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2020 Edition

# Summary

## Rajasthan Economic Review

2019-20



Study Guide by RajRAS

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# *Index*

01. Macro-Economic Aggregates .....	1
02. Agriculture & Allied Sector .....	10
03: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj .....	27
04. Industrial Development .....	39
05: Physical Infrastructure .....	54
06: The Growing Service Sector .....	60
07. Urbanisation & Urban Development.....	76
08. Basic Social Services .....	86
09. Other Social Services .....	106
10. State Finance & O.R. for Development.....	129
11. Sustainable Development Goals .....	139

## 01. Macro-Economic Aggregates

### Rajasthan: An Overview

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	2015-17*	Per Lakh Live Birth	186	122
Life Expectancy at Birth	2013-17*	Year	68.5	69.0

### State Domestic Product (SDP)

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

## Types of SDP

- The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of the Rajasthan are prepared at both *current and constant prices*.
- The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of *Gross and Net* basis.

## Who Estimates SDP?

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

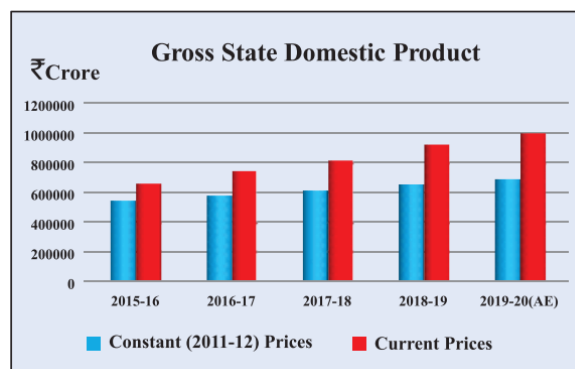
## Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

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

## GSDP at Current Prices:

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	GDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	10,20,989 crore	8.32%	204.4 lakh crore	7.53%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP - **4.99%**



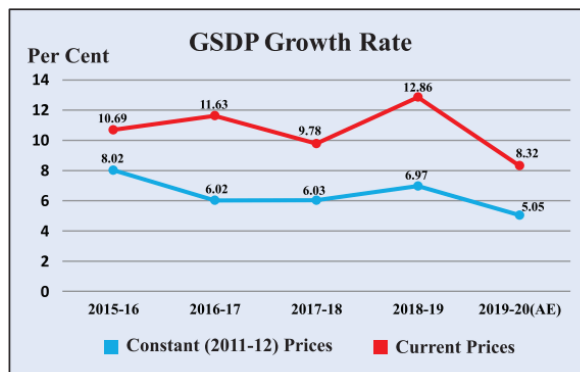
### GSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12):

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP	Variation from Last Year	GDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	7,11,627 crores	5.05%	147.7 lakh crore	4.98%

- Rajasthan's share in India's GDP - **4.82%**

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

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **5.05%**
- (b) Current Prices: **8.32%**



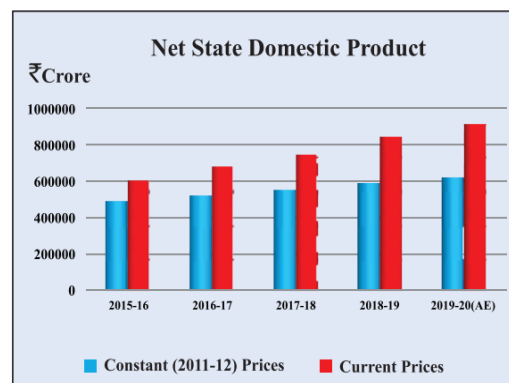
### Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

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.)	9,16,014 crores	8.37%



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

Year	Rajasthan	
	NSDP	Variation from Last Year
2018-19 (A.E.)	6,30,695 crores	5.04%

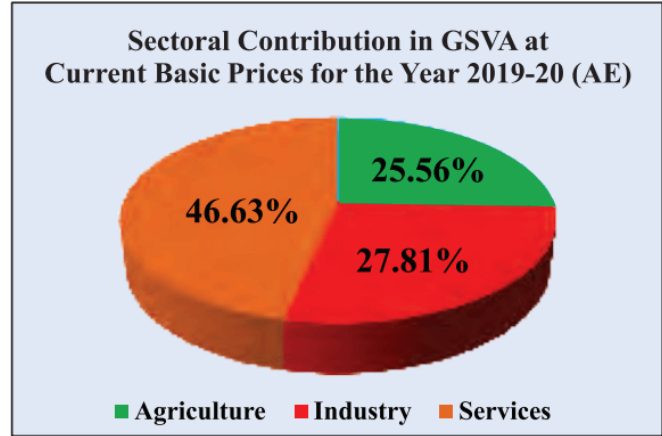
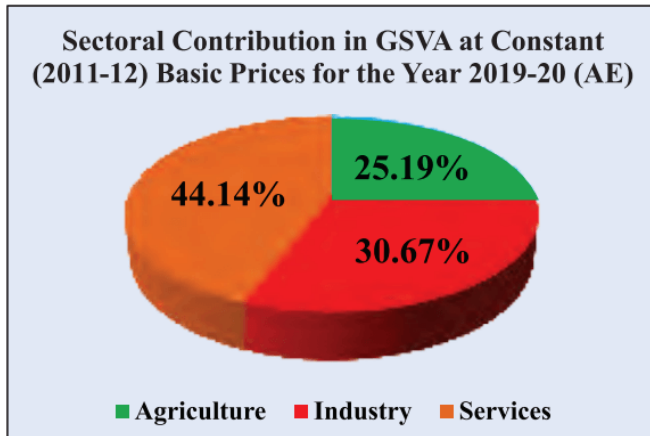
### Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

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

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

### Important Trends:

- The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that the *progressive decline* in the contribution of Agricultural Sector in the economy of Rajasthan.
- The Industry Sector has also declined from its contribution levels in 2011-12. Consequently, contribution of Service sector has increased progressively.
- Sectoral Contribution of GVA (2019-20 AE) at Current Prices by
  - (a) Agriculture: **25.56%**
  - (b) Industry: **27.81.19%**
  - (c) Services: **46.63%**



#### Contribution within Agricultural Sector:

- Crops – 47.54%
- Livestock - 41.53%
- Forestry & Logging - 10.54%
- Fishing – 0.36%

#### Contribution within Industrial Sector:

- Manufacturing – 35.28 %
- Construction – 11.73%
- Mining - 23.79%
- Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services – 29.18%

#### Contribution within Services Sector:

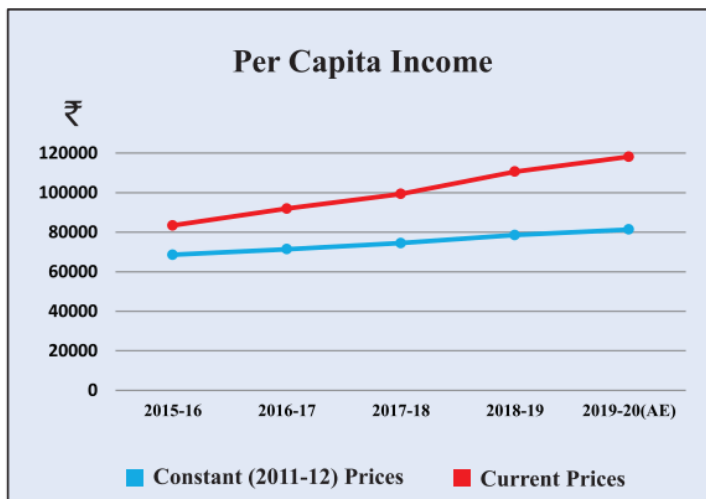
- Trade, Hotels & Restaurants – 28.4%
- Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services – 23.69%
- Transport, Storage and communication – 12.38%
- Public Administration – 6.92%
- Financial Services – 6.3 %
- Other Services - 22.31%

### 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 (2019-20) at:

- (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices: **81,355 INR** | Rajasthan & **96,563** | India
- (b) Current Prices: **118,159 INR** | Rajasthan & **1,35,050** | 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 2018-19, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,56,731 crore
- This is 27.24% of the GSDP (₹9,42,586 crore).
- The GFCF in the year 2018-19 increased by 10.63 per cent over the previous year 2017-18.

**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 GFCH formation.
- **GFCF sector-wise:** Construction (Highest) > Residential Buildings > Public Administration > Electricity, Gas, Water Supply > Manufacturing (Reg.) > Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Service > Agriculture > Communication > Mining > Railways > Banking & Insurance > Forestry > Fishing.

**Price Statistics**

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

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

**Price Inflation Indices Rajasthan:**

- The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly, since 1957 from selected centres across the State on weekly basis.
- The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for [Jaipur](#), [Ajmer](#) and [Bhilwara](#) centres of the State.
- The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre.

**Wholesale Price Index (WPI) Rajasthan**

- Base Year 1999-2000=100

- The primary use of the state level WPI is in computation of GSDP as an indicator.
- WPI serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government.
- It is also widely used by the banks, industries and business circles. It is released on **monthly**
- It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group.
- The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 300.27 in the year 2018 to 310.56 in the year of 2019, registered an **increase of 3.43 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.

उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◊ Consumer Price Index		Jan to Nov 2019
(i)	जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)	312 <sup>^^</sup>
(ii)	अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)	291 <sup>^^</sup>
(iii)	भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)	295 <sup>^^</sup>

### 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*	144.70	143.65	144.34	144.22	142.32	143.35

\* Average of months (Jan. to Nov., 2019)

### The profile of Population in Census 2011

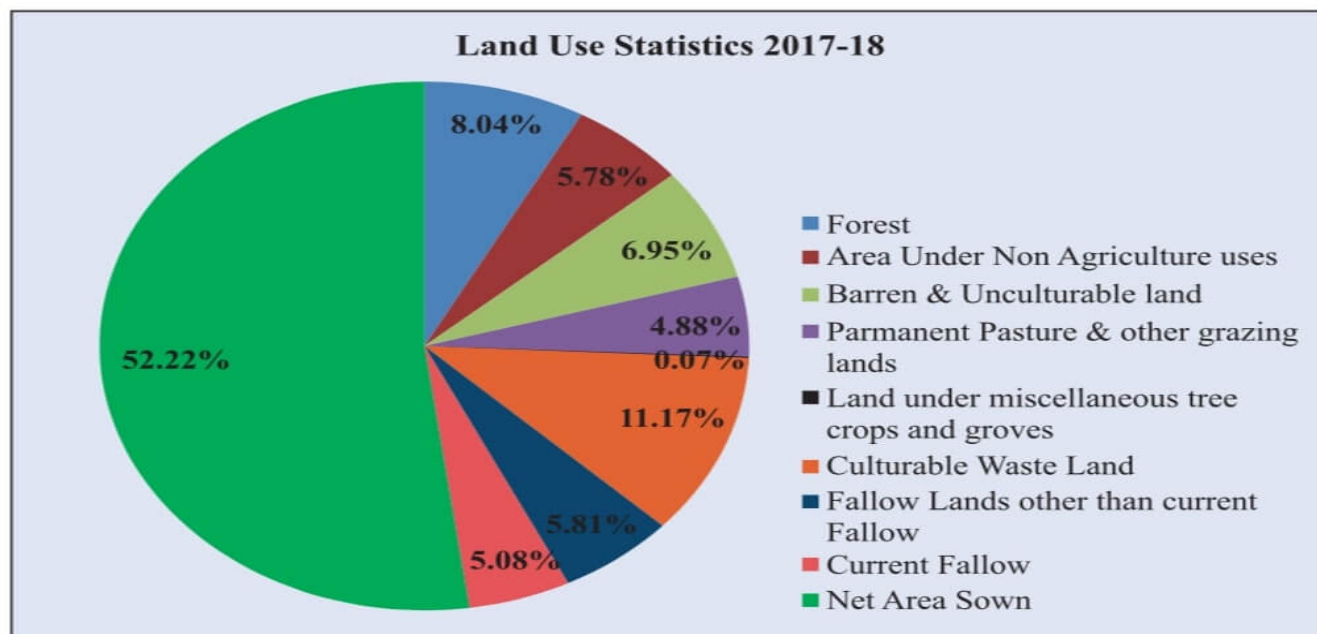
- As per Census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.85 crore.
- The decadal growth rate of the population is 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 compared to 28.4 per cent in the previous decennial period of 1991-2001.
- The pace of growth has slowed down, but still it is higher than the all India level.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

