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2019 Edition

# Summary

## Rajasthan Economic Review

2018-19



Study Guide by RajRAS

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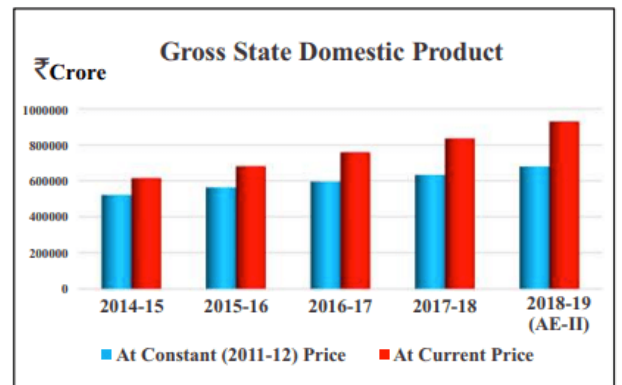
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## Key Indicators of Economic Development

These are Macro Indicators of State of Economy 2018, which are published in July 2019. This is based on data published in Economic Review of Rajasthan 2018 and State Budget 2019-20.

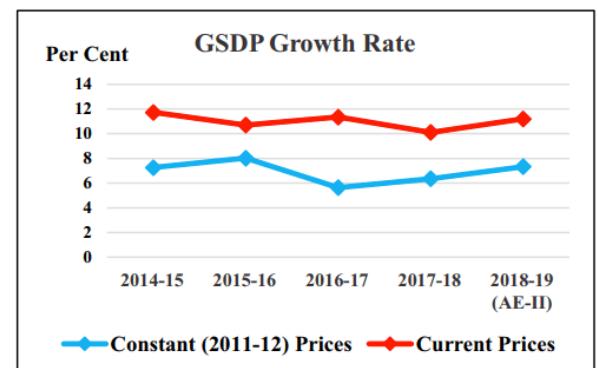
### Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan at:

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **6,79,314 Crores**
- (b) Current Prices: **9,29,124 Crores**



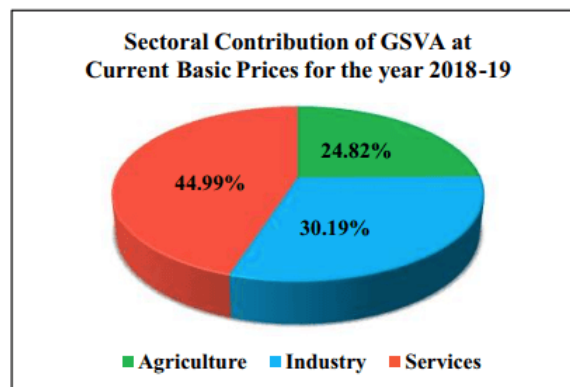
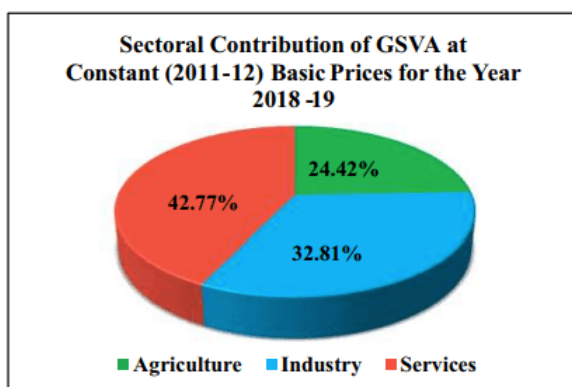
### Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP at:

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **7.33%**
- (b) Current Prices: **11.20%**



### Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Current Prices by

- (a) Agriculture: **24.82%**
- (b) Industry: **30.19%**
- (c) Services: **44.99%**

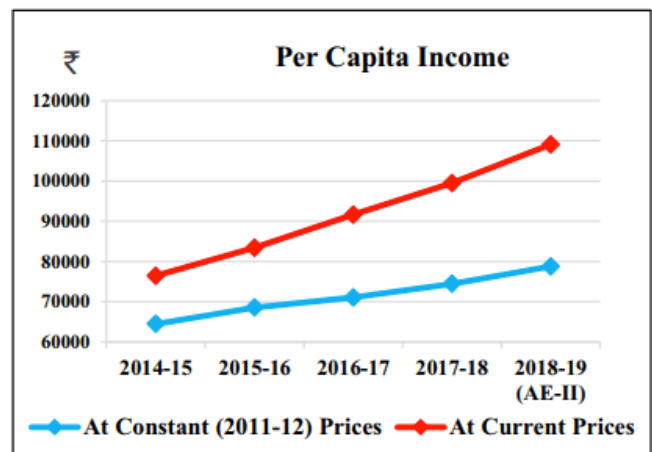
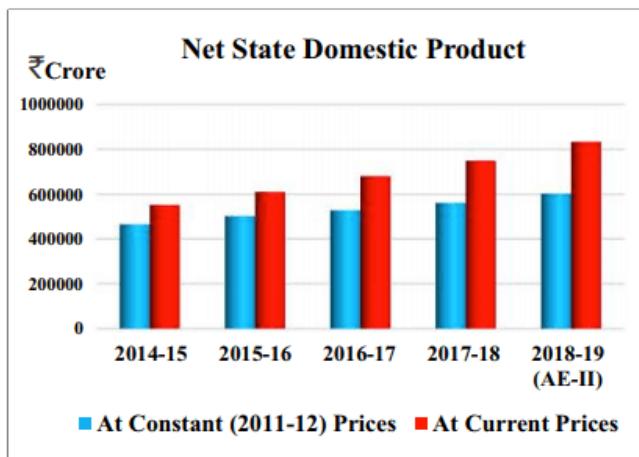


### Net State Domestic Product at

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: 6,02,078 Crores
- (b) Current Prices: 8,33,777 Crores

### Per Capita Income at

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: 78,785 INR
- (b) Current Prices: 109,105 INR



## 01: 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, 9,892 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	2017 *	Per 1,000 Population	24.1	20.2
Death Rate	2017 *	Per 1,000 Population	6.0	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate	2017 *	Per 1,000 Live Birth	38	33
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2014-16*	Per Lakh Live Birth	199	130
Life Expectancy at Birth	2012-16*	Year	68.3	68.7

\*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

### The profile of Population in Census 2011

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

### 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.

NITI Aayog, the key institution responsible to coordinate the SDG implementation in India has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and 169 targets to Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major government initiatives. A set of schematic indicators are also developed by NITI Aayog to monitor the schemes with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals. In the month of December 2018, the NITI Aayog came out with the first “SDG India Index Baseline report 2018”. This Index aimed to measure the progress of all the States and UTs across a set of 62 Priority Indicators. **As per the Report, Rajasthan has been ranked as 'performer' on Composite SDG India Index with an Index Score of 59.**

### Rajasthan Commitment to SDGs:

- State Government has approved setting-up a Committee under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary to review SDG implementation.
- Seven sectoral working groups have been constituted to suggest strategy, monitorable indicators and implementation process to state level committee.

- Planning Department has been declared as nodal department in the state for implementation & monitoring of SDGs.
- A dedicated cell has been established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics for collection of data on Targets/National Indicators and review of progress.
- District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been also constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector to ensure localisation of SDGs, better planning and implementation at grassroot level, and build enabling environment at District and Block level.



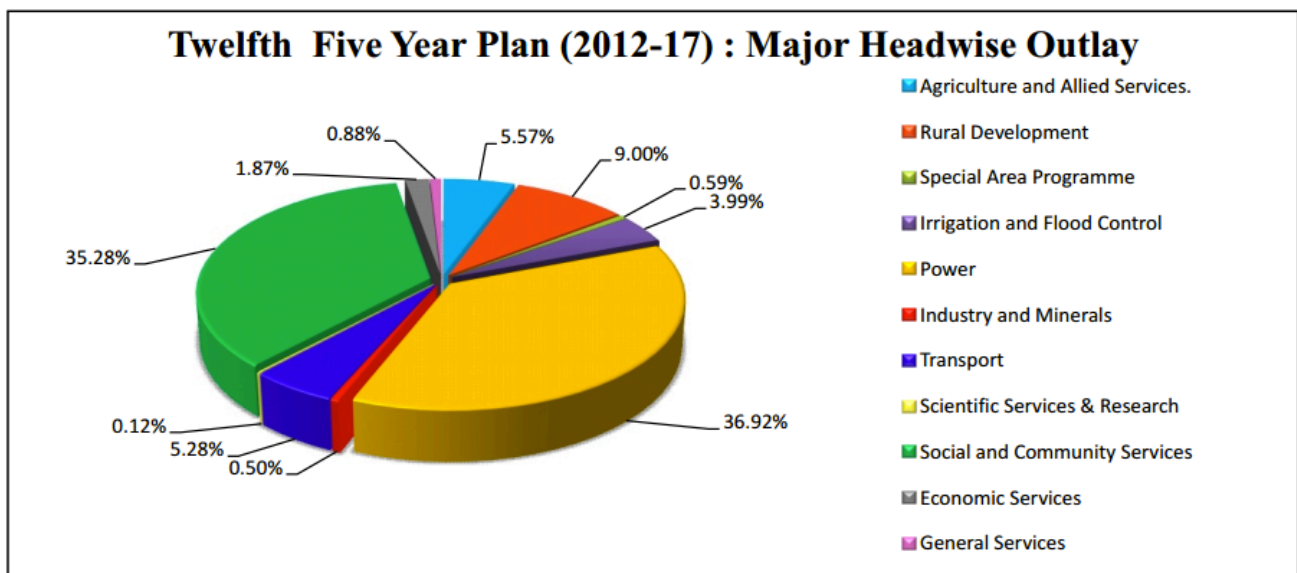
## 02: Public Finance

### Fiscal Deficit

- Fiscal Deficit to GSDP in 2016-17 was 3.16 per cent (without UDAY) and it reduced to **3.03 per cent** in the year 2017-18.

