of Rajasthan.

**Important Schemes / Programmes of the Department:**

- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal**: is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS)**: A common GIS platform has been set up for Education, Medical & Health Department, ICDS, PHED etc departments.

- **E-Mitra Kiosks:** Presently more than 350 services of government / private departments are being provided electronically through more than 48,000 e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates:** The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched.
- **Wi Fi facility within SecLAN:** Wi-Fi facility has been made available in Secretariat, all block Department level IT Offices, all District Collectorates, Amer, Jawahar Kala Kendra, 7 Divisional Headquarters, Video Wall and Government Buildings of Jaipur.
- **E-Sanchar & i-Fact:** e-Sanchar 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. I-Fact is being used through Rajasthan sampark for Reality Check.
- **State Master Centralised Data Hub:** It is a 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.
- **Raj Kaj:** Under this project, facilities like leave sanction, APAR (Annual Performance Appraisal Report), inventory and meeting management have been implemented in 7 major departments of the state Government.
- **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 NET:** Under this project, integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats through Rajasthan state Wide Area network (RajWAN), secretariat Local Area network (secLAN), very small Aperture Terminal (vsAT), Captive Optic Fiber Cable (OFC), RF and terrestrial connectivity. IP phone were also distributed to all Gram Panchayats.
- **Raj e-Vault:** It is an individual, family, governmental and organizational secure e-space to residents and organizations, enabling them to store documents along with Meta Data for validations. Raj e-vault integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-Mitra. Integration with other department's application is in process.
- **Raj e-Sign:** It provides secure and authorized electronic signature, hassle free digital signing for electronic self-attestation and e-verification with option of bulk signing of documents. Raj e-

sign is integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-Mitra. Integration with departments application is in process. E-sign activity initiated for obtaining CCA authorization from Government of India.

- **Mobile Application Development Center:** This platform has been established for Operating system (Os), independent mobile application development, deployment and management. Application such as app status, Bhamashah, Case Darpan for Raj Police, DoP, Drishti (Pollution Dept.), erMitra, erMitra Micro ATM, erPDs, Jaipur Metro, LITEs, MJsA, RajArtisan, RCMs, Raj ersign, Raj er vault, RajMandi, Rajnet, Rajsampar , Rajvayu, Rajweaver, Resurgent Rajasthan, sIPF, some Facts, vasundhara Raje App, Mobile Games have been developed and made functional.
- **Data Analytics & Big Data Cluster:** Departments can store unstructured data (sound, images, videos etc.) in Big Data Cluster at DoIT&C and plug in their data sets for analysis and related graphical presentation.
- **Command Control Center:** Integrated control rooms at 7 Divisional Headquarters are to be setup for integrated solution on G.P.s. and CCTV based security. In compliance of this, Abhay Command Control Centers at Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur have been inaugurated by the Chief Minister.

### 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 and thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue.

## TOURISM

### Awards given to the Rajasthan Tourism in 2017

- Best Decoration Pavilion award for Tourism Travel Fairr2017 (TTFr2017) organized at Kolkata on 9th July, 2017.
- Best Decoration Pavilion award for Tourism Travel Fairr2017 (TTFr2017) organized at Hyderabad on 15th July, 2017.

- Best Decorative stall and Film Tourism Destination of the year award for India International Trade Mart (IITMr2017) organized at Chennai on 17th July, 2017.
- Best Destination Promotion and Heritage Destination of the year award for India International Trade Mart (IITMr2017) organized at Bengaluru on 23rd July, 2017.
- Best Fair and Festival of state award for International Tourism Conclave and Travel Award (ITCTAr2017) organized at new Delhi on 29 th July, 2017.
- Best Decorated stall award for Travel and Tourism Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Ahmedabad on 3rd september, 2017.
- Best Decorated stall award for Travel and Tourism Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Mumbai on 17 th september, 2017.
- The following national Tourism Awards are given to the Department in new Delhi by His Excellency, the President, on 27 th september, 2017.
  - 1. Best state Comprehensive Development of Tourism – second Prize
  - 2. Best Tourism Film: Promotional Films on Rajasthan.
- In the month of november, 2017, the state received following three prestigious awards
  - 1. Outstanding Marketing Innovation award by World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) India
  - 2. Travel Plus Leisure India Award Category Best Wedding Destination in India.
  - 3. Condensate Readers Travel Award-2017 Category Favorite Leisure destination in India to udaipur.
- Department has won Best Over All Presentation Award national for India International Trade Mart (IITM) organized at Pune on 26 th november, 2017.
- Department has won Destination Marketing Campaign of The Year national award for India International Trade Mart (IITM) organized at Hyderabad on 3 rd December, 2017.

### RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 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.

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.

#### **National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP):**

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of national Lake conservation Programme (NLCP), five lakes of the state viz. *Fateh sagar, Pichhola, Ana sagar, Pushkar and nakki* have been taken up. Sharing pattern between the central Government and the state Government is 60:40 w.e.f. 1 April 2016.

#### **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.

**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.

**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.

## 11: Public Private Partnership

Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural-urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand–supply gap in most of the States. As a result, the Governments are experiencing increasing pressure from their citizens, civil society organizations, and the media to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services.

While the infrastructure gap is rising, Government *budgetary resources* are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face *insufficiency in technical resources* and the *executive capacity* to cope-up with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

The emergence of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) is seen as a sustainable financing and institutional mechanism with the potential of bridging the infrastructure gap. PPP model has following advantages:

- Apart from enabling private investment flows, PPPs also deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments.
- The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains, which are not readily produced in a public sector project.
- PPP projects also lead to faster implementation, reduced lifecycle costs and optimal risk allocation.
- Private management also increases accountability and incentivizes performance and maintenance of required service standards.
- PPPs also result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms. Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport and logistics cost and enhanced competitiveness.

As per the **Rajasthan Vision 2020** document of the State Government, GSDP Growth Rate requires to be accelerated and maintained at **12 per cent per annum** by increasing capital investment, both in public and private sector. To achieve the targeted growth rate, efforts will be made to pursue the PPPs, wherever possible.

Hence, the State Government has decided to initiate a large programme of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in order to attract the requisite investment for creation of assets and provision of quality services. Few pilot PPP projects are at different stages in Health, Electricity Distribution, Urban Water Supply & Sewerage System, and Affordable Housing for EWS/LIG.

Government of Rajasthan has taken various initiatives for implementing the Ease of Doing Business and many are under process. Rajasthan has ranked **8<sup>th</sup> in India** on World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index.

### **Institutional Framework for PPP in Rajasthan:**

#### **PPP Cell**

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.

#### **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

#### **Special Committee for Road Development**

In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the **Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP)** comprising development of 20,000 Kms of State Highways and other roads, an Empowered Committee has also been constituted separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary.

The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the *Public Works Department*.



**State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC)**

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 of procurement. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the *Planning Department*.

**PDCoR Limited**

PDCoR is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 1998 to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector in Rajasthan.

It works in the sectors of urban renewal, rural development, social sectors, tourism, industries, urban transport and renewable energy.

**RIDCoR**

Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan Ltd (RIDCoR) is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 2004 to implement Mega Highways Project in the State.

**Policy Framework for PPP in Rajasthan:****Road Development Policy, 2013**

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for **Build-operate-transfer (BoT)** projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994. Recognizing importance of private sector, PPP model of development is further given impetus to overcome the resource gap and to bring out improved all round efficiency. Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

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

The State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable *State Road Development Fund (SRF)* was created through levy of 1.00 cess on petrol/diesel. The levy was revised from time to time and the existing levy of cess on petrol/diesel is 1.50 and 1.75 per liter respectively w.e.f. from 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

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

Rajasthan State Legislature has enacted the comprehensive Act assent of the Governor of which was received on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015 and became Act on 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

**Other Sector-Specific Policies:**

- Policy for PPP in School Education, 2017
- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy, 2015
- Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana, 2015
- Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan Startup Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan e-Governance IT & ITeS Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-marketing Promotion Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind, 2012
- Rajasthan Incentive Scheme for BPO Centers & KPO Centers, 2011

- Rajasthan Township Policy 2010 and Policy for Residential Group Housing and Other Schemes in the Private Sector, 2010
- Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation & Regulation) Act, 2010
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass, 2010
- Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy, 2010
- Guidelines for Establishment of Private Universities, 2007

### 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.

### General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

- Briefly, total 153 projects costing 11,619.23 crore has been completed upto 31 st December, 2017.
- Construction works under 68 projects costing 53,400.76 crore are in progress
- While 104 projects amounting to 24,879.00 crore are under different stages of projects development.