## 02. Agriculture & Allied Sector

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

### Land Utilization in Rajasthan

S.NO	Land Use	Area (in Lakh Hectare)	Percentage
1	Net Sown Area	179.03	52.2
2	Area under Forests	27.56	8.04
3	Non Agricultural Uses	19.83	5.78
4	Permanent Pastures & other grazing land	16.73	4.88
5	Land under Misc. trees & grooves	0.24	0.07
6	Culturable Wasteland	38.31	11.17
7	Fallow Lands (other than current fallow)	19.92	5.81
8	Current Fallows	17.42	4.08
9	Barren & Uncultivable Land	23.83	6.95
	Reporting Area for Land Utilization	3,42,870	100
	Total Reported area of Rajasthan	3,42,790	



**Operational Land Holdings:**

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

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

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

**Land Holding Pattern in Rajasthan: Data**

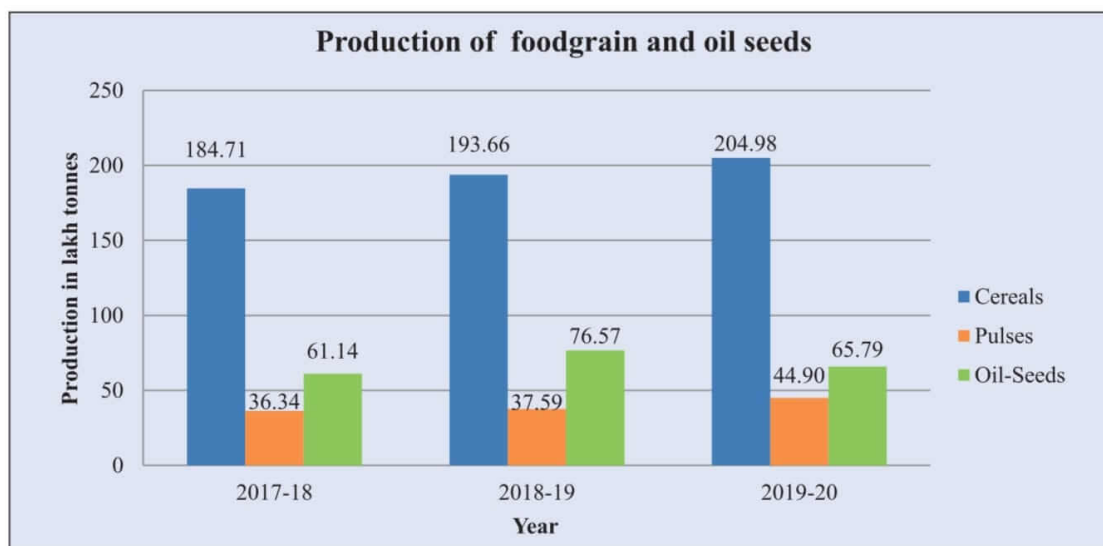
- As per provisional data for Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh. Out of these:
  - Marginal - 40.12 %
  - Small - 21.90 %
  - Semi medium - 18.50 %
  - Medium - 14.79 %
  - Large holdings - 4.69 %
- There is an increase in the number of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

## Monsoon

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. As per information of Indian Meteorology Department, the rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the Onset of monsoon had 7 days delay than its normal date of **15 June but it arrived on 2<sup>nd</sup> July**. It covered the entire State by 19<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

The actual rainfall in the period 1st June to 30th September 2019 in the state was 774.3.8 mm, which is 46.09 per cent less than the normal rainfall (538.08 mm) for the same period. In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2019, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Alwar districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

## Agricultural Production



- As per preliminary forecast for the year 2019-20, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 249.88 lakh tonnes, which is a decrease of 8.06 per cent as compared to production of 231.25 lakh tonnes for the previous year.
- The **kharif food grain** production in the year 2019-20 is expected to be at the level of 89.25 lakh tonnes (5.56 % annual increase) and Production of **Rabi food grain** production is expected to be 160.63 lakh tonnes (9.50% annual decrease).

- Production of **kharif Cereals** is estimated to be 71.79 lakh tonnes (8.99% annual increase) during the year 2019-20 and Production of **Rabi Cereals** in the year 2019-20 is expected to be 133.19 lakh tonnes (4.23% annual decrease).
- Production of **kharif Pulses** is estimated to be 17.46 lakh tonnes during the year 2019-20, showing a decrease of 6.53 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 2019-20 is estimated at 65.79 lakh tonnes (14.08% annual decrease). Also, there is more oilseed production in Rabi then Kharif.
- Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.50 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20, showing a decrease of 44.20 per cent.
- The production of Cotton is likely to be 26.64 lakh bales during the year 2019-20, showing an increase of 31.43 per cent.

### Major Schemes in Agriculture

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

**Major Schemes implemented by agriculture department:**

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

**Horticulture**

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

**Major Schemes in Horticulture**

- National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
- National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)
  - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
  - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana – Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

**Agricultural Marketing**

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

**Schemes:**

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

### Agriculture Marketing Board

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

#### Salient features of the Policy

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

#### Financial support envisaged

- Capital subsidy on for establishing agroprocessing and infrastructure development 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of 100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of 350 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.
- Additional top up capital investment subsidy for the projects sanctioned under Government of India (GoI) schemes 10 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of 100 lakh to farmer & their organization and 50 lakh for all other entrepreneurs.
- 1 per cent additional interest subsidy to farmers and their organizations, units in TSP or backward districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years.
- Maximum limit of interest subsidy during a period of 5 years shall be 100 lakh for farmers and their organizations for infrastructural projects and 50 lakh for all other categories.
- Freight Subsidy of 10 to 15 lakh per annum for export of agricultural products of Rajasthan origin for a period three years. To support quality produce and to tap export markets, higher transport subsidy of 20 lakh per annum for a longer period of 5 years have been provisioned for organic produce.
- Freight subsidy of 15 lakh per annum for transport of fruits, vegetables and flowers in distant markets of other states beyond 300 Km for a period three years.

- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of 1.0 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of 2.00 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of 10 lakh is allowed.

**Credit Facilitation:**

- For ensuring easy availability of funds to projects under this policy, a separate fund of 2500 crore in Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

**Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh**

- Major initiative for farmers on the line of Ease of doing business, for Easing of Doing Farming is to constitute 'Krishak Kalyan Kosh' on 16 December, 2019 with a corpus of 1,000 crore. The fund will be used for fair prices of agriculture produce to farmers.
- During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of 202.77 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 248.59 Km roads have been constructed in krishi upaj mandi samities, upto December, 2019.

**Water Resources**

Irrigation potential of the state has been raised to 38.60 lakh hectare by 2018-19, while at the time of independence, it was only 4 lakh hectare. During the year 2019-30, irrigation schemes are under progress include:

- **7 major Projects**
  - Narmada Canal Project,
  - Parwan,
  - Dholpur lift,
  - Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) for desert area,
  - Navnera Barrage (ERCP),
  - Upper high level canal
  - Piplakhunt
- **6 Medium projects**
  - Garadada, Takli, 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.

### 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.

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

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

### National Hydrology Project

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

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

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

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

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

### **Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)**

For restoration & rehabilitation of large dams of state, a World Bank aided Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) is being executed.

### **Watershed Development**

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 343 lakh hectare, is the largest State of the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land and only 168 lakh hectare area is cultivable.

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

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

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

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

**Major Objectives of RGJSY:**

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

**Major Activities:**

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

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

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

### State Warehousing

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

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 15.50 lakh metric tonnes.

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

### Animal Husbandry

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

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 567.76 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.23 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 12.72 per cent of milk and 34.46 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2017-18.

#### Initiatives during 2019-20:

- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), free Rajasthan FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year.
- Livestock Breeders are being benefited under **Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojna** regularly.
- Breed improvement program has also been strengthened.
- Training facility for livestock farmers has been improved and extended.
- Under the **National Livestock Mission**, Genetic Improvement of Goat and Sheep (GIGS) scheme has been started with the assistance of Gol:Gor with the 60:40 funding pattern. Under the scheme

exhibition and training camps are organized for selection of male and female goats with preferred genetic characters. Presently the scheme is being run in Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Sirohi and Kuchamancity (Nagour) Districts.

- Under the National Livestock Mission, Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) has been started for Poultry Farmers. Under this project IPPP for Broiler and LIT Birds projects has been included.
- Establishment of 400 new veterinary sub centres have been proposed in the year 2019-20 in those gram panchayats where departmental veterinary facility is not available. Out of these, 226 new sub centres have been opened upto December, 2019.

### 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.

#### Some Important Schemes:

- Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhagita Yojana
- Gau Abhyaranya Yojana

### Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 15,017 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.

#### Some Important Schemes:

- Saras Surksha Kavach' (Janshree),
- Raj Saras Surksha Kavach Bima Yojana' (Accidental),
- Saran Samuhik Arogya Bima
- Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana

**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 2019-20 is only 35,256 (till december 2019) 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 14 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

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

Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 5,767 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 18.20 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department.

**ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

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

**Communication and Extension (Publicity):**

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

**Celebration of Important Days**

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

**Compliance of various Acts and Rules:**

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

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

**Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board:**

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

**Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar:**

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

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

for significant contributions in the field of environment.

**Co-operative****Co-operative Credit Structure**

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 37 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,645 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 271 Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A total of 35,292 Co-operative societies with 23 federations are registered in the State.

**Cooperative Credit Related Schemes:**

- Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019
- Kisan Seva Portal
- Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme
- Raj Sahkar Portal
- Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme
- Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme

- Women Development Loan Scheme
- Self-employment Credit Card Scheme
- Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme
- Online Process for short term crop loan
- Jan Aaushadi Kendra

### **Cooperative Marketing Structure**

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

### **Co-operative Consumer Structure**

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

### **Co-operative Housing Scheme**

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

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

### **Co-operative Press**

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

### **Urban Co-operative Banks**

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

### **Storage**

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

### 03: Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)**

The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in rural as well as urban areas of the state. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works up to 2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency.

At least 20 Per cent of total allotment amount annually must be recommended for the development of SC/ST personnels. Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/ dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/ dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme.

### **Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)**

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members of Rajasthan State. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to `5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Calamity of Severe nature" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of `1.00 crore, for each calamity.

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

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

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.

- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 KM, 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed. Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour placing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

### Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

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

#### Features:

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

### Swa-Vivek ZilaVikas

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

### **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.

### **Regional Development Schemes in Rajasthan**

#### **Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project**

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

#### **Mewat Area Development Programme**

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

#### **Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

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

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

#### **Dang Area Development Programme**

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

### **Magra Area Development Programme**

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

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

### **Bio Fuel Mission & Authority:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojna**

On the occasion of the 150 birth anniversary (year 2019) of the Father of the Nation “Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana” was launched on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2019. Under this scheme, one village in each district is to be selected and developed according to Gandhian values. The main activities of the scheme covers family welfare programs for population control, cooperation in national programs for the nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating women, attention to children's health screening and vaccination, establishment of drug-free society and organising education and skill training programs. The works to be undertaken in this scheme also include conservation of all natural resources, historical heritage, cultural heritage, religious sites, cremation, burial grounds, protection of sustainable social, cultural and economic development, housing and toilets etc.

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

### **Smart Village**

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

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

### **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.
- 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 *Neterwas* of Panchayat Samiti Dhond, Zila Parishad Sikar was selected for the year 2019.
- Under **Children friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA)**, one best performing Gram Panchayat of the state is awarded for children friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat Mandawar of Panchayat Samiti Tonk, District Tonk was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2019.

**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) 2020-21. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2 October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 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.

### **Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman**

In the year 2014, 723 Gram Panchayats was constituted in the State. The buildings of these Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for

providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is 50 lakh.

For construction of these buildings, in phase-I, an amount of 30 lakh is being sanctioned under MGNREGA, and other scheme.

### **Village Master Plan**

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

### **Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman**

In the year 2014, 47 Panchayat Samities (PS) was constituted in the State. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is 250-300 lakh. For construction of these buildings, an amount of 200 lakh has been provisioned from the State Government and rest amount is being borne from other departmental schemes.

### **Ambedkar Bhawan**

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except Nagar Palika & Nagar Parishad headquarter. Accordingly in such 160 Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed through Panchayat Samities. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is 55.00 lakh. The total cost of project will be 188.00 crore, Out of 160 Ambedkar Bhawan, land for 128 bhawan has been identified.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay yojana (RGJSY)**

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and

intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. RGJSY has been launched on 20 August, 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources, resolve the issue of paucity of water and to improve the status of ground water and cultivable area in the state through effective convergence. Around 1.80 Lakh works of cost of around 2,000 crore to be executed in its first phase in around 4,000 villages.

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

Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. A total Amount of \$3,537.61 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2019 which is 45.30 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of 3,364.42 crore has been incurred and a total of 32.27 lakh hectares area has been treated by December, 2019.

### **Rural Infrastructure:**

#### **Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)**

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors:

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

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

#### **Geographical Indication (GI) Registration**

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

### Rural Roads:

It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. Village road length in the state is 1,75,937.49 Kms (as of 31.03.2019).

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

### Rural Electrification

The status of rural electrification is given below:

- Total no. of villages: 44,672 (Census 2011)
- Total no. of uninhabited villages: 1,473
- Total no. of inhabited villages: 43,199
- No. of villages electrified : 43,199 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhanis electrified : 1.09 Lakh out of 1.14 Lakh (95.61 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified : 93.88 Lakh HHS (100 per cent)

## 04. Industrial Development

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

The sectoral contribution of the Industries sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the state stands at **27.81 per cent** at current prices in 2019-20. The contribution of manufacturing and mining sector to GSVA at current prices are 9.82 per cent and 6.62 per cent respectively in 2019-20.

### Manufacturing Sector in Rajasthan

The state economy of Rajasthan state has shown a structural shift with the manufacturing sector making a considerable contribution to the state GSVA. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing sector in Rajasthan is about 94,914 crore in 2019-20 at current prices accounting for 9.82 per cent of contribution to the total GSVA of the State. The sector grew by 2.10 per cent in 2019-20 over 2018-19 at constant (2011-12) prices. In terms of value addition, non-metallic mineral production, motor vehicles & accessories for motor vehicles, textile, chemicals & chemical products and fabricated metal product industries contributes maximum in Manufacturing Sector.

### Index of Industrial Production

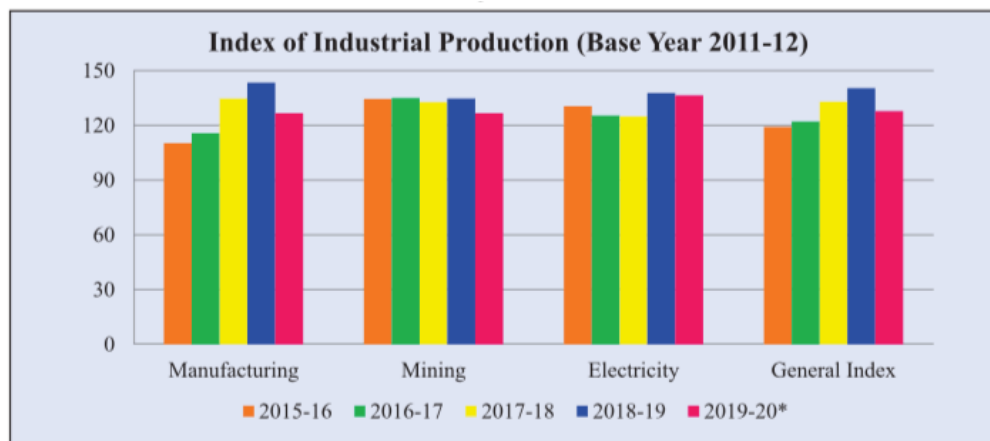
The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year.

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

**Index of Industrial Production**

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Manufacturing	110.29	115.71	134.71	143.39	126.62
Mining	134.49	135.04	132.85	134.76	126.69
Electricity	130.53	125.32	124.96	137.70	136.42
<b>General Index</b>	<b>119.25</b>	<b>122.11</b>	<b>133.08</b>	<b>140.37</b>	<b>127.76</b>

\*Upto December, 2019 (Provisional)



\*Upto December, 2019 (Provisional)

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

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

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

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

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

In order to facilitate establishment of MSMEs in Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan had enacted the MSME Ordinance on 4 March, 2019, which got notified as Rajasthan MSME Act on 17th July, 2019.

The Act provides for establishment of new micro, small and medium enterprises, on the Raj Udhyog Mitra portal. After receiving "Acknowledgment Certificate" online, the MSME units in the State are exempted from the approvals and inspections under all the laws of the Government of Rajasthan for a period of three years.

Upto December 2019, total 2,878 numbers of Declaration of Intent have been received and for the same acknowledgement, certificates have been issued.

#### **Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY):**

For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto 10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and has been commenced from 13h December, 2019. Under the scheme, small scale entrepreneurs will be provided 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto 25 lakh, 6 per cent on loans upto 5 crore, 5 per cent on loans upto \*10 crore.

#### **Exports:**

The state government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The significance of exports from the state lies not only in earning foreign exchange for the country's exchequer but also in indirect benefits to the state such as: expansion of market opportunities for its produce, improvement in product quality and subsequent handling techniques, technological up gradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities etc. Rajasthan has been growing strong in exports.

The total exports in financial year 2018-19 stands at 51,178.41 crore which registered a growth of 10.11 per cent over the previous year 2017-18. The top five export items from Rajasthan accounts for more than 50 per cent of exports from the State. These include:

- Engineering goods,
- Textiles,
- Chemical and allied products,
- Gems and jewellery,
- Handicrafts.

### Export Promotion Initiatives:

#### State Level Exports Award Scheme:

The scheme was declared in the Industrial Policy, 1994 with the objective of encouraging exporters of the State. There is provision for selection of 31 outstanding exporters in 16 categories. Under this,

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

#### Export Promotion Council

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

#### Training Program on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation:

- This scheme was implemented during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan.
- Its implementation period has been extended upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.
- For the aspiring traders that aim to start their own export business, 2 days training programmes are being organised under the Scheme.
- During the financial year 2019-20, these programmes have been organised in 7 Districts including Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sawaimadhopur, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Sriganganagar and Bhilwara.

#### Ease of Doing Business

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

### Department of Industries:

**Commissionerate of Industries** is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance

and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.

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

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

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

#### **Industrial Promotional Camp**

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

#### **Leather Training Industries**

- To promote leather industry in the state, 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 - csrrajasthangov.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.

### Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP):

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

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

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

are actively engaged in bringing the investments in the State.

### Recent Initiatives:

#### Single Window Clearance System:

- New Single Window System has been developed by DoIT and launched on 1st June, 2016 on the basis of the guidelines for Ease Of Doing Business (EODB) by DIPP, Government of India.

- By November 2019, 100 services of 15 departments, which were required for setting up a business / enterprises were covered under SWCS.

### 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.

- RIICO has decided to develop Integrated Industrial Zone (IIZ) for establishment of industries based on Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex Project coming up at Pachpadra, Barmer. RIICO has prepared the draft Concept Plan for the IIZ.

### 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.

### Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016

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

### 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.

**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.

**Mines & Minerals**

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

- Rock Phosphate
  - Steatite
  - Red Ochre
  - Steel & Cement grade limestone
- It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite etc.
- 70% of Boone-China tableware is produced in Rajasthan.
- There are 187 number of mining leases for major minerals, 14,420 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,534 quarry licenses in the state.

### Organisations

#### Directorate of Mines and Geology

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

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

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

### Oil and Gas

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

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

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

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

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

#### **HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited, Pachpadra, Barmer**

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 2019, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges were 6,802,136 among them, there were:

- 2,70,947 women,
- 94,406 scheduled caste,
- 79,747 scheduled tribes and
- 3,04,497 other backward class persons.

### Employment in Organised Sector in Rajasthan (2019):

- Total No. of Establishments: 21,435
  - Public – 15,038
  - Private – 6,397
- Employed Persons – 13.85 Lakhs
  - Public – 9.75 Lakhs
  - Private – 4.20 Lakhs

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

- State Govt. started providing unemployment allowance from 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019.
- The State Government has revised the earlier unemployment allowance to ₹3,000 per month for men and ₹3,500 per month for women and specially abled persons.
- For upto 2 years or till one gets employment, whichever is earlier.
- As of December 2019 - 1,59,728 beneficiaries.

### **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)

### **Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)**

The Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY), launched on 7th November, 2019, endeavors to integrate Skill Development in academic colleges. Skill Development Centers located within college premises are offering domain and Life Skills/ Soft Skills courses to improve employability of College student of graduation level.

The objective of this program is to provide employability skills through a combination of soft skills and domain based skills to students across colleges so that after training they can avail wage or self-employment opportunities

The scheme is being implemented in joint collaboration of RSLDC and College Education Department (Commissionerate of College Education, Rajasthan) and the batches are being conducted by training partners empaneled by RSLDC by using college premises of respective colleges.

Under this scheme, 45 special courses have been prepared which are relevant to college youth. Courses are having maximum duration of 350 hours. In each domain course, 90 hours of soft skill component

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

During first phase of this scheme RSLDC has allotted targets to train 6,000 youth. Age eligibility for the scheme is 17 to 30 years.

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

## 05: Physical Infrastructure

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

### Power

#### A. Power Generation:

- The installed capacity of power in the State as on December 2019 is 21,175.90 MW.