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

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



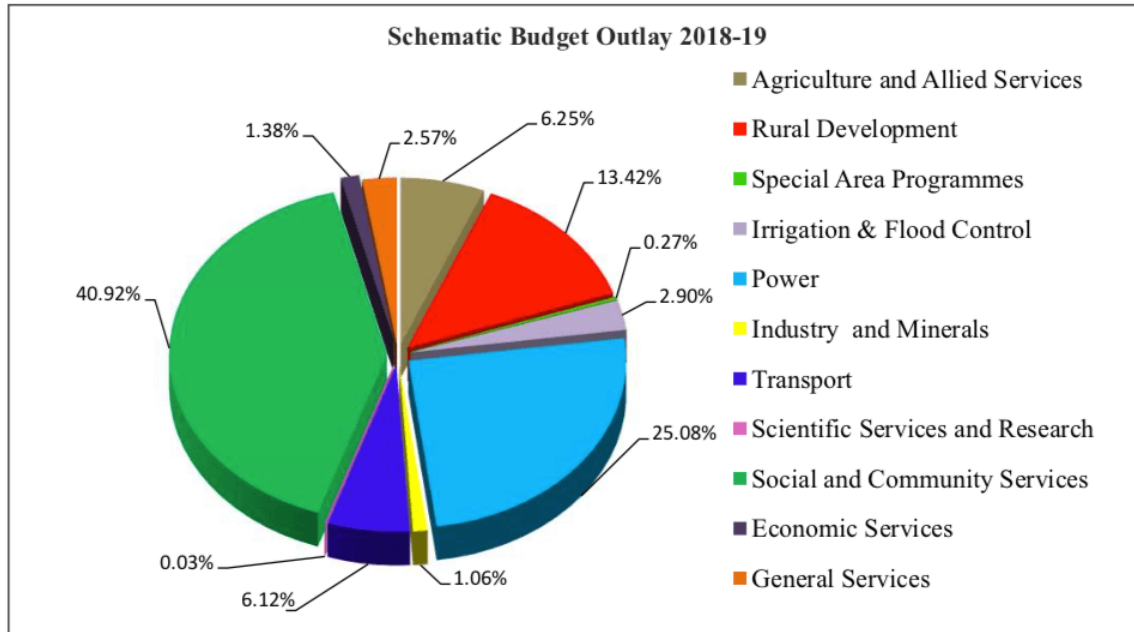
### Economic Growth Targets:

(Per cent)

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

## BUDGET OUTLAY (2018-19)

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2018-19 is `107865.40 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 2018-19 are given below:



**Progress under Schematic Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19**

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2017-18*	2018-19*
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	386541.42	724517.18
2	Rural Development	1218845.88	1041390.55
3	Special Area Programme	29791.17	18921.03
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	230202.00	251606.65
5	Power	1619933.55	2518382.00
6	Industry & Minerals	34299.94	38885.81
7	Transport	595567.08	633188.13
8	Scientific Services	1643.58	1550.54
9	Social & Community Services	3427447.73	4211175.72
10	Economic Services	176957.27	242823.43
11	General Services	84530.50	337412.84
	Grand Total	7805760.12	10019853.88

\*Tentative Expenditure

## **BANKING**

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on December 2018, there are a total of 7,237 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which:

- 4,329 are Public Sector Banks (including SBI and its associate banks);
- 1,538 are regional rural banks;
- 1,143 are private sector banks;
- 6 are foreign banks; and
- 221 are small finance banks.

Consequently, one bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,453 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 756.50 lakh (as on 1 October, 2018) and covers an average area of 47 sq.km. of the State.

### 03. 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.

#### Who Estimates SDP?

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

#### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

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

#### GSDP at Current Prices:

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	9.29 lakh crore	11.20%	190.1 lakh crore	11.20%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP - **4.89%**

**GSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12):**

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	6.79 lakh crores	7.33%	140.7 lakh crore	6.81%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP - **4.83%**

**Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)**

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

Hence,  $NSDP = GSDP - CFC$

**NSDP at Current Prices:**

Year	Rajasthan	
	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	8.34 lakh crores	11.25%

**NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:**

Year	Rajasthan	
	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	6.02 lakh crores	7.35%

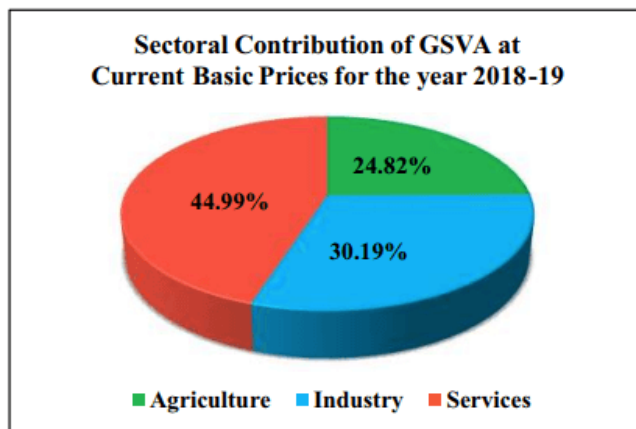
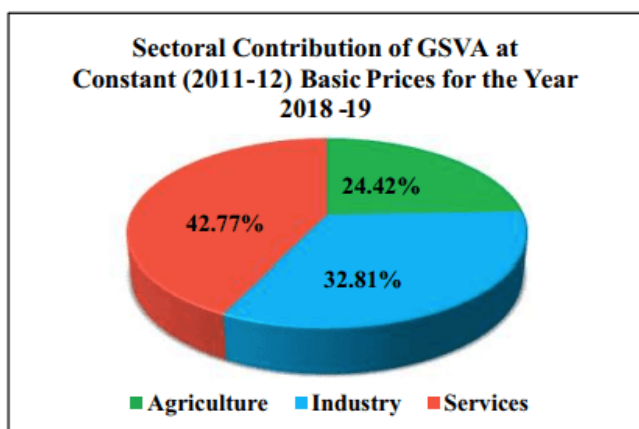
### Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

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: **24.82%**
  - (b) Industry: **30.19%**
  - (c) Services: **44.99%**



**Contribution within Agricultural Sector:**

- Crops – 44.80%
- Livestock - 43.56%
- Forestry & Logging - 11.28%
- Fishing – 0.36%

**Contribution within Industrial Sector:**

- Manufacturing – 35.94.%
- Construction – 28.39%
- Mining - 23.98%
- Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services – 11.69%

**Contribution within Services Sector:**

- Trade, Hotels & Restaurants – 26.97%
- Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services – 24.81%
- Transport, Storage and communication – 12.74%
- Public Administration – 7.36%
- Financial Services – 6.65 %
- Other Services - 21.47%

**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: 78,785 INR | Rajasthan & 92,565 | India
- (b) Current Prices: 109,105 INR | Rajasthan & 1,26,406 | India

### Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

- At the end of the year 2017-18, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,35,221 crore
- This is 28.15% of the GSDP (₹8,35,558 crore).
- The GFCF in the year 2017-18 increased by 9.32 per cent over the previous year 2016-17.

### Important Trends:

- GFCF has been more in **Private Sector (73.3%)** than **Public Sector (26.7%)**.
- **Construction & Public Administration** have highest GFCH formation
- **Forestry and Fishing(last)** have least GFCG formation.
- **GFCF sector-wise:** Construction (Highest) > Residential Buildings > Public Administration > Electricity, Gas, Water Supply > Manufacturing (Reg.) > Communication > Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Service > Agriculture > Mining > Railways > Banking & Insurance > Forestry > Fishing.



## 04: 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 290.79 in the year 2017 to 300.27 in the year of 2018, registered an increase of **3.26 per cent**.

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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

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

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2015	125.58	121.55	124.14	124.31	121.69	123.11
2	2016	132.79	127.92	131.07	131.28	126.83	129.20
3	2017	137.29	132.96	135.73	135.63	131.03	133.50
4	2018	139.33	138.56	139.05	140.73	136.50	138.77
5	2019*	140.97	139.93	140.60	141.07	138.70	139.97

\* Average of months (Jan. to March. 2019)

### 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.

### Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Rajasthan

- National Food Security Act, 2013 provides quality food grain at fair price to common man and ensures food and nutrition security.
- At present, there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of NFSA. 8 Categories have been added in September 2018.
- Scheme of distribution of wheat under National Food Security Act (NFSA) at the rate Rs 1.00 per kg has been started on 1st March, 2019. Under NFSA, GoI is providing wheat at the rate of Rs 2 per kg. The difference of Rs1.00 per kg will be borne by the State Government.
- Number of Beneficiaries (As on January 2019): 28 lakh Antyodaya, 1.17 crore BPL and 29 lakh State BPL, total 1.74 crore NFSA beneficiaries.
- A quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to Antyodaya Families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families are being distributed under the scheme.

### Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes

In order to ensure food security, 35 kg of wheat per month per family is being provided free of cost to *Saharia & Khairwa tribes of Baran* and *Kathodi tribes of Udaipur* district with an annual expenditure of ₹3.00 crore.

### PoS machines in Fair Price Shops

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

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

The department had started facility of 'District Portability' according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair Price Shop within the district. So that a common man can be apprised of "Portability" facility provided by the State Government. State Level Portability is started in the State from 1st September, 2018.