Thus, a total 325 projects with estimated cost of 89,898.99 crore are at different stages.

**Some important projects being done on PPA mode****Development of Solar Power Projects in Rajasthan**

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) has signed Memorandum of Understandings for development of Solar Parks in the state on BOOM basis in a phased manner through Joint Venture route.

Land have been allotted by Government of Rajasthan to these companies as its 50 per cent equity share and remaining equity will be brought by these private sector companies as their capital investment.

**Electricity Supply and Strengthening of Distribution System**

Energy Department has signed Distribution Franchisee Agreements for smooth electricity supply and strengthening of distribution system of Ajmer, Kota Bharatpur and Bikaner cities

**Run A PHCs and attached sub centres**

- Government of Rajasthan is seeking assistance of the private sector to improve the availability and quality of primary healthcare services towards meeting the state, National and sustainable Development Goals.
- Medical & Health Department have signed concession agreements with selected private partners to operate 53 PHCs and attached subcentres for a period of 5 years on PPP mode.
- The state Government has been providing land, equipments and medicines along with performancerbased payments as operational subsidy to the selected private partners.
- Concession agreements have also been signed for 46 PHCs and other 19 PHCs have been shortlisted for operation and maintenance on PPP mode.
- Performance of these PHCs is being assessed on quarterly basis by bloc chief Medical officer (CMO)

**Operation and Maintenance of Government Secondary Schools of Rajasthan on PPP basis**

Government of Rajasthan aims to leverage the management expertise of the private sector to improve the operations of Government schools in a PPP framework as per the Policy for PPP in school Education, 2017.

The aim is to create PPP schools that combine the better management, accountability and flexibility for innovation offered by private school operators, with public funding and regulation to ensure universal, free and non-discriminatory access to all students. This programme will be carefully evaluated by independent agency.

**Recycle and Reuse of 125 MLD Waste Water from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Jaipur**  
Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) had decided for recycle and reuse the outflow of 125 MLD sewage treatment Plant (stP) at Delawas, Jaipur on DBFOT basis through swiss challenge Method to fulfill water demand of Mahendra sEZ and other industrial areas

#### **Seawater based desalinated water supply to Rajasthan water grid**

This project with 25 MLD costing to 1,800 crore is proposed on DBFOT basis under swiss challenge Method. Under the project, Reverse osmosis based desalination plant would be installed at Mundra coast (Gujarat) along with lay down carrier to supply treated water for meeting drinking and other demands of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Pokhran.

The project proponent has expressed his inability to pursue with the proposal because it was fitting into their coastal Gujarat Power Limited (cGPL) plant, but the same has suffered due to judgment of Hon ble supreme court.

#### **Some other Projects in PPP mode in Rajasthan:**

- Development of Jagatpura OASES Sports Complex
- Operation & Maintenance of Hotel Khasa Kothi, Jaipur and Hotel Anand Bhawan, Udaipur
- High-end Multi Story Cottage Ward at existing 7 Medical Colleges
- Electricity Transmission Projects
- Multi Level Parking Project at Ashok Marg Nala, C-Scheme, Jaipur
- Jaipur Street Lighting System Project
- Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II
- Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts at Achrol, Jaipur

- International Convention Centre at Mansarovar, Jaipur
- Ring Road Project, Jaipur

## 12. 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. A total of 14 EAPs costing `20,747.70 crore are in progress in the State.

### Overview of Externally Aided Projects in Rajasthan

S. No.	Agency	EAP- Project
1	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program</li> <li>Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUIDP Phase-III)</li> <li>Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme</li> <li>Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B</li> <li>Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program</li> </ul>
2	International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan</li> </ul>
3	The World Bank Group (WB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project</li> <li>Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project</li> <li>Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project</li> </ul>
4	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajasthan Forestry &amp; Biodiversity Project Phase-II</li> <li>Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur</li> <li>Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project</li> </ul>
5	KfW, (German Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project</li> </ul>
6	Agency Francaise De Development (AFD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project</li> </ul>



### 13. Human Development

The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s, based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq.