#### B. Transmission System

- The total Transmission network has increased to 41,708.77 ckt km.
- The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System. The system is intended to achieve the wide area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/ security and asset management.

#### C. Distribution System

##### Consumers:

- The Number of consumers increased from 156.61 Lakh (March-2019) to 162.64 Lakh (December-2019) with growth of 3.91 per cent.

##### Rural Electrification:

- No. of villages electrified: 43,264 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhanis electrified: 1.09 lakh out of 1.14
- No. of rural House Holdss electrified: 93.88 Lakh (100%)

**New Schemes:**

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY)** - The DDUGJY is implemented in the State to strengthen rural electricity distribution network and to electrify RHHs of Abadi areas.
- **Saubhagya Yojna** - Prime Minister has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – “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.
- **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 1,02,182 Energy Efficient Fans, 163.92 Lakh LEDs and 3.10 Lakh Tube lights (20 Watt) have been distributed.
- **Implementation of PM Kusum Yojana:** GOI approved KUSUM yojana for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. MNRE has issued guidelines:
  - **Kusum Component-A:** 325 MW target given by Government of India for first year, RREC has invited expression of interest from farmers for installation of 0.5 MW to 2 MW Solar plants on barren land of farmers upto 15 February 2020, about 6,000 Farmers have shown interest for 4,456 rural 33 kV Sub-Stations.
  - **Under Kusum Component - B:** 25,000 targets have been given by Government of India for providing Solar pump-sets for off-grid pump-set applicants. Application have been invited through Horticulture Department.

- **Under Kusum Component - C:** 12,500 targets have been given by Government of India for solarizing existing upto 7.5 HP agriculture connections, consent of farmers is under process.

### Renewable Energy

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

### Solar Energy

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/ Sq.m/day and more than 325 sunny days in a year with a very low average rainfall. Rajasthan has a potential of **142 GW** of electricity from solar energy. Solar Power plants of 4,637 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 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

Upto December 2019, the total rooftop capacity commissioned in state:

1. With subsidy – 37 MWp
2. Without Subsidy - 169 MWp

### Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

RREC has also taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dharies 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.

### Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The Government of Rajasthan has issued the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2019. The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 M hub height as per National Institute of Wind Energy, MNRE. A total of 4,310.50 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 2,64,244.05 km upto March, 2019.
- The road density in the state is 77.21 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2019.

### 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 188.38 lakh by the end of December, 2019 which shows an increase of 6.37 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 10,311 and telecom subscribers were 64.77 million at the end of March, 2019. 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	2018	2019
1	Post Offices	Number	10310	10311
	Rural	Number	9677	9679
	Urban	Number	633	632
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wire line)	Million	66.93	64.77
	Wireless Subscribers	Million	66.39	64.23
	Wire line Subscribers	Million	0.55	0.54

### Disaster Management & Relief

During the financial year 2019-20 an amount of ₹670.76 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2019-20 sanction of ₹1,340.00 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:

1. In Rabi Samvat-2075, 40 villages of 4 districts have been declared scarcity affected.
2. Relief Activities viz Cattle Conservation, Water Transportation have been carried out in Scarcity Affected districts in Samvat-2075.
3. In Kharif Samvat- 2076, 12,943 villages of 18 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to flood and relief activities have been carried out in the affected areas.
4. In Kharif Samvat-2076 (Year 2019), Flood Memorandum amount to 2,645.86 crore for additional assistance from NDRF has been sent to Government of India.
5. In Kharif Samvat-2076, 1,388 villages of 4 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to drought and a Drought Memorandum of \$707.03 crore for additional assistance form NDRF has been sent to Government of India.

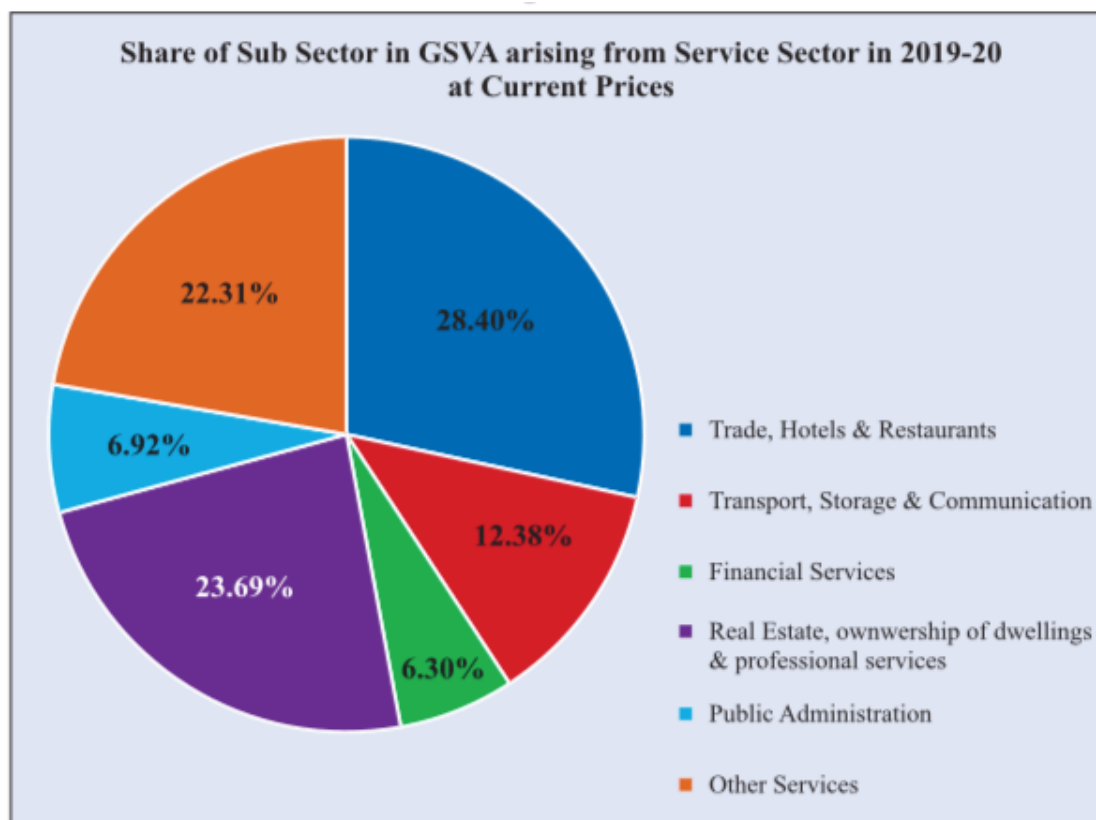
## 06: The Growing Service Sector

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

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

### Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

Service sector has been consistently increasing in Rajasthan's economy. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by services at constant (2011-12) prices has increased from 1.62 lakh crore in 2011-12 to 2.95 lakh crore in 2019-20. In 2019-20, service sector with a share of 46.63 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current price continued to be the largest sector in Rajasthan's economy.



## Tourism

During the calendar year 2019, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 538.26 lakh

- 522.2 lakh domestic.
- 16.06 lakh foreign.

## Important Activities:

- In October, 2019, Tourism Department has signed an agreement with UNESCO for the Project Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage and Developing Cultural Tourism in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts in Rajasthan. Under this project 10 Cultural Spots will be developed.
- Tourism Department is advertising its activities at national & international levels through various media for effective marketing of the state tourism.
- A project for development of Ecological Park has been Sanction at a total cost of 15 crore in Laxmangarh (Sikar).
- A project of Light and Sound with an outlay of 890 lakh has been sanctioned to make the people acquainted with the life of Swami Vivekananda. This project is being developed at Ajit Museum, Fateh Vilas, Khetari (Jhunjhunu).
- To disseminate the knowledge of historical places to tourists, Sound and Light show would be developed at 9 historical places, namely, Sambhar Salt Complex, Jai Niwas Garden (Jaipur), Machkund (Dholpur), Sanwaliya Seth (Chittorgarh), Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajsamand), Chittorgarh Fort, Meera Bai Smarak (Merta), Pratap Gaurav Kendra (Udaipur) and Gadisar Talab (Jaisalmer).
- A proposal for development of wildlife circuit project in the state with an estimated cost of 248.03 crore is under consideration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
- For tourism development of the tribal areas tribal circuits project amounting to 61.35 crore has been sent to Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for consideration under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The tribal circuit includes Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts.

**Awards:**

- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Lonely Planet Travel Award for Best Destination-Culture (Indian) for 2019" at Mumbai on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2019.
- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Best Destination for Indulgence (Indian) for 2019" at Mumbai on 7 May, 2019.
- "Best Decorated award" in Travel and Tourism Fair-2019 (TTF-2019) organized at Hyderabad on 6 July, 2019
- "Best Marketing Campaign award" in FICCI Travel and Tourism Excellence -2019 organized at New Delhi on 23 August, 2019.
- "Best Destination Award" by the Pacific Area Travel Writers Association (PATWA) on 30 August, 2019 in New Delhi.
- "Best wedding Destination" in India was awarded to Rajasthan by Travel and Leisure India 2019.

**Culture:****Jawahar Kala Kendra**

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

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

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

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

### Archaeology & Museum

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

### 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

### Financial Services

#### Banking:

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on December 2018, there are a total of 7,491 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which:

- 4,260 are Public Sector Banks (including SBI and its associate banks);
- 1,560 are regional rural banks;
- 1,354 are private sector banks;
- 6 are foreign banks; and
- 311 are small finance banks.

Consequently, one bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,204 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 764.40 lakh (as of 2019) and covers an average area of 46 sq.km. of the State.

#### Digital Payments:

Services for cash/financial transactions at service points in districts, panchayat samiti and gram panchayats are available in the State. To enable such transactions 70,892 (upto November, 2019) kiosks emitra/micro ATMs have been set up.

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

### **Business Correspondent**

- Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to the needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost, if any.
- Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state.
- Currently more than seventy thousand E-mitra Pay Points and 18,000 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the State.

### **Stand Up India Scheme**

Stand up India scheme was envisaged for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. The overall intent of scheme is to leverage institutional credit structure to reach out to the underserved of the population by facilitating bank loans between 10 lakh and 21 crore which is repayable in upto 7 years for green field enterprises in non-farm sector set up by SC/STS and women entrepreneurs.

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

### **Other Schemes:**

- Under the scheme "**Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**" in Rajasthan 2.66 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 86.18 per cent accounts have been completed upto 31" December, 2019.
- In the State under the "**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bema Yojana (PMJJBY)**", a total of 22.06 lakh persons and under "**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**", a total of 72.09 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31" December, 2019.

- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of 1,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contingent on contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme, total of 8,33 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)** through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Micro Finance Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies in the Rajasthan.

### Information Technology & Communication

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

#### Jan Soochna Portal:

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

1. In this endeavor, the Jan Soochna Portal was inaugurated on 13 September, 2019.
2. Jan Soochna Portal has been created by the department to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time.
3. Jan Soochna Portal has been made available 136 information of 49 schemes running in 25 departments.

#### UID (Aadhar):

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

- This number is used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government.
- Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for the project.
- 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.

**Rajasthan Sampark Portal:**

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

**Video Walls:**

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

**Video Conferencing:**

- Rajasthan Sampark Centers with video conferencing equipment and facility- have been established under Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras at all the blocks across the State.

- Video conferencing facility has been made available at 9000 gram panchayats.