### Measures to Control the Prices of Essential Commodities

- Price Monitoring Cells have been established in four divisional districts of state viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur for control on essential commodities.
- Three new Price Monitoring Cells are being established in three other divisional districts viz. Ajmer, Bharatpur and Bikaner in order to make price control on Essential commodities more comprehensive.
- Daily Prices of essential commodities are collected and are being sent to Government of India, Chief Minister Office, Chief Secretary Office and Agriculture Department
- In case of any increase in prices of essential commodities, the State Government imposes stock limits on various essential commodities.

### 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. Total 6,715 Annapurna Bhandhars have been opened.

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

### Department of Consumer Affairs

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

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

In all, 5.37 lakh cases have been registered in state commission and district forum, out of which 4.95 lakhs cases have been disposed of till March, 2019.

### 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)

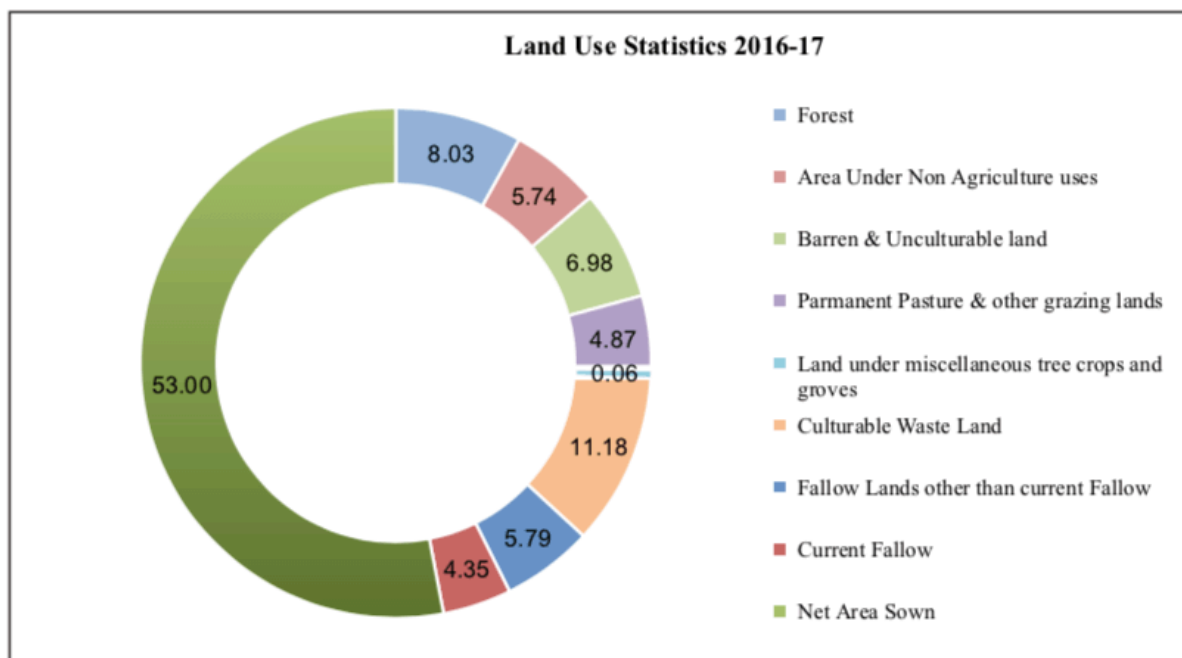
Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956. Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like- wheat, sugar, and kerosene and Non-PDS items like Tea and Agarbattis through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state. The Corporation is providing the above-mentioned items with its own brand name 'RAJ'.

## 05. 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	181.69	53
2	Area under Forests	27.53	8.03
3	Non Agricultural Uses	19.69	5.74
4	Permanent Pastures & other grazing land	16.70	4.87
5	Land under Misc. trees & grooves	0.22	0.06
6	Culturable Wasteland	38.31	11.18
7	Fallow Lands (other than current fallow)	19.83	5.79
8	Current Fallows	14.91	4.35
	Reporting Area for Land Utilization	3,42,7900	100



**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**

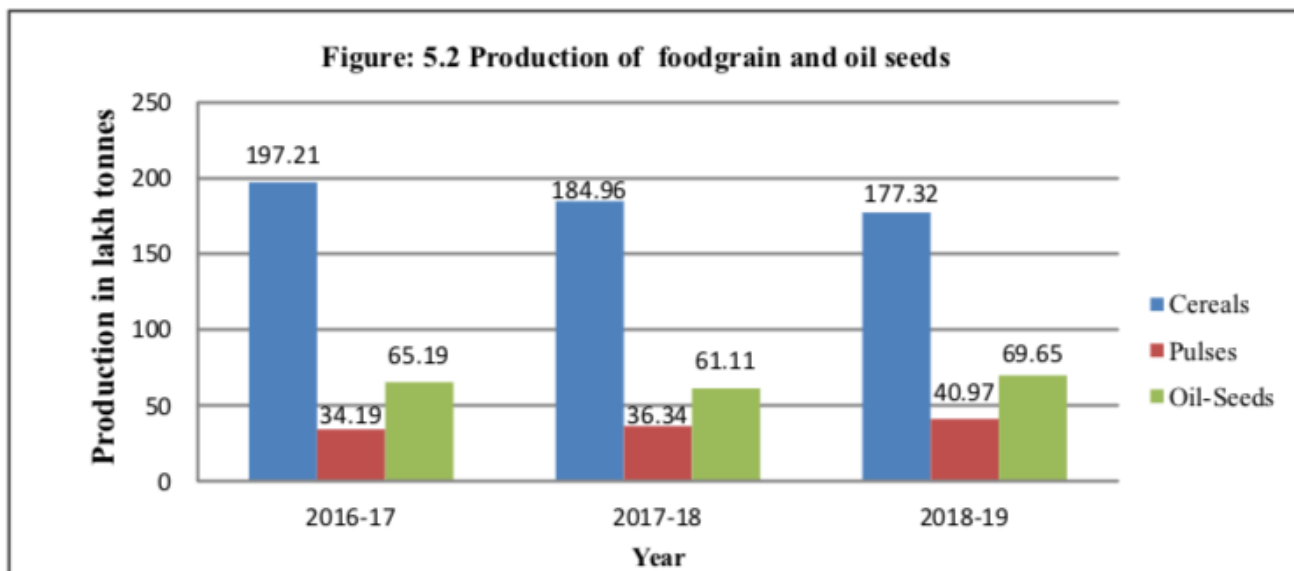
- As per provisional data for Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh. Out of these:
  - Marginal - 40.12 %
  - Small - 21.90 %
  - Semi medium - 18.50 %
  - Medium - 14.79 %
  - Large holdings - 4.69 %
- There is an increase in the number of 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.

The actual rainfall in the period 1st June to 30th September 2018 in the state was 393.6mm, which is 6.06 per cent less than the normal rainfall (419.00mm) for the same period. The rainfall during the monsoon season has been normal or below normal in the entire state with the exception of Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Sawai-madhopur and Sikar districts where more than normal rainfall has been recorded.

## Agricultural Production



- As per preliminary forecast for the year 2018-19, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 218.29 lakh tonnes, which is a decrease of 1.36 per cent as compared to production of 221.30 lakh tonnes for the previous year.
- The **kharif food grain** production in the year 2018-19 is expected to be at the level of 84.54 lakh tonnes (4.13 % annual increase) and Production of **Rabi food grain** production is expected to be 133.75 lakh tonnes (4.54% annual decrease).



- Production of **kharif Cereals** is estimated to be 65.87 lakh tonnes (5.41% annual increase) during the year 2018-19 and Production of **Rabi Cereals** in the year 2018-19 is expected to be 111.45 lakh tonnes (9% annual decrease).
- Production of **kharif Pulses** is estimated to be 18.67 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 0.16 per cent.
- Oilseeds including Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed are grown in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The total production of oilseeds during the year 2018-19 is estimated at 69.65 lakh tonnes (13% annual increase). Also, there is more oilseed production in Rabi then Kharif.
- Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 28.53 per cent.
- The production of Cotton is likely to be 20.27 lakh bales during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 7.08 per cent.

### Major Schemes in Agriculture

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY/ National Agriculture Development Programme)
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

### 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).

### Major Schemes in Horticulture

- National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
- National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)
- National Ayush Mission (NAM)

### Agricultural Marketing

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

#### Schemes:

- Kisan kaleva Yojana
- Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015

**Water Resources:**

Irrigation potential of the state has been raised to 38.59 lakh hectare by 2017-18, while before independence it was only 4 lakh hectare. During the year 2018-19, irrigation schemes are under progress include:

- **5 major Projects**
  - Narmada Canal Project,
  - Parwan,
  - Dholpur lift,
  - RWSRP for desert area,
  - Navnera Barrage (ERCP),
  - one Modernization work (Gang Canal),
- **6 Medium projects**
  - Garadada, Takli, Gagrini, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh
- **45 minor irrigation schemes**

**Parwan Irrigation Project**

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

**Narmada Canal Project**

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

**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.

**Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)**

- RWSLIP has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 25 districts.
- Total CCA to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare.
- Project period will be 08 year and implemented in three stages.
- The estimated cost of the project is `2,348.87 crore (35,468 Million Yen) out of which `1,971.06 crore (29,763 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA (85 per cent) and State contribution (15 per cent) will be `3,77.81 crore (5,705 Million Yen).
- The proposed 137 irrigation project includes Bhakra Canal System, Gurgaon Canal System, medium & minor irrigation project of 25 district (Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Pali, Sirohi, Dausa, Jaipur, Hanumangarh, and Sri- Ganganagar).

**Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)**

- RWSRPD has been financed by New Development Bank, for utilization of flood waters of Rabi, Beas, Sutlej & Ghaggar Rivers flowing waste into Pakistan and thereby restructuring of existing IGNP system.
- It will benefit Sri-Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.
- Revamping of IGNP system will reclaim 22,831 hectare of water logged area.

### National Hydrology Project

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

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

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

### State Warehousing

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

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 14.16 lakh metric tonnes.

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

### Animal Husbandry

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

The 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:****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 of 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.

**Other Initiatives:**

- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), free Rajasthan FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year.
- Livestock Breeders are being benefited under Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojna regularly.

**Gopalan Department**

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

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

**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.

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

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

### Forestry

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wild Life Sanctuaries, and 13 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

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

Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,377 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 11.76 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department.

### Co-operative

#### Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,617 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 271 Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A total of 35,101 Co-operative societies are registered in the State.

#### Cooperative Credit Related Schemes:

- Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019
- Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme
- Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme
- Co-operative Life Insurance Scheme
- Women Development Loan Scheme
- Self-employment Credit Card Scheme
- Raj Sahkar Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
- Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme
- Credit assistance to Self Help Groups

#### Cooperative Marketing Structure

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



**Co-operative Consumer Structure**

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

**Co-operative Housing Scheme**

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

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

**Co-operative Press**

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

**Urban Co-operative Banks**

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

**Storage**

There are 8,657 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions. These godowns are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department.

## 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.

### 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.

### Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards State's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. The achievements under various programmes/ schemes of industrial development are as follows:

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

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

#### **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

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

**Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojana (BRSY)**

- Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan yojna was launched to provide new opportunities for self-employment targeting young educated unemployed youth, female, SC/ST and specially abled persons.
- Under the scheme, benefit of 8.00 percent interest subsidy is being provided on bank loans.

**Industrial Promotional Camp**

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

**Leather Training Industries**

- To promote leather industry in the state, 190 persons were trained in leather dyeing/leather based product improvement techniques against the annual target of 195 in the financial year 2018-19.

**Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014****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 - [csr Rajasthan gov.in](http://csr Rajasthan gov.in).

Upto March, 2019, a total of 117 Corporates, 19 Government Departments, 207 implementing agencies & 33 service providers have registered themselves on the CSR portal. The amount of ₹572.9 crore is estimated to be incurred in 146 CSR projects across areas.

### Artisans Identity Card

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

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

### Other Schemes:

#### Applique & Embroidery Cluster Project, Barmer:

- Applique & Embroidery Cluster Development Project was sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan in 2017 under state government cluster development scheme.

- Gramin Vikas and Chetna Sansthan, an NGO of Barmer, has started the implementation of the project by organizing awareness workshop and opening of bank account of women SHGs.

#### **Kashidakari CSR Project, Barmer**

- The Barmer Lignite & Mines company has given an Embroidery cluster for women artisans of Chohtan Block of Barmer district under its CSR initiative & has given ₹26.00 lakh to startup the activities.
- The work of implementation has been started with the support of NGO 'Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE)'.
- In this project ₹24.53 lakh has been spent for development of Kashidakari in rehabilitation of Jalipa & Karpurdi mines area artisans.

#### **Ajrakh Hand Block Printing Cluster, Barmer**

- Under state government cluster development scheme 'Ajrakh Hand Block Printing Cluster Development Project' was sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan in 2018 for the Year 2019 to 2022 and the sanction project cost of ₹223.87 lakh.
- In this cluster NGO Sarvodaya Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Barmer has started the implementation of the project by organizing awareness workshop and opening of bank account of women SHGs.
- In this project, expenditure of ₹10.00 lakhs has been done for benefit of 500 artisans.

#### **Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP):**

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

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

- Investment Promotion Cell,

- Information Cell and
- Single Window Cell

are actively engaged in bringing the investments in the State.

### Recent Initiatives:

#### Single Window Clearance System:

- New Single Window System has been developed by DoIT and launched on 1st June, 2016 on the basis of the guidelines for Ease Of Doing Business (EODB) by DIPP, Government of India.
- By March 2019, 1006 services of 15 departments, which were required for setting up a business / enterprises were covered under SWCS.

### 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.

- Mahindra group has established multi product SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Mahindra World City (Jaipur)
- Electronic Manufacturing Cluster has been developed to attract investments in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) in Industrial Area of Salarpur, District Alwar.
- RIICO has established a ceramics & glass zone at Ghiloth industrial area near Neemrana.
- RIICO is also establishing an industrial area for ceramic & glass sector at Sathana, Ajmer.
- RIICO has developed Jaipur Exhibition-Cum-Convention Center at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- **Skill Development:** Land has been allotted on token amount for establishment of Japanese Institute of Manufacturing Excellence (JIM) in Japanese Zone at Neemrana, Alwar. It is one of the four proposed JIMs to be established in the country and engineers would be trained for skill development in this training facility.
- **Energy Conservation** - About 18,000 LED street lights have been erected/changed in 91 industrial areas
- **Clean Energy** - solar power plants have been installed in roof-tops of 25 Unit Offices of the Corporation

### Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June 1961, mainly to provide assistance to small-scale industries and artisans, to facilitate marketing of their products. The corporation is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur.

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

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

**Awards by RAJSICO:**

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

**Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)**

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing ones, upto ₹20 crore.

**Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)**

Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai) is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,483 km. About 39 per cent of the Corridor passes through Rajasthan. It also aims to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. A band of 150 km (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the Freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).

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

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



### Index of Industrial Production

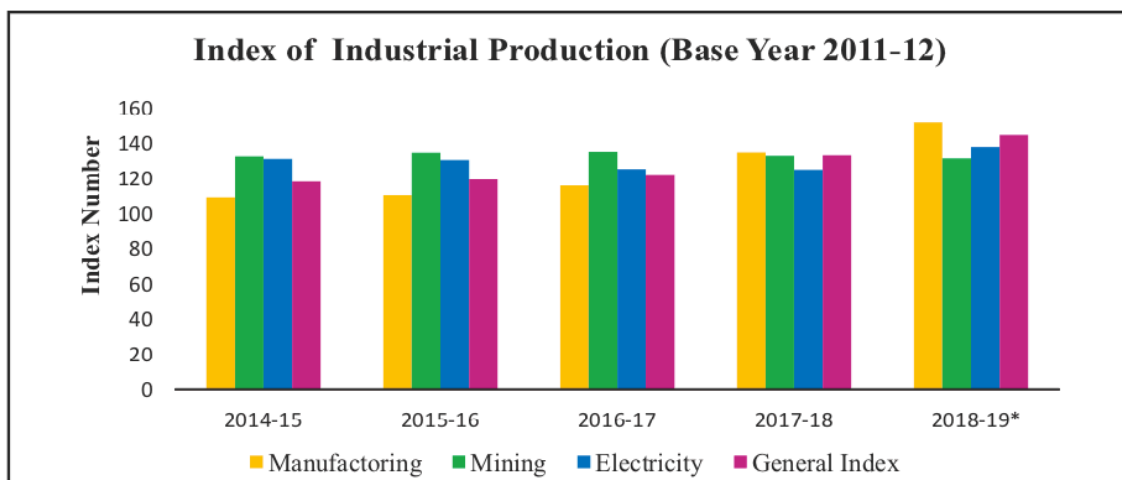
The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year.

- The IIP is the leading Indicator for industrial performance in the State, compiled on a **monthly** basis.
- The IIP series (Base 2011-12) is based on 154 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of:
  - Manufacturing,
  - Mining and
  - Electricity.
- A web portal has been developed for IIP and online data entry is being done, through District Statistical Offices.

**Index of Industrial Production**

Sector	2014-15	2015 -16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Manufacturing	108.99	110.29	115.71	134.71	151.47
Mining	132.49	134.49	135.04	132.85	131.48
Electricity	131.11	130.53	125.32	124.96	137.70
General Index	117.98	119.25	122.11	133.08	144.41

\* Provisional



\* Provisional

### Khadi & Village Industries (KVI)

Khadi & Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance.

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played an important role in providing self-employment in rural areas of Rajasthan.

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

#### Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme

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

#### Small Khadi Project

- Under this scheme, four proposals have been received from institutions/co-operative societies which had been put for the Empowered committee meeting for approval.

#### Training:

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

#### Rebate

- On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, 5% rebate has been kept by the State Government on Khadi garments from 2nd October 2018 to 1st October 2019.

#### Khadi Mela

- A khadi mela named 'Basantotsav' was organized on the 8th to 18th March 2019 in Sanstha Sangh, Jaipur to promote khadi and encouragement of the artisans.

### Mines & Minerals

- [Rajasthan](#) has deposits of 81 different types of major and minor minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined.
- Rajasthan is the **sole producer** of:
  - Lead & Zinc ores,
  - Selenite
  - Wollastonite
- Rajasthan is **leading producer** of:
  - Silver
  - Calcite
  - Gypsum
  - Ball Clay
  - Feldspar
  - Silver
  - Rock Phosphate
  - Steatite
  - Red Ochre
  - Steel & Cement grade limestone
- It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite etc.
- 70% of Boone-China tableware is produced in Rajasthan

### Organisations

#### Directorate of Mines and Geology

- Headquartered at Udaipur.

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

**Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)**

- Public Sector Mining carried on by - RSMML - Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Corporation.
- Engaged in mining & marketing of Industrial Minerals.
- During the year 2018-19, the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML were ₹ 1,147 Crores and ₹ 217. Crores respectively.