#### **Global Human Development Report**

In Global Human Development Report-2016 “Human Development for Everyone”, India has ranked 131 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.624.

**India Human Development Report** First India Human Development Report (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. Second IHDR 2011, “Towards Social Inclusion” was published by the Institute of *Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission of India* in 2011.

**State Human Development Report** The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was released in 2002 . The “Human Development Report 2015” of state is about to release soon. The theme of ongoing report is 'Equity and Sustainability'.

#### **EDUCATION**

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded literacy rate of 66.1 per cent. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.2 and 52.1 per cent, respectively in 2011.

S.No.	Educational indicators	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1	Total Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2	Male Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3	Female Literacy Rate (Census- 2011)	52.1	64.6
4	Gender Gap in Literacy(Census- 2011)	27.1	16.3
5	Average Annual Drop-out Rate at Primary Level (2014-15)(U-DISE2015-16)	5.02	4.13
6	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level (2015-16) (U-DISE 2015-16)	79.2	87.3
7	Gender Parity Index at Primary Level (2015-16) (U-DISE 2015-16)	0.98	1.03

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

S. No.	Health indicators	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017)	41	34
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live births) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) 2016 (SRS Statistical Report-2016)	2.7	2.3
4.	Crude Birth Rate(CBR) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017) (per thousand live births)	24.3	20.4
5.	Crude Death Rate (CDR) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017) (per thousand live births)	6.1	6.4
6.	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2011-15)		
	Total	67.9	68.3
	Male	65.7	66.9
	Female	70.4	70.0
7.	Malnutrition Among Children (0-5 years) (National Family Health Survey-IV 2015-16) (underweight, low weight)	36.7	35.7
8.	Anaemia Among All Women Age (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-IV 2015-16)	46.8	53.0
9.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	888	919

**LIVELIHOOD****Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)**

- Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation established as corporation in 2012.
- RSLDC is the State Skill Mission of the Rajasthan and all skill development initiatives in the state are executed through RSLDC.
- The main objective of RSLDC is to organize skill-training program across the State.

**Major Schemes of RSLDC****Employment Linked Skill Training Programme – ELSTP (Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana):**

- ELSTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill-training program with employment.
- In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed.

- During the current financial year 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015) 23,276 youth have been trained and 10,546 are currently undergoing training.

**Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):**

- It is a flagship program of RMoL for conducting skill trainings through selected ITIs, ITCs, KVKs, DCTCs, RSETIs, NGOs and Registered Proprietorship / Partnership Firm / Private Limited Company / Public Limited Company / Society / Trust / Association.
- These trainings are objected to enhancing productivity and enabling self-employment based livelihoods.
- Main feature of this scheme is livelihood enhancement of women, youth, jail inmates and persons with special ability (PSA) through short duration skill training program. 2,965 youth have been trained during 2015-16 and 1,781 are currently undergoing training.

**Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):**

- This scheme aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youth through skill and wage employment.
- Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan states with a training target of one lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched in the year 2014.
- At Present, 36 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have setup 120 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) across the state.
- During 2015-16, 18,909 youth have been trained and 5,712 beneficiaries are undergoing training in this scheme.

**Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):**

- Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) has been reconstituted in February, 2014 by Government of Rajasthan to implement the SDIS of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Government of India.
- It is done through ITIs and Private Training Partners/ Institutes by setting up Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).

- 2,274 youth have been trained under this scheme up to December, 2015.
- Narayan Multi-speciality Hospital, Jaipur is running skill training program in Medical & Nursing sector with many more to be set up under this scheme.

#### **Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad- (RGAVP):**

The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood programme, financial inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State. Till December, 2017, 85,042 Self Help Groups and 6,190 Village Organizations (VOs) have been formed with approximately 9.9 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

#### **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM):**

Centrally sponsored scheme, Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAYNULM). The Mission is being implemented in all 191 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. The main objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households, improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. DAY- NULM will achieve its aim through following components:

- Self Employment Programmes (SEP)
- Employment through Skill Training &
- Placement (EST & P)
- Social Mobilisation and Institutional
- Development (SMID)
- Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Capacity Building and Training ( CB & T )
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Under this scheme in 2017-18 there is a budget provision of `4874.95 lakh (Central Share +State share), out of which, `3563.33 lakh have been disbursed till December, 2017