**RajNET:**

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

**Wi-Fi facility:**

- Wi-Fi facility has been provided in all the departmental headquarters and district headquarters.
- Wi-Fi facility has been provided to Rajiv Gandhi Service Center and 5,161 gram panchayats.

**Geographical Information System (GIS):**

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

**E-Mitra:**

- Presently more than 500 services of government departments / private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 70,000 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 13,961 eMitraPlus Kiosks has been installed.

**Raj-Payment:**

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

**Raj e-Sign:**

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

**State Portal:**

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

**eSanchar & iFact:**

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

**State Master Centralised Data Hub:**

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

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

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

**State Data Centre (SDC):**

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

**Hindi e-mail:**

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

**Rajasthan Recruitment Portal:**

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

**Single Sign On (SSO):**

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

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

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

**Awards**

Department of Information Technology & Communication has been awarded with following awards during the year 2019 for various projects:

- Raj Masters-Centralized Master Data Hub
  - Skoch of Merit award 2019
  - Indian Express Techsabha award 2019
  - Governance Now award 2019
- e-Bazaar
  - Skoch of Merit award

- IMC Digital Technology Award
- WS & APS
  - Finest India Skills and Talent (F.I.S.T.) Awards 2019 under innovation product of the year Security
- eSign CA Solution
  - Governance Now award 2019
- RTI
  - Skoch of Merit award

### Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana

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

#### The main objectives of the scheme are

- To create a demographic and socio-economic database of the resident families of the state and to provide them "**one number, one card and one identity**" which can be recognised as **Proof of Identity and Proof of Address** for all the **families and their members**.
- To ensure **direct benefit transfer (DBT)**, the cash benefits are to be transferred to the bank account to the beneficiaries and *non-cash benefits* are to be provided through Jan-Aadhaar or Aadhaar authentication
- To extend the facilities of e-commerce and insurance benefits near by door-step of the residents, especially in the rural areas, besides extending direct benefit transfer of public welfare schemes.
- To bring the e-Mitra system of the state under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority for its better control and execution.

- To bring all the demographic registrations (viz. Birth, Death, Marriage, Aadhaar etc.) under the Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority for continuous updation of population status and maintaining a real-time census of the state.
- To promote women empowerment and financial inclusion To ascertain eligibility of the residents of the state for receipt of the benefits and services of the public welfare schemes.

### Implementation of the Scheme

- All the resident families of the state are eligible for Jan-Aadhaar Card.
- The registered families are going to be provided with a **10-digit unique family ID** and each member of these families, including the head of the family, will be provided with **11-digit unique individual ID**.
- Under Jan-Aadhaar Scheme, the benefit transfer of schemes such as PDS, MGNREGA, SSP, Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthya Bima Yojana, JSY etc. are being commenced.

### Administrative set up for implementation:

- *At the State Level*
  - Planning Department is the administrative department of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana and Director-cum-Joint Secetraty, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the Budget Controlling Authority.
  - RISL is the implementing agency for this scheme.
- *At the District Level*
  - District Collector is the district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana officer,
  - The DD/AD, Economics & Statistics is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and ACP (DD) of DoIT & C is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).
- *At Block Level-*
  - SDM is the block JanAadhaar Yojana Officer,
  - The BDO/BSO is the additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and Programmer of DoIT & C as additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).

For the effective implementation of the JanAadhaar Yojana, an independent Jan-Aadhaar Authority is being constituted for which the "**Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority Ordinance, 2019**" has already been passed by the state cabinet and has come into effect from 18 December, 2019.

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

- Birth and death Registration
- Marriage Registration
- Aadhaar Registration

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

**Status of Jan-Aadhaar Resident Data Repository**

S. No.	Particulars of data	Status as on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019
1.	Total Enrolled Families	1.74 crore
2.	Total Enrolled Individuals	6.47 crore
3.	Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash)	71.29 crore
4.	Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT	₹ 31254 crore

### Science & Technology

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

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

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

#### 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.

### State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur

State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur has been working to create information system on Natural Resources of the state.

### 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.

### Planning (Manpower) Department

The main responsibility of the department is to have a system of off-line registration of Unemployed Degree Engineers and Diploma Holders, who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan.

### Evaluation Organisation

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

During the Year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 13 evaluation reports were submitted to State Government and 20 Evaluation reports of different schemes under process at various stages for publication.

## 07. Urbanisation & Urban Development

One of the most noticeable trends seen today in the world is urbanisation. According to **United Nations Sustainable Development Report, 2019**, more than half the world's population has been living in cities since 2007 and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030. Urbanisation is the engine for economic growth and this is evident from the fact that cities and metropolitan areas contribute about 60 per cent of global GDP (United Nations Sustainable Development Report 2019). Urban settlements serve as hubs for development, where the interplay of commerce, government and transportation provide the infrastructure necessary for sharing knowledge and information and drive innovation, entrepreneurship and growth.

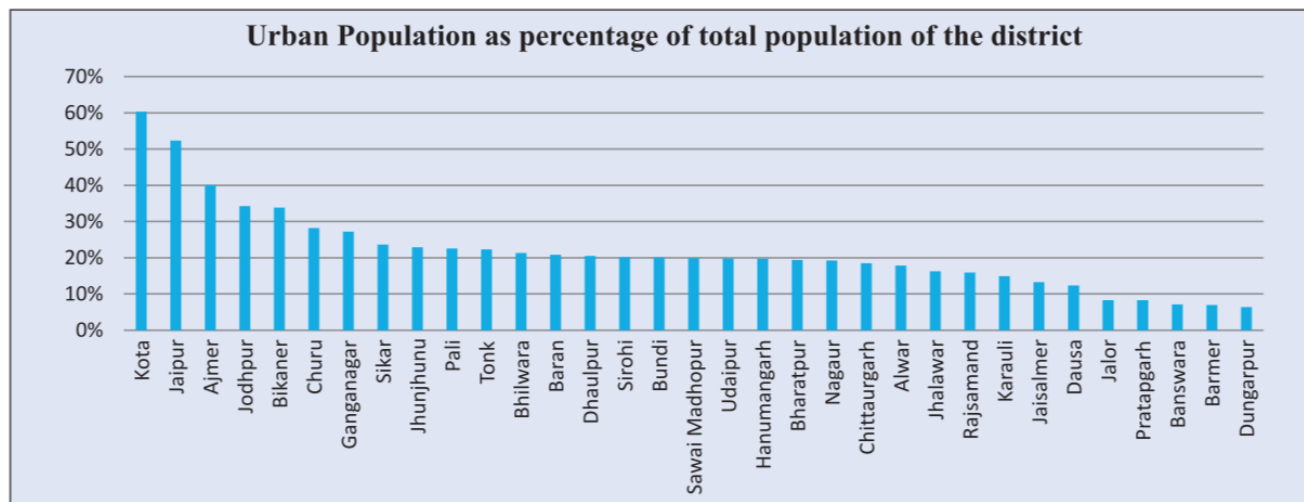
### Urbanisation in Rajasthan

Urbanisation in India is now catching up fast with that of the rest of the world. The trend of urbanisation in Rajasthan has also been increasing along similar lines as at the national level. The percentage share of India's urban population in its total population increased from 17.97 per cent (1961) to 27.81 per cent (2001) and further to 31.14 per cent in 2011.

Similar trends can be observed in Rajasthan as percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 23.39 per cent (2001) and later to 24.87 per cent in 2011.

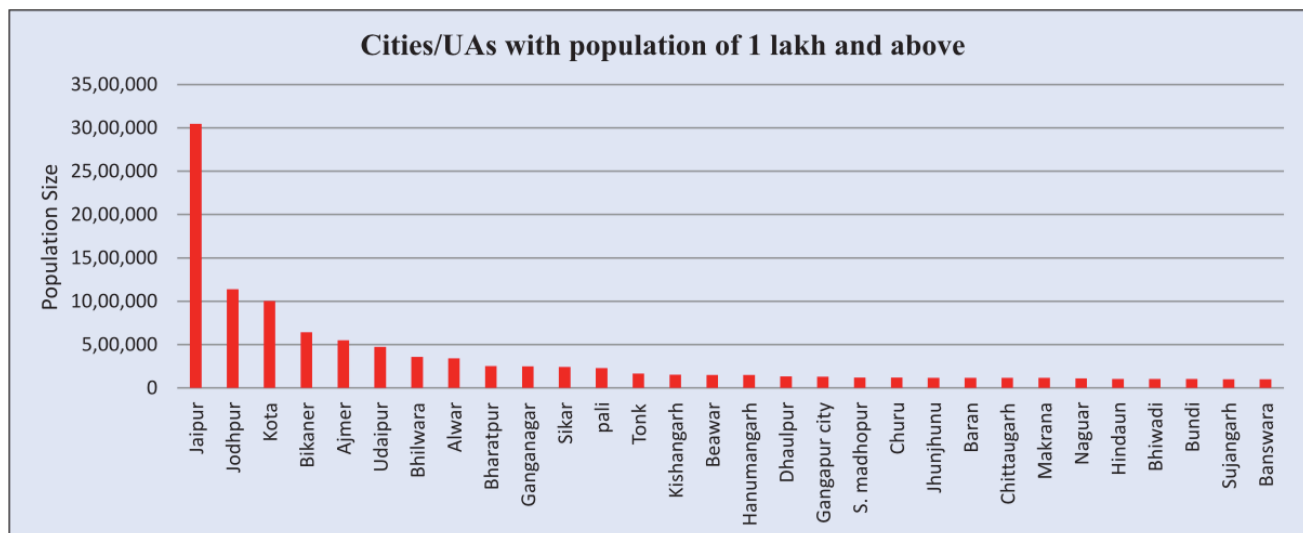
The total population living in urban areas of [Rajasthan](#) in 2011 was 1.70 crore which include 89.09 lakh of male population and 81.39 lakh of female population. In 2001, the total urban population in Rajasthan was 1.32 crore, out of which 69.93 lakh were males and 62.21 lakh were females.

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



### Salient Features of Urbanisation in Rajasthan

- **Child Population (0-6 Age Group):** In Rajasthan, the total population of children in the age group of 0-6 years has remained almost constant between 2001 and 2011. In contrast, the population size of children in urban areas of Rajasthan increased from 20.64 lakh in 2001 to 22.35 Lakh in 2011.
- **Sex Ratio:** Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been improved by 24 females per 1000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise).
- **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from 60.40 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for Urban regions was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural region.
- **Cities/Urban agglomeration (UA) with population of 1 lakh and above:** It is observed that Jaipur, with a population of 30.46 lakh, is the biggest city in Rajasthan with respect to population size, followed by Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner. Banswara, an urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.



- Spatial Variation in Urbanisation:** In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts including Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalore (8.30 per cent), Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts.

**Spatial Variation in the Levels of Urbanization (Rajasthan)**

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

Source : Census 2011

### Urban Development in Rajasthan

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

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

### **Jaipur Metro Rail Project**

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

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

By December, 2019 RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,3405 dwelling units, out of which 2,48,476 dwelling units have been completed, 2,45,383 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,27,715 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants.

#### **Chief Minister Teachers' Housing Scheme and Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojana:**

To provide houses to state awarded teachers, the board is ready to give houses in its schemes as per city wise/category wise availability of houses on the discounted prices once the society of awarded teachers is being constituted. On 20 December, 2019 RHB has launched two housing schemes for teachers & praharis (Constables) under the flagship name of "Chief Minister Teachers Housing Scheme" and "Chief Minister Prahari Awas Yojana".