**Oil and Gas**

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

- Commercial production of crude oil commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present about 1,60,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 12 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite 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.
- M/s Cairn Energy has commenced production of natural gas from Raageshwari Deep Gas Field of Barmer 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.
- Oil India drilled 1 pilot well to establish producibility under Poonam discovery in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin.

### City Gas Distribution (CGD) in Rajasthan

Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has issued Letter of Intent (LoI) for development of CGD networks.

- 9th Bidding Round included 13 districts of Rajasthan - Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi), Jaipur, Kota (except area already authorized), Baran, Chittorgarh (Only Rawabhata Taluka) Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh (other than Rawatbhata), Udaipur and Dholpur Districts.
- 10th round of CGD bidding included districts of Rajasthan - Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Jalore and Sirohi.

### 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.

### Labour:

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

### Updates:

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

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

- For effective implementation of unorganized sector's workers rights and thereby creating awareness 'Facilitation and information centre has been started in all districts of the state.

### Employment Department

In the year 2018, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges were 1,81,249 among them, there were:

- 56,824 women,
- 37,532 scheduled caste,
- 16,977 scheduled tribes and
- 85,092 other backward class persons.

### Employment in Organised Sector in Rajasthan (2018):

- Total No. of Establishments: 21,642
  - Public – 15,011
  - Private – 6,631
- Employed Persons – 14.08 Lakhs
  - Public – 9.68 Lakhs
  - Private – 4.39 Lakhs

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.

### **Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme (Mukhaymantri Yuva Sambal Yojana)**

- Rajasthan unemployment Allowance Scheme was launched on 01st July, 2012.
- Under the scheme, unemployed graduates were granted unemployment allowance of ₹650 per month, women and specially disabled candidates were granted ₹750 per month for 2 years or till they were employed, whichever is earlier.
- The State Government has revised the earlier unemployment allowance to ₹3,000 per month for men and ₹3,500 per month for women and specially abled persons since 3rd February, 2019.

### **Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL)**

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was created with the objective to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies for promoting and facilitating large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people of the state.

The Government of Rajasthan issued an order dated November 07, 2014 for convergence of all skill development schemes under various departments in the State to be implemented under the aegis of Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL). Under the convergence order, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL), an umbrella organization is implementing schemes through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC).

### **Rajasthan Skill & Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)**

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

- Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)
- Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP)

- Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

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

- Country's first Government Skill University, named Rajasthan ILD Skill University (RISU) has been established in March, 2017, in Jaipur. RISU has started 3 years course from July, 2018.
- The Private Skill University in Jaipur, named Bhartiya Skill Development University (BSDU) has also been established in March, 2017.
- To ensure 100% third party of assessment and certification, MoUs with 25 Sector Skills Councils have been signed by RSLDC.
- Scheme of training programme for Traditional and Heritage skill development-Handicrafts, 'PHAD' Paintings, and other similar skills of Rajasthan have been introduced by RSLDC.
- Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT): Under this, 252 youth have been trained and 117 are under training in Front Office, Travel & Tourism, Food & Beverages, Western Culinary Art, Hospitality Operations (House Keeping) and Retails Services Courses.
- Under Skill Icon of Month, icons are selected in recognition to a successful training and good placement and intended to create awareness and motivate unemployed youths to participate in skill training programmes.
- Online annual skill calendar for youths is available on RSLDC portal to search for district, sector and month wise plan of skill trainings across the state.
- The district level skill and livelihoods development committee headed by the district collector of each district has been formed to monitor and extend the reach of skill development projects in the districts.
- The Livelihood Portal provides a unique platform to unemployed youth of Rajasthan interested in skill development by providing detailed information related to short term courses by RSLDC, ITIs, Apprenticeship and Employment Exchanges.



## 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

#### A. Power Generation:

- The installed capacity of power in the State as on March 2019 is 21,077.64 MW.
- Future Plan – Three projects of 2,800 MW are under progress.
  - Chhabra Thermal Power Project
  - Suratgarh Thermal Power Project
  - Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project

#### B. Transmission System

- The total Transmission network has increased by 45 per cent during 2011-12 to 2018-19.
- The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System. The system is intended to achieve the wide area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/ security and asset management.
- **Public Private Partnership (PPP):** The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of 162 Grid Sub Station (GSS) of 132 kV has been out sourced with approximate savings of `30.00 lakh per substation per annum.

### C. Distribution System

#### Consumers:

- The Number of consumers increased from 145.61 Lakh (March-2018) to 156.30 Lakh (March-2019) with growth of 7.34 per cent.

#### Rural Electrification:

- No. of villages electrified: 43,264 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhanis electrified: 1.10 lakh (96.5 per cent)
- No. of rural House Holdss electrified: 92.14 Lakh (98.15 per 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.

### 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 3,074 MW have been commissioned in the State upto March, 2019.

MNRE has approved following 6 solar parks for development in Rajasthan with total 5,410 MW capacity under “Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”:

- Bhadla Solar Park - Phase I-IV (420+680+1000+500 MW)
- Phalodi-Pokaran - 750 MW
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB - 1500 MW
- Nokh Solar Park - 980 MW

### Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

The Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI has also conveyed sanction for 18 MW Capacity allocations of Solar Roof Top Projects for Rajasthan in residential, social and institutional sectors with 30 per cent CFA.

Total capacity of 126 MW Rooftop Solar Power Projects has been commissioned in the State till March, 2019, out of which 37 MW Rooftop Solar Power Projects commissioned under various subsidy scheme of MNRE through RREC.

### **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 4,310.50 MW wind power capacity has been established upto March, 2019 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 March, 2019 in the State.

### Energy Conservation Programme

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

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

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

### Road & Transport

- Road length has increased to 2,36,572.27 km upto March, 2018.
- The road density in the state is 69.12 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2018.

### Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

RSRTC was established on October 1st, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation is operating to run a total of 5,295 own and on hired Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,230 routes covering 14.90 lakh km and carrying 8.51 lakh passengers per day.

### Registration of Motor Vehicles

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department in the state has reached to 177.10 lakh by the end of March, 2019 which shows an increase of 8.78 per cent.

### Railways:

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,893 km in March, 2016, which has remained 5,929 km at the end of March, 2018. The Railway length in state is 8.66 per cent of all India route length of 68,442 km.

### Postal & Telecommunication Infrastructure

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,310 and telecom subscribers were 66.93 million at the end of March, 2018. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2017 and 2018 are given in table below:

**Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State**

(as on March)

S.No	Item	Unit	2017	2018
1	Post Offices	Number	10311	10310
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wire line)	Million	68.06	66.93
2.1	Wireless Subscribers	Million	67.32	66.39
2.2	Wire line Subscribers	Million	0.74	0.55
3	Number of Public Call Offices (BSNL, Bharti Group, Sistema ShyamTata Group)	Number	17799	6204*
4	Number of Village Public Telephones BSNL	Number	16879	7857

\*- Excluding Sistema Shyam

## 08: Social Sector Development

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

### EDUCATION

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

### Elementary Education

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

- 34,796 Government Primary Schools (PS),
- 20,453 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and
- 14,069 Government Secondary /Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes

Wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 63.41 lakh as per DISE report 2017-18.

### Important Government Schemes related to Elementary Education:

- The Free Text Book distribution scheme
- Pre- metric scholarship
- Bhamashah Honors Ceremony
- Health Education Program
- Sports Participation
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

### Promotion of Girl Education

- 318 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning and 37,223 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-Raju Manch and Gargi Manch:** Meena-Raju Manch have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of Upper Primary Schools and Gargi Manch have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII of secondary schools to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc, It also motivated the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 301 Adhyapika Manch have been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is the group of maximum 100 teachers.
- **Academic Kishori Mela:** The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on science and mathematics.
- Innovation for girls education (Under SSA): **"Saksham"** (self-defensive training to girls), **"Jagriti"** (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 17 districts).
- **Transport Voucher:** Class 1-5 children coming from more than 1 km and Class 6-8 children coming from more than 2 km in rural area are benefitted with the Transport voucher scheme. Girls from class 9-12 coming from more than 5 km in rural areas were benefitted from transport vouchers or any other schemes of bi-cycles.

### Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana:

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

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



**Aanganwadi Integration:**

At present, total 61,346 Anganwadi Centers are operated in the state through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Out of them, 18,360 Anganwadi Centers have been integrated physically with in the campus of concerned primary/ upper primary/ secondary/ senior secondary school; While, 19,084 Anganwadi Centers have been integrated functionally i.e. under administrative control.

Hence, a sum of 37,444 Anganwadi centers of ICDS has been integrated physically or functionally with government Schools. Pre-primary education along with health facility is being made available for children of age group 3-6 in these AWCs.

**School Management Information System (Shala Dharshan):**

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

**Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN):**

Inclusive Education, Samagra Shiksha, Rajasthan aims to look at education of Children with Special Needs in a continuum from class I to class XII. The Inclusive Education component covers all children with special needs with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the schedule of disabilities of the Right of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. We are serving Children with special needs with diverse mode or different activities. The services provided to CWSN in the Financial Year 2018-19 are as follow:-

- Braille Books
- Large print Books
- Transport Allowances
- Stipend for girls
- Cochlear Implant: 34 Hearing Impairment CWSN got benefitted with Cochlear Implant.
- Laptop & Mobile training
- Composite school grant
- Computer Aided learning program (CALP)
  - The Government has initiated the Computer Aided Learning Program (CALP) as innovative activity under Samagra shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) in Upper Primary schools to

inculcate use of computers as a tool of quality learning and ensuring that children can enjoy while learning their subjects with the state-of- art technology in IT sector.