#### **Wednesday Auction Festival:**

- To provide cheap and quality accommodation to the common man, sealed auction has been started for surplus houses from 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 on subsequent Wednesdays at all the Circle /divisional offices of RHB.

#### **Dastakar Nagar Yojana:**

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

### Town Planning Department

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

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

**Master Plans:**

Master Plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. Out of 191 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region.

Seven new municipal towns have been declared recently by the State Government for which Master plans are to be prepared. Since horizon year of Eight Towns namely Dungarpur, Sujangarh, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Sardar 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 193 urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. Components of the NULM are as under:

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

#### Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

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

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

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

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective of providing basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all

cities/towns except cities/towns selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

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

#### **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

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

#### **Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)**

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

#### **Seven Sewerage Projects**

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

#### **Smart Cities Mission:**

Smart City Mission was launched by GoI in June, 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. The mission will cover 100 cities & its duration will be five years. 100 crore per city for 5 years are to be given as grant by government of India and an equal amount will

be contributed by State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, udaipur, Kota & Ajmer.

**AMRUT Mission:**

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and urban Transformation (AMRuT) was launched by Hon ble Prime Minister of India in June, 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan are selected under AMRuT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Si ar, nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk , Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer,Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar.

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

**LED Light Project**

Energy saving Project has been initiated in the State to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 191 local bodies and in 1 local body, work is under process.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

It is aimed to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

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

**Annapurna Rasoi Scheme**

Annapurna Rasoi Scheme is at the core of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). The scheme aims to provide hygienic and good quality food and snacks at cheap and concessional rates in the urban areas. The scheme was started on 15 December, 2016.

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

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

**Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund**

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

**Urban Water Supply**

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

Out of these towns, about 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.

**Agencies/Govt. Departments involved in Urban Water Supply**

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

## 08. Basic Social Services

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

### EDUCATION

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

### Elementary Education

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

- 35,235 Government Primary Schools (PS),
- 19,796 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and
- 14,898 Government Secondary /Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes

Wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 62.89 lakh as per DISE report 2018-19.

### Important Government Schemes related to Elementary Education:

- The Free Text Book distribution scheme
- Student Security Accident Insurance Scheme
- Pre- metric scholarship
- Bhamashah Honors Ceremony
- Health Education Program
- Sports Participation
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow / abandoned women

- Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

### Promotion of Girl Education

- 319 '**Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya**' (KGBV) are functioning and 38,760 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 **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**s 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.

**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 Samaga shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) in Upper Primary schools to inculcate use of computers as a tool of quality learning and ensuring that children can enjoy while learning their subjects with the state-of- art technology in IT sector.

**Rastriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):**

For organizing science fair and quiz competition in districts and state \*34.00 lakh, for excursion visit 39.60 lakh, for study trip and expositor visit of 13,860 students and organizing the science and technology workshop at district level 331.35 lakh has been transferred to districts during the year 2019-20.

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

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

**Akshay Patika:**

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

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

**Secondary Education**

In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 14,601 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 15,759 private schools in Rajasthan with classes IX-XII. 48.49 lakh students including 24.89 lakh girls are enrolled.

**Recent Initiatives:**

- All girl students of government secondary and senior secondary schools studying in class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> are fully exempt from tuition fee.

- 3,37,087 girl students of class IX of government schools have benefitted in free bicycle scheme.
- For promoting girls education in the State 186 Sharde Girls Hostel are being run in which 18,246 girls are being enrolled.

**Balika Shiksha foundation:**

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

**Gyan Sankalp Portal**

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

**Best School Award Scheme**

- Collaboration with the State Government and Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer Best School Award Scheme has been started from the session 2019-20.
- In this scheme 373 best schools are being awarded on various levels. The "Rajiv Gandhi Career Guidance Portal" has been launched and a Cell was constituted at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring the Rajiv Gandhi Career Portal

**Indira Priyadarshini Purskar –**

- The girls of category of General, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Extremely Backward Classes, BPL and Divyangas, studying under the Department of Secondary and Elementary Education, who achieve first position in each district in the exams of Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education in class 8, 10 and 12 (arts, science, commerce separately in the three faculties) and in the board examination of class 8, pravashika and Varistha Upadhyay Department of Sanskrit Education, secured first position at the state level in

the above mentioned classes will be awarded 40,000 for 8" class, 75,000 for 10" class and scooty & 1,00,000 for 12" (Arts, Commerce, Science) girls under "Indira Priyadarshini Puraskar'.

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

It has been decided to establish Mahatma Gandhi government School English Medium from class one to twelveth so that students in government schools can compete at the global level. These schools have been successfully established this year on all the 33 district headquarters in the state and 11,048 students are admitted in classes from class I to class 8 in first phase and on running successfully. In second phase process of establishing 167 MGGS in blocks is in progress.

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

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

**Student Police Cadet Scheme (SPC):-**

- In State from the session 2019-20, SPC scheme has been implemented in 1,000 (70 Kendriya Vidyalayas & 930 Secondary and higher secondary) government state schools.

**Eklavya and Mira Award**

- Amount of Eklavya and Mira Award from March-May 2019 has increased from 11,000 to \*21,000 at state level and from 3,100 to \$11,000 at district level.

**Foreign Study Scheme**

- Under the Foreign Study Scheme, two girls were paid 40 lakh.

**Free text book distribution: -**

Free textbooks are provided to all the Students studying in Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools from class 1" to 8 All girls & SC/ST boys students from class 9 to 12", those students

whose parents do not pay income tax from classes 9 to 12", and also all students of Government Swami Vivekananda Model Schools from class 6 to 12".

To encourage girl child education the award (scholarship) amount payable for the Higher Secondary Examination at the state level from the Board Examination 2018 for single daughter /two-daughter award scheme dated 01.10.2019. Scholarship amount increased from 31,000 to 351,000 at the state level and secondary/ vocational education / entrance examination, \*21,000 to 31,000 rupees. At the district level, the scholarship amount given for Higher Secondary Examination and Secondary Vocational Education/Entrance Examination is increased 11,000 instead 5,000.

### **Bal Sabha**

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

### **Vriksha Harit Mitra scheme**

According to the increase in enrollment in state schools for environmental protection, Vriksha Harit Mitra scheme was launched in the name of newly enrolled students. Under the Green Pathshala program, 11,10,626 saplings were planted in 65,215 schools during the tree planting program. New plants were planted in place of dead plants in November, 2019.

### **Samvad Programme**

State level compaign for quality education "Samvad Progamme" for heads of Schools and all the education officers of state was lauched on 08.11.2019 in Kota Mandal and 16.12.2019 in Bikaner Mandalby Hon'ble Minister of State for Education. The main objective of this program is to improve quality of education (3, 5 and 8th std.) and enhancing qualitative results in forth coming board examination in the state.

### **Literacy & Continuing Education**

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

**Saakshar Bharat Programme**

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

**Mahatma Gandhi Library:**

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

**Mahila Shikshan Vihar:**

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

**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 98 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State.
- Out of these, 11 are Autonomous functioning under Government of Rajasthan, 4 are constituent colleges of State Universities and 82 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 36,531 students per year.
- For Management Education at P.G. level, 58 MBA Institutions (10 Government/ Government aided and 48 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 3,692 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, 136 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 29,996 students have been functioning in the year 2018-19.
- Out of these, 36 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), and 92 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 90,724 in the year 2019-20.
- Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and (laxmangarh) sikar.

### Medical Education:

There are 22 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which:

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

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

### Recent Developments:

- 5 Medical Colleges at Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali & Dungarpur have been started from the academic year 2018-19 and Barmer was started from academic year 2019-20.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Government of India has given Permission for starting 15 New Medical Colleges at various districts (Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi,

Shriganganagar Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumagarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur) under Phase III of CSS.

- State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (SOTTO) and Cardio-Thoracic Heart Transplant Operation Theater and Intensive Care Unit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 in SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

### Language and Library Department

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

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

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

### MEDICAL AND HEALTH

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

**Details of Medical Institutions**

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31 December, 2019	Under the NUHM
1	Hospitals	103	-
2	Community Health Centers (CHC)	606	13 (New Urban CHCs)
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2094	-
4	Dispensaries	190	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118	-
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51	140
7	Sub Centers	14374	-
8	Beds*	50593	390

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

### Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan

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

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

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

### Janta Clinic

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

### Mukhya Mantri Nishulk DavaYojana

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

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

- Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for medical department and Medical Education department.
- RMSC is also supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State.
- As per the Essential drug list, 709 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items have been listed in the Financial Year 2019-20. 102 new medicines were added in the Essential drug list.
- Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories.
- The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions.
- Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available.

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

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

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

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

### **National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)**

- Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 2,32,910 New OPD patients & 4,12,379 follow up patients.
- Under NMHP, 1,289 camps were organized and 15,670 patients were treated in these camps.
- Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 15,059 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 **73 PHC** running under PPP mode.
- *CT scan* are running on PPP mode at 30 district hospitals.
- *MRI machines* are working on PPP mode at 4 district hospitals (Kanwatiya- Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar).

**Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana**

"Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana" was launched on 1st September, 2019 in the state. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under NFSA-2013 and selected families of SECC 2011) of Rajasthan. With the aim of providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure the scheme is being continued till date. Following are the key features of the new the AB-MGRSBY

- Health Insurance cover of 30,000 (for general illnesses) and of 3.00 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis.
- Total 1,401 disease packages are offered under the scheme, which include 663 tertiary packages and 738 secondary packages.
- In secondary packages reserved list include 46 Government Medical Institution packages and 14 Private Medical Institution packages)
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 10 days post-hospitalization expenses.
- 519 Government and 996 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.

## 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, 3,579 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are also functioning in the State.

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

### National Ayush Mission

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

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

#### Essential Activities:

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

#### Activities under flexible Pool:

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

### Unani

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

### EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

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

About 14.93 lakh insured persons and their 42.29 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 186 per lakh live births (SRS 2015-17) 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.

### **Measles Rubella Campaign**

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

### **Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days:**

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

### **NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)**

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

### **ASHA Sahyogini**

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), *Accredited Social Health Activist* (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The

ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 13 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health.

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

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

ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centers. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. At present, 52,010 ASHAs are working in the State by the end of the December, 2019.

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 (40 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 40 diseases, he is given free referral and 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, 701 ambulances are working in the entire state.

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

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

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

#### **Village Health and Sanitation Committees:**

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

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

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

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 905 AYUSH doctors and 257 AYUSH nursing staff are

presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Still Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel.

### **Ayushman Bharat (Health & Wellness Center) in Rajasthan**

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

#### **Objective of HWC**

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

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

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

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

## 09. Other Social Services

### **WATER SUPPLY**

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

#### **Rural Water Supply**

Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,526 habitations, 61,641 habitations are fully covered 42,539 partially covered with quality drinking water and 17,346 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019.

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

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

- Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns),
- Chambal River (5,334 villages - 29 towns),
- Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns),
- Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns),
- Jawai Dam (785 villages-10 towns) etc,

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

### **Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)**

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

#### **Objectives:**

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

**Covers:**

- 66,493 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).

**Provides:**

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

**Cooking Mechanism:**

- Mid-day meal is cooked through through School Monitoring Committees (SMC), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State.
- Through SMCs, MDM is provided to 57.03 lakh students in 61,086 schools.
- Similarly, through AMSS, 1.32 lakh students are being provided MDM in 1.204 schools.
- As regards cooking mechanism based on centralized kitchens, MDM is being served in 10 districts of Rajasthan including Ajmer, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Bikaner and Chittorgarh through 12 centralized kitchens to 4,30,026 students in 4,203 schools in these 10 districts of Rajasthan.

The services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of 1,320.

**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.

### INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

At present 304 ICDS projects are operational in the state, out of which 2 projects have been operational in urban areas, 37 in tribal area and rest 245 in rural areas. A total of 62,020 Anganwadi centers have been approved for providing various services as below:

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

### Nand Ghar Yojna

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

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**

- On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana was announced which is being implemented in all the districts of the country as per the provision of National Food Security Act, 2013.
- The main objective of the scheme is to promote the use of appropriate methods, care and services during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation period to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants (0-6 months).
- Under this scheme, incentives are provided to pregnant and lactating women of all categories for their first live born infants on fulfilling certain conditions related to mother and child health and nutrition.

**Kishori Balika Yojana:**

- In order to make the adolescent girls educated, empowered, self-reliant and to aware citizens by creating a supportive environment for self-development, Kishori Balika Yojana has been launched from 1 June, 2018 in the entire state for the school girls of age group 11-14 years.

**Women Welfare Fund:**

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

- There is a provision for payment of savings amount interest on the service release of the member.

### 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.

**Public Distribution System (PDS)**

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

**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.

### 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 bio-metric 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. Now consumer of Rajasthan can take his ration from 11 other States (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Tripura) and consumers of these 11 States can take their ration from Rajasthan from the year 2019-20.

### 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, 5.48 lakh cases have been registered in state commission and district forum, out of which 5.06 lakhs cases have been disposed of till December, 2019.

#### **New Initiatives:**

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

#### **Consumer Rights:**

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

#### **Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)**

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

**Annapurna Bhandar Yojana:**

Annapurna Bhandar Yojana has been formulated for providing better quality, multi brand Consumer goods at fair and competitive prices to the general public through Fair Price Shops in the State of Rajasthan under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. A total of 6,715 Annapurna Bhandars have been opened in the State.

**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.

**Devnarayan Anuprati Yojana:**

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the talented students belonging to most backward class of the state and preparing for examinations for selection in Indian Civil Services, RAS, IITs, IIMs, National Institute of Medical College and State Government Engineering and medical colleges.

**Post-Matric Scholarships:**

Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST OBC and EBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students, 1.5 Lakh for OBC students and ₹1.00 lakh for EBC students.

**Devnarayan Post Matric Scholarship:**

According to the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, State Government started Devnarayan Yojna for most backward class student from 2010-11. Under the scheme, Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose parental annual income is upto 2.50 lakh.

**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

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

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

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

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

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme:**

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

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

**Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme:**

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

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

**Mukhya Mantri 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 women below 55 years of age and male pensioners below 58 years.
- An amount of 1,000 per month as pension is payable to women aged 55 to below 75 years and men aged 58 to below 75 years.
- For pensioners aged 75 years and above an 1,250 per month is payable.
- Pension of 1,500 per month is also being provided to the leprosy cured persons from 15 April, 2018.

**Small and Marginal Older Farmers' Samman Pension Scheme:**

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

**Palanhar Yojana:**

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

Initially the scheme was applicable for scheduled Caste children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes 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.

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

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

**Divisional level of Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadhan:**

State government has established Nari Niketans Mahila Sadhan at Divisional Headquarters for upliftment, safety and livelihood of women rescued from adverse circumstances. Till December, 2019 these Nari Niketan have total 199 inmates against sanctioned strength of 450.

**Antyeshti Anudan Yojana:**

Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for cremation of destitute to empanelled 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

### **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 on wards there will be 21 categories of disabilities.

#### **Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana:**

- Under this scheme loan of upto 5.00 lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardians and self-income from all sources does not exceed 2.00 lakh per annum.
- Government also provides maximum subsidy of 50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less.

#### **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 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.

#### **Anuprati Scheme:**

In this scheme,

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

**Silicosis Policy:**

The state government has launched the Silicosis Policy on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019. In the said policy, silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to labor dust from mines, factories, stone breaking, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. In this policy, along with financial help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers.

**The Rajasthan Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2018:**

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

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

- **Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme:** In this scheme, financial aid of 5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Disabled Day of 3<sup>rd</sup> December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, who do excellent works for specially abled persons. In this scheme, financial aid of 10,000 per person/ Institutions is given to 53 persons and 2 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, IIT s, IIM s,

AIIMS, NITs, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT); on admission in Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), GoI/MCI certified medical colleges. Under this scheme encouragement is also provided to students scoring 60% marks under the scheme (at 10+2 level) & got admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges.

**Hostel Facility:**

The hostel facility is being provided to the minority girls and boys at District Headquarter and in minority populated Blocks. Presently, under the scheme there is a provision of providing 2,000 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges including lodging & boarding etc. through NGO's and there is provision of 2,500 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges for Government Hostels.

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

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

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

**Skill Training for minorities:**

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

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

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

**Madarsa Board:****Adarsh Madarsa Scheme:**

In this scheme, Smart class rooms are being setup in madarsas through the department of Information Technology and Communication, this scheme is an innovative scheme for madarsas. Under this scheme, 260 madarsa have been selected and smart class rooms have been established in 253 madarsas. Establishment of smart class rooms in 7 madarsas is in process.

**Madarsa Aadhunikikaran scheme-**

Under Madarsa Aadhunikikaran scheme, 450 computer were distributed during financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 to Madarsas with the objective to provide computer education to students of Madarsas.

**Rajasthan State Haj Committee**

In the year 201920, (upto December, 2019) a total of 10,750 applications have been received for Haj Yatra and 6,786 beneficiaries have been sent for haz yatra by Rajasthan State Haj Committee.

**Upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe:**

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. In various schemes operated by the Corporation under Special Central Assistance Scheme, subsidy amount up to 10,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and equivalent income group. The physical and financial progress is given in the table 9.29.

**Tribal Area Development (TAD)**

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2019-20, a total modified budget provision of 639.64 crore was kept which includes 376.00 crore, 294.50 crore, 157.76 crore and 11.38 crore under State plan, Special Central

Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of 287.99 crore has been utilized upto December, 2019, that include expenditure of 170.24 crore, 47.25 crore, 60.82 crore and 39.68 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

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

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

At present, 8,472 *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.

#### **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (2019-20) Non-Nutrition:**

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

**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

**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.

**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.

**Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana:**

Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana was announced by the Chief Minister in 2016-17 budget to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve her health and education status in the State. This is a flagship scheme, which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Girl children belonging to the state of Rajasthan, who are born on or after the 1 of June

2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of 50,000 is provided in 6 installments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl.

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme:**

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

Awards and reorganization –

- State has been awarded as the best performing state in the country on 24 January, 2019 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- State has awarded as the best performing state in the country on 6 September, 2019 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

**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.

**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 2009r10. 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.

**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.

**Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi (1 M Shakti):**

Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with a budget allotment of R1,000 crore. This scheme will be focused on all round empowerment of women. All the schemes for skill development will be brought together under one umbrella which is called Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi.

The scheme has been launched to achieve the following objectives:

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

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

- SHG Programme in Rajasthan
- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
- Mission Gramya Shakti

- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGS
- Prevention of Child Marriages

### 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.

## 10. State Finance & O.R. for Development

### Fiscal Management

The performance of State during 2018-19 in terms of key fiscal targets has been:

**Fiscal Variables 2018-19**

Fiscal Variables	Targets under FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficits (-) (₹ crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-) 24825	(-) 28900
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-) 16.75	(-) 20.96
Fiscal Deficit (₹ crore)	-	31473	34473
Fiscal Deficit to GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	3.39%	3.66%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	Not more than 35.00%	33.30%	33.03%*

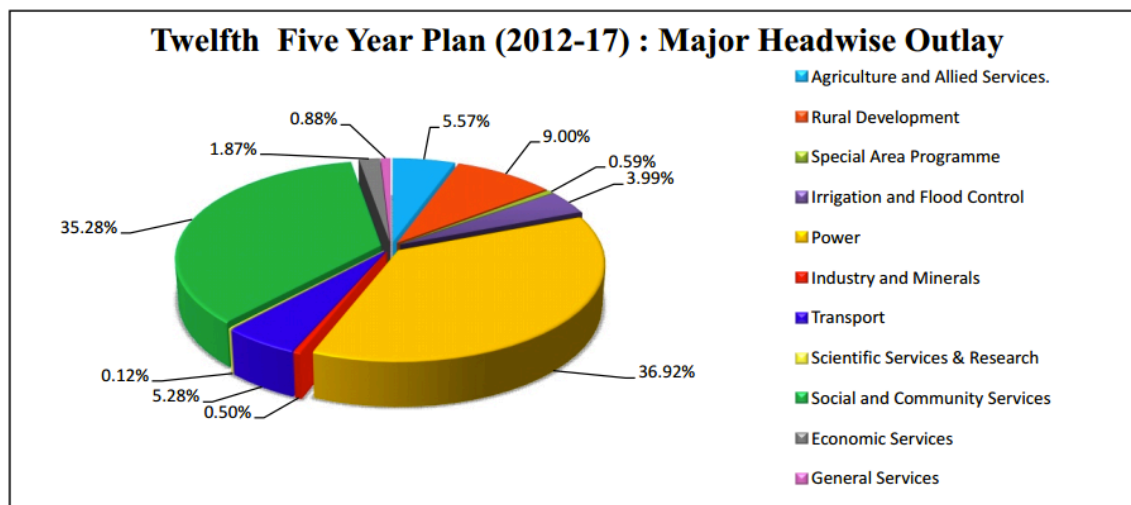
\*GSDP based on 2011-12 series – ₹9,42,586 crore.  
MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

### Fiscal Deficit

- Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio was 3.66 percent in 2018-19, this amounted to an actual fiscal deficit of 34,473 crore Rupees.