**Akshay Patika:**

Akshay Patika was established 59,773 schools in the state for the fulfillment of common needs and social engagement. Parents, teachers and donors can donate amount according to their capacity in this Akshaya Patika.

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

**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.

The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40.

**Recent Innovations:**

- Lok Shiksha kendras are being run in 32 districts (except Kota district) of the state, in 9,022 GramPanchayats.
- Literacy Classes run in Jail for non-literate Prisoners in the State. 8,837 Prisoner learners appeared literacy exam upto March 2018
- **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 14,290 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 15,730 private schools in Rajasthan with classes IX-XII. 48.93 lakh students including 24.71 lakh girls are enrolled.

**Gargi Award:**

- Girl students who get 75% or more marks in class 10th and 12th as regular students are awarded. In 2018-19, 75,717 girls were benefitted.

**Hostel Facilities:**

- For promoting girls education in the State 186 Sharde Girls Hostel are being run in which 17,123 girls are being enrolled.

**Free Scooty distribution:**

Meritorious general girls of economically backward category whose annual family income is upto 2.5 lakh and have passed RBSE examinations of class 10th and 12th (science, arts & commerce) with more than 85% marks, Provision to provide scooty to each section of 200 students, total 800 students.

In the year 2018-19, total 767 girl students have been benefitted and under Padamakshi scheme 8 categories (SC, ST, OBC, Minority, General, BPL, Specially abled and MBC) students are includes who have secured 1st position in each district in 12th class Examination of RBSE

**Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan Scheme**

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.

In the year 2018-19 the scheme has been extended for the one orphan girl student who stands first in the district. The scheme provides:

- Assistance of ₹15,000 per year for Textbooks, Stationary and Uniform in class 11th and 12th and ₹25,000 per year for Graduation and Higher degrees.
- Re-imbursement 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).

**Balika Shiksha foundation:**

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

**Laptop distribution Scheme:**

- In the government schools, the meritorious students of class 8th, 10th & 12th are rewarded laptops for free as encouragement.

**SIQE**

- To improve the learning outcomes of students of class 1 to 5, State Initiative for Quality Education programme (SIQE) is being implemented in all the 64,606 schools of the state.

**Adarsh School**

- In each gram Panchayat, at least one secondary /Senior Secondary school is being developed as Adarsh School.

**Inclusive Education**

- The 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) scheme is being implemented.
- It covers students with disability of 14+ age group from Standard IX to XII.
- Total 21 types of disabilities covered as per the disabilities Act.

**Gyan Sankalp Portal**

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

**Raj e-Gyan portal**

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

**Higher Education**

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

**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. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sectors.

### Technical Education

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

#### Engineering/ Management Education:

- To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 112 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State.
- Out of these, 15 are Government aided and 97 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 41,512 students per year.
- For Management Education at P.G. level, 37 MBA Institutions (02 Government/ Government aided and 35 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 2,870 students per year.
- All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering Colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and Bikaner and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota.
- Additionally, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

#### Polytechnic:

- To provide technical education in the State, 151 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 35,895 students have been functioning in the year 2018-19.
- Out of these, 35 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), and 108 private polytechnics are also functioning.

#### Industrial Training Institutes (ITI):

- ITIs in the state are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department.
- Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 260 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 93,966 in the year 2018-19.
- Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and (laxmangarh) sikar.

- New trades related to stone processing were started in government. ITIs at Rajsamand and Kishangarh, Ajmer.
- New trades related to hotel group were started in the R.I. Centre of Jaipur.
- Production centre Jaipur & Udaipur have been up graded into regular ITIs and training in electrician trade has been started .
- In the field of tourism the Centre of Excellence for Tourism & Training has been established in Udaipur, with the help of ITEES Singapur. Training to trainees has been started.
- Government has given Financial & Administrative sanction to open ITI's in Seven Central jails of the state in Ajmer, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sriganganagar, Udaipur & Jodhpur respectively.

### Medical Education:

There are 21 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which:

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

There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 15 in Private sector.

### Recent Developments:

- 5 Medical Colleges at Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali & Dungarpur have been started from the academic year 2018-19.
- The construction work in three Medical Colleges, i.e. Barmer, Sikar & Dholpur is in progress.
- 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.

### Language and Library Department

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

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

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

### MEDICAL AND HEALTH

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

**Details of Medical Institutions**

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31st March, 2019
1	Hospitals	103
2	Community Health Centers(CHC)	606
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2090
4	Dispensaries	190
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51
7	Sub Centers	14378



### **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.
- RMSC is also supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State.
- As per the Essential drug list, 608 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items have been listed in the Financial Year 2018-19.
- Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories.
- The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions.
- Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available.

### **Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme**

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

### **Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana**

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

### National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

- Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 3, 01,516 New OPD patients & 4, 91,102 follow up patients.
- Under NMHP, 1,179 camps were organized and 22,676 patients were treated in these camps.
- Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 25,274 staff were trained.

### Adarsh Primary Health Center:

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

### Public Private Partnership:

- *Haemodialysis* service is running on PPP mode at 33 District Hospitals in Rajasthan.
- *IVF centers* are running on PPP mode at 8 District Hospital Baran, Sikar, Pali, Rampura (Kota), Bikaner, Sawai madhopur, Kanwantia Hospital Jaipur and Beawar (Ajmer).
- Presently **84 PHC** running under PPP mode.
- *CT scan* are running on PPP mode at 30 district hospitals.
- *MRI machines* are working on PPP mode at 4 district hospitals (Kanwatiya- Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar).

### Bhamashah Swasthiya Bima Yojana

Bhamasha Swasthaya 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 Swasthaya 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 1,401 disease packages are offered under the scheme, for which reserved list include 738 secondary packages, 663 tertiary packages. In secondary packages, reserved list include 46 government medical institution packages and 14 Private Medical Institution packages. Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 10 days post-hospitalization expenses.
- No Third Party Administration (TPA).
- 519 Government and 971 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.

### AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

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

At present there are 120 Ayurvedic hospitals (including 1 at Bikaner House in Delhi) and 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals.

Additionally, 3,581 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are also functioning in the State.

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

### National Ayush Mission

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

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

**Essential Activities:**

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

**Activities under flexible Pool:**

- 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/Equipments 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/Nursery/ 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 13.99 lakh insured persons and their 40.29 lakh dependent family members are being benefited in the State. Under E.S.I. Scheme, four E.S.I. hospitals (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 74 dispensaries are functioning in the State.

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

### **FAMILY WELFARE**

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

At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 199 per lakh live births (SRS 2014-16) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 38 per thousand live births (SRS 2017) 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 13 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health.

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

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

ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centers. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. At present, 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, 587 Janani Express vehicles are operational.
- Services pregnant women & sick neonates.
- Existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

### **108 Toll Free Ambulance Yojana:**

- The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September, 2008.
- Presently, 732 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 vis. 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, 948 AYUSH doctors and 210 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Still Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel.

## **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 Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)**

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

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

### **Rajasthan Housing Board**

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24 th 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 horizons year of Eight Towns namely Dungarpur, Sujangarh, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Sardar Shahar, Mandal garh, 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 SubRegional 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 (DAY-NULM). 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 (SFCCoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by Government of India. Draft SFCCoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared and SFCCoA 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 nodal agency for RuDF.

**Seven Sewerage Projects**

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of 472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shehawati, 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, Si

ar, nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk , Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar.

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

### **LED Light Project**

Energy saving Project has been initiated in the State to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. 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.

**Annapurna Rasoi Scheme**

Annapurna Rasoi scheme is providing good quality food and snacks with cleanliness at the cheap and concessional rates in the urban body areas. Annapurna rasoi scheme is expanded to serve breakfast/snacks to all 33 district collector office premises.



## **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.

**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.

**Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana:**

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

**Monetary relief for victims/dependents of Schedule Castes or Schedule Tribes-**

In case of atrocity has been done against any person who belongs to Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe by a person of non-Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe, victim/dependent may get monetary relief/compensation under the provisions of rule 12(4) of "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995". The concerned District Magistrate may immediately sanction the relief/ compensation to the victim/dependent in 47 types of defined categories of atrocities.

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

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

**Antyeshti Anudan Yojana:**

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

**Old Age welfare scheme:**

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

**Navjivan Yojana:**

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

Besides this, Ujjwala Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age/Widow/Specially abled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Swayamsidhha Yojana De-addiction Programme, etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections

## Pensions Schemes

### **Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana:**

Under old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above, Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting a revised pension of ₹750 per month instead of ₹500 and after age of 75 years ₹1,000 per month instead of ₹750 per month from 1st January, 2019.

### **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.
- Pension of ₹1,500 per month is providing to the leprosy cured persons from 01 April, 2018.

## SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

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

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

**Scholarships Scheme for Specially Abled Persons:**

Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family annual income is less than ₹2 lakh and non-refundable fee is also reimbursed for OBC and General students.

**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 10-2 & 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.

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):**

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

**Skill Training for minorities:**

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

**Loans for self-employment and education:**

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

**Madarsa Board :**

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.

### Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyan)

- Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyan) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to implement across the country.

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**

- Aims for the improvement of health and nutrition of pregnant women and their younger children (0 to 6 months)
- An amount of ₹5,000 in three installments (₹1,000, ₹2,000 and ₹2,000 respectively) is directly paid to the beneficiaries bank account on the fulfillment of prescribed conditions.

**Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**

- SAG was launched on 01 June, 2018 and implemented across the State - Rajasthan for adolescent girls of aged 11-14 years those who are out of school.
- These beneficiaries are provided nutrition and non-nutrition services and positive environment to education, empower them, make them self-dependent and aware citizen through Anganwadi Centers.

**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.

### **National creche scheme for children of working mothers**

#### Objectives

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

#### Services

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

#### Target Group

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

## **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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana:**

Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana was announced by the Chief Minister in 2016-17 budget to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve her health and education status in the State. This is a flagship scheme, which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Girl children belonging to the state of Rajasthan, who are born on or after the 1 of June 2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of 50,000 is provided in 6 installments to the parents/ guardians of the eligible girl.

**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.

**Menstrual Hygiene Scheme for Girls and Women:**

Special and targeted efforts are required to generate community awareness, sensitize men and boys, and create an enabling environment for women and girls to manage menstrual health with adequate knowledge, safety, dignity and without stigma.

**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

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

### **Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad –RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP)**

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

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

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

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) is being implemented in 60 blocks from June, 2011 to 15 Oct 2018.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 9 blocks from April, 2013 to June 2018.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 219 blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

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

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

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

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

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

### **Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin**

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

#### **Features:**

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

### **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.

## 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.

### **Guru Golvalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJY)**

Guru Golvalkar 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.

### **Swa-Vivek ZilaVikas**

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas.

### **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*.

### **Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)**

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

### **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.

### **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.

### Panchayati Raj

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

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

#### Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

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

### Grant to Panchayati Institutions:

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

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

#### Fifth State Finance Commission

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

### Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

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

#### Incentives:

- 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.



### Panchayat Award

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

- The **Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP)** Scheme was renamed as Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) 2016-17 onwards. These awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State. Government of Rajasthan has received award of ₹144.00 lakh for the year 2018 for selected PRIs.
- Under **Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP)**, one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts & Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat *Mandai* of Panchayat Samiti Sam, Zila Parishad Jaisalmer was selected for the year 2018 and awarded money of ₹10.00 lakh.
- Under **Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana Award**, the three best performing Gram Panchayats of India were awarded for preparation of best Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana (GPDP). Nominations for the five gram panchayats for the year 2018 have been sent to Government of India.

### Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

In compliance to the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has transferred cent per cent 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 Version-2 software.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated People's campaign as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” for preparation of Decentralized Participative Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) 2019-20. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2 October, 2018 to 31st December, 2018 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” the Participative and Integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plans are prepared and being uploaded on the Plan Plus.

### **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)**

- Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) from the financial year 2018-19 onwards.
- The funding pattern of the new scheme RGSA will be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60: 40.
- The focus of the scheme is on capacity building of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, strengthening of basic Infrastructures of PRIs and for training activities.
- The plan of 74.97 crore has been approved by Central executive committee (CEC), Government of India for the year 2019-20.

### **European Union State Partnership Programme**

As per approved PIP of EU-SPP year 2016-17, the activity “Provide Budgetary support to implement water management works in association with MJSA” was approved @ 5 crore in each 10 districts viz Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sikar.

Similarly `10 crore were approved for district Pali, for the activity “Provide Budgetary Support to Implement Integrated Water Resources Management and associated development of Water Management Works”. `32.70 crore has been utilized up to 31st March, 2019 on the approved activities the schemes.

### Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

MDMS was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995. In **September 2004** the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes I – V in Government and aided schools and EGS/ AIE centres. With time there have been multiple revisions in the scheme.

The purpose of the Mid-day meal scheme is to provide hot cooked food to the children of primary and upper primary classes.

#### Objectives:

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

#### Covers:

- 66,493 Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarsas.
- Approximately 62.65 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (41.03 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.62 lakh in class 6 to 8).

#### Recent Initiatives:

As per directions of Government of India, Automated Monitoring System by SMS technique has been implemented, since August, 2016 for regular supervision and review of the scheme. In this connection, the information of the number of benefitted students is being collected through SMS from schools on Toll Free number -15544. Nutritive values were analyzed in MDM sample through NABL Accredited Laboratories.

### 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.

### Anpurna Doodh Yojana

- Rajasthan launched Anpurna Doodh Yojana on 2nd July, 2018.
- Under this scheme milk is given to students of class 1 to 8 daily in schools.
- During the financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of `471.75 crore has been incurred in this scheme.

## 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 financial year 2018-19, 2,942.38 lakh man-days of employment has been generated for which an amount of ₹3,886.00 crore has been paid as wages.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

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

#### **UID (Aadhar):**

- Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is referred as Unique Identity Number.

- This number is used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government.
- Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for the project.
- Approximately, 7 crore registrations have been done upto March, 2019.

**Rajasthan Startup:**

- As part of State Government's mandate to give a thrust to the state's Startup sector, several initiatives have been implemented.
- The **iStart Portal** ([istart.rajasthan.gov.in](http://istart.rajasthan.gov.in)) works as a single window for Startups.
- In addition, Challenge for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRate ranking mechanism and an incubator, iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur), are also made available to the State's Startups.
- Foundation Stone for Incubation Centre, Jodhpur laid on July 27, 2018.
- Techno Fund of ₹ 500 crore has been created for Startups of which ₹ 100 crore earmarked for women Startup and ₹ 50 crore for Green Startup.

**Techno Hub:**

- A prolific platform to help the start-up ideas grow and evolve into an accomplished future organization.
- World class technological facilities, digital museum, incubator and innovation facilities are under one roof. The biggest Start-ups hub in the country with a seating capacity of 700 start-ups and free plug & play, cloud server space, Rajasthan Stack, RPG, Hosting facilities to start-ups.

**Challenge for Change:**

- Under this programme an opportunity is provided for youth to directly partner with the State Government.

- Offering direct work orders worth upto ₹1 crore to youths without following the traditional tendering process. Invite solutions for various citizen- centric requirement of the Government and funds, resources provided to selected youth to work on their ideas.

#### **Rajasthan Sampark Portal:**

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

#### **Video Walls:**

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

#### **Video Conferencing:**

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

#### **e-Sakhi:**

- Free digital training provide to 1.5 Lakh women through e-sakhi program to bridge the digital divide between the residents and various state government schemes.
- These volunteers/Sakhi further train people from their respective village/urban areas to access digital service connecting maximum citizens in the state and ensuring that at-least one person from every rural family is made digitally literate.

**Rajasthan Digikit:**

- Digital Kit is provided to all residents to equip them with basic services and enable them to avail the services of the Government digitally.
- Digikit Includes facilities such as Single Sign On, Raj e-Sign, Raj e-Vault and RajMail (RajMail in Hindi also).

**Other Programmes****RajNET:**

- Integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN).
- Under this project, room based video conference facility is being provided to District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC facility at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayat.
- Under this Project more than 9000 sites have been prepared. IP Phones were also distributed to Gram Panchayats.

**Wi-Fi facility:**

- Wi-Fi facility has been provided in all the departmental headquarters and district headquarters.
- Wi-Fi facility has been provided to approx 50 new places and 400 Rajiv Gandhi Service Center upto March, 2019.

**Geographical Information System (GIS):**

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



**E-Mitra:**

- Presently more than 500 services of government departments / private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 55,250 e-mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State.
- Simultaneously, deposition of utility bills through mobile application has also been started.

**E-MitraPlus:**

- eMitraPlus is a revolutionary step ahead in eService delivery. It provides the services directly, without any human interface, just as an ATM does.
- eMitraPlus is the first of its in India.
- One can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get print through in-built printer.
- It allows multiple payment modes such as cash, debit/ credit card, net banking.
- eMitraPlus is enabled with Video conferencing facility to residents for registering their feedback and problems directly to the officials. These Kiosks are available at rural and urban areas of the state. More than 13000 eMitraPlus Kiosks has been installed.

**Raj-Payment:**

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

**Digitally Signed Certificates:**

- The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched.
- The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk.
- Every month approximately 1.5 Lakh Digitally Signed Certificates are being issued. Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility.
- The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.

**State Portal:**

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

**eSanchar & iFact:**

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

**State Master Centralised Data Hub:**

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

**Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):**

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

**State Data Centre (SDC):**

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

**Hindi e-mail:**

- Rajasthan is the first and only residents. The domain is [मेल.राजस्थान.भारत](mailto:मेल.राजस्थान.भारत)

**RajBIOSCOPE:**

- Citizens can upload useful videos (.mp4 format) to the RajBIOSCOPE portal which are available for public viewing.

**Rajasthan Recruitment Portal:**

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

**Single Sign On (SSO):**

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

**Raj eVault:**

- It provides a secure eSpace to residents and organizations, enabling them to store documents along with Meta Data for validations. Raj e-vault is integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-mitra.

**Raj App Center:**

- This platform has been established for Operating System (OS), independent mobile application development, deployment and management. Application such as SIPF, eMitra, App Status Rajasthan, ePDS, Bhamashah, RajApp Center, Raj Mandi, Some Facts About Rajasthan(Statistical Year Book), LITES, eMitra MicroATM, Raj eSign (QR Code), RajSampark, Raj Weaver, Rajnet, MJSA, Raj-eGyan, DOP, Revenue Court App(RCMS), Case Darpan, RajArtisan, CM App, Senior Citizen Security App and District KPIs, Mobile Games have been developed and deployed.