### 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:

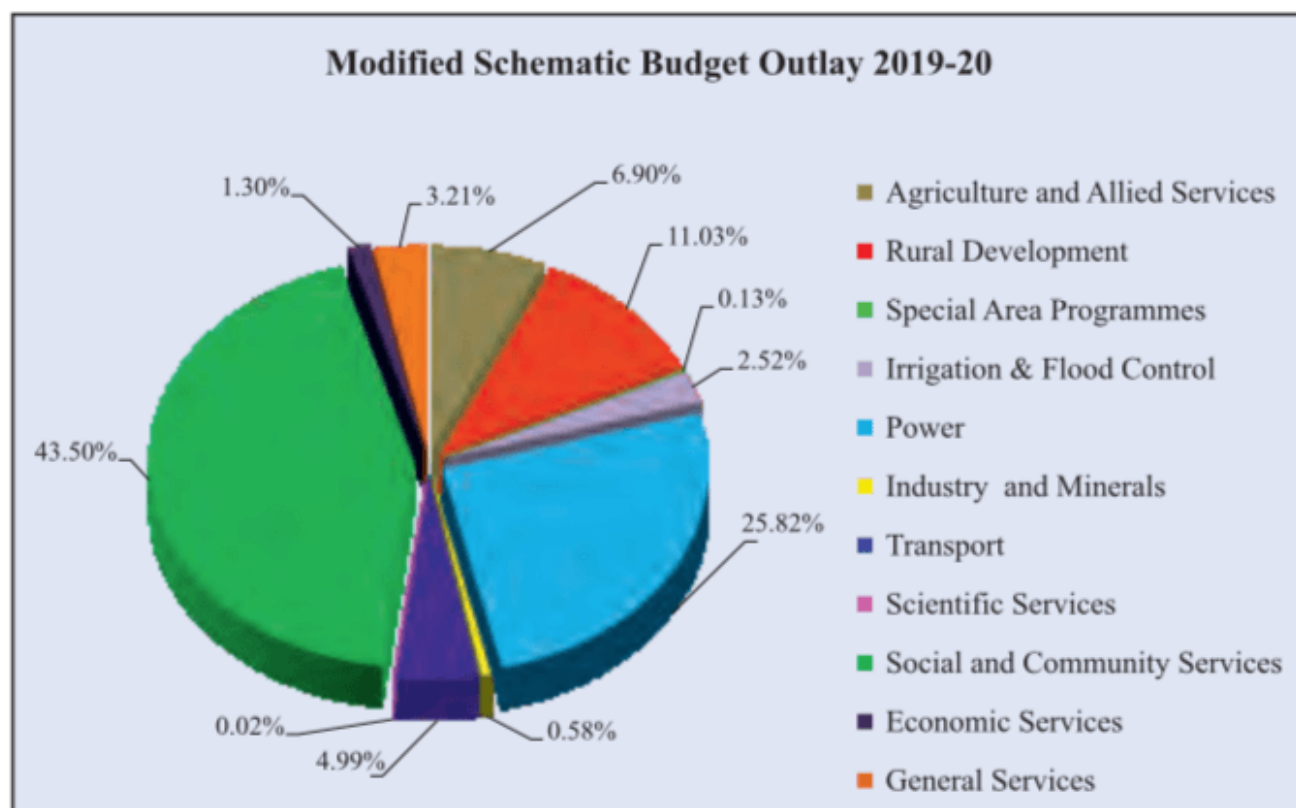


### Economic Growth Targets:

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

### BUDGET OUTLAY (2019-20)

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2019-20 is `1,16,735.96 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 2019-20 are given below:



(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Major head/ Sector	Modified Schematic Budget Outlay 2019-20
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	8057.51
2.	Rural Development	12873.74
3.	Special Area Programme	149.33
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	2939.45
5.	Power	30144.22
6.	Industry & Minerals	679.08
7.	Transport	5829.09
8.	Scientific Services	21.98
9.	Social & Community Services	50779.57
10.	Economic Services	1512.46
11.	General Services	3749.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>116735.96</b>

### Externally Aided Projects:

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

Various External Agencies financing projects in Rajasthan include:

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

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

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

#### Financial year 2019-20

- At the start of financial year 2019-20, there were 13 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State.
- During the year, two new projects namely **Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II (World Bank)** and **Rajasthan State Highways Investment Program-Project-II (ADB)** have been sanctioned and effective from 14 October, 2019 and 02 December, 2019 respectively.
- Additionally, two ongoing Projects namely Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-Project-I and Re-Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project were completed in April, 2019 and September, 2019 respectively.
- The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2019-20 was 5,080.92 crore, against which 33,688.92 crore expenditure incurred up to December, 2019.

### 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> <li>Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- Project II (<b>December 2019 - March 2024</b>)</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 Agriculture Competitiveness Project</li> <li>Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (<b>July 2018 - March 2024</b>)</li> <li>Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan (<b>October, 2018 to September, 2019</b>)</li> <li>Rajasthan State Highway Development Programme-II (<b>October 2019 - March 2024</b>)</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>

### 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 183 projects costing ₹16,953.24 crore completed upto December,2019 in the state.
- Total 33 projects costing ₹2,609.38 crore are in progress.
- Another 94 projects involving an investment of ₹24,756.05 crore are in the pipeline.

### Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019

S. No.	Sector	Projects Completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore
1	Roads (State & National Highways)	70	8536.58	5	597.87	67	9029.77
2	Urban Infrastructure*	22	420.34	13	646.37	16	12859.55
3	Power	11	7097.90	8	1310.92	1	20.00
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	2165.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social*	63	638.05	6	40.16	5	213.43
7	Others	15	160.36	1	14.06	3	468.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>16953.24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2609.38</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24756.05</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:

#### 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

**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.

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

**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*.

**Implementing Agencies**

The respective administrative departments/agencies to identify, develop and execute the PPP projects. Respective administrative departments have nominated one of the officers as nodal officer for PPP projects.

**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.

## 11. Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

5Ps		Goals						Sectors
End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality	People	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Social
Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature	Prosperity	7 AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		Economic
Protect our planet natural resources and climate for future generations	Planet	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND			Environmental
Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies	Peace	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS						Fostering Peace and Partnership
Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership	Partnership	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS						

**The Goals are:**

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

## India's Commitment to SDG's

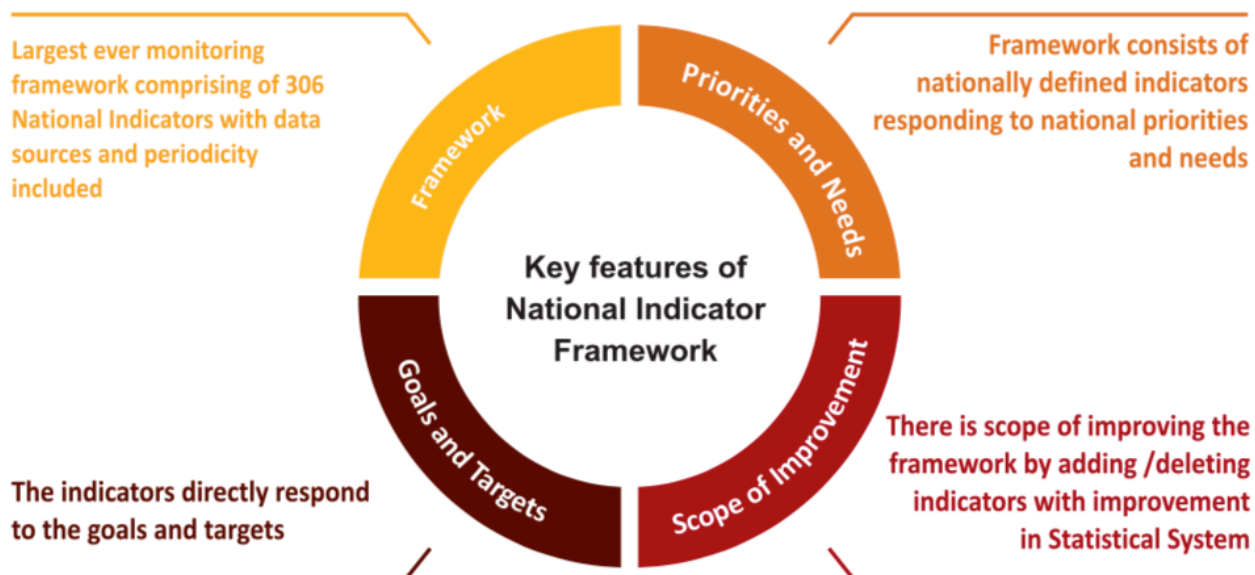
India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs with institutional architecture being already set up and several organisations/ministries have been entrusted with responsibilities to implement the Agenda 2030.

## National Indicator Framework (NIF)

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

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

### Key Features of National Indicators Framework



### Metadata of NIF

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

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

### SDG India Index

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

#### SDG India Index 1.0:

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

#### SDG India Index 2.0:

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

### Sectoral Indices:

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

## Rajasthan's Commitment to SDGs

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

### A. Institutional Setup for SDGs in Rajasthan

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

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

### B. Constitution of Sectoral Working Groups

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

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

### C. Constitution of District Level Committees for SDG implementation

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

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

### D. Capacity Building at Grass-root Level

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

### E. Publications & reports:

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

### Rajasthan Sustainable Development Goal Index

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

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

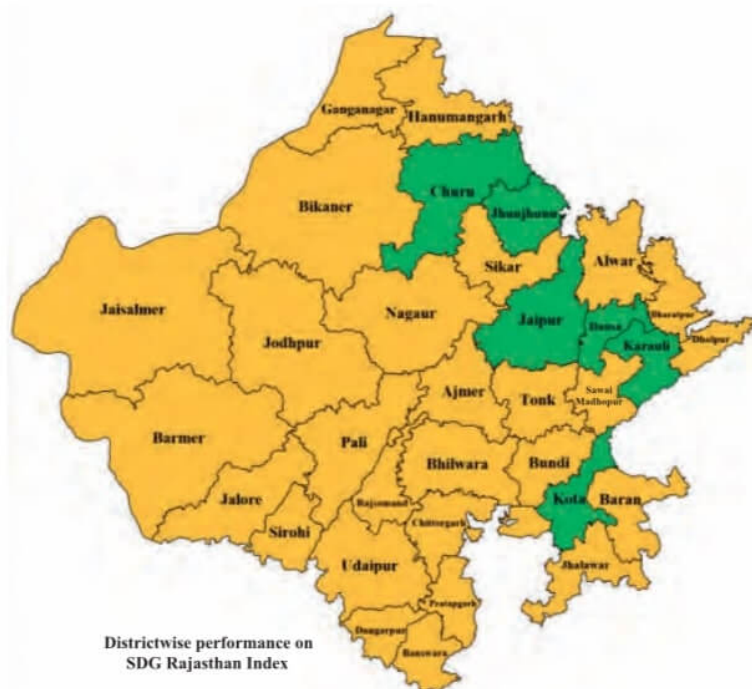
### Rajasthan Sustainable Development Index Methodology

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

The Rajasthan's SDG Index has been developed using 31 indicators across 12 goals. To develop this index, data were used from publicly available sources. These data were aggregated to develop individual SDG score for each district in Rajasthan, which was then used to develop the Sustainable development goals index for Rajasthan.

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

### Rajasthan SDG District-wise Ranking Overview:



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

### Rajasthan: District wise SDG Score Snapshot

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

SDG Rajasthan Index

District	SDG Rajasthan Index score	Rank
Jhunjhunu	69.66	1
Jaipur	69.36	2
Dausa	67.31	3
Churu	65.52	4
Karauli	65.36	5
Kota	65.28	6
Sawai Madhopur*	64.48	7
Ganganagar*	64.48	8
Alwar	63.98	9
Nagaur	63.54	10
Sikar	62.82	11
Bundi	62.44	12
Bhilwara	61.81	13
Bikaner	61.34	14
Tonk	61.10	15
Hanumangarh	60.21	16
Dholpur	59.98	17
Jhalawar	59.60	18
Banswara	58.91	19
Ajmer	58.70	20
Chittorgarh	58.31	21
Pali	57.98	22
Bharatpur	57.93	23
Sirohi	57.30	24
Udaipur*	57.24	25
Dungarpur*	57.24	26
Rajsamand	57.09	27
Barmer	55.72	28
Jodhpur	55.30	29
Jalore	54.67	30
Pratapgarh	54.19	31
Baran	52.19	32
Jaisalmer	51.57	33
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>56.53</b>	

\* Ranks of respective districts are at 3 decimal points