**Command & Control Center (ABHAY):**

- Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security have been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 14 districts (Nagaur, Baran, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Dausa, Barmer, Bhilwara, Shri Ganganagar, Karauli, Dholpur, Pratapgarh). Work in rest districts is in progress.
- This project covers:-
  - Video Surveillance System
  - Dial 100 Control System
  - Forensic Investigation System
  - Intelligent Traffic Management System Ø Vehicle Tracking System
  - Geographical Information System

**Artificial Intelligence (AI) related projects:**

DoIT&C has initiated work in the field of Big Data, Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in the following areas:

- **Revenue Intelligence & Analytics** for State Revenue Departments, with the primary objective to identify opportunities to enhance revenue for the state, across tax Collections, Property Registrations, Excise Collections etc. Various Revenue Departments are using the data analytics stack to detect potential revenue leakages and fraud.
- **Departmental Dashboards & Text Analytics** is being utilized by state departments for reporting across various Key Performance Indicators that are relevant to the department.
- **Data Lake on Hadoop:** This data-lake has been envisaged as a solution where state data is available for on-demand analysis for departments of the state.
- **Face Recognition:** To recognize individual faces after comparing it with millions of faces in the stored database and to fetch related information from the database.
- **Audio Analytics:** To gauge the quality of service being rendered by the call centre (181) agents and satisfaction level of callers.
- **RajBOT :** The project has been envisaged for establishment of a platform for engagement of the citizens with the State Government, by improving the speed and effectiveness of the interaction.

To enhance the citizens' experience in interaction with government, Robots are being trained to mimick human conversation, for interactive and intuitive communication with citizens in real time.

## TOURISM

During the calendar year 2018, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 519.90 lakh

- 502.36 lakh domestic.
- 17.54 lakh foreign.

### Activities:

- To incentivize film tourism in the State, Department of Tourism has issued amendment in the Rajasthan Film Shooting Regulation on 22nd June, 2016. After amendment 59 permissions have been issued upto March, 2019.
- Department has organized “**Rajasthan Festival**” from 27th to 30th March, 2019 in Jaipur.
- Various cultural programs- “**Paryatan Parv**” were organised from 16th to 27th September, 2018 at all seven Divisional Head Quarters and in New Delhi.
- Pushkar Fair-2018 and Winter Festival-2018 were successfully organized through Public Private Partnership (PPP)

## ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

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

### 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.

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

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

#### Divisions:

- Research & Development Division
  - Assistance to Research and Development projects and workshops/ seminars/ conferences and travel grant student Projects.
- Science & Society Division
- Entrepreneurship Development

- Division Bio Technology Division
  - Government of Rajasthan had announced the Rajasthan Biotech Policy in the year 2015.
- Science Communications & Popularization Division

### Patent Information Center

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

### Major Activities:

- **State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur** has been working to create information system on Natural Resources of the state.
- In-principle approval received from National Council for Science Museums (NCSM) for Sub Regional Science Centre at Ajmer with a project cost of ₹15.20 crore.
- Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL) supported Nuclear Power Gallery project of ₹4.5 crore is in progress at the Regional Science Centre at Jaipur.
- Coaching of Engineering and Medical entrance exams through SATCOM is being provided to low-income category science students of 11th and 12th class.

### ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

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

**Communication and Extension (Publicity):**

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

**Celebration of Important Days**

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

**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.

**Disaster Management & Relief**

During the financial year 2018-19 an amount of ₹83.27 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2018-19 sanction of ₹1,277.00 crore has been received in two installments. The contribution of Government of India is 75 percent and the State Government is 25 percent in the installments.

**Activities:**

- In Kharif Samvat-2074, 6,838 villages of 16 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to flood/drought and relief activities has been carried out.
- In Rabi Samvat-2074, 25 villages of 2 districts have been declared scarcity affected.
- In Samvat-2074, relief assistance has been sanctioned to 556 declared cattle camp in scarcity affected districts.
- In Kharif Samvat- 2075, 22 villages of Sriganganagar district have been declared scarcity affected due to hailstorm.

- In Kharif Samvat-2075, total 5,555 Villages of 9 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to drought.
- Dust Storm (Tez Aandhi/ Andhar/Toofan) cause human and property loss at large scale has been notified as State specific natural calamity vide notification dated 17th April, 2018.

### Jawahar Kala Kendra

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

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

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

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

### Devasthan Department

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

#### Schemes:

- Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana
- Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana

## 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.

### **Status Summary of PPP Projects in Rajasthan:**

- Total 175 projects costing ₹14,706.46 crore completed upto March,2019 in the state.
- Total 45 projects costing ₹4,906 crore are in progress.
- Another 95 projects involving an investment of ₹24,825.05 crore are in the pipeline.

Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31st March, 2019

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed sofar		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹in Cr.	No.	₹in Cr.	No.	₹in Cr.
1	Roads (SH & NH)	63	6300.10	12	2878.64	67	9029.77
2	Urban Infrastructure *	22	402.94	13	646.37	15	12843.55
3	Power	11	7097.90	8	1310.92	1	20.00
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	2165.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	0	0
6	Social*	62	645.14	11	46.41	7	298.43
7	Others	15	160.37	1	23.66	3	468.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>175</b>	<b>14706.46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4906.00</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>24825.05</b>

### Policy Initiatives to Promote Private Participation

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

#### 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. It serves as the repository of all the information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.

#### 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 is revised from time to time. The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

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

Rajasthan State Legislature has enacted the comprehensive Act assent of the Governor of which was received on 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.

### Capacity Building for PPP in Rajasthan

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

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

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

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

## 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 15 EAPs costing `21,379.16 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 Program (RUIDP Phase-III)</li> <li>Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-I</li> <li>Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B</li> <li>Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program</li> </ul>
2	New Development Bank (NDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche 1</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> <li>Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (July 2018 - March 2024)</li> <li>Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan (October, 2018 to September, 2019)</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>Re-organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project</li> </ul>

## 13. Sustainable Development Goals

The [Sustainable Development](#) Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. On 25 September 2015, the 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The SDGs came into effect in January 2016, and they will continue to guide UNDP policy and funding until 2030.

### Background of SDGs

#### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

On 8 September 2000, following a three-day [Millennium Summit](#) of world leaders gathered in New York at the headquarters of the United Nations, the UN General Assembly adopted some 60 goals regarding peace; development; environment; human rights; the vulnerable, hunger and [poverty](#); which was referred to as **Millennium Declaration (Resolution 55/2)**. This Millennium Declaration along with other ideas, became the basis for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

MDGs were 8 goals with 21 targets, and a series of measurable health indicators and [economic indicators](#) for each target. For 15 years, the MDGs drove progress in several important areas: reducing income [poverty](#), providing much needed access to water and sanitation, driving down child mortality and drastically improving maternal health. They also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combatting HIV/AIDS and other treatable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.



### Millennium Development Goals



### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In 1992, the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ([UNCED](#)) or Earth Summit was held in [Rio de Janeiro](#), where the first agenda for Environment and Development, also known as Agenda 21, was developed and adopted. In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio+20, was held as a 20-year follow up to UNCED. Colombia proposed the idea of the SDGs at a preparation event for Rio+20 held in Indonesia in July 2011.

It was realised that a successor agenda was required to reignite hope for a better future, and to address these new set of challenges. The Post-2015 Development Agenda was a process from 2012 to 2015 led by the United Nations to define the future global development framework that would succeed the MDGs. The SDGs were developed to succeed the MDGs which ended in 2015.

### What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

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

The SDGs are part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, the 2030 Agenda. The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a collection of 17 global goals that are required to be achieved by all countries and stakeholders by 2030. The 17 SDGs comprise of 169 associated targets, which are interconnected in nature. Each target has defined monitorable indicators to measure progress towards reaching the target. In total, there are 244 indicators listed in the SDGs global indicator framework for monitoring the progress.



### The Goals are:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- **Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern [energy](#) for all
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- **Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Rajasthan's Commitment to SDGs

India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs with institutional architecture being already set up and several organisations/ministries have been entrusted with responsibilities to implement the Agenda 2030. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is **nodal** ministry for drafting the National Indicator Framework in consultation with the States/Union Territories (UTs), implement, monitor and produce timely reports to document progress of the SDGs. In the month of December 2018, the NITI Aayog came out with the first 'SDG India Index Baseline report 2018'.

Based on the SDG India Index, States and UTs have been classified into 4 categories comprises achiever, front runner, performer and aspirant. As per the Report, *Rajasthan has been ranked as performer* on Composite SDG India Index with the Index Score of 59. On the lines of central Government, Rajasthan has also undertaken significant initiatives towards achieving the target of SDGs. This post looks at initiative of Rajasthan's Commitment to SDG:

Goal wise index value of India and Rajasthan

Goal	Index value for India	India's Index Category	Index value for Rajasthan	Rajasthan's Index Category
1- No Poverty	54	Performer	59	Performer
2- Zero Hunger	48	Aspirant	45	Aspirant
3- Good Health and Well Being	52	Performer	49	Aspirant
4- Quality Education	58	Performer	73	Front Runner
5- Gender Equality	36	Aspirant	37	Aspirant
6- Clean Water And Sanitation	63	Performer	43	Aspirant
7- Affordable & Clean Energy	51	Performer	63	Performer
8- Decent Work And Economic Growth	65	Front Runner	57	Performer
9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	44	Aspirant	62	Performer
10- Reduced Inequalities	71	Front Runner	79	Front Runner
11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	Aspirant	45	Aspirant
15- Life on Land	90	Front Runner	68	Front Runner
16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	71	Front Runner	81	Front Runner

SDG India Index is not calculated for Goal 12, 13, 14 & 17

### Institutional Setup for SDGs in Rajasthan

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

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

### Constitution of Sectoral Working Groups

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

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

### Constitution of District Level Committees for SDG implementation

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

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

### Capacity Building at Grass-root Level